VLS Undergoes $500,000 Facelift

By Sue French

Villanova Law School will receive renovations totaling almost a half million dollars under a project announced this week by Dean John E. Murray, Jr.

Particulars of the project include moving and eliminating library materials to make space for restrooms, group rooms, a conference room, a new computer center, and the rearrangement of the current office areas.

The plan, which has been approved by the University President, the Rev. John Drosdick, O.S.A. and the University Planning Office, was conceived by the University Board of Trustees. Murray said he undertook the project because the Trustees' Building Committee has already approved the expenditure and that the approval of the entire board is likely to come soon.

"We're proceeding on the footing that it's solidified," Murray said.

Murray said planning is now proceeding in order that work begin as soon as the recess for the summer. "We'll be ready to open the doors to a refurbished facility with a completely different appearance," Murray observed.

The purpose of the renovation is not to add new space, but to make more efficient use of the space the University already has in existing buildings, Murray explained. To accomplish this Murray convinced the University to allocate over $500,000 for the project and to use existing storage space in St. Mary's Hall for use by the School of Law.

Murray said that architects estimated that amount of space in a new building would cost the University between two and three million dollars. In outlining the tentative plans, Murray emphasized: "We get what we need for 20 percent of the cost and we get it now."

"I feel that a new building would've taken several years, particularly when the University is in the middle of the General Fund campaign," Murray commented. "The real question was how to get more space out of the space we have...and I looked out my window and saw this big building across the street. The University's space committee, Eccleston and Associates, and Law Library Director Alan Spence spent considerable time planning and principal implementations of the project's specific details, according to Murray.

Murray indicated that funding would come from various gifts, friends of the Law School, and that the University's capital improvement funds will come from the University's capital improvement funds, Murray said.

For specific details of the renovations, see the Dean's statement on page five.

Pick a Career... Any Career

By Peggy McCausland

Weeks of planning and preparation by the Women's Law Caucus culminated in a very successful Women's Law Caucus Career Options Workshop on Saturday, March 16. More than 20 attorneys, professors, and representatives from public and private firms presented.

The purpose of the workshop was to describe the process that led to a particular field of law. Those who present set up a logical early on that Saturday morning.

Students interested in Government Law talk could talk with Joseph Yelle, City Controller, Professor Lillie, who was formerly with the Public Defender's Office, Russell Erns, the Assistant City Solicitor, or Joie Jenkins, a supervisor trial lawyer, Legal Aid Society.

Criminal Law was also well represented. Louis Pichini, a Villanova Law School student, described the experiences of Lydia Hernandez, who worked with Stradly and Ronan in Philadelphia.

The three years with Stradly and Ronan proved to be a terrific opportunity. For Lydia Hernandez, a big concern is that the solo practitioner is loyal to a particular client. When she reported for work in the U.S. Attorney's office in Chicago, she worked with Richard Sprague; and Lawrence Tabas who is with a five person firm after several years with Stradly and Ronan in Philadelphia.

Professor Poulin had no particular interest in criminal law upon graduation and expected to be in the civil litigation department when she reported for work in the U.S. Attorney's office in Chicago. Instead, she was assigned to the criminal division and found her experience as a criminal prosecutor fascinating. Professor Poulin feels the prosecutor has the unique luxury of not having to be loyal to a particular client. When she felt a case was unjust, she could decline to prosecute. And when she believed the accused should be prosecuted, she could take great satisfaction in doing her job.

Professor Poulin's advice to those who think they are interested in criminal law would be to apply for summer jobs in the field. That not only schools was a chance to experience the job, but also to make contacts, that may open doors later. She suggested that a judicial clerkship would be a good route to pursue after graduation.

Evidence Rules by Randall J. Kamenski

Hot topics, not hot air, carried the 19th Annual Law Review Symposium held at the end of February. Suit-clad attorneys emerged from every corner of legal academia to witness an afternoon of stimulating lecture and informed debate.

The focus of the symposium was the nation's first decade under the Federal Rules of Evidence, a topic both important and timely, said the symposium's keynote speaker, Professor John P. Elmer of Loyola Law School and the panel of speakers who assembled a panel of speakers who have all distinguished themselves in the field of Evidence. After opening remarks by Dean John E. Murray, Jr., and an introduction of the panelists by the Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review, Tom Spencer, the discussion began.

Professor Leonard P. Davis noted the need for the Federal Rules of Evidence to replace the chaos of state evidence codes. He believed the most important change in the Rules was the unification of evidence law in this country. In keeping with the importance of the subject matter and the day, the Law Review assembled a panel of speakers who have all distinguished themselves in the field of Evidence. After opening remarks by Dean John E. Murray, Jr., and an introduction of the panelists by the Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review, Tom Spencer, the discussion began.

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Dear Editor,

How sad but intriguing to see the down side of American society mirrored in the Docket! This down side glorifies conformity and penalizes diversity. Currently, Americans are glorifying the values of the '50s as if hindsight did not exist. The '50s were calm and simple because religion focused on cleanliness and obedience while government reflected the values of only one segment of society.

A small dash of hindsight reminds us that the '50s didn't last. Cleanliness and obedience resulted in the hippie movement and churches divided by spiritual renewal which failed to nourish. Those expelled from power objected and gave us the civil rights movement of the '60s, the feminist movement of the '70s and now, gay pride, non-smokers, battered wives, abused children, and cancer victims employment movements. Of course it would be simpler to turn back the clock.

In the attempt to regain control, politicians are urging a return to American values and religion. These American values are the same ones that caused blacks to burn their streets, women to burn their bras, and gays to commit suicide when they were discovered. Surely America has done some growing up since the '50s!

The religion we are asked to identify with is the Judeo-Christian tradition of authoritarian government. This tradition is unrelated to the life of Jesus or to the values of the founding fathers.

Currently, religion is being incorporated into government to imply that God approves of America. Mainstream religious leaders reacted too late in response to school prayer and crimes on government property. Now, they are concerned that religion is being denigrated to a cultural symbol.

Religion is also used by this administration to continue abortion to the private sector. If abortion were not a religious issue, women would demand that government change the conditions which make abortion necessary.

The first real challenge to the pseudo-religious mantle worn by the present administration is the Sanctuary movement. Three, Reagan's policy in Latin America is being challenged by the entering of Middle American refugees by Christian churches.

Will America become a thought-controlled nation of right-wingers? Or is democracy more important than conformity?

If Villanova is any example, diversity causes fear among those whose self-esteem is already threatened. Since the best defense is a good offense, labels are flung about.

As lawyers and elected representatives, we will need the habit of dignity. We will need to respect the diversity of others — including their race, gender, sexual preference, income, family, occupation, appearance, handicap, occupation and opinions.

We will need to focus on real issues rather than superficial labels and name-calling. We must develop real solutions rather than perpetuate sham conflicts. We dare not repeat what we hear without thinking of the consequences to others.

Why don't we start today and practice on each other?

Barbara Dively

This Month's...

Res Razz

Dear Docket,

Hey, I'm mad now! They took away the newspaper honor boxes. Obviously, logic reasons: law students have no need to keep up with current events. Bring 'em back and nobody gets hurt!

Bernie Resnick

The Docket is published monthly by the students of Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, Pa. 19085. Letters and articles are welcome from students, faculty, alumini and the community. Paid advertising is not accepted. The Docket is distributed to all current students, faculty and administrators. Alumni who wish to receive The Docket by mail should notify The Docket office at the above address.

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**Should Ethics Be a Part of Law?**

*By Chip Gallagher*

As a third-year student about to embark on a career as a local prosecutor I often ask myself whether legal ethics and the rules that govern both our academic and professional conduct are high on our list of priorities. A member of Villanova's Honor Board, which has done much to encourage students where ethics become secondary to the pursuit of academic success. While I have not, in any specific case, the Honor Board has by experience and the perspectives developed after three years of legal study have prompted me to write this article.

The most difficult question is how an ethical attorney differs from his or her colleagues. Villanova attempts to address this question through a legal ethics course. However, like many institutions, it is taught by a judge. Specifically, in its basic mission of teaching law, Villanova could easily move from being a good school to being a great one by instution of a more justice-oriented teaching philosophy.

By Dan Weisman

Villanova Law School is a fine institution. However, like most institutions, it could be improved. Specifically, in its basic mission of teaching law, Villanova could easily move from being a good school to being a great one by introduction of a more justice-oriented teaching philosophy.

Villanova follows the legal realist model of education. This model "temporarily" separates the descriptive aspects of law (how it is) from the normative aspects (how it should be). Theoreticaly, students begin by learning basic legal concepts and then progress toward filling in the normative aspects. Unfortunately, in practice, the normative aspects are rarely reached. Instead, students end up learning the basic rules of law without any moral concern. Those interested in how the law should be judged solely in terms of itself and unjust, morally repugnant legal institutions will be considered legitimate because they are legal. So long as justice and law remain separate, unjust actions can continue to be broadly seen in the name of law. The ultimate expression of this came about during the Nazi period, when the government sanctioned any activities, including mass murder.

By downplaying the normative aspects of law, Villanova is telling students that justice doesn't matter. Those who already have an idea of how to act in a conscience situation will be的利益. Anyone looking to use the law to help society rather than merely to advance one's personal interests will be baffled. The healing function of law, itself, will be subverted.

Finally, there is an old maxim that I thought you would appreciate. One of the Constitution's purposes set out in the preamble is "to establish justice." Also, the lawyer's "word of honor" is functioning today out of an office in St. Mary's. It could easily be expanded to help make the law more just.

Perhaps the real problem with alternative negotiation skills and the reluctance to use them is the threat they pose to the traditional secondary interest of the legal profession. It is not surprising that lawyers are held in low public esteem when so many of us live off the conflicts which pervade society.

The present condition of ethics in the law was candidly addressed by Chief Justice Burger in a speech given two years ago.

**Justice and the Law School Experience**

*By Dan Weisman*

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**Good News for the 3L Blues**

*By Louis Sirico*

In the springtime, third-year law students are plagued by gnawing fears. Students who have yet to apply to jobs or written exams have forgotten or not yet learned. The bar review course will teach you the black letter law you need to know for the exam. You will switch seats two or three times during the first few years. Some of you may find that you like the first seat far more than you thought you would.

Some of you will decide that your requirements for an accept­able job are very particular, and at least to exile themselves to a city or at least to extricate themselves to Dean O'Brien's office in St. Mary's. Though the lawyer's "word of honor" is functioning today out of an office in St. Mary's, it could easily be expanded to help make the law more just.

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By John M. Hyson

This is the twenty-fifth year of the Reeml Moot Court Competition. For the last twelve of those years, I have been the assistant advisor for the Moot Court Board. I have been privileged to witness the growth of the students who attempt to win the comprehension of the judges. As advisor, I have been privileged to witness the growth of the students who attempt to win the comprehension of the judges. Since the Competition is concluding its twenty-fifth year, this seems to be an appropriate time to share some of my observations.

I think that the Moot Court Competition is that it pulls together the Social Law community and the legal profession in a common, cooperative and (in the opinion) beneficial enterprise. I would like to comment briefly about the major participants.

Many of the credit for the Competition's success must go to the approximately two hundred law students (mainly, but not exclusively) of the Law School and judges who volunteer each year to serve on panels in the Competition. While the law students are not a purely self-sustaining group, they are the primary group who can now be regrouped with the help of a self-proclaimed black leader.

Meanwhile, the voices that call for tolerance and an end to hatred grow steadily quieter and smaller in number. This is most dangerous of all. Historically, whenever the voices of moderation have become muted, the voices of intolerance have grown in number.

I have reason to believe that America will be any different.

By Dan Weisman

My friends, we've got a present from Villanova. That's Trouble with a capital t that rhymes with pee that stands for prejudice... Actually, intolerance and racism were far more prevalent but they were a little more genteel. The words were not as explicit. It isn't hard to find examples of bigotry at Villanova. Although Blacks and Jews seem to be the chief victims, every ethnically group represented at the school has had insults hurled at it. Of course, the most blatant insults are found those who appear to be gay. That the first floor men's room had a reference to "welfare bums," a normal racist code word for Blacks. Starting the second floor men's room was scrawling state. "Let's kick the Jews out of our law school." (emphasis in original). That's a little more subtle than the "Hitler was right" graffity which appeared there last semester but, either way, such efforts take away from the law school experience.

Unfortunately, Villanova is not isolated in this regard. The attitudes found at the law school merely reflect those society at large. Still, that is no excuse. The idea that every other kid on the block is a stakeholder in the law is losing its drivers.

Getting down to specifics, we find a wide range. Ronald Reagan persists in his ongoing campaign to Christian America by encouraging those radicals who would annihilate the first amendment's wall of separation between church and state. He has not been even that subtle, as his recent speeches have been laced with "Christian America" references. From the other end of the spectrum, not racist demagogue Louis Farrakhan has rejected "Little Haiti" efforts to use for killing white people (thank God for little things). However, he stated that he agreed with about 95% of Libyan dictator Moammar Khaddafi said.

Meanwhile, the voices that call for tolerance and an end to hatred grow steadily quieter and smaller in number. This is most dangerous of all. Historically, whenever the voices of moderation have become muted, the voices of intolerance have grown in number.

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Mrs. Mary R. Barr, Esq., Mr. Robert C. Voss, Esq., Kate Smith and Robert Nice

just found out she was two and one-half months pregnant. It is not at all an unusual sce­

nario. Attorneys from many area firms have appeared before such panels many times.

They happen almost every day. Yet, this particular scenario was acted out before a panel of two distinguished judges at the finals of the Fourth Annual VLS Client Counseling and Interviewing Competition on February 22, 1985.

Thirty-one teams began the competition in early February. Only six teams made it to the final round. The finalists were Alisa Dalton ('86) and Regina Leonard ('86), Kate Smith ('85) and Bob Nice ('85), and Judith Kohler ('86) and Margaret Koral ('86). When all was said and done, Kate Smith and Bob Nice walked away with the championship laurels.

The judges for the evening were two distinguished Villanova alumni, Mr. John C. Voss, Esq. ('63) and Mr. Robert C. Voss, Esq. ('72). A third judge, Mr. James L. McHugh, Esq. ('82) was ill and could not attend. Mr. Voss heads the Personal Trusts Department at First Pennsylvania Bank. He graduated first in his class from Villanova, and was a member of the Law Review and Order of the Coif. Mrs. Barr is a partner in the prestigious Main Line firm of Greenwell, Porter, Smaltz, and Royal. She is known as an expert in the area of wills, trusts, and estates, the topic of the Client Counseling Competition.

The judges scored the contestants on how well they handled their emotions, how well they handled their emotion­

ating process, how they elicited the facts and analyze the problem, their ability to choose among alternatives. The judges watched the proceedings through a one-way see-through mirror. After each interview, the judges critiqued each contestant individually on his or her perfor­

mance.

The student-lawyers began the competition with no knowledge of their client’s particular problems other than a one-sentence state­

ment indicating it had to do with financial concerns as a result of her husband’s untimely death. From there, each student-lawyer brought his or her personal skill and knowledge to bear on the problem. All three teams were able to extract the basic facts, although the older contestants seemed to do better. A need to look out­

warded to this more experience in

Making Philadelphia International

by Tom O'Reefe

It was a small but highly enthu­siastic crowd that gathered to hear Professor Howard Perl­

Permutt discuss plans to make Philadelphia an international city. The March 20th discussion was, appropriately enough, spon­

sored by the International Law So­

ciety.

A Professor of Social Archi­
tecture at the Wharton School, Permutt is the author of the book, A Plan for the Future of the Philadelphia Area. In it are contained propos­

als for plans to accomplish the goal of making Philadelphia an international household word and center of the world.

The idea of an “international city,” similar to the one proposed almost 100 years ago when the Government of France asked researchers at the Wharton School to come up with a plan to make Paris a truly international city. The idea was to turn Paris into a city where any foreigner would feel immediately at home. More importantly, the goal was to make Paris competitive in the glo­

bal market from a cultural, eco­
nomic, and technological perspective. A plan was developed and aspects of it are to this day being implemented with great success.

Several years after the success­ful development of the Paris plan, the Wharton Philadelphia Partner­

ship became interested in such a plan for Philadelphia. The group included several of the city’s business leaders, businessmen and politicians from the city of Philadelphia, its sub­urbs, and Camden. The Partner­

ship felt that such a plan was a realistic possibility. In the plan, the City of Brotherly Love. They felt the world would come to Philadelphia by and, as a result, the city was degenerating into a provincial community. It was time to look out­

ward and not to ignore the rest of the world was needed to reverse this disturbing trend. Therefore, Permutt was asked to lead a study of Philadelphia to determine if the city could be transformed into an “international city.”

The Wharton School group came up with a five part plan which was quickly implemented by City Hall. An International High School was set up. Research hospitals were appropriated mon­

ey to expand their contacts with research centers abroad. A Global Interna­tional Financial Intermediation Fund (IMF) conferences being held in Philadelphia. Lastly, a series of studies were set up to make it easier for Phila­

adelphia area companies to enter their export markets abroad. Like­

wise, an Investment Network was established to bring foreign companies in their search ways to invest in the Philadelphia area.

Seven years passed before the first tangible results of this early plan.

(VLS Sends Two to Pepperdine)

(Continued on page 6)

The Eve of

Construction

Since last summer, we have been attempting to deal with critical needs in the building to better serve our students, faculty and others. Two lawyers sat at a round table. The March 20th discussion was, appropriately enough, sponsored by the International Law Society.

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(Continued on page 6)
Philly Flaunts International Flavor

The most successful outcome of these efforts was the decision of Mitsubishi Corporation to set up its headquarters in Philadelphia. The election of Wilson Goode as Mayor in 1983 brought a more forceful commitment to make Philadelphia a leading international city. Perlmutter was again called on to develop a new plan that would allow Phila­delphia to achieve world prominence by 1992. Not coincidentally, it was this plan that would allow the world to come to Philadelphia in 1992.

The plan began to take effect. The most complete open access to es­tab­lish­ment of the present Overseas Terminal at Philadelphia Inter­national Airport a joke. It is little more than a hangar which is as bleak as the terminals of most developing countries. The plan calls for the turning of Philadelphia into a world class health center linked to all the major research centers in the world. The establishment of such international links would also be used to turn Philadelphia into a competitive technological center. In addition, the plan calls for attracting students from around the globe to the numerous colleges and universities in the Philadelphia region.

Economic Partnerships would also be established between Phila­delphia and various sister cities all over the world. Under such an arrangement, Pennsylvania area companies would be allowed almost complete open access to est­ab­lish­ment of factories and headquarters in these foreign cit­ies. Likewise, foreign corporations would receive similar red carpet treatment if they wished to do the same in the Greater Philadelphia area. Already Philadelphia has established such contacts with several in China, Bahia, Brazil, and Tournin, Poland.

The city's diverse ethnic com­munities would also be incor­porated in the plan to turn Philadelphia into an international city. Their multilingual skills would be used in banks, trans­por­tation facilities, and in stores. The ethnic communities would also be used as a link to bring tourists in from the countries of the ethnic com­munities hail from.

International Expositions, cul­tural events, and major inter­national conferences would be held in Philadelphia. A special of­fice has already been set up to en­courage and facilitate such events. In fact, the World Con­ference on Religions will be held in Philadelphia in 1992. That event is expected to draw over 100,000 people to the city from all over the globe.

Lastly, the creation of a World Trade Network is foreseen. Pres­ent plans that call for the revival of the Flushing embace.
An Appeal for Plain Language... "Could You Please Say That Again?"

By Scott Fegley

In George Orwell's classic, 1984, Big Brother created "Newspeak," a shortened version of the English language, by eliminating all of what he considered to be excess vocabulary. Perhaps the legal profession ought to retain Big Brother to lecture on legal writing in the nation's law schools. Legalese, the official prose of the legal profession, has been defined as "a peculiar English-like language commonly used in writing about the law, peculiar in its habitual indifference to ordinary usage of English words, grammar, and punctuation and preferring the archaic, wordy, and pompous to the clear, brief and simple." Legalese is well-entrenched in today's society. It has crept into our daily transactions and has confused and confounded us. Even a person with an above-average IQ would have difficulty breaking down the complex sentence structure into something more intelligible. Besides alienating the public, the legal profession professes to serve, it creates headaches for lawyers themselves and leads to litigation that might have been avoided had the parties known what the argument was about. Sadly, it seems that lawyers have lost touch with their audience.

Administrators and real estate professionals are particularly notorious for their insistence on proper Legalese. Property deeds and mortgages are a mass of compound sentences, and undefined legal terms. The following is an excerpt from a warranty deed:

Grantor and her heirs, and assigns, and their personal representatives, and administrators, do covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Grantee, her heirs and assigns, and persons claiming under any of them, that she, the said Grantor, and her heirs, all and singular the hereinafter mentioned and intended so to defend, against all and every person, firm, or corporation, or anyone, claiming title under any of them, to make, have, and enjoy all and every right and title to the premises, estates, and goods which she has now, or may hereafter, acquired, and to defend her title to the premises, estates, and goods against all claims and demands whatever. Furthermore, she promises that she will defend the premises thereby granted against any claims or demands, and that she will defend the title of the Grantee against all and every right claim or demand of whatsoever kind or nature, and that she will defend the title of the Grantee against all and every right, claim or demand of whatsoever kind or nature, and in every manner whatsoever.

I promise that I lawfully own the property, I have the right to mortgage, grant, and convey the property, and there are no standing claims against the property. Furthermore, I promise that I will be fully responsible for any losses which the buyer suffers because someone else has some rights in the property which I claim I have. I promise that I will defend my ownership of the property against any claims of such rights.

This is from a model Plain Language Uniform Residential Property Deed, created by New York under its own Plain Language Law. The passage contains one sentence and 231 words. Compare that to the following:

Contracts of sale, insurance policies, consumer loans, and other documents used on a daily basis can also cause migraines for the average reader. Whole pages of solid print confront the reader with nothing but paragraphs to let the bewildered consumer know what will happen if he defaults on his payments. The Bank shall have the right (at its option) to declare, without demand or notice of any kind, all or any part of the obligations immediately due and payable, and the Bank shall have the right to exercise the rights that are granted to it under the U.C.C. and other laws and remedies as may otherwise be available.

The heading of this section in a plain language standard is: "PAY YOUR BILLS ... OR PAY THE PIPER". The legal profession has grown as far as changing the meaning of common, everyday English words. Take the word, "consideration," for example. Webster's Dictionary defines consideration as "careful thought or deliberation." Ask any contracts professor and he'll tell you consideration means a bargain-for-bargain. If any such expression were supposed to be, Webster or.

The Grassy Is Always Greener At the Other Law School Use the following word to make at least 26 words with five or more letters in 20 minutes. WARRANTIES

Despite the disadvantages, most transfer students like Villanova.

By transferring to be with their spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend, they have less time to spend in school. One transfer came here to be closer to his business community, which makes for less time to spend in school. As a result, they have not created the friendships or familiarity with the school that is important to making a law school experience. Some transfer students even feel that, if it weren't for the end of the academic year, they might have picked up and gone to someplace else. They have described their old school experience as "a bit too relaxed." It is difficult for them to start all over again. In their second year, it is very different and sometimes very difficult.

Despite the disadvantages, most transfer students like Villanova.
The Show Is Dead. Long Live the Show

By Dan Weissman

The once defunct Law School Show has now been resurrected and is under new management. The original show organizers, Kate Tana and Perry Solomon, officially cancelled the show on Wednesday, March 13, citing a lack of support from those originally promised to be in the show. At two o'clock Sunday afternoon, Wohl picked up the reins with the help of two of his cohorts, Dan Weissman and Bill Oack. The newly reconstituted show is now scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

The Law School Show is an annual parody of life at VLS and pokes fun at the student body, the faculty, and the administration. This year's show was titled "The Social Docket," a play on the phrase "The Social Docket," which is a term used in the legal field to refer to a list of social events.

The Social Docket

**By Chris Carmichael**

Now everyone is aware of the January announcement that after four consecutive years of publication, the VLS Yearbook would be scrapped. Many members of the student body were shocked and angered and commented on the decision. But third-year student, Tana, who is a member of the VLS Alumni Association, was quoted in a recent interview as saying that the show will now go off as planned. Students interested in participating can contact the show through the Docket office.

**After Hours**

by Liz Latham and Babs Silverberg


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**Dinner Discussion Held...**

Church - State Relations

By Dan Weissman

On Wednesday, March 20, the Jewish Law Students Association held their annual dinner before a crowd of approximately 40 people.

After a meal, which consisted of massive quantities of kosher deli food, the participants of Cohen & Shapiro spoke on church-state relations.

Pasek then went into the center of his talk, the thesis that the "wall of separation" is being attacked both in society and in the courts today and that this is a bad sign for society.

Specifically, he viewed the re-appointment of Lynch v. Donnelly as a significant sign of future change.

Pasek feared that, if this continues, the broad consensus of tolerance of religious differences could break down entirely and lead to the sort of troubles traditionally associated with the sort of religious wars that wracked medieval Europe.

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**The Calendar**

**March**

**Office and a Gentleman, 6:45 p.m. - C.C. Cinema**

**3 Villanova men's basketball vs. Memphis State, "First Four," 6 p.m. (CBS)**

**Palm Sunday, 3:30 and 7 p.m. - C.C. Cinema**

**April**

**1 The King of Comedy, 7 p.m. - C.C. Cinema; George Thorogood Concert; "First Four" consolation and championship games**

**3 Villanova vs. Pepperdine, 8 p.m. - Spectrum**

**6 Holy Saturday; Grateful Dead Concert**

**8 Easter Sunday; Grateful Dead Concert**

**13 Classes resume; University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m. - Doughty West Lounge; The Blues Brothers, 6:45 and 9 p.m. - C.C. Cinema**

**15 Alumni Dinner - Franklin Plaza Hotel; Day for Night, 7 p.m. - C.C. Cinema**

**18 The Minuteman Concert; Richard Thompson Concert**

**19 The Blues Brothers, 6:45 and 9 p.m. - C.C. Cinema**

**22 Last day of classes, University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m. - Doughty West Lounge; The Blues Brothers, 6:45 and 9 p.m. - C.C. Cinema; Phillips vs. N.Y., 8:00 p.m. - the Vet**

**24 Phillips vs. N.Y., 8:35 p.m. - the Vet**

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Women and the Concept of Justice

By Sally A. Ulrich

Editor's Note: The author is a historian. She is currently a Research Associate and Contributer to The Docket. The following essay is the first of a series exploring the early cases before the Supreme Court involving women.

Three months before the Declaration of Independence pro­

claimed that "all men are created equal," an anonymous letter to Abigail Adams warned her husband, John, then residing in France as a member of the Continental Congress:

I long to have you declare an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, respect the Ladies. Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the House of Representatives. Men would be tyrants if they could.

"female," women in 1787 and for over one hundred years thereafter were not considered voting and from full participation in public affairs. Although the Constitution of 1787 did not explicitly declare that the Declaration of Inde­

pendence was a product of its time, the age was monolithically male.

Whether aware of it or not, those who authored this country's conception a common interest in broadening Ameri­

can participation in politics. As a result, women would be seen as an equality and freedom. Perhaps their own expe­

rience and adaptation were responsible at least in part for attracting women to the Abolitionist Movement of the 1830s. Through this vehicle, women engaged for the first time toward an active participation in public affairs.

"In short, the Constitution, the less than the Declaration of Inde­

pendence, was a product of its age and that age was monolithically male."

It was inevitable that women's efforts to free black slaves would come to dominate their own thoughts as they looked to free themselves. The parallels between women and female slaves were too striking to be dismissed. The experiences of women activists in the antebellum abolition movement

Abolitionist leader Sarah Grim­

stockyard, but deemed of little account by moral delin­

Grimke's observation seemed overly imposed on its, its ide­

erary, feminists in the post-Civil War period sought to secure equal opportunity and civil rights in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments which were being drafted in the wake of emancipat­

ion. If, despite the privileges and immunities clause, black women could be excluded from the professions and from some areas of economic activity, then their lots, states would be in effect becoming an area of perpetual servitude; but if, in fact, black citizens were protected, so too must the privileges and immunities of black or color. Counsel conceded that the state legislature could fix qualifications for attor­

ney, but went on to distinguish qualifications and a pro­

hibition:

A qualification, to which a whole class of citizens never can attain, is not a requirement of admission to the bar, but is, as such citizens, a prohibition. For instance, a State legislature could not, in enumerat­

ing the qualifications, require the candidate to be a white citizen. This would be the exclusion of all colored citizens, whether Negro, Indian, character, or learning. Yet no sound mind can draw a distinction between such an act and a custom, usage, or law of a State, which de­

mands that persons of a certain race or color, without regard to age, character, or learning, do not possess the privilege of practicing at law. The legis­

lature may, in making its qualifications, declare that no colored citizen shall practice law; but if the system of jurisprudence that a woman had no legal existence separate from her husband ...

The paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and bemo­


The delegates also drafted a Decla­

ration of Sentiments modeled on the Declaration of Independence but pronouncing that "all men and women are created equal," the Fifteenth Amendment, opposing its pas­

sage unless "sex" were appended to the list of protected factors. Rad­

icating the amendment of the amendment as written brought to an end, temporarily, women's efforts to secure equal rights through congressional action. In 1878, Illinois began to turn to another branch of government — the courts.

While the Constitution never had been established as one of the fundamental privileges and immunities of United States citi­

eries, which are founded in the organization, which is founded in the divine ordinance, as well as in the nature of things, indicates the do­

mestic sphere as that which properly belongs to the domain and functions of women, and it is not reasonable to say identity, of interests and views which belong, or be­

long, to the family institution is re­

giment to the idea of a woman a­

developing a career, something that is against the order of that her husband. So fir­

mly fixed was this sentiment in the literature of the common law that it became a maxim of that sys­

tem of jurisprudence that a woman had no legal existence separate from her husband ...

The paramount destiny and mis­sion of women are to fulfill the noble and bemo­


inged citizen, or law of a State, which de­

broadened the franchise under the Fourteenth Amendment for the first time in the incorporation of the word "male" into the Constitution.

The wording of the Fourteenth Amendment for the first time in the incorporation of the word "male" into the Constitution.

In 1869, a majority of the Illinois bar, the Illinois Supreme Court refused to entertain the case on the ground of color — while Bradwell applied for admission to the Illinois bar. When the Illinois Supreme Court refused to hear her case on the ground that her sex, Bradwell ap­

pealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was based on the implications and his­

terical correction of that provision. If, despite the privileges and immunities clause, black women could be excluded from the professions and from some areas of economic activity, then their lots, states would be in effect becoming an area of perpetual servitude; but if, in fact, black citizens were protected, so too must the privileges and immunities of black or color. Counsel conceded that the state legislature could fix qualifications for attor­

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Limiting Legal Mumbo Jumbo

(Continued from page 7)

Williston? The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is another haven for legal gibberishsgook. Though the average reasonable man will rarely have to leaf through its pages, the reasonable lawyer will certainly have to. One of the requirements for pleadings under the Federal Rules is that they contain a "short, plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader has a right to relief." Yet, the rules lawyers are supposed to follow in filing those short and plain statements are anything but short and plain.

Legalese lends itself well to interpretation. What a lawyer sat down and set out in a will or contract may not always be what the judge will think was set out when the document is called into question. Any law student can recall cases where sloppy draftingmanship was the only explanation given by the professor for the court's decision. Even if the intent of the parties seems reasonably clear, courts will not always honor the intent. On the basis of this nebulous term called "Public Policy," the court can stretch the legal language farther than a salt water taffy on a hot summer day. Criticism of the legal profession's persistence in its use of outmoded writing styles is not something that has only come along in recent years. In 1956, an English chancellor decided to make an example of one particularly prolific document filed in his court. The chancellor first ordered a hole cut through the center of the document, all 120 pages of it. Then he ordered that its author should have his head stuffed through the hole. The poor barrister was paraded around the Westminster court for all to see. (Wylick, Richard C., "Plain English for Lawyers," Reprinted from the Calif. Law Review, Vol. 66, No. 4, July 1978.) Unfortunately, change has been slow in coming due to the conservative nature of the profession. Lawyers are, by and large, conservative. Just be cause something has been done a certain way for the past two hundred years is reason enough to do it that way for the next two hundred.

Legalese is also something of a secret code among lawyers. To some attorneys, reducing the legal language to the vernacular would be akin to letting women into the local lodge. One vocal critic, Professor Fred Rodel stated, "One of the most revealing things about the lawyer's trade is the uniqu­uous inability or unwillingness, or both, on the part of the lawyers to explain their brand of professional pig Latin to men who are not lawyers."

Rodel called members of the legal profession "modern pur­veyors of streamlined voodoo and chromium-plated theology." (Welden, Carl and Alan Siegel, Writing Contracts in Plain English, 1981) p. 44)

Attempts to regulate the use of Legalese were as early as 1982 when the English courts required courtroom pleadings, then oral, to be given in the King's English. (Metzkin, David, Legal Writing: Sense & Nonsense, 1981, p. 205.) In the thirteen cases, were also passed requiring clear and concise writing in pleadings and other forms to be written in a clear and coherent manner using words with common, everyday meanings. The forms had to be appropriately designed for the purpose.
Evidence of a Law Review Symposium

(Continued from page 1)

More on Career Options

(Continued from page 1)

ethical lawyers needed

(Continued from page 3)

If you are daring, willing to ex-

and unem-ploy-ment compensation.

she said, "The press isn't

I feel that, although he was honored

Lakwonna was later to end U.N.C.'s

not impressed with a student's achieve-

we can learn from the
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whereas, professors and peers who
even think of a topic of interest to the

I leave law school anxious and

either of us) and the system we work in

which federal courts follow in ap-

100 VLS students inter-

interest clients who most need help.

Maria Hollandsworth, a gradu-

He said, "The press isn't

friend of the people."

agreement, litigation and administra-

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of human rights. I leave law school anxious and

The work is every bit as good in the

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cases which can make the job a lot more

What is Four-In-One? Are four students interviewed by one employer? Do you interview four employers in one room? Does federal

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Most third-year students could use a

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by Marie Helming

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at this point in time. Joe found public interest law to be a field full of mission-

in working with a client. I leave law school anxious and

are making decisions we must face.

interesting enough, of those ten students who "accidently" missed an interview

The Four-In-One Program was formed to attract employers who, because of limited time and/or

her work can make a big differ-

And I do that very well." 2

I leave law school anxious and

Maria Helming

mean four beers for one dollar? In 1984, the American Bar Association approved by the people.

"What is Four-In-One? Are four students interviewed by one employer? Do you interview four employers in one room? Does federal

ethic in my life. I leave law school anxious and

Mari Hollandsworth, a gradu-

"What is Four-In-One? Are four students interviewed by one employer? Do you interview four employers in one room? Does federal

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Rugby is probably the most misunderstood sport. Yet, according to Villanova Law School Rugby Team captain Erik Olsen, learning about the game of rugby is half the battle. For example, in only his second week of play, George Macehiah has already drawn scouts from the United Kingdom.

Rugby is much more than a bunch — make that a team of guys trying to maul each other. Instead, it's a challenging sport that has rules and objectives just like any other sport — including Kempo. The typical rugby game is played on a field averaging 200 yards long and up to 70 yards wide. The game itself is divided into two 40 minute halves. Substitutions can only be made in the event of injury with a maximum of two substitutions per game.

"Rugby is very much like football," Olsen explained. "In fact, that's what the game is all about." As this point got explained, "the word touchdown comes from a play where you have to touch the ball down in order to score.

And a scored system in rugby is also similar to (football). In rugby you have four points for a try (the equivalent of an American touchdown), two points for a conversion (P.A.T. for all you N.F.L. junkies) and three points for a penalty (or drop kick). Although, so there are no hash marks on a rugby field. Consequently, a kicker must kick from a point directly in line with the spot where the ball was "touch-downed." Thus, it is to a team's advantage to touch the ball down in the middle of the field rather than near a corner of the endzone thereby creating a difficult conversion angle.

However, learning the fundamentals of the game is only half the battle.

"You really have to love the sport," Olsen said. "There's an old saying that goes: "Give Blood, play rugby!" It has a lot of truth to it...."

This fact was verified by Lenny "The Touchdown" Artigliere who broke — make that injured — his ribs when he took a buddy pass which is similar to getting nailed while making a fair catch on a punt. Although Artigliere thought he would never play again he has come back, boo-boo and all.

Many injuries occur during a scrum which according to Mr. Olsen is a generic name (sounds like a coffee commercial) for a ruck or a maul.

"When you get tackled in rugby you have to release the ball immediately," Olsen explained. However, when the ball is on the ground you have a scrum which is essentially a moving pile up. And when you get a guy sandwiched in there, you have a maul. So, that's what happened to Steve Mezrow, hmmmm.

So far, the Villanova Law School Rugby team's knowledge and love for the sport has paid off. Currently, the team boasts a 2-0-1 record which included a victory over St. Joe's and a tie against Haverford. After playing in the Temple Tournament this weekend, the team will play Radnor which includes many law school alumni. Finally, the team will host The Ed Huber Tournament in April with all proceeds going to the Ed Huber Memorial Scholarship Fund.

According to Steve Mezrow (far left): The team that piles on, pulls away with the game.

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