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Cardinal Celebrates Red Mass  

By Katie Tana

Cardinal Krol delivered a sermon at this year's annual Red Mass. 

The Red Mass was followed by a cocktail lounge to which all those attending the Mass were invited. This in turn was followed by a dinner in the law school cafeteria, attended principally by faculty and alumni. Though the turnout at all events of the evening was reported as very good, it is obvious that love without law is power without direction, and law without love is machinery without motion. 

The Red Mass was attended by a number of graduates, faculty and students from the law school, the majority the Reverend John M. Driscoll, President of Villanova University. Cardinal Krol gave the homily at the Mass, addressing the topic of peace as the work of justice. His Eminence characterized peace as a desire deeply rooted in the history of mankind. He went on to term modern society as a "paradoxical situation." The Cardinal spoke of the increase in the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the "paralyzing fear of war" and the "unconditional emotional pacifism" which this situation engenders in direct conflict with mankind's growing desire for peace. His Eminence described justice as "God's blueprints for peace," and went on to add, "This applies especially to jurists, who by training and by their profession make a commitment to be promoters of justice." 

The Cardinal described both the secular and biblical concepts of justice. He stated that only the biblical rendition, with its inherent command of love of neighbor, truly served the interests of peace and justice. Cardinal Krol exhorted members of the profession to employ justice, saying, "As jurists, you should appreciate that love without law is power without direction, and law without love is machinery without motion." 

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UMWA President and VLS graduate Richard Trumka converses with Professor John Cannon, Trumka’s mentor while a VLS student.

Trumka: Acid Tested

by Michael T. McGrath

"Our top scientists still do not agree about the causes of the problem; therefore, we cannot permit the permanent elimination of a quarter of a million jobs to serve as a means of "solving" the problem. The problem was acid rain, and the speaker was Villanova Law School's own Richard Trumka '74, the president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Trumka visited Villanova to serve as a guest speaker in a debate sponsored October 26 by the Villanova Political Union in the Main Dining Room of the Connelly Center.

Despite his duties as UMWA president, Trumka has managed to make several visits to Villanova during the past year. He judged the finals of the Client Counseling Competition last spring, also served as a judge in the recently concluded initial rounds of the 1983-1984 Reimel Competition.

The debate topic was the following resolution: "This House should not pass acid rain legislation that results in the unemployment of mine workers." Currently, legislation has been proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives that would cut back production of coal in the U.S. by 12 million tons per year. Coal burning produces sulphur dioxide (SO2), an ingredient of acid rain.

The structured format of the debate included an opening statement by Trumka that was open to occasional interruption for questions by the members of the three parties that make up the Villanova Political Union: the conservatives, the liberals, and the moderates.

In his opening statement, Trumka emphasized the excesses of acid rain are still unknown. He listed several other possible sources of the problem. This included paper mills, and of course, plants which produce carbon monoxide, another ingredient of acid rain, fertilizers, decaying plants, lightning (which produces nitric acid, another ingredient), volcanoes, and glaciers. Pointing out that the acidoic level in glaciers ten million years ago was much higher than it is now, Trumka also argued that some scientists have said that there is no guarantee that we can control acid rain at all.

Trumka sharply opposes any legislation to cut coal production back because of the obvious costs of unemployment to coal miners and their families and the possibility that the only benefits from such a move are illusory. Under the proposed bylaws, Trumka estimated that 50,000 of the 130,000 coal miners in the United States would lose their jobs. It is estimated that 180,000 jobs in trucking and rail freight industries that support the coal industry would also be permanently eliminated.

According to Trumka, "This loss of employment logically leads to the collapse of state economies in coal producing states when the national unemployment figure is already 10%. There would also be strain on the family units, and further difficulties because these workers cannot easily migrate to new industries in other states as they could forty years ago."

Trumka also touched on other resultant problems that would affect everyone. Coal production in the U.S. is set upon a regional basis, so that if one area suffers an interruption, other regions can easily supply the void. "Everyone benefits from the power produced by coal," noted Trumka. Additionally, sulphur which has been one of the United States' major exports to Japan, if production is severely curtailed, the market price will be driven up and we'll lose the export." Trumka warned that if production is cut, the resources could be permanently lost because of the prohibitive cost of salvaging the neglected mines.

Speeches from the chairpersons of each party followed. The Conservative Party chairman favored the resolution, primarily because he believed that Congress should not force the coal industry to bear single-handedly the burden of a problem which has several other apparent causes.

The Liberal Party chairman also supported the resolution, stating that the solution was a "quick-fix" measure favored by the Reagan Administration in their desire to cool down acid rain as a political issue. The chairwoman of the Moderates opposed the resolution, stating that the role of coal in contributing to acid rain could not be ignored. She added that she supported the legislation only if federal aid was attached to defray the costs to local communities.

Impromptu speeches from the Conservative and Liberal Parties followed, each taking differing views from those of their respective chairmen. The Conservative member claimed that no single group created as much of the problem as the coal industry. He also asserted that 250,000 was not a significant enough number of jobs to block the legislation.

Trumka further characterized the issue as one of "dollars vs. lives," and said that the health and well being of 4.8 billion people on this planet were more important than 250,000 jobs.

His further assertion that acid rain caused cancer drew a hot rebuff from Trumka, who offered to buy the claimant dinner if he could back up his assertion with any studies or documentation.
Dying for Justice?

"If you want peace, work for justice." So advised Pope Paul VI to those who witnessed Arab national and international violence. At the annual Red Mass in St. Mary’s Chapel, John Cardinal Krol echoed the late Pontiff’s advice. Now, six weeks later, well over 300 American, French, Grenadian and Cuban soldiers have become war’s latest victi­ms. Yet, the virtues of most of these men, and certainly their govern­ments, believe that their sons and soldiers died in the pursuit of justice. And so, the papal counsel is twisted into a tragic anomaly: To work for justice, one must sometimes violently break the peace.

No one loses sight of the basic mission of just war employed, waging war is the ultimate exercise of temporal power. Preceding and accompanying the use of such powers should be the reasoned conviction that the taking and securing of lives is the only course available to protect the lives of others; and that such a course will be successful.

To what extent was the invasion of Grenada necessary to protect American lives and to what extent was it motivated by "global strategy?" In an age of nuclear weapons, does winning the game of global politics prevent the Placement Office from offering other employ­ment? No matter whose definition of justice is employed, waging war is be­come war’s latest victims. Yet, the families of most of these men, and certainly their govern­ments, believe that their sons and soldiers died in the pursuit of justice.

Placement Report: Sobering

The Placement Report that fell 1983 on-campus interviews opened 619 interview slots for 2L students. A total of 123 2L students have been interviewed. Of the 618 slots open, 217 have been interviewed. Of the 618 slots open, 217 of them have gone to the top 20-25% of the law review members have had the opportunity to interview through the Placement Office scheduling system. It would be interesting, how­ever, to see how many interview slots went to the top 20-25% of the second and third year classes, and conversely, how many students in the remainder of the classes were unable to schedule even one on­campus interview.

The picture is not so bleak when it is realized that 62% of the 1983 class are now employed in the legal profession. There are jobs for those who look for them. But, under the current system for on-campus interviewing, it is unlikely that the Placement Office will be able to provide many employment contacts for most students. Staff and space constraints prevent the Placement Office from offering other employ­ment services to the students. With support from the faculty and the incoming Dean, the situation could change for the better—let’s hope it does not become worse. In the meantime, keep mailing those letters and resumes: you are on your own.

The Docket

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.

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Faculty Adviser: Prof. John Cannon

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trumka Debates (Continued from page 1)

Trumka dined alone.

In his closing remarks, Trumka argued in favor of U.S. Senator Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) a proposal that an accelerated study of the causes of acid rain be immediately undertaken before enacting any sort of legis­lation to cut back coal production. Trumka reported that the DMWA has al­ways been a pro-environment labor union, and that the damage done from acid rain from other sources such as industrial and coal mining is still largely unknown and are being mistakenly ignored. It is with increasing numbers of workers, and in the vote that followed the debate, the University and Trumka 1 to adopt the recommended solutions that Trumka so vigorously and effectively defended.

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To the Editor:
Why did our marines die in Lebanon?
The simple answer would be that security was not as good as it should have been and homicidal nuns in Beirut have access to heavy explosives. Not to discount the influ­ence of homicidal nuns, but that answer misses the point. No amount of security could be sufficient in Beirut given the de­termination shown in a kamikaze attack. If a bomb-laden truck could not work, other methods would be found. Therefore, we must look to the motivation behind the at­ tack to understand what really happened.

Lebanon is a small, ethnically hetero­geneous nation in which tribalism deter­mines all relationships. Unlike Philadelphia, where the various ethnic groups mainly compete for good position in­cident in city council elections, Lebanon has groups which compete for political power by trying to kill as many members of oppos­ing groups as possible. This is not a recent phenomenon. At least 15 years ago, Druse and Christians (and smaller groups) mur­dered each other in the Shouf mountains outside Beirut.

As the killing went on year after bloody year, each faction collected its own foreign advisors and arms suppliers. After a 30-year hiatus produced by French colonialism and overwhelming Christian dominance (guess which faction the French aided before leaving?), open warfare broke out in 1975 as what was left of the government and army collapsed. Foreign­ers intervened more openly and fought pro­war forces in Lebanon. This just increased the bloodshed. As conditions grew worse, foreign intervention grew even more open. First Palestinians, then Syrians, then Is­raelis occupied large slices of Lebanese ter­ritory as part of their fight against each other. Lebanon, caught in its own difficul­ties, could not do anything to stop them.

Today, the U.S., along with Britain, France, and Italy, then sent marines into Lebanon. The U.S. expanded its de­mands as the situation worsened. The marines were believed to want nothing is divine; to want more, ambition, was the measure of all men. For Plato, every perceived need of the gods would be approached with rejoicing. The knowledge that the gods would be pleased with the accomplishment of the perceived goal was the measure of excellence. For Aristotle, you were to believe that truth — so far as you were able to discern it — was the most important of all things. You would be treated like any other tribal mil­itant. Once that belief took hold, direct at­tacks on the marines became inevitable.

Notes: (1) In his address to the nation October 27, President Reagan said, “Justice will be done” to those responsible for the attack. Since Lebanon has no functioning justice, does this mean we will send as­sasinsination teams to murder anyone ac­cused of planning the attack? (2) The wounded marines were flown to West Germany (a trip of several hours) in­stead of to hospitals with equivalent facil­i­ties in Israel (a trip of 30 minutes). Two died en route. Is this tort action possible for wrongful death, pain and suffering? I was very interested to find that for you, goodness or virtue is right action and that virtue is always found in the ‘face off of man’s nature or its perfection. I would imagine that this definition of knowledge must also contain faith for it is by faith that we search and discover truth.

We were at rivals with the sophists since you believed that truth — so far as you were able to discern it — was the most important of all things. You would be treated like any other tribal militant. Once that belief took hold, direct attacks on the marines became inevitable.

Diar Socrates,
Why don’t you believe what law schools have done to your method of instruction. It is used to teach sophistry.

To my understanding, the sophists tried to make good teachers teaching them to pursue victory instead of truth. Protagorus seemed to epitomize this approach when he wrote that “man is the measure of all things, what a man believes to be honest is, that it is not.” In other words there is no such thing as objective truth.

Today we seem to be reverting to the beliefs of the sophists. Whereas you be­lieved “to want nothing is divine in wanting as little as possible the nearest,” today you want everything in wanting as much as possible and to get more success. Best selling books include such titles as Winning Through Intimidation and Looking Out for #1. I remember when first studying your proposal of making people suffer by the poison hemlock over life in exile. I re­member my instructor explaining that life outside Athens was not worth living. I think now that he was wrong. I think that you chose death because you believed that life outside virtue was not worth living. Name Withheld Upon Request

Benton Moot Court

Accompanied by Professor Richard Tur­king, a VLS moot court team recently traveled to the American Bar As­sociation Moot Court competition in Chicago. Team members Mary Alice Donner, Kathy Chanler and Mark Daniel Weisman were received an extended coaching from a number of faculty members and suc­cessfully participated in the Benton Moot Court com­petition. It was a great honor for the team to be recognized by the American Bar Association. We would be treated like any other tribal mil­itary. Once that belief took hold, direct at­tacks on the marines became inevitable.

Villanova Law School was the scene of a demonstration of sorts last month by an unidentified himself as Andrew Melechinsky, President of Constitu­tional Revival. Melechinsky’s organization dedicates a broad construction of the Constitution and views the American legal system as illegitimate. The latter may have given the impression to a diversity security officer, though he left a short time later without incident.
On the 11th of September, some 10 years ago, the three branches of the Chilean military and the national police force overthrew the democratically elected government of Dr. Salvador Allende. In its place a military junta was set up which eventually came to be headed by General Augusto Pinochet. This began a purge that resulted in the extermination of from 10,000 to 20,000 Chileans simply because of their political beliefs, and another half million exiled from their native land. The first two years of military rule were marked by massive bodies of leftist books in the streets, and midnight visits from DINA, the dreaded secret police, for rounding up one’s political thoughts in public. During this period the United States, first under Nixon and then under Ford, looked the other way as the rest of the world looked on in horror at the events in Chile. This was not at all surprising considering that the Nixon White House, influence in efforts to overthrow the Allende government.

The reason given by the military junta for their overthrow of the government was to eliminate the “Communist virus” from the Fatherland and restore the economy to stability from the shambles it was in before the coup d’etat. During Allende’s last year in office, the inflation rate in Chile was an incredible 600 percent, making one week’s paycheck practically worthless by the time the pay period was over. In constant shortages of basic necessities, rationing and strikes which, towards the end of the Allende presidency, daily brought the country to a standstill. Whether the economic chaos was the result of the Socialist government’s ineptitude, or CIA destabilization policies, brutality the military would use to consolidate power for the Pinochet regime, and strikes which, towards the end of his presidency, all brought the country to a standstill. Whether the economic chaos was the result of the Socialist government’s ineptitude, or CIA destabilization policies, brutality the military would use to consolidate power for the Pinochet regime, and strikes which, towards the end of his presidency, all brought the country to a standstill.

Secretary of Defense in the recent, wide press coverage of the Senate hearing on the Allende period the United States, first under the Nixon and later the Ford Administration, has been quite critical of the military’s actions. The Secretary of Defense has suggested that the time has come for the military to return to the barracks. If General Pinochet is truly interested in the future welfare of his country, he would do well to heed this advice. The present situation in Chile is not likely to improve noticeably for some time to come. In the meantime, Pinochet’s continued refusal to hold democratic elections can only serve to make the call for armed struggle more appealing. If elections were held today, it is likely that the centrist Christian Democratic Party would win. If Pinochet were to win, it is possible that the military might use to consolidate power for the Pinochet regime, and strikes which, towards the end of his presidency, all brought the country to a standstill.

The big question is whether Pinochet can in fact last until 1989. Though he now enjoys the unanimous backing from all the branches of the military, this was certainly not the case just a few years ago. The military brought prosperity to all sectors of Chilean society. The country had a growing middle class, and a real desire for change. The military government’s ineptitude, or CIA destabilization policies, brutality the military would use to consolidate power for the Pinochet regime, and strikes which, towards the end of his presidency, all brought the country to a standstill.

Beginning in 1982, however, the bottom fell out of the economy because of the political actions of the military. Signs of trouble were the factory shut downs, and large numbers of individuals and corporations filing for bankruptcy. Next came the collapse of some of the country’s major industries. Before anyone noticed it, Chile found itself in the middle of a Depression with up to 30 percent of the work force unemployed and another 20 percent employed in government make-work projects for nominal wages. The culprits were the Pinochet regime’s laissez faire, free market economic policies. While the world economy recovered along at normal speed there was no problem, but as the global recession began in 1981 it sent shock waves through the fragile Chilean economy that caused it to literally keel over.

Neatly said, the Depression in Chile has resulted in a complete reversal in popular support for General Pinochet. An opinion poll conducted by Gallup and kept secret from the Chilean public by the government, shows that only 18 percent of the people would allow Pinochet to stay in power until 1989 if another plebiscite were held today. The mass discontent and disillusionment has resulted in widespread protests and demands that Pinochet step down and restore the country to democracy. A wave of strikes every month has witnessed national days of protest sponsored by the centrist Democratic Party that are usually ended by the military within 18 months. These monthly strikes and demonstrations have, in turn, led to economic policies that have usually ended in violence. Over 30,000 people were killed by troops called out to quell the latest demonstration. August. Ironically, the tenth anniversary of the September 11 coup d’etat that brought Chile in far worse economic straits than ever before.

Pinochet’s response to the recent, widespread wave of opposition to his regime has been to announce a “new, more democratic” Chile. In fact, Pinochet’s new democracy has been more of the same. A purge that resulted in the extermination of from 10,000 to 20,000 Chileans simply because of their political beliefs, and another half million exiled from their native land.

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Visiting Professor John F. Murphy relaxes in his office during an interview for The Docket.

By Gina Vogel

Q: Professor, we would like to know a bit about your academic background. Where did you go to undergraduate school, and what did you study?

Murphy: I went to undergraduate school at Cornell University. While I was there, in terms of extracurricular activities, I was primarily involved in sports. I was a football player, threw the javelin, and was on the track team. My major was Political Science, and I took a variety of liberal arts courses. Actually, I started out as a pre-med, but found that I didn’t particularly like the hard sciences.

I became interested in going to law school when I took a Constitutional Law course taught by Alan WeSton, who has since become aware of the fellowship program. This was a good place to be, because at that time the United States was a strong supporter of the United Nations. We worked on a variety of problems and legal issues. Most of my work was in Washington, except in the fall of 1966 when I took a United States delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. At the General Assembly I was part of the delegation to the Human Rights Commit­tee.

The head of this delegation was William Rodgers, later Secretary of State. The U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. was Arthur Gold­enberg.

Q: What did you do in India?

Murphy: In India I had assignments at various places. I clerked for a judge, and did some immigration work. I also taught at the National Law School of India, as well as at the universities of Madras and Calcutta. And I taught at various institutions abroad such as Harvard, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Q: And India is like?

Murphy: India is truly an exotic country. It has six major religions and was the birthplace of two of them (Buddism and Hinduism). There is an extraordinary diversity of political and social philosophies, climate changes, topography, etc., all in a country about one-third the size of the United States.

Q: Where did you live while you were there?

Murphy: I lived as a “Bakka Sahib.”

Q: What did you do during the days when “Uncle Henry” was in India?

Murphy: In India I had assignments at three different levels of government and in three different parts of the country. I did a variety of things, I clerked for a judge, and worked as an assistant to Indian adminis­

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Working by Jackie Shulman

Wilson Goode For Mayor

A nice lead-in for an article geared to convincing readers to vote for my candidate. However, I now have it on "good" authority that by the time this issue is distributed, the Philadelphia Mayoral race will already be decided. A classically must point.

Assuming that the race has been decided, and Wilson Goode will be the next Mayor, he should and will be, there is yet another message to be shared. Nothing world shaking, or terribly innovative, but definitely relevant to law students.

We are preparing to enter a profession that will thrust a number of us into some aspect of the political arena. Politics is "big business." Whatever the motivation, be it personal or through the urging of our future employers, direct involvement in a political campaign, even at the lowest level, is the best clinical experience. It is informative, exciting, and meaningful... and something I have been unable to "keep away from" for more than 25 years. It's easy to become involved. I first began with the routine "call-a-rock" design last Spring in response to "Lawyers for Goode" notices. I was already a registered voter in the city of Philadelphia at the time.

Initially, I trained to be part of a group of lawyers and law students scheduled to work Election Day of the 1983 mayoral election in Philadel­phia. In every election, there are registered voters whose names, for one reason or another, are absent from the voter eligibility list. (These voters may be new residents, may not have voted in the past two consecutive elections, failed to register in time, or were removed from the list through clerical error.) Voters who feel they have been denied their legal right to vote incorrectly may appeal this decision to Election Courts temporarily set up on election day only throughout the city (usually in fire houses). Our responsibility would be to find ourselves either supporting candidates or running for political office.

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"The would have done it even if it was a Cuban law school." —Sara Nichols, 2L

"As an Argentine, I would like to refrain from expressing my political views until I become a citizen." —John Dillon, 2L

For the Common Goode

First Year Diversity: Wide Ranging

by Robyn Goldstein

Did you ever wonder what type of biology Wendy Bell was taught at the University of Delaware or about which nights of the week Frank Friestedt performs at The Canal View Inn, or about which particular tort case a former prison counselor likes best? Well, we at The Docketer did, and here we are to answer those and similar questions as we explore some of the interesting people who make up the first year of classmates.

Frank Friestedt

Frank Friestedt is not intimidated by the microphones in the first year classroom. In fact, he is rather fond of having this voice ring-out through a large carpeted room. Frank is a performer, a singer, guitar player who performs locally at the Canal View Inn, or about which particular tort case a former prison counselor likes best? Well, we at The Docketer did, and here we are to answer those and similar questions as we explore some of the interesting people who make up the first year of classmates.

Robert Stauffer Jr.

Before entering law school, Robert Stauffer Jr. held many positions, all related to his love for the legal profession. Through the criminal justice program at Villanova University, Robert was placed at the Graterford Prison. As a line counselor, Robert observed that the information we share in the first year criminal procedure class accurately portrays the contemporary ideology of the penal system. But, this ideology is "frequently disregarded" by parole officers in the field. Therefore, on the criminal procedure exam to be held on December 12 at three o'clock, there are no wrong answers. Thanks Robert.

Wendy Bell

By way of Australia National University and Fox Chase Cancer Center, Wendy Bell comes to Villanova Law School. A medical sociologist by trade, Wendy has conducted extensive research on the psycho-social effects of cancer on the patient and his/her family. A related subject which Wendy points to as her main reason for coming to Villanova law school is her startling investigation of the Black Vote and the Jewish Vote and the Catholic Vote. The assignment for election day; election court.

This election is over. I am already looking ahead to next year... the baggie, the Presidential election. I don't know yet which one but I will definitely be wearing or posting a flag on my car, nailing, I do know that I'll be out there... quite the contrary.

Will you?

Wendy Bugher Greenley

A desire to interact more with humans and less with laboratory equipment brought microbiologist, Wendy Bugher Greenley to Villanova Law School. Following her tenure at the University of Delaware as a lecturer in microbiology, Wendy came to law school to augment her scientific knowledge with a broad based legal understanding. Together, Wendy hopes these two significant educations will help her achieve her most pressing personal goal — to organize and operate a private animal shelter. Now that makes sense.

Herbert Abramson

What does an instructor of Archaeology and Ancient Languages do after he decides to make a career move? He writes feature stories and investigative journalistic pieces while dabbling with industrial and advoca­cy advertising. Then, he goes to law school. Just ask Herbert Abramson. He should know because he did all these things prior to coming to Villanova. Supposedly people do not change, for when asked what type of law he wished to practice, "Herbert didn't relate it to his instruction days, but answered, "family law," still another field of specialization for this interesting man.

Ray-gun invaded Grenada instead of nuking Beirut, as some people kick their dog when the boss has given them a hard time. It makes no difference whether or not the dog is wearing a flea collar."

—M.L. Hahn, 2L

HORROR-SCOPE

by Res Ipsa Loquitur the seancesious adviser

Aries: Approach this month with trepi­dation. You will quickly realize that you are the only person in your study group to have not started working outlines of your notes.

Taurus: You have a great moral dilemna coming up. Your name is rapidly approaching in Dean O'Brien's class but you would rather see a Grateful Dead concert than study. Choose wisely and re­member — Jerry Garcia gives.

Gemini: In part delicio paras est condi­tio possidentis. Dama in duplo.

Cancer: If you are not careful, the boouncer at Graterford State Prison will sue you for moral turpitude and demand full performance as damages in a court of eq­uity.

Leo: You 1983 federal income tax re­turn will top the New York Times Best­seller List in fiction. Shortly thereafter, it will become the subject of a movie, a broad­way musical, and an MTV video. Your ac­countant will then sue you for part of the residuals.

Virgo: Ipsa juris dextrae causa contra­rum memoria hominum non existit.

Libra: Your life is a tautology from which you cannot escape.

Scorpio: You will have a confrontation with the first year professor whose grade kept you off Law Review. Don't take it per­sonally.

Sagittarius: Remember that drugs are bad and will not help you pass the Bar. Instead, get high on life — smoke DNA!

Capricorn: You will spend four weeks worrying about what the semantics advisor sees in the stars for you.

Aquarius: You were born under the same star as Ronald Reagan. Run for Presi­dent or cover.

Pisces: In the next few days, you will be forced to explain Hadley v. Baxendale from a Marxist perspective. Be prepared.
Alumnae Open Doors For Interested Students

By Charles B. Howland

Over 500 VLS alumni are willing to tutor law students in the alumnae advising program, but this year students are being unusually bashful. According to Administrative Dean and acting Director of Alumni Affairs) Robert Garbarino, the biggest problem facing the program is the apparent lack of interest among the students. Furthermore, if past experience is any guide, even after signing up many students will flee the altar and never contact their alumnae advisor.

The program first appeared during the 1980-81 school year, and according to Dean Garbarino, it serves two purposes. For the student who is relatively certain of the location, size, and type of legal organization he or she wants after graduation, the program attempts to pair the student participant with someone either in the Vital sections of the Philadelphia area. "Our objective is to have a student matched up with someone either in a category that they choose... or in one in which they might be interested, and then have them see a typical day in the life of a lawyer," said Dean Garbarino.

Floating behind the stated purpose of providing practical field to law students is the real selling point of the program. In addition to the alumnae advisor, Garbarino emphasized that students involved in the program should not expect that a summer or final competition here last year. According to Dean Garbarino, it serves two purposes. For the student who is relatively certain of the location, size, and type of legal organization he or she wants after graduation, the program attempts to pair the student participant with someone either in the Vital sections of the Philadelphia area. "Our objective is to have a student matched up with someone either in a category that they choose... or in one in which they might be interested, and then have them see a typical day in the life of a lawyer," said Dean Garbarino.

Dean Garbarino addresses correspondence to alumnae sponsors.

Barb Dively

Sign-ups begin at the end of this semester for the third annual intraschool Client Counselling Competition (CCC), at VLS. Sponsored by the SBA, the winning team will represent VLS in the national competition sponsored by the American Bar Association. This year's ABA and VLS counselling competitions concern landlord-tenant problems. ABA regional competition will be on March 2-4 and finals are in Ohio on March 25.

Developed in response to the concerns of practicing lawyers, this competition focuses on students' ability to maintain professional rapport while helping a client reveal the important facts behind his problem. In addition, the student must advise the client on the alternatives and a recommended course of action. For example, the student might suggest a phone call, a letter, a settlement, or a law suit. The role of the client is to help the student develop opportunities in a particular field or locale.

The first step in the program was taken early in the summer when a letter was sent to all 500 VLS alumni informing them of the program and requesting that those interested in participating provide data concerning the location, size, and location of their practice. This year over 500 alumnas have responded, representing a diverse group. "It is a cross-section of practitioners, ranging from recent graduates to senior partners, from solo practitioners to corporate executives," said Dean Garbarino.

These mail-order brides were then paired with students with corresponding interests based on responses from letters sent to all VLS students at the end of the summer. After being matched it became the student's responsibility to contact the alumnus. It is at this point that the program has encountered difficulties. In the past students have reported being unable to reach their adviser. "I think there has been a problem with students not understanding the practice of law, said Dean Garbarino. "I think some of them get frustrated when they call and have great difficulty reaching the lawyer." He noted that lawyers, particularly trial attorneys, are so busy that even their clients complain of having difficulty reaching them. Students should not view communication problems as alumnas disinterested, noted Dean Garbarino, but rather as an inevitable attribute of a successful practice.

What are the benefits of good counselling and interviewing skills? Dean Garbarino and Professor Collins list several. First, a lawyer will be more likely to discover all the critical facts when interviewing clients (or witnesses). Second, he will more easily understand what his client wants. Third, the probable result will be a lawyer's best advertisement, client satisfaction. Fourth, his clients are more likely to retain him for additional help. Lastly, good interviewing and counselling skills will help a lawyer manage his time more efficiently for the benefit of his clients, his practice, and himself.

Dean Garbarino is hoping that our Interpersonal and counselling skills developed during the competition will help lawyers develop potential in the courtroom. "I think some of them get frustrated when they call and have great difficulty reaching the lawyer," he said. "I think there has been a problem with students not understanding the practice of law, said Dean Garbarino. "I think some of them get frustrated when they call and have great difficulty reaching the lawyer."

Competition at VLS takes place in a mock law office with one-way glass and videotape equipment. Part of the funding for these facilities was a gift from Louis M. Brown, a west coast lawyer and Emeritus Professor at the University of California Law Center. Professor Brown was the founder of the ABA competition and is a national leader in encouraging law schools to develop practical skills. His influence is reflected in the tremendous swell of volunteerism from practicing lawyers for the integration of skills courses with traditional courses.

According to Professor Collins, only 2 to 5% of all potential litigation reaches the courtroom. The remaining matters are handled by person to person contact. Such contact is absent from a law student's three year preparation unless skills courses or experience are affirmatively pursued. For these reasons, Professor Collins feels that students should participate in CCC every year. He maintains students have nothing to lose and everything to gain by having lawyers and judges help them develop their potential in the trial skill required by their chosen career. Professor Collins' interest in practical skills led him to develop our VLS Interviewing and Counselling Course three years ago. He taught the first class and also set up our first Client Counselling Competition that year. He was inspired by the enthusiasm of a VLS creator, Professor O'Toole, who was visiting from Suffolk University Law School. Previously, Professor Collins developed our trial practice program which has now expanded from one to six sections. "I think there has been a problem with students not understanding the practice of law, said Dean Garbarino. "I think some of them get frustrated when they call and have great difficulty reaching the lawyer."

Besides communication problems, the only complaint apparently voiced by students is that their interests did not match those of their advisers. Apparently not all students are equally successful in reaching their advisor to become or remain involved in the program.

Dean Garbarino expressed concern that an unusually small number of students have signed up thus far for this year's program. Since many first meetings are not arranged until the holiday break, he urged students who either have not signed up or who have been unsuccessful in reaching their advisor to become or remain involved in the program.
John Cardinal Krol Prays for Peace

Editor's Note: The Docket gratefully acknowledges the permission granted by the Philadelphia Archdiocese, John Cardinal Krol, for publication of the Cardinal's Red Mass sermon in this issue. It is the custom of the Docket to publish the Cardinal's Red Mass sermon in its entirety. On the other hand, the stockpiled weapons have the destructive force equivalent to some three or four tons of dynamite for each person has a strict right to demand. It led to a separation of the state and its laws as something absolute. It revealed law. In the secular concept, justice is inspired and perfected by God. It is this tradition of justice that sparked the American Revolution. It is this type of love which insures a calm and security. It is this type of love which insures a calm and security.

Each of us can contribute through the exercise of justice to a community in which peace will prevail. In modern times, the idea of peace has been divorced from its religious foundations. The idea of peace has been divorced by some people as giving to each what is due to each — what one has a strict right to demand. The justice demanded by God was a whole web of relationships which stemmed from the covenant with God. This is in line with the idea that justice is the creation of God. To make justice attainable through obedience to Your law, we must remove sin from our own lives, and seek reconciliation with God and our neighbors. In the exercise of justice, we must not only give our neighbors what they deserve, but we must claim as his rights, but we must deal with them and treat them as brothers. God has given us life, health, intelligence, various talents. We have so much to be grateful for. As jurists, you should appreciate that love without law is power without direction, law without love is machinery without motion, and that with out the oil of the spirit of God's truth there would be no power can make us love our enemies, and do good to those who hate and maltreat us. It is this type of love which insures a justice which promotes a social order in which peace prevails. Love without law is love which cannot bring about peace. In this world a totally and permanently peaceful human community is unattainable by a utopia, and ideologies that hold up that prospect as easily attainable based on hopes that cannot be realized, whatever the reason behind them.

The absence of peace originates in sin: - and neighbor; unrest in our own hearts, conflicts in the family, with neighbors, between groups and classes, between nations and races. But the fuse is lit in the individual's own God-less heart by sin. We can all individually contribute to peace by observing the moral order laid down by God. We can do so by our commitment to truth, justice, mutual love in free will. For Israel, the practice of justice was an expression and a demand of steadfast love, such as my love has been for you, that justice may be attained through obedience to Your law. We must strive for conversion and again that peace was not to be achieved in the destruction of an unarmored Soviet airplane by the Soviets. This attack on a foreign territory, even when the attacker was in fact the 28th attack of the Soviets on commercial and military planes since 1950. The secular concept of justice in its development ignored the divine and the natural law tradition, and in the process subordinated to the self-defense of law. It is in this sense that Isaiah was able to say that justice will bring about peace, and the exercise of justice will produce calm and security. It is this kind of justice that sparked the ministry of Jesus. He reduced the whole law and teaching to the twin commandment of love of God and love of neighbor. But He also added a new dimension to the commandment of love of neighbor. He said, I give you a new commandment: Love another, such as my love has been for you, so must your love be for one another. This is how all will know you for My disciples, your love for one another” (Jn. 13:34). We must not only love our neighbor as we love ourselves, but as Christ loved us — Christ who laid down His life for us. We must love our enemies and do good to those who hate and maltreat us. In this type of love which insures a justice which promotes a social order in which peace prevails, love without law is the motive force of peace and the just cause of war. Peace is indeed possible, but as Pope John XXIII in his encyclical "Pacem in Terris" explains, peace alone is not enough. He wrote, "Peace can be firmly established only if the order laid down by God is dutifully observed." This order is by nature a moral order. It is grounded in truth. It functions according to the norms of justice. It is inspired and perfected by mutual love, and is brought together in an ever more refined balance in full freedom.

Sovereignty of God and dignity of the human person are at the heart of the Church's teaching of War and Peace. The taking of innocent life is the prerogative only of the God Who is the Creator. To defend the dignity of human life is both the motive force of peace and the just cause of war.
The sports staff has just learned that the team of McKeown/Taylor has challenged the team of Scotty McGrew to a game that begins at 4:30 pm Friday.

The lights are dim and the crowd is silent, waiting for the game to start. Suddenly, the game begins with a bang. The two teams are on the same field, each with their own goals and strategies. The lights are on, and the crowd is watching the game. The game is intense, with both teams trying to win. The crowd is cheering, and the noise is deafening. The game goes on for hours, with both teams giving it their all. Finally, the game ends, and the players celebrate their victories.