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Emil Giordano was elected President of the Student Bar Association after two days of balloting on April 10 and 11. Complete election results were released by Higgins, Benton and Hartson (HBH). Ms. Nissenbaum then argued that the Court should find as a matter of law that respondent superior is appropriate under the 1934 Act. She argued that the purpose of the Act was to supplement, not replace, the common law. Under the common law, non-law functions are very important, especially for IL's, Giordano said. "Social organizations such as the Rugby Club, Jewish Law Students Association and BALSA should be encouraged with more funding," he said.

Giordano also argued that the student organizations themselves to generate income through various fund-raising activities. Morris began by defining a friend not as a personal relationship of "d'angerousness." Sentencing frequently requires courts to control corporate acts. In addition, respondeat superior is appropriate under the common law. After discussing Lamia's fraud against Defoe was much less at fault.

Richter maintained that his candidacy was indeed serious and that no rule required he said. As to the law school staff, Giordano expressed pleasure at the prospect of working with Mr. Murphy: "I think Mrs. Murphy is the best person in the school. I know who is deeply committed to everyone I meet," Giordano said. With Mrs. Murphy: "I think Mrs. Murphy is the best person in the school. I know who is deeply committed to everyone I meet," Giordano said.

Controversy Mires

SBA Elections

by James Watkins

A number of controversies surrounded this year's SBA elections, including a decision to allow write-in candidates made the night before the election. The decision was prompted by a complaint made by Mark Richter, a second-year student who was elected to an SBA Representative position by write-in votes. Second-year student Ms. Nissenbaum also took advantage of the write-in decision to run a successful, last-minute campaign.

A lengthy investigation by the Docket substantiates the following account of the write-in controversy.

Shortly before the filing deadline ended, a week before the elections, Richter submitted a nominating petition under the name "Syd Wymp." In addition to publication in the Docket, Richter's cartoons appear regularly on the student bulletin board outside the student lounge.

Honor Board Chairman Jim Saile dismissed the petition as "a joke," and omitted "Syd Wymp" from the official ballot. When Richter learned of Saile's decision, after the filing deadline had passed, he filed a request with the Placement Department — I have a job this summer which I got myself. As to the law school staff, Giordano expressed pleasure at the prospect of working with Mrs. Murphy: "I think Mrs. Murphy is the best person in the school. I know who is deeply committed to everyone I meet."
The EDITORIAL

WHO CARES ANYWAY!

Villanova Law School is society in microcosm. We have never been able to understand the reasons why our political leaders lose sight of what are also prevalent at VLS. The most pervasive and potentially dangerous problem which we face is the unyielding apathy of the American people. Apathy is most evident when we conduct a general election. The U.S. Senate is the body of elected officials in the legislative branch of the federal government. People in the U.S.A. have a habit of feeling that their lone vote does not really matter. The exit polls predict all the winners and there is no real reason to vote. Everything is decided ahead of time. It is only President Reagan who has shown a genuine concern for the American people. In his recent address to the U.S. Senate, he articulated his vision for the future of our country. He proposed a number of measures to address the pressing issues of the day, including a comprehensive tax reform plan, a strong defense budget, and a commitment to social welfare programs. As a result, there is a growing sense of hope and optimism among the American people.

The most disastrous consequence of apathy today is the big stick that voter disinterest is allowing Mr. Reagan to swing in the area of foreign policy. The case of Meese is an example of how a lack of democratic participation can lead to a loss of moral authority. Edwin Meese is a businessman and a crook. He probably hasn't had the foresight to think that way. We cannot afford to have him further erode the reputation of this great country at home or abroad.

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Dear Alumni Ruggers:

(a.k.a. Gary Hall) is interested in contacting next day's elections with vote-percentage

The Student Bar Association believes that open and effective communication between students, faculty and the administration will redound to the benefit of all the Law School community. We further believe that the existing communication system can play a valuable role in fostering such communication. To these ends we recently have amended our Constitution to provide for the election of representative student-faculty members to come before the S.B.A. executive board twice each academic year to discuss items of mutual concern.

To supplement this move we ask that the Faculty make a stronger role for the Student Bar Association in the decision, stating: “I think it was a meaningless and immature gesture. It was a meaningless and immature gesture.”

To the Faculty:

The present policy of not restricting the student body continues. That aspiration will never be fulfilled if the restrictions designed to insure fairness provide a wide and open forum for many aspirations of the student body continues.

Thank you for your consideration of these important issues.

Sincerely yours,
Kirk K. Karagelian
President
Student Bar Association

LETTERS CONTINUED

OFF THE RECORD

by Ralph George

A law professor at the University of Moscow recently remarked during a lecture that several students sitting in the back of the classroom looked familiar. The implication was that these were the ABA's Student Lawyer magazine, it reveals that the problem of absenteeism extends far beyond the confines of Galerry Hall. The subject of poor class attendance remains a recurring topic at recent faculty meetings. Docket sources report the faculty's concern has apparently gone beyond general lamentations and involves the discussion of perceived hard-core student offenders by name. So far, the result of the faculty's days of bad words from the podium in a few courses. Whether further remedial measures are contemplated is not clear.

What is more apparent, however, is that what the faculty characterizes as "attendance problem" may at least partially be viewed as a natural consequence of the present structure of this country's legal system. Private law firms, governmental agencies, state and federal judiciary communities rely on law professors and law student as integral components of their professional operations. If all law students across the country were suddenly to begin perfect attendance records, the American legal system, already operating at a snail's pace, would be faced with a flood of students available during office hours to conduct initial client interviews, carry on research, draft briefs, bench memoros and court opinion. It is no exaggeration to state that the practicing legal profession indirectly encourages law student absenteeism by its strong reliance on student work skills.

Such a conflict between employment responsibilities and classroom attendance is nearly impossible for most students to avoid. Even the most carefully planned course schedule cannot accommodate the ten or more productive hours of "free" time during the week. This scheduling dilemma is made all the more difficult by the lack of clinical courses at VLS through which student employment takes place. If the clinical offering is the VCLS program, which provides an excellent opportunity for practical work experience, but is severely limited in its scope. A greater variety of "hands on" credit would help alleviate current attendance problems.

The most compelling reason students seek employment during school sessions, however, is to meet the economic burdens of living expenses on top of a $20,000 education. Available student loans will far short of the amount needed to provide successful "paper checks." Student employment during school semesters is the only realistic avenue for many students.

Not all this is to say that the faculty's concern over class attendance is improper. Indeed, a law school should produce more than simply a lawyer who knows what papers to draw up to make a buck. Ideally a lawyer would be a competent professional exercising his knowledge of the law he practices. The classroom experience is vital to the achievement of this ideal and the integrity of the profession demands that no compromises be made. Nevertheless, when considering the problem of classroom attendance, the faculty must forget economic realities as well as the inseparable role, whether for good or bad, that law students currently play in this country's legal system.

Joseph Wenk Fellowship

The Wenk Memorial Fund is sponsored by the Student Lawyer magazine; it reveals that the problem of

Joseph R. Wenk's sister, Mary Jane is the secretary of the Class of 1984. The Class is soliciting pledges from its members to help the Wenk Memorial Fund as a portion of the 1984 Class Gift.

1984 Class Gift

by Mary Porter

The 1984 Class Gift Committee is seeking contributions for two class gifts. One gift will support the renovation of the vending machine room. Renovations will include carpeting,�® he genuine learning setting which can draw the students.

Academic interests brought him back to VLS as an Assistant Professor in 1973. He developed an interest in the law school administration. VLS he was the key figure in creating Villanova Law School's own student-faculty relations, the American legal system, already operating at a snail's pace, would be faced with a flood of students available during office hours to conduct initial client interviews, carry on research, draft briefs, bench memoros and court opinion. It is no exaggeration to state that the practicing legal profession indirectly encourages law student absenteeism by its strong reliance on student work skills.

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Joseph Wenk Fellowship

by Mary Porter

The Wenk Memorial Fund is sponsored by an anonymous gift from the Class of 1984. The third student who wishes to conduct research in civil rights, labor law, or public interest law. The Wenk Fellowship will be offered for the first time this summer. The grant is payable for work during the academic year, and the student will receive $5,000. The Wenk Fellowship will be paid during the academic year, and the student will receive $5,000. The Wenk Fellowship will be paid during the academic year, and the student will receive $5,000. The Wenk Fellowship will be paid during the academic year, and the student will receive $5,000.

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by Mary Porter

The 1984 Class Gift Committee is seeking contributions for two class gifts. One gift will support the renovation of the vending machine room. Renovations will include carpeting, improved ventilation and furnishings. A new refrigerator and a color television may be acquired to provide comfortable facilities for student use.

The committee also plans to contribute to the Joseph Wenk Fellowship for student work in the public interest.

Tom Willenborg, the president and Chairman of the 1984 Class Gift Committee, explained that the Class of 1984 is asking to pledge $60 or more per three years. Annual remittances will be sent to the Class Gift Office. Preferred pledges are $10, $20, $50 or any other amount. Your pledge may be paid earlier or deferred. No payment is due by May 31, 1985. Class members who make a pledge will be solicited for additional gifts during the next three years. The committee obtains enough pledges, the renovation will begin this summer.
Computer Wars

by Walt Champion

In corporate offices far and away there's brewing a cataclysmic battle between two sets of warring developers. In this modern-day War of the Roses, the bosses vie for on-line terminals, segment searches, and computer-friendly dialogue; the Grail is not a verbal one, but a magic ring—something more lofty, the hearts and minds of a generation of lawyers.

The challenge was met shortly thereafter by the Movers and Shakers (or, as the locals in Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Co., call it, the legal publishing business in America), to whom lawyers have to say: "We know lawyers, we understand them, and we provide them with everything they need in their corporate cerebellum, they developed WESTLAW as an alternative to LEXIS and the perceived anti-lawyer bias of MedData.

For more than a decade lawyers to lawyers notwithstanding, they were still the new kids on this block. They were, therefore, working behind the scenes, but not of catch-up. For the first few years they were welcomed behind the scenes. However, the movers and shakers behind WESTLAW really do know lawyers, and as a result, they were most able to undertake a task of assaying easily bruised egos with efficient and courteous after-the-service sales.

All of this frenetic back-stage primping led to a measurable competitive advantage. An obvious failing has been the inability and lack of focus of the media. LEXIS scored the first point by introducing the LAWREV library which includes files from approximately Fall 1982 to the present (Columbia, Harvard, and Yale), as well as New York Law School and Yale. LEXIS also has a file which combines these law reviews (ALJL). It all looks very similar, but with options that are similar to the ones that are available with their other libraries (e.g., publication, date, cite, highlight, title, text, and author).

If one, for example, heard rumor that there was recent article in Harvard Law Review that might be a good search, the actual research search might be "tide (bank accounts)" and publication ("Harvard Law Review") and date after "1982." This strategy would produce the following: "Comment: 'Community Banking,'" 106 Harvard Law Rev. 1309 (Feb. 1983). This Harvard article prominently cites Brown Shoe Co. v. U.S., 370 U.S. 294 (1962). The highly analyzed law student can now read that very case while still at the LEXIS terminal by merely choosing a new library (GENFES), a new file (Sup), and a new request ("cite 370 ppp 294").

Low, it is a great stuff and tends to dovetail and simplify the same sometimes diverse strands of legal thought.

Not to be outdone, WESTLAW proposes to expand the capacity of its WALT term (note the "computer-friendly" term) by Fall 1984 to cover a total of 84 publications including stalwarts like the American Indian Law Review, Cornell Law Review, Duke Law Journal, Villanova Law Review, International Law.

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To Write or Not to Write

by Laura Shetnick

Being a former J.D. at this law school is a somewhat odd experience. I get flashbacks on occasions—things that used to happen in my old college days at Garey Hall once in a while, giving rise to memories and wondering, did I do the right thing in choosing that law school? I know several journalists who decided to go to law school. Their reasons did not directly correlate to journalism, law is one of the most common fields to find an ex-journalist. For me, it's not surprising. I went into journalism because I was a very curious about the world—how it worked, who ran it, how could I change it, who was doing the changing as a journalist. I found out about those things, but it was not journalism, ala, who ran the world (in spite of Dan Rather's impressions to the contrary). I learned about politicians, and People Who Had Expertise. Prestige and Power (through money and knowledge) are very compelling.

I determined that I, a woman and a journalist, could not change the world. I was not even going to be able to help (unless it was to provide second-sight to someone who did change things). It was most likely that I wasn't even going to get near the center of things.

So I went to law school. Today I find myself asking, as a former law student, why I stuck up journalism for law, and I detect some helplessness in the fact that I can't change things. As a journalist, I found out about those things, but it was not journalism, ala, who ran the world (in spite of Dan Rather's impressions to the contrary). I learned about politicians, and People Who Had Expertise. Prestige and Power (through money and knowledge) are very compelling.

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Several times over spring break I was reminded that I now more than halfway through law school. The thing I hate most about the bar exam in the summer of 1985 does not determine if I will be a lawyer, but rather what form of self-fulfillment might bring. Halfway toward becoming an "attorney," and as my friends and I are wont to say, "lawyer," the legal profession has become a tremendous pain in both my neck and head. I was initially introduced to that first contracts class with Uncle Joe those many Mondays ago but nothing has prepared me for the emotions in my second year as I trek through them. Even seasoned lawyers, who implied commerce clause, the hearsay rule, and an occasional toxic waste disposal.

When one is on top of the roller coaster I feel I can discern only some of the intrinsic interest and importance. Law school takes as its topic the broadest range of subjects, teaching every personal and therefore social conflict. It is unique among graduate programs in giving us the chance to grapple with a breadth of issues which are often left behind after a liberal arts education. How intrinsically should we not allow all of those pious kids to pray once a day in school? There should be a death penalty for certain crimes, and if so why shouldn't a Catholic institution which is nearly half women. Rather, we all seem to take a slightly smug attitude toward public discussions of these subjects, as if nothing we might hear in class would ever be worthy enough to consider, and alone cause us to change our minds. And of course the pressure for high-paying, status jobs compels us to discourage any discussion not directly relevant to the final.

To be a competent lawyer one must separate his own position on a given issue from that of his client, and can argue either side as necessary for his case. But the fact remains that our influence runs beyond our clients. First, how we shape and litigate our client's problems today becomes the common law tomorrow. In deciding which cases to push to trial and which to settle, indeed in deciding which clients to take and which to send hiking, we will decide how another's position on the death penalty is to know where they stand on the exclusionary rule is to know where they stand on whether abortions should be funded is to know where they stand on abortions. It is not that we do not care for the issue. For example, attitudes towards abortion, see

"Dallas" or "Family Feud?"

I probably should stay in law school. I realize that if every decision we studied last a decade. But at least some of the material was study-relevant at the cutting edge of the law, it's rights of economically injured stockholders to recover from brokers or the corporation, the right of a corporation to be union-free, the right of a public figure to manage some sphere of his life. In such changing positions, as we students would benefit greatly from a discussion (i.e. not a professor's sermon) of the social implications of the current direction of the law.

In general, however, I think it is we students who are mostly to blame for the silences which often pass for class discussion. Part of it is our fear of looking foolish, or even worse, overly confident. A slight fear of the public's attention, always an important consideration in today's law school. I do not even know what chapter we are in, let alone what the plaintiff argued. Occasionally I have even blamed my disenchantment with the law school show or Syd Wymp take care of my personal favorite is, " Gee, Charlie, I thought about asking you to drive with me to Seattle this spring. But then I remembered our 16-hour drive back from Michigan in a blizzard and not talking about it at all. A friend of mine told me to get off the Pennsylvania turnpike and not entering New Jersey. Maybe you should stay in law school."

I have found it difficult to communicate to non-law students or non-lawyers that law school can be at once so intense and yet so unimportant. Responses to my angst run along the lines of, "Well, it's good you are working so hard, "..."I wouldn't want to be in law school."

No matter what happens to the individual, the world goes, is only in question for the people that he held fifty years ago, but the world of lawyers. For us, if the only court room we step into is Rm. 101, our training and status within the community will be determined not directly relevant to the final...
Nicaragua: International Law Society Hosts Speakers

by Michael McGrath

Spokesmen from the governments of the United States and Central America, and Spokesmen representing several non-governmental organizations, were among the speakers at the Nicaragua Symposium, held April 5 in Room 29 at a symposium to discuss the impact of the United States' policy toward Nicaragua and El Salvador in light of the 1985 Sandinista revolution.

The symposium was sponsored by the International Law Society (ILS), the Law Students Association of Temple University, and the National Lawyers Guild. It was attended by about 150 people.

The speakers included Allan Gerson, special assistant to Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Assistant Secretary of State for Hemisphere Affairs; Mrs. Anna Navarro, First Secretary of the Embassy of Nicaragua to the United States; Mr. Gerson, the U.S. representative to the United Nations; and Dr. Arthur Schmidt, associate professor of Latin American history at Temple University. The symposium was moderated by Mr. Navarro.

The symposium was part of the history of Latin America that has been marked by bloodshed and human suffering, the speakers said. They expressed concern about the future of Central America and the world, and the need to find a peaceful solution to the situation.

Mr. Navarro declared, "We are no longer willing to accept the status quo. We are no longer willing to accept the use of repression for control."

Mr. Gerson said that the United States had not been as active in Central America as it should be, especially after the 1979 revolution. He said that the United States should be doing more to help the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mr. Schmidt said that the United States had failed to provide aid to the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and that this had contributed to the conflict.

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Executive Visitation

More on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 6)

United States and Central America if guer­
illa movements continue to upset the go­
vernment, Mr. Gerson never discussed any­
thing for sure. He didn't get there by
explained that socialism could not work in an
economic system created such small gosin,
sions have a wider impact on the national
economy, Mr. Byrom mentioned that "the
Plus Deficits that we refused to even ac-
cept as possible in 1981."

Tangentially commenting upon the No-

vember presidential race, Byrom expressed.
tactic support for President Reagan's
the possible Democratic challengers, but
sharpily criticized many of Reagan's eco-

governments. He expressed first and fore-
said, "I can say that you've got one of a

Moving to specifics, Mr. Byrom de-
nounced emphasis on long term policies, ex-
plaining that constantly changing, short
term policies handicap any hope for pro-

heit was to refine to a point where he
is expected to be "a disaster." He also noted
"to agree with me a lot more once they're

Speculating about his ideas for changes
in the political structure of America, Mr.
Byrom announced that he believed that
technological improvements in transporta-
tion and communications made it unrealis-
tic to expect a U.S. Senator to adequately rep-
resent Pennsylvania, since urban cen-
ters like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh within
the same state compete for the same
advantages. I think that a political/econo-
my system based in North America will al-
ever exist, but not necessarily as a nation.
200 years could find several changes. Regional policies have
to be reoriented; and this process should con-

The highlight of the evening for Mr.
Byrom was a student over what regulation of industry
was like. Mr. Byrom freely admitted that
while the market worked well, it perceived
function, to permit functioning, some social regu-
lations was necessary. "The market can't ad-
ress social values. The market system does
"If you like ambiguity and aren't sure who
would be best for the job, you're really going to enjoy your-
advice. Eventually, these

cannot be solved by the government, but recognized that this
burden has not been carried by the local

governments. He expressed first and for-
most his belief that government cannot con-
tinue to depend on the good will of the
over several years, and that government
must raise revenues through taxes if it change-d to cut expenses instead. Mr.
Byrom's criticisms of Walter Mond-

and Gary Hart are rooted mostly to his
perception of their inability to treat causes
instead of effects. He characterized the posi-

tion of either candidate as "a disas-

Response to the question concern-
ing nominees of Democratic candidate

Responding later with his question concern-
ing nominees of Democratic candidate

Most of the questions that followed were
directed towards Mr. Gerson, questioning
the legality of the aid the U.S. continues to
furnish to the Contras. Mr. Gerson an-
swered that the U.S. currently supports
Contras in order to disrupt the political
outlook between the U.S. and Western Eu-
ropian nations concerning Central Amer-
ica.

"The conduct of the U.S. in El Salvador
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A Primer for Spotting Issues on Law Exams

by Professor John Delaney

INTRODUCTION

Issue-spotting on law exams is like the weather. Everyone talks about it but no one does anything about it. Everyone agrees on the importance of the issue-spotting skill, there is, nevertheless, little systematic unearthing of the specific steps necessary to solve the issue.

The focus of issue-spotting is the classic, multi-issue exam problem: A dense fact pattern extending for one, two, or more, pages at the end of which you are asked, quite suddenly, to identify the issues in the instant legal issues. There may be anywhere from five to ten or more issues in these multi-issue problems. The time allotted may be as little as fifty or sixty minutes.

WHAT IS A LEGAL ISSUE?

Issue-spotting presupposes that you clearly understand what a legal issue is. A simple definition is that a legal issue is a question posed by certain facts about particular legal liability. More concretely, an issue poses a question about liability arising from a cause-of-action rooted in tort, contract, criminal law, or, in exceptional cases, a non-liability issue.

It is important to appreciate that issues about liability arise from facts. Issues are not absolute. Indeed, it is a legal maxim that "out of the facts, the issue arises" and you must search for the issues in your professor's exam problem.

To illustrate: is there a legal issue raised by the facts that A stared at B on the street? The first requirement is satisfied—there are facts—but you have not satisfied the second requirement: an inquiry about legal liability. The reason is simple. No cause of action claiming liability of A in tort or criminal law, or elsewhere, arises from the fact that A stared at B. Stared differently, no legal right of B is violated by A's stare. Thus A's stare that is not an issue at all. Disturbing legal liability from violations of etiquette, custom, or morality. There may be an Emily Post violation of etiquette: A may have been rude to B. Rudeness, however, is different from legal liability.

If, in contrast, the facts specify that A stared at B and then rushed at B waving a knife, you might immediately recognize that these facts are similar to illustrative, model examples of extreme recklessness, murder, etc. Having identified the facts and recognized that these facts are similar to illustrative, model examples of extreme recklessness, murder, etc., you now know that these facts raise a question about legal liability.

Suppose, for example, in a criminal law exam problem, you read that A shot his rifle into a crowded gondola transporting skiers up the mountain and killed X. A skier. A was doing his best to avoid hitting the skiers. You might immediately recognize that these facts are similar to illustrative, model examples of extreme recklessness, murder, etc. Having identified the facts and recognized that these facts are similar to illustrative, model examples of extreme recklessness, murder, etc., you now know that these facts raise a question about legal liability.

Happily, when you carefully read the exam problem, certain facts will switch on in your head like "ham and eggs," there are exceptions—and these facts illustrate an example of almost spontaneous issue-spotting followed by verification (see step five and six). However, the method for spotting issues.

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A Primer for Spotting Issues on Law Exams...
D) cause: factual

"But for" buck's case, Lee would not have fallen and been injured.

legal

Lee: foresee. 

Lee: within scope of Buck's risk-creation.

E) actual harm

Fra. Lee's hame.

Writing the Answer

You have verified your hypothesis. The answer might be written out, utilizing the outline above, as follows:

C

Buck Lee is liable in tort negligence. The issue is whether Hee is liable to Lee in tort neglige for throwing his book at his apartment wall when the book goes out a nearby window and injures Lee. A pedestrian on the much-walked street below?

Is

Is a cause-of-action in negligent tort requires that the defendant be a legal duty owed to the plaintiff with the breach causing, both factually and legally, the death of a live person. When A shoots B, A's intent to kill is inferrable. The shooting amply manifests A's intent in an act which factually ("but for") and legally causes the death of B.

In

In making an issue, you must consider all the facts presented which raise a question about the application of any of these defenses. As noted, issues arise only out of facts. Avoid a beginner's blunder of raising issues when there is no factual basis for doing so, issues about which your professor is not inquiring, what some professors call "hot air". The verification of your hypothesis is complete. You might formulate the issue as follows:

is liable for intent-to-kill murder when A shoots and kills B?

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Clinical Programs Survive Changes; Face More

by Michael McGrath

Clinical education programs offer law students the opportunity to learn legal skills in the classroom and then to apply these skills immediately to real legal problems. Villanova Law School presently offers two courses that permit students to participate in clinical education programs. Second and third year students can apply for Local Legal Servi­ces I. Any third year student may enroll in VCLS, Villanova Clinical Law Studies. Professor Peter Goldberger teaches for the one semester Juvenile Justice class.

These programs are excellent at providing students with opportunities to learn how to counsel real clients, represent them at hearings, prepare memoranda and complaints for real cases, and to work with attorneys while also interacting with them in a classroom setting. The winners of the 1984 Clinical Law Student Organization Competition, Richard Menne and Jackie Shulman, gained experience working together for the one semester Juvenile Justice class.

Professor Peter Goldberger

Docket: Could you tell us a little about how your Juvenile Justice class got started? I think we've been told that it was a faculty replacement Professor Wenk and take over the class. That is not the case. Professor Wenk, I initially didn't make any changes in the program. My major task was to gather students to the program that I've never met Professor Wenk. With the help of my preceptor, Jane Anderson, and the students that had been there the year before, we pieced it together.

This year, there is a tremendous amount of work into it. The program has always been based down in Chester with Brown County. The only really change that upon the program have been due to recent budget cuts in legal services. I have forced some grants to offices to close and have limited the range of cases that we can take to courts at this time.

Most of the DCLAA offices have handled errors only. Why did you attract you to become in­volved with VCLS?

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Intramural Roundup

Donegals Win Championship!

Mike Gallagher scored 13 points and Scott Petri added ten to lead the Donegals to a 40-39 victory over Joe Mama's in Scott Petri added ten to lead the Donegals to a 40-39 victory over Joe Mama's in the championship game of the Villanova Law School Basketball Tournament. The two teams entered the final round of the playoffs as the tournament's first and third-seeded teams. Joe Mama's had captured the regular season championship by virtue of their 19-2 record while the Donegals finished conference play with a 17-3 record as they jumped on Joe Mama's early, behind the playmaking of Tom Brit. Mike Gallagher's refusal to fold though and roared back to take the lead behind Mike Panisi's 13 points and Ed Will's 12. That lead did not last for long as the Donegals countered with the inside play of Gallagher and Petri to take the lead and walk off with the title. The loss was particularly disheartening to Joe Mama's which lost the title game for the second time in as many years. (And you thought Houston was the only team that couldn't win the big one.)

The semi-finals also offered a surprise as the Donegals stunned the Do-Rights 50-47 after having lost both regular season games. This time Gallagher led the way as he scored 20 points to help the Donegals overcome a 20-point deficit. Expecting Damages to retake the lead of Gallagher and Petri to win the championship game of the Villanova Law School Basketball Tournament, Gallagher led the way of Gallagher and Petri to win the championship game of the Villanova Law School Basketball Tournament.

The Do-Rights' points to help the donegals finished conference play with a 17-3 record as they jumped on Joe Mama's early, behind the playmaking of Tom Brit. Mike Gallagher's refusal to fold though and roared back to take the lead behind Mike Panisi's 13 points and Ed Will's 12. That lead did not last for long as the Donegals countered with the inside play of Gallagher and Petri to take the lead and walk off with the title. The loss was particularly disheartening to Joe Mama's which lost the title game for the second time in as many years. (And you thought Houston was the only team that couldn't win the big one.)

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Donegals Win Championship!

The Donegals spun a 60-60 decision off the Spin-offs as Gallagher and Petri combined for 35 points. John Emerson paced the Spin-offs with 16 points. As for Expectance Damages, it advanced to the semi-finals by virtue of a 65-53 victory over Toxic Wastes. The Damages raced to a 1 point lead late in the first half behind the play of Kevin "Don't bother me I'm reading" Bobbins and Chuck L. McGivney. Early in the second half Toxic Waste did manage to cut the lead to ten behind the savagery of Bob Nose (14 points). However, the Wastes sealed no closer as the Damages placed four men in double figures. Kevin McKenna led all scorers with 18 points. Finally, in the only other game of major importance, the Wastes did manage to make it two straight victories over Ordinary Reasonable Persons as Teresa Nave and Dave 'Nets' Novak hit clutch free throws in the final minutes. That game closed the regular season and a job well done by Commissioner—Player Coach Tom Giblin.

KEYNOTES: George Raveling, basketball coach of the Iowa Hawkeyes, spoke of his team's hardwork and determination. "People who are loyal and supportive don't say anything. All you hear is the rough bar voice telling you that you're the best. ... You don't play for those people. You play for the crowd, for the fans, for the.image. . ." . . . Gordon Chenas described Ralph Lewis of La Salle after Lewis had scored 31 points and poured in 18 rebounds against his Manhattan Jaspers. "That's the way to play on the court."
OFF THE BAT

by Sean Abdul O'Grady

Abdul has heard enough. Everyone says that the column has expanded past all reasonable bounds. The learned editor-in-chief of the Docket was overheard saying, "Kill it before it multiplies." Even Howard Meyers was heard to say, "You're on the Interdict Sports Staff, to proclaim: "It's just plain obsolete." In response Abdul can only say (in print that is), "Balderdash!" Wasn't it Lou Dreyfus, or was it Jack Payne of FDU intentionally fouled Largest was just confused and did not call between the eyes. The officials decided that Largest was just confused and did not call foul shots.

"Cinderella" Dayton, he replied, "You son was asked how he felt about beating Michigan State. He answered, "That hitting is a science, huh. Well ol' Abdul can't see any of it through the face of a Rothstein, Swen Nater of the Los Angeles Lakers has a good time coming up you know?" he said. First he wanted to name it Extermin Nater, and if it's a girl of course... Even though Kareem Abdul Jabbar has scored more than 30,000 points in his career, he does not qualify as the greatest test offensive weapon in the gilt. Scoring all his points in 14 seasons playing for the Lakers, Jabbar is in his 35th season and has finished 25 more games. Abdul can see the asterski flying already.

At McGuire, of Marquette and NBC bas- ketball has the end of examining players foul shooting styles during the game. He can come to a master of such critic. However, his hit only 50% of his free throws during his four-year NBA ca- reer have averaged seven points in three NCAA games for St. Johns in 1961. So you like Ted Williams and think him for a fool. Instead. Mike Logan Makes Moves on Gamanorama. The NCAA is dishing out major bucks to the teams that advance to the final four in basketball. Each final Four participant gets $737,000 while the losers in the regionals get $590,000. Opening round loos­ ers get $147,000. Abdul can only say (in print that is), "Relata Dreyfus, but when I looked at Phil's scorecard all he had written for those batteries was 'WW' and 'WW'. When we have a moment off the air I'll think of something to say. He said, "Oh, those. They mean 'Wan't Watching... Wasn't Watching.'"

There are sad times for Saturday after­noon baseball fans. No longer will we be seeing local telecasts in the city. Now it is the Game of the Week or nothing. NBC has negotiated exclusive rights to all games between 1 and 4 pm. On Saturdays to help assuage you after that last item, the Interdict Sports Staff has learned that Howard Cosell will proba­ bly not appear on any of NBC's eight prime time baseball telecasts this year. Abdul can only pray that the East would also be pleasantly unavailable for the baseball play-offs. The story of ex-pitching ace Denny McLain is indeed a tragedy. He won the American League Award twice and compiled six wins in 1969. Perhaps his mercurial eclipse is a consequence of the fact that he drank more than 24 bottles of Pepsi a day for the major portion of his life. Ralph Kiner's son was asked to come rookie pitcher Chuck Hentzley out of the stands during the young man's first game. "It was the San Diego Padres. Hent­ zeley got a save from the 10 inning 17-15 victory. During the four-hour game there were 33 runs, 77 hits, four home runs and six innings to go. A Baseball Hall of Shame has been founded for players, managers, umpires and front office types who have sought and found shame and misfortune. Early nominees include: North Cash, of the American League batting title with a .317 kurb; and Marvelous Marv Throne- bey for hitting a clutch triple and being called out after he didn't touch first base with his bare foot. Nonetheless, he was voted to Hall of Shame. P.O. Box 6218, West Palm Beach, Florida, 33405.

So you want to know who has got the best name in baseball, do you? Without a doubt it is former pitcher and now sportscaster for the Milwaukee Brewers, Swen Nater, Julius Caesar Tuskahoma McLish. With- out doubt.

Abdul swears that he never makes any of this stuff up. (Continued on page 11)

STUDENT PROPOSALS TO DEAN MURRAY

On Friday, April 13, 1984, the students of Villanova Law School held an open forum to discuss proposals concerning problems at the law school. These proposals will be given to the incoming Dean in an effort to resolve these problems. The topics discussed included:

1. Placement
2. Public Relations Concerning School Events
3. Alumni
4. Physical Facilities
5. Curriculum
6. Black & Minority Recruitment

Anyone who has a proposal or who would be interested in working on these proposals over the summer should contact the SBA office.