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Villanova's Communications Association met on February 10, when the Soviet Union was visiting Villanova's campus. The Association had arranged the tour.

An exchange program has been in existence for ten years and, while there have been changes in the past, this is the first time there has been a last-minute cancellation of the "Soviet Debate." Months of planning and preparation had gone into the event. The Soviet and Villanova Debate Teams were to oppose each other on the topic of foreign policy in the Third World.

The Soviets gave no reason for the cancellation. The school was merely notified by the State Department that the Soviets had not left the country as scheduled. On February 15, when the Speech Communications Association met to discuss the cancellation, it was still not known why the Soviets had not flown. The event was rescheduled.

Professor William B. Valente, sitting in the audience, accused Schneebaum of being "curious and curious reasoning. He said that anyone would be involved in the Justice Department such an international law as having no relevance in the domestic setting.

Furthermore, he criticized Schneebaum for relying on a 10th Circuit case to back his argument. "Everyone knows that the 10th Circuit is the most reversed circuit in the country," he said. Schneebaum reminded Valente that the government never appealed the 10th Circuit case he had cited. "As you know," Schneebaum said, "The government always appeals a decision unless it feels it doesn't have a chance for reversal." Furthermore, Schneebaum reminded Valente that he had mentioned髯 people don't observe the law means the law doesn't exist. It only means that there is a lack of enforcement on the part of the authorities. In addition, there is no Federal law which prohibits the United States from adhering to international law, and releasing the detained Cubans and Haitians from indefinite incarceration.

The last panelist, Ronald Klasko, gave a much more pragmatic, nuts-and-bolts presentation on immigration law. Klasko said it was important to start with legal immigration because it was the logistics and intricacies of the present immigration system which helped to explain why there is an "illegal" immigration problem.

Klasko also emphasized that the illegal immigrant is "a poster boy, in quotes because illegal implies a criminal law violation and violations of the Immigration Act are purely civil matters.

Klasko said that the United States has a very restrictive and convoluted immigration law. In order to get into the United States, a potential immigrant must fit into a quota. Only a total of 270,000 persons are allowed to legally immigrate to the United States per year. Furthermore, a maximum ceiling of 20,000 persons can apply for immigration from one country. Those persons given preference are family members being reunited with citizens and permanent residents, and people coming to get jobs to fill labor shortages in certain specialized areas.

In addition to the maximum 270,000 people allowed to enter the United States per year, a special category is set up for refugees seeking political asylum. The President of the United States sets the number and specifies the countries of origin allowed this special exception. As can be expected, political refugees in a political refugee varies tremendously depending on the administration in Washington and U.S. foreign policy at the time. Therefore, some refugees from Communist Mal­
Jake’s Justice

Graduates of Villanova who matriculate to the Villanova School of Law are often asked what the major difference is between the law school and the undergraduate institution on the other side of the Paoli Local tracks. The answer is invariably simple: The undergraduates get the chance to see their friends John ‘Jake’ Nevin everyday while students at the law school do not.

Jake is a beautiful man. He has been an athletic trainer at Villanova since the year 1929 which is approximately 29 years longer than the law school itself. In all that time though, Jake has not changed — but rather changed for the better those who have felt his warm touch. Jake has always held God, country, family, friends and of course, Villanova above all else.

Jake’s example during his five and one half decades at Villanova should have an impact on all of us, especially those in the legal community. As we chart our course in this chosen profession we should remember to defend those things we hold dear to ourselves, raising those ideas and beliefs above all else as Jake does. In addition, we should remember that in the end, it is not how much money we make, but rather how many people we have helped during his or her lifetime, then we shall all be as rich as Jake.

If there ever was a man dedicated to the mission of Villanova it is Jake Nevin. It would seem appropriate then if the new field house was named in honor of Jake. The Villanova alumni. As a collective group, it was realized that the desire of the Villanova alumni. As a collective group, it was realized that the desire of the new field house after Jake Nevin is the cornerstone of both these institutions.

Finally, for those in this law school who still cannot fathom why a 'non-legal' gentleman is the focus of a law school editorial, the answer once again is simple — naming the new field house after Jake Nevin is the just thing to do.

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) of Villanova Law School, is extremely offended by the editorial published in the January issue of the Docket entitled, "Unfair Academic Advancement." This editorial is the work of an uninformed editorialist. The editor suggests that the summer program sponsored by Villanova Law School and BLSA, created an unfair academic advantage for the students who attended. This is premised upon the assertion that unwise and incompetent administration allowed the summer program to be implemented for minority students exclusively.

An informed piece about the summer program and BLSA should not have been written without interviewing BLSA officials, BLSA members and current members of the Faculty Minority Committee. Through research would have uncovered that the purpose of the program was not to give anyone an unfair academic advantage — "no pots of gold" were given out. The program was designed to meet a need unique to minority students: it facilitates the minority’s ability to settle into an environment where one’s identity is minority is not the school’s small minority population. The program accomplished all this by taking at least eight minority first-year students and placing them in a setting before beginning law school.

The manner in which this unsigned article was researched leads us to believe that the editor's purpose was not to disseminate the truth, but to accomplish some political agenda in support of systems before beginning law school.

In your recent editorial, "Stoking Up the woodpile,” January, 1985, you allow readers to slip through your well-meaning sermon serendipitously. Perhaps your writing in the first-year class has misled you into believing that all law students are like the one in your second section. This is not true, thankfully, it is true that we all participate in school organizations here is a sign of apathy. Be this not an apology for the apathetic — there is never an excuse for indifference or tunnel- vision. Rather, this is an explanation for what you see as "an apathetic attitude" around the school.

Furthermore, this is not your undergraduate fraternity. Undergraduate institutions are there to engage students in order to provide a wide range of academic and social activities. The undergraduate student body is less diverse in age and experience, and is necessarily younger than its graduate school counterpart. In this environment, a student more could more accurately assert that an unwillingness to get involved in student activities is an indication of apathy. Compare the situation of the law school. Whatever it may claim or hope to be, a law school is a cut-throat program, a trade school in which successful study generally leads to prestigious positions. With few exceptions, those who enter law school expect that for a few years they will be able to enter a field previously unopen to them. For this privilege, the law student will probably in three years be grateful for those who participate in student activity. The law school expects that the law student will at least (hope) that he or she will get the job or she has paid for.

Is this an irresponsible attitude? I think not. I believe the. simple analogy has a charming appeal in the fraternity house, it may not apply in the law school when applied to the Villanova Law School. Each has a life of its own. Some of us have families and spouses. Many, perhaps most, of us have part-time jobs that pay us more than you may imagine are deeply involved in community work and social activities outside the law school. This can hardly be surprising, can it? We do live in life outside of law school. And with the precious little time that students, work and social activities outside the law school.

We are convinced that the new field house after Jake Nevin is the cornerstone of both these institutions.

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Docket: Place: No More

One of the few pleasures I once enjoyed during my high school days was going to the movies at the Docket so that my son could go as well. Since the Docket has been eliminated by the insensiti

ty of the Docket staff specifically, and the law school in general.

- The rectangular page contains a letter to the editor titled "In "Insensitivities to Disadvantaged" by [Name Withheld Upon Request].

- The letter discusses the summer program at Villanova University Law School and the challenges faced by minority students.

- The author argues that the program is designed for those who may need it, not to "place those students who are at a disadvantage on an equal footing".

- The author believes that the program is more about "placeholders" and "fillers" than真正 addressing the needs of minority students.

- The letter concludes with a request to the Dean to reconsider the program and ensure that it is truly beneficial to those who need it.

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"In "Insensitivities to Disadvantaged" Editorial Attacked" by [Name Withheld Upon Request]

The unsigned editorial in your February 1985 issue attacks the minority orientation program at Villanova University Law School. This is not cor-

rect. In programmatically addressing the needs of minority students, we have done nothing more than what law schools everywhere have been doing to cope with the stresses of study-

ing and exam taking.

The minority student at Villanova is subject to the same pressures and life experiences, but at the same time exhibit a complete reversal in terms which created the reason for the program in the first place. In spite of the history and documen-
tation to this effect, the plain and simple truth is clear.

I am writing this letter because, I know that there was an issue ten years from now. My purpose is to hope fully get my fellow classmates to look at the issues objec-
tively. I am taking the Docket home for my friends to see the state of this program. I become disinterested from (reaching his potential by articles which are so simple truths in our society to re-
tain and law school specifically, we enter law school with an aca-
demic deficiency when you make such statements as "students from Ivy League schools" and students "with high grade-point averages" and complain that minority stu-
dents are at a disadvantage because of the negative environment they encounter is more oppressive to them than to non-minority students. For example, two black law students were called names and spit on when they walked across the main campus to the bookstore. One of the minority students at Villanova, not because of the oppression and hostility she faced on a regular basis.

The editorial makes a valid point in that there are other groups without a program for them from such a program. One such group that comes readily to mind is stu-
dents with physical disabilities.

Among the numerous problems they encounter is lack of access to the cafeteria and poor access to the library. A bigger problem is a lack of sensitivity to their needs. However, because other groups should be included within the pro-
gram is not adequate reason to eliminate those students whom the program is not designed purely for those stu-
dents who are academically disadvantaged. Furthermore, if you agree that not all minorities are academically disadvantaged (in fact the converse is probably true), the program, as you point out, was not designed purely for those students who are academically disadvan-
taged. Although you agree that the purpose of the program is not to remedy academic deficiency, but to "place those students who are at a disadvantage on an equal footing", you define disadvantage by speaking purely in terms of aca-
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Rugby Club's Motive Impeccable

It is with great concern that I direct the attention of the Villanova Law School community to a matter which has come to my attention. According to the Law School community to a matter which has come to my attention. According to the Rugby Club with prostituting girls. We know, to you, this seems a mundane point, but there are many individuals whose integrity and honesty, especially in regard to the Rugby Club's activities and those of its members, is at stake. Many of the Rugby Club's members knew Ed well and admired him. Surely they must have an unfair academic advantage when it comes to receiving the Rugby Club's scholarships. It is with great concern that I write to you about this matter. I have no objection to the existence of an all male club. However, a private club which refuses to extend the opportunity to provide for minority students into the major programs only to those who express a definite interest in joining. The Ski Association's budget for giving the impression that drinking on the slopes. I would like to clarify that the V.L.S.S.A.'s purpose is to provide transportation to ski resorts, provide discounts for lift tickets and rental equipment, provide ski lessons and overall comradery within the V.L.S.S.A. community. The Ski Association gives the students an athletic outlet from the rigorous life of law school. Although beer is made available to the Ski Association, you have succeeded in doing it. The Ski Association's ski resorts are not the only assume it is because the educational standards that it does not have the same respect that the minority student gets the respect he deserves, provide an equal opportunity to the Minority Orientation Program will continue to be a necessity. If the Docket is truly concerned about minority affairs, our only suggestion is to have the editorial staff declare itself a minority. Then perhaps the Minority Affairs Committee and BLSA could sponsor a lawsuit against the university, dealing with no such effort. It is with great concern that I write to you about this matter. I have no objection to the existence of an all male club. However, a private club which refuses to extend the opportunity to provide for minority students into the major programs only to those who express a definite interest in joining. The Ski Association's budget for giving the impression that drinking on the slopes. I would like to clarify that the V.L.S.S.A.'s purpose is to provide transportation to ski resorts, provide discounts for lift tickets and rental equipment, provide ski lessons and overall comradery within the V.L.S.S.A. community. The Ski Association gives the students an athletic outlet from the rigorous life of law school. Although beer is made available to the Ski Association, you have succeeded in doing it. The Ski Association's ski resorts are not the only assume it is because the educational standards that it does not have the same respect that the minority student gets the respect he deserves, provide an equal opportunity to the Minority Orientation Program will continue to be a necessity. If the Docket is truly concerned about minority affairs, our only suggestion is to have the editorial staff declare itself a minority. Then perhaps the Minority Affairs Committee and BLSA could sponsor a lawsuit against the university, dealing with no such effort.
Finz' Notable Note Cases

by Prof. Steven Finz

The chances are that when you started law school, someone met
you at the door to tell you what a good job you had convincing
It might have been a dean, or some enthusiastic assistant
senior out to ease some of your paranoia about entering a new
world. It would be a stretch to say that we have been
probably said that it was going to be hard work, but that you were
going to love every minute of it. Especially the cases! Every one of
them will be fascinating and exciting,
you were promised. Like a short story, each decision presents
an absorbing soap-opera episode which expounds upon the
life drama involving real-life
about

and discussing it. Important,
it is decidedly not! So, while
something that will liven it up a
dure Cases and Materials, Third

have said about people starving

auctions. The gulf between the

results funded on the domestic side of

answer. Hence, people will be more willing

to pay for our bloated deficits.

quickly removed itself from

at which it has been

tering into the sunrise of a new

has given way to the op-

thing, from Amtrak to farmers to

that, according to the judge, there was
enough to banish sleep for a while.

the hospitality more evident than in the

of the state than the Soviets do. Be-

have sufficient forces to deter any

we have, so what? So long as they

harm. In fact, building more wea-

now we’re certainly suffering no

now's unwarranted threats, com-

filing for leave to proceed

Mayo's prayer for leave to proceed

forms pauperis would involve

were allowed to do their best to add something that will lift it up a
to keep their readers from drop-

ping off right after reading it.

Worse, the plaintiff itself

the courthouse corridors. But this

that got Oscar nominations.

Now her social life consists of ig-

or as "a poor person." If

forms states, the judge might have

had about his down-

fall. This, he asserted, worked to
depriev him of his constitutional

cures. The plaintiff's paper

itself. The plaintiff's theory is

had been said about people starving

the federal government is too big,

the principle case. Judging by title

exemption that it has become almost im-

fact, that is Relevant, is it Exciting, ever-

is it completely not so! While

case is a land-

tional Shoe

In today's budget, subsidies are

The United States has more war-

The chances are that when you

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“100 Days . . .
The Countdown Begins!”

Photo by Craig Fox
Alumni Brunch Announced

by Alice J. Solomon

The Sixth Annual Third-Year Champagne Brunch, sponsored by the Villanova Law School Alumni Association, will be held on Sunday, March 24, in the Law School cafeteria. Admission is paid by the Alumni Association and therefore is free to all third-year students. The Alumni Association sponsors the brunch every year for the purpose of welcoming the graduating class to the legal community and to encourage the third-year to get to know their alumni colleagues. Professional networking often begins at this point.

This year's guest speaker is alumna Susan L. Anderson, a partner of the Philadelphia law firm of Anderson and Dougherty, and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bar Examining Board. Anderson, an active member of the law school's Class of 72, participates in the VLS Alumni Association's Annual Phonathon and other fund-raising activities, and has engaged in the structuring of continuing legal education courses in Pennsylvania. Anderson is a graduate of Dordt College.

The Law School Alumni Office reports that it is seeking approximately eight third-year students to act as Class Representatives for the Class of 1985. The Class Reps communicate information from Mary Buxton, Director of Development and Alumni Affairs, to members of the class and vice-versa. The Class Reps will work one night a year to participate in the Alumni Phonathon. The alumni class groups. According to Judith Kohler and Karen Wartenberg of the School Women's Law Caucus, the sponsor of the event, the leaders of the six seminar sessions will focus on their paths to their careers, not on the substance of their jobs. "Traditional law placement is seen as concentrating on large law firms, medium-sized firms and on judicial clerkships," Kohler said. "This series of seminars will emphasize the how-to's of getting jobs in other areas, like government or public interest practice and small law firms."

Prof. Robert Sirico, who practiced public interest law before turning to teaching, thought the program was an excellent idea. "It's a good idea to see what choices are available to you," Sirico said. "To make yourself an attractive applicant for a non-traditional job usually requires that you develop a 'trick' in the area. The first year of law school is the best time to start developing that 'trick.'"

Wartenberg described the format as that of informal seminar. The six topic sections—government, public interest, small firm practice, criminal, business, and other careers utilizing the law degree—will meet two sessions at a time throughout the morning, enabling participants to attend at least three different sessions in their entirety.

The schedule is as follows: 8:45-9:15 a.m. Government, coffee and donuts; 9:15-10:30 a.m.; welcoming remarks; 9:30-10:30 a.m. 1st Workshop: Criminal and Governmental Law; 10:45-11:45 a.m., 2nd Workshop: Small Firm Practice and Other Careers Utilizing the Law Degrees; 12:00-1:15 p.m., 3rd Workshop: Business and Public Interest.

The event is free. Information is available from the Placement Office, Judith Riddle Kohler, or Karen Wartenberg.

Public Interest participants are: Joseph Minott, Clean Air Council; Mary Lenz, Delaware County Community Services; Government participants are: Jean Jenneke, EEOC; Professor Charles Riddle, VLS; Joseph Lowath, Small Firm participants are: Sandra N. Newman; Lawrence Professor Louis Sirico, who practiced public interest law before turning to teaching, thought the program was an excellent idea. "It's a good idea to see what choices are available to you," Sirico said. "To make yourself an attractive applicant for a non-traditional job usually requires that you develop a 'trick' in the area. The first year of law school is the best time to start developing that 'trick.'"

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PDP Events

The members of Phi Delta Phi request your presence at the Annual Brunch. This is a Student Faculty Mixer on March 15 at 8:00 p.m. in the cafeteria. There are many events planned in which students are invited to join in the festivities including Greek refreshments and music. (Rumor has it Professor Dowell will be in attendance as a special guest appearance.)

The annual Phi Delta Phi Volleyball Tournament will be held on March 20. Games will begin at 4:00 in the Butler Annex (next to the fieldhouse). For those playing, do not wait until the last minute to organize your teams. Please turn in your team roster at the St. Patrick's Day Mixer to either Perry Fitzpatrick, Bob Vitale or Fred Levin. For those not playing, come out and cheer for your favorite team. Refreshments will be provided. Admission is $2.

Phi Delta Phi will hold its annual Fun Run on March 31. Prizes are slated for the Ed Huber Scholarship Fund and the Special Olympics. The Sunday morning event features two races over one and five mile courses. The $5 entry fee includes a tee-shirt for each participant. Starting time is 10 a.m.

Those wishing more details should contact Rita Radostitz.

I know!

The “awesome threesome,” Gary, on your new position in the

VLS Rugby Sweatshirts?

I know!

Join us, please, as you enjoy the following... (next to the fieldhouse). For those playing, do not wait until the last minute to organize your teams. Please turn in your team roster at the St. Patrick's Day Mixer to either Perry Fitzpatrick, Bob Vitale or Fred Levin. For those not playing, come out and cheer for your favorite team. Refreshments will be provided. Admission is $2.

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Join us, please, as you enjoy the following...
Mann Stresses Lawyer's Role

On International Development

By Dan Weisman

On January 14, 1985, Mann spoke at the law school on "Business and Development: Role for Lawyers." Mann specializes in the practice of international law with Kaplan, Rustin & Vecchia. Prior to joining the firm, he worked for many years in the field of international development.

Mann believes development as consisting of four parts: wealth creation, increase in public activity, job creation and quality of life. In addition, he hypothesized four players in these sectors and found each with its own role to play. Specifically, the private sector, the public sector, the voluntary sector and the local sector all interact within a country when it develops. He felt that each is necessary and the country will not develop equitably or efficiently when one or more is absent.

"The public is not the government. It is responsible for setting the stage via commercial statutes and what Mann described as "re-source wholesaling." This would be guaranteeing loans and otherwise putting up the capital to start the ball rolling. In addition, the government provides money for maintaining a stable society because "social organization is a crucial part" of a developing nation. Finally, the public sector is responsible for the nation's infrastructure.

The private sector includes the various businesses trying to make a profit, from multinationals to small people. They provide the wealth and technology necessary for development. Mann notes the private sector as "the primary generator" of technology, although special government projects do generate some private businesses to do the same.

The most important part in Mann's scheme is the local sector. It is composed of all the people at the village level. These produce the demand side of the equation. Also, they are the ones who initiate projects because they know better than anyone else what is best for the locality.

Mann noted that the line separating the duties of the various sectors perform is hazy. There will inevitably be some overlap. Still, development works best when the sectors try to stay within the duties they are best equipped to perform. Governments do a lousy job running businesses and vice versa. When the various sectors intrude too far into each other's territory, inefficiencies result and the country's development suffers. For example, Mexico's state-owned oil company, PEMEX, could not make a profit during the height of oil prices. This tends to aggravate whatever problems already exist in the country.

Towards the end of his talk, Mann discussed how lawyers fit into this scheme. Lawyers are needed for planning, negotiating and problem solving. Legal training helps in analyzing problems and showing government agencies how a client can help with what they want. A good lawyer will keep pressing clients to think of everything in order to make intelligent decisions. Finally, legal skills can be "put to use wherever you are, provided you insert yourself into an opportunity."

SBA Activities

by James Watkins

The Student Bar Association (SBA) has approved the Jefferson House as the site of this year's Barrister's Ball to be held on March 29. At meetings on February 6 and 13, the SBA also approved a $20-per-person ticket charge for admission to the Ball. That price is $3 less than the actual per-person cost of the event; the SBA voted to subsidize the difference. The cost of admission includes dinner, dancing, and an open bar.

The Jefferson House site was initially agreed upon at the February 6 meeting but that decision was called into question at the February 13 meeting by SBA President Emil Giordano. In the period between the meetings, Giordano had obtained another bid from the Devon House to host event at a cost of only $15 per person, which could be reduced to just $12 per person with the SBA's subsidy. In pushing for the change of sites, Giordano stated, "I think we have a duty to make things affordable." The initial vote was deadlocked at 4-4 with officers Edie Logenbach, Lance Evans, Dave Glickman and Lenore Myers voting against the lower-priced site; officers Natalie Habert, Mark Richter, Pat Connell and Giordano voted in favor of the change.

Those voting "no" cited the fact that dancing at the Devon House would have to be held on a separate floor below the dining area. Others concerned included the difference in "atmosphere" between the two sites, the convenience of location, and possibility of injury to students and guests using the stairway to and from the dance floor, especially after patronizing the open bar.

After further discussion, Giordano, in apparent reluctance, changed his vote and the Jefferson House was given final approval. Disc Jockey John Catana was approved to provide the evening's music.

Other business conducted at the meeting included approval of a yearbook plan submitted by third-year student Alice Solomon and sponsored by Vice-President Logenbach. The SBA gave its go-ahead to the production of a 16-page paperback yearbook highlighting the graduating class of 1985. The projected cost is $7 per edition and all prepaid orders were to have been received by February 22. Solomon has since reported that over 140 orders have been received and that the final book will include photos of all graduating students along with addresses and phone numbers.

The SBA also agreed to donate two tickets to the Barristers' Ball to help cover the cost of attendance, changed his vote and the Jefferson House was given final approval. Disc Jockey John Catana was approved to provide the evening's music. No additional discussion related to the Barristers' Ball and the fact that it will be held during the Lenten season. The discussion terminated with Giordano's query: "Do you think maybe we could give Father Bob a complimentary ticket?"
Library Security System Installed

by Mike Stermack

While electronic security systems are commonplace in libraries, the Pulling Law Library is a relative latecomer to the ranks of libraries using such systems. According to Professor Alan Holoch, Director of the Law Library, the system recently installed is designed to combat two distinct problems: the inconvenience caused to students when they are unable to locate a particular book, and the monetary loss ($7,000-$8,000 per year) occasioned by library theft.

The system purchased by VLS carries a price tag of $13,000. Holoch quickly points out that it will pay for itself within two years, given the dollar value of books annually stolen. Each book in the law library has been processed to activate the security system; an alarm sounds should someone attempt to leave the library with a book. While the system will obviously not deter an individual bent upon theft, it will, says Holoch, eliminate "casual" thievery by persons who "borrow" materials overnight, in the often erroneous belief that no one else will need them.

However, Holoch emphasized that the major culprits in the past have not been VLS students. He says that the "vast bulk" of books taken are pilfered by practicing attorneys and laypersons, with volumes such as form books particularly susceptible to theft. Holoch stated that, at first, he was wary of obtaining the new security apparatus, fearing it would detract from the "homelike" atmosphere of the law library. Now, that the device is in operation, however, he is pleased with it. He added his thanks to Dean Murray and the Library Committee for their aid in procuring the system.
It is a chilly Saturday afternoon in Philadelphia. Tourists are walking through the historic section of the city, taking in the charms of old Philadelphia. But they are not aware of one charm in particular. She is not on their maps next to the Liberty Bell or Independence Hall. No... this charm is nine stories above street level at the corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets in the Lafayette Building. Her name is Juanita Holden, and she has more energy flowing through her veins than the key at the base of Ben Franklin's kite ever could have.

Graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Juanita spent a night in a cell after being convicted of stealing an apple from the fridge. She then spent another cold night in the city. But charm is nine stories above street level another night.

"You take a cold night in the city, and you have the program from V.L.S. In this case, we had LAW STUDENTS on patrol with them."

However, when Pat Connell and I were part of the police car ride, we knew that one can detect within a few short minutes in her presence.

"I've been a successful sole practitioner with roughly 100 active files, ranging from bankruptcy to landlord-tenant disputes. She is also the mother of two children..."

Juanita's perspective on the current law profession.

"I feel bad if I don't do what's best for my clients. "I'm here to make a reasonably good living, but I don't think that's the reason I went to law school."

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The Ultimate Goal of a Labor Lawyer

By Henry Perritt

I think there is a larger message that one can take away from an overview of labor law. Our pragmatic concerns with things like exams and reviews should not obscure that message. Labor law involves one, as an attorney, in activities that really ought to integrate and absolutely possess the other party to the wall. There are a couple of reasons why taking advantage doesn't work very well. One is that the power relationship may be reversed during your lifetime and revenge may be obtainable. The other more fundamental problem is that people don't respect change.

It's far too common in our society to believe that you can't change. You may think as labor students and lawyers that the law is in some immutable, unchangeable thing that you accept as a given. And that your role is to be mechanical, and sort of passive, in accepting the law the way it is. As a result, VLS has an obligation to American citizens in general (and don't think it isn't), it certainly is not the true of lawyers. No lawyer needs to be passive or mechanical and any lawyer who thinks that he or she is powerless to change things is mistaken.

You really can change things when you practice law. You can change things every time you advise a client and every time you litigate a case.

Everyone you advise a client you have an opportunity to change the client's life. Every time you litigate a case you have an opportunity to change the law.

That's the way the law was made in our common law system. The law isn't just 'what has been made'. It is what has happened because individual lawyers have decided to change things through actions like the one you are taking. They realized that they had the power to change things and to change the law. They did that in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, with all the little lawsuits involving little people as plaintiffs and, frequently, little law firms.

People outside the civil rights area have the power to change things. I have been on the losing side of one of those lawsuits. Although I didn't like that I lost, I did have respect for what the other side did. Conrail made a very important collective bargaining agreement and there was a group of railroad lawyers who were very, very well educated, who were afraid of reprisals, realized that they had the power as attorneys to change things through the legal system. They did that in connection with Conrail.

They filed many little lawsuits involving people as plaintiffs and, frequently, little law firms.

You have the opportunity to change things regardless of your position and education. You must stop and ask yourself why you are afraid of change. You must ask yourself why you are afraid of change and why you are afraid of change.

Another kind of experience happened when I was very new to the firm. It had to do with regulatory reform. I didn't agree with that, so, in my way, I was afraid of change. I was afraid of change. I was afraid of change.

The result of that particular experience has now become a reality. It is now law. It has grown up in various agencies of the government in the past ten years. In the past ten years, we have been doing it for 20 or 25 years and we must continue to do it this way. It is in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

I think that is good advice for all of you. It is a better place than you found it.
Intramural Basketball Off and Running

Profliferation and Joe Mamas were on top of their respective divisions, play in the Villanova Law School Basketball League reached the midway point. According to league director Fred "The Duke" Levin, the quality of play has increased from that of a year ago (Of course, Giblin was running the league then so what did you expect? The ACC or The Big East?).

"We're real happy with the way things have progressed this season," said league spokesman Rich Mennis. "We went to a divisional format this year in order to facilitate better matchups and to an extent I think we have..."

DIVISION A

Joe Mamas returned its entire team which lost in the championship game for the second year in a row. (Keep it up guys and Houston and Guy Lewis won't look so bad.) The Mamas opened up the season with a 63-36 victory over Ollie's Bar-B-Q, as Joe Pincia popped in 23 points. Jeff "Blue Devil" Margules led all scorers with 24. In its next two games though, Joe Mama's was pushed to the limit twice but hung on both times for wins. Captain Ed Wild pioneered the way as he split 28 points in victories over the Tortfeasors, 43-39, and the Do-Rights, 60-56. Matt Kierman of the Tort and Mike Logue of the Do Rights led their respective teams with 16 and 18 points.

After a non-descript 69-35 win over the Bartenders, Joe Mamas was upset (and upset by a bunch of 300-pounders) as the Brown Baggers won a 50-38 win. My Lunch's upset left five teams in the division with one loss each. The Do Rights were only upset one time after consecutive victories over the Hacks (80-39), Ollie's (78-35) and the Bar-B-Q. However, the Dudley's have hung tough behind the play of Dave "Fitzsimmons and Dave "The Cowbell" Glickman. This team is truly one to be reckoned with especially if Glickman ever gets his rhythm down.

As for Kierman's team, it rebounded from its tough loss to Joe Mamas to defeat My Lunch, 75-72, and the Hacks, 52-40. In addition to picking up lansone, the Tort also picked up Ironman Pete Callahan and Paul "The Cactus" Brinkmann. When asked how he got the name cactus, Brinkmann replied, "I like to prick people."

In other action Sitting Bull Steakhouse slipped past the Hacks 52-38 and then slipped one past the league office as it changed its name to Shock. (Rule 34A(5)(d) All name changes must be approved by three-fourths of the league-owners. With its new name in place, Shock promptly defeated the Bartenders, 43-32, who also lost to My Lunch, 74-36.

DIVISION B

Profleration seemed to be in trouble when center Pete Callahan defected to the Tort and power-forward Terry "Benoit" McGroarty signed with Ollie's of the Missouri Valley Conference. Yet, the Pros made three key acquisitions of their own as they picked up Scott Petrie, Tom Thornton and Dave "Nets" Novak.

Not only that, but the Hibachi also play defense—which was something Callahan never did.

In any event, Profleration raced out of the gates to compile a 5-0 record. After defeating No Nets, 32-23, on opening day, the Pros slipped past the Basketcases, 45-44 despite 19 points by John O'Dwyer. Although Petrie and Kevin "Baskin" Robins paced the Pros, Ron Sox added 21 points.

The Pros were only upset one time after winning with seven seconds remaining. After slipping past the Short Slow Guys, to even their record at 2-2. In other action, No Nets dropped a 33-22 decision to No Names, the Pros won four of their first five games. This was no easy task as three of the games were decided by four points or less. After slipping past Holsten's Heroes, 43-41, and No Names, 44-33, the Verdicts found themselves in a struggle against No Nets with 25 seconds remaining. Trading by one by the Nets tried to set up a play for Chuck "The Big O" Dowsky. However, Levin who also plays, came up with the big defensive play (questionable call according to a No Nets spokesman) and the Verdicts won the game, 45-39. The Verdicts' wrapped things up by downing the Spins off, 45-44.

After its heart-breaking loss to Profleration, the Basketcases defeated No Names, 75-39, before running down the Short Slow Guys, 87-44. Rich Merritt and Jeff "Madgey" Sansweet led B.C. with 18 and 15 points respectively against the Names while Bob Nice led all scorers in the Short Slow Guys game, as he poured in 24 points.

The dark horse in this division just might well be the Spins-off. Although the Spins were off during losses to the Verdicts and Holsten's Heroes, the Spin-offs finished the week with victories over No Name, 53-42, and the Short Slow Guys, to even their record at 2-2. In other action, No Nets dropped a 33-22 decision to No Names before downing the Short Slow Guys, 44-25. In the later game, Michael Graham McGroarty, who recently "attended" Georgetown got a rare starting nod from coach Nora "Sarge" Winkleman. (Gee Mike, we won't tell why.) McGroarty responded with four key points during a 20-4 spurt while Angelo "Joulbert" MacDonald added eight. (Bo would be proud!)

Photos by Paul Missan
by Sean Abdul O'Grady

It was bound to happen. Abdul knew it was bound to happen. He was going to get a haircut. Just like everyone.

"I can't believe it," Abdul said. "I just can't believe it."

But would he listen? No, Abdul. That kind of thing happens to the other guys. Tim, Inc. and C.B.S., but it would never happen to Abdul.

Opening arguments in the trial start tomorrow. What will Abdul do now? He has a very, very busy week ahead of him. The trial is going to clean off those dusty old law books and wash this suit right out of Abdul's hair. Come to think of it, Abdul's suit could also use a good washing. Do you use hot water or cold water for worn-out wool?

Abdul had originally hoped to get a "best-wool" suit, but the salesman absolutely refused to sell him anything other than the worn-out wool.

Abdul can't hide his disappointments. After all, who would want to feel your entire read to the public. "It concerns secret faculty members involved in Liberal against you! Abdul thought he had made some friends in high places who could prevent such a sputtering of your brought. Maybe Abdul's payoffs just weren't enough to keep a suit like that out of his life. You'd think that all the profits from the secret faculty members would be enough to satisfy any ones greed. And, just imagine, he got one of his payoffs left out. Abdul'll have to find someone else to pay off in the future. That guy who sells tickers and lives in the Villanova train station just doesn't know the political pull that comes with it.

"WHAT'S THAT? NO! Get out from here. No interview with those with ugly Sixity Minutes. Just a minute, Diane Sawyer over... perhaps we could talk.

Abdul understands why the Ad-

ministration, Faculty, and the Kite Society can't be too nice to their students. It's been said that they'll never be confused with the "Good Hands of the Environment." It has to be him. No one hates him more than the students. But who did the rest of you join in the class action?


It was the first story, "Doris, the Toaster's Broken," by Doris Delapenna. "Requiem: of Justice," by Richard C.

"He finally said, 'Just kill me. I'm only a Youngman. I hear the waves."

"In a woman's life, I have four stitches in his hand after the inci-

dent. You now. I'm only a Youngman."

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