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**Red Mass Celebrated**

by Amy McGovern

Bishop Adam Maida of Green Bay, Wisconsin, spoke at Villanova Law School's Red Mass on Saturday, Oct. 11. He was the main celebrant of the service. The Red Mass is a religious ceremony for members of the legal profession and is an annual event at Villanova. It is the Votive Mass of the Holy Spirit and is offered to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the law school and all those who study and teach there.

Bishop Maida, in his homily, spoke of the dilemma lawyers and religious people share, "the dilemma we must face is learning how to balance justice and mercy." He said "Our task on earth: this is justly, love tenderly, and walk humbly with your God.

Maida is one of only four American bishops with a civil law degree and the only one who has ever practiced law. He also holds a degree in church law.

Maida received his law degree from Duquesne Law school while he was a priest in the Pittsburgh Diocese. Former Villanova Law School Dean John E. Murray, Jr., was one of his teachers there.

Maida became general counsel of the Pittsburgh Diocese. He also served twice as president of the Canon Law Society of America and now chairs the Bishop's Canon Law Committee.

Maida is the author of four books and is an expert in the law of nonprofit corporations.

Faculty, staff and students also participated in the service. Harold Reuschlein, founding dean of the law school, and J. Willard O'Brien, former dean and the director of the Connelly Institute of Law and Morality, did the readings. Carolynn Dessin, Villanova Law Review Editor, played the organ.

Music for the Red Mass was provided by the Villanova Singers and the Villanova Women's Glee Club.

The co-celebrants of the mass are pictured above.

**Class of '86 Is 91.3% Employed**

Third year students take heart. Hiring may look slow this October, but by next year at this time well over 90% of the class will have jobs. Such has been the experience of the graduates of 1986. They report 91.3% employment to date and the bar results are not out yet! The period after that bar announcements is usually a popular hiring period for new graduates. However, less than 9% of the 1986 class will be available for those jobs.

The hiring pattern for the Class of 1986 follows:

| Month       | Respondents | Class Employed | % of Respondents
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 1985</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>72%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<td>JUNE</td>
<td>193</td>
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<td>JULY</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td>193</td>
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<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 1986</td>
<td>193</td>
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*3% has not yet reported employment rates.

**8.7% of the graduates are seeking employment. Reasons given include a move to a distant location, late start, awaiting bar results, and employer budget delays.

A preliminary employment report on the Class of 1986 shows strength in law firm employment (62%) and in judicial clerkships (15%) and a slight increase in government jobs (12% over 10% in 1985) which includes a surprising increase (4% over 1%) in military positions. Last year's boom in academic careers (7%) has tapered off to a more traditional 1% probably because the JD/PhD candidates of last year were grouped as continuing students whereas in 1986 employers were identified. A list of 1986 graduates and employers is available at the Placement Center.

**Graduation Set for Friday, May 15**

by Amy McGovern

Villanova University School of Law will have a separate commencement ceremony as it has in the recent past, according to Acting Dean Gerald Abraham. The date is officially May 15, 1987, at 11 a.m.

The separate commencement is favored by both the law students and the faculty. But University officials have tried unsuccessfully to have one large commencement ceremony for the past several years, returning to the way it was originally held.

Most universities have a combined commencement. The symbolism is that a university is a unified whole and therefore should graduate all its students together. In the past, Villanova, too, did things in this manner," Abraham said. "The Law School then had a separate ceremony to announce awards, but the degrees were conferred by the University commencement."

"So if there was a University wide commencement, we would again have a separate reception and ceremony here. This worked out fairly well in the past, but it is much more efficient to have it all at once," Abraham commented.

Abraham said that there is no speaker lined up yet, because there has been no approval from the University. "We sent over a list of 4 names to the University, but it has not been considered by the board of trustees. The board has since met, but the graduation speaker was not on the agenda, so we will have to wait till the Board meets again in December."

"We hope to still get a nationally prominent speaker. In the future we hope to get approval a year in advance. We will work on it this spring for the next (1988) commencement."

"Also, for the class of '88, we plan to have a committee responsible for reviewing suggestions for honorary degree recipients to do a lot of consultation with students. We want to do work on that this spring. We will get a year's head start on that if University will go along with it. For now, it is still in the planning stages," Abraham said.

**ABA/AALS Team Named**

by Patricia M. McGuinn

The identities of the Accreditation Inspectors from the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) have been announced, according to Acting Dean Gerald Abraham.

The inspection team will consist of Professor Martin Fox, Washington University School of Law, Jane Warmack, Esq, Vinson & Elkins, Houston; Professor Sheldon Flager, Indiana University (Bloomington) Sabtilhical, Professor Martin Bearn, St. John's University School of Law, and Professor Roger Jacobs, Librarian, University of Notre Dame Law School, according to Abraham.

"Before the team arrives, they study a detailed questionnaire filled out by the Law School and a self study report prepared by the faculty of the Law School," Abraham said. Once here, they study records of the law school, tour the library and hold a series of meetings. Abraham said that there is no competition with the ABA and AALS.

"Many universities have a board of trustees. The board will have a list of 4 names to the University, and the faculty. But University officials have tried unsuccessfully to have one large commencement ceremony for the past several years, returning to the way it was originally held.

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Graduation: Who Cares?

Originally, this editorial was going to be about third year administrators. After reading an issue about what third years are doing, however, I decided to change the focus. (Believe us, apathy isn’t limited to just third years.) Instead we’ll discuss third years.

It seems that there were some third years who wanted a chance to help select their graduation speaker. They started asking around to see if the faculty really had already compiled a list. Unfortunately, they didn’t get an answer. A list that the students weren’t altogether too pleased with. This list that now has 13 names on it and was submitted to the University’s Board of Trustees at the end of September. This list the faculty consulted with students on an informal basis (read: they chatted with a few students). The third years then tried to do something about this list. They held a meeting and a grand total of 13 of their colleagues showed up. These people composed a list of about three who would represent the faculty. The students were then told they could submit only 2 names to the faculty. So they did, along with a request to reorder the list. The faculty met and rejected both the 2-student-submitted names and the request to reorder the list. The original list stands and will be considered by Villanova’s Board of Trustees at the end of September. In other words: no invitations will be issued. Hopefully, there’s someone on the list who didn’t make any other plans for 15 May by the time those invitations go out.

Well, it’s a sad story, isn’t it? As students, it would be really nice if we could lay the blame for the situation on the faculty for not consulting us. But we can’t. This whole situation is the product of a lack of communication between the students and faculty; the failure of the faculty committee to ensure student input, and third year apathy (let you wondering how we would stress enough?).

This situation never would have occurred if students and faculty had gotten together last spring and decided what to do. But no one cared enough last spring to really do anything. Graduation was over a year away and hardly worthy of fault. So we sit back and here we are, getting ready (in terms of procurating a nationally prominent speaker, and no decision’s being made) to receive an honorary degree and decisions on who individual receives an honorary degree and decisions on who particular individual deserved an honorary degree. The faculty feels the students who are graduating. We’ve put in 3 long years and a lot of sweat and its our turn. We’ve earned the right to receive a degree. The students want us to respect the faculty’s decision. The students can’t understand why the university would want to make a decision about who deserves an honorary degree.

The faculty was wrong in not consulting with more students, through the very formal procedure that would have provided everyone with the opportunity of the faculty students. The faculty feels that selecting a speaker is solely up to them because that individual receives an honorary degree and decisions on who receives any degree (including the students) have always been made by the faculty. In fact that’s why one of the 2 student- submitted suggestions was denied — the faculty feels that this particular individual deserved an honorary degree. The faculty has a point but they are losing sight of something very important: it’s the students who are graduating. We’ve put in 3 long years and a lot of sweat and its our turn. We’ve earned the right to receive a degree. The students want us to respect the faculty’s decision. The students can’t understand why the university would want to make a decision about who deserves an honorary degree.

The students don’t want to have third years in charge of the university. We want it to be a team effort. The students want the faculty to be involved in the decision making process, not just in the actual giving of the honorary degree. The students see this as a way to show the university that they care. The students want to be involved in the decision making process, not just in the actual giving of the honorary degree. The students see this as a way to show the university that they care. The students want to be involved in the decision making process, not just in the actual giving of the honorary degree. The students see this as a way to show the university that they care.

The student to which this column refers is no one in particular. Rather, “he” is an amalgam of law student not peculiar to Villanova Law School. But you and he could have a lot in common. To find out try matching up the names in the left column below with their identifying features in the right column.

| Yannick Noah | MIT Economist
| Carl Icahn | U.S. Attorney (Phila.)
| Nelson Mandela | Mary Cunningham’s Husband
| Rupert Murdoch | Pro Wrestler
| Lester Thurow | South African Dissenter
| Vladimir Horowitz | Supreme Court Justice
| Bruno Sammartino | Corporate Takeover Specialist
| Antonia Scalia | Concert Pianist
| William Agee | Tennis Player
| Ed Dennis | Newspaper Publisher

Information Rating:

-3 wrong = Well-informed
-2 wrong = Expected
-1 wrong = Positive
0 - 3 wrong = Well-informed
4 - 8 wrong = Neutral
8 - 10 wrong = Out of Touch

SBA Election Results Announced

As I started writing this column before the election, I considered the issues that should be raised by a responsible Republican candidate in this election year. Citizens for Governor, Senator, Congress—State, County, and City Legislators and a number of local positions, all will be made this November. And, as a responsible Republican, naturally I hope you will do the “Right” thing. The “Right” thing is first to vote, second, to vote Republican. The only way to measure any consensus about how any problem should be solved is at the ballot box. It takes some measure of forethought to register. It takes some effort to go out and vote. This effort and forethought to bring about a specific result is a hallmark of the desire to be informed. And the whole country listens. So vote, so that you may be heard, your thoughts considered in the decisions of today, and tomorrow. If you don’t, you can’t complain.

Next, vote Republican. Last week I worked the Scranton v. Casey race. By press time I am sure you will be enough mud brought up that we can see what kind of men these two contenders really are. I am not going to go into the Specter v. Edgar race as I believe Arlen can stand on his record and what he has done in the interest of Pennsylvania and the nation as a whole, and there’s no sense beating a dead donkey for what must Delaware County residents already know. Locally, there are too many races to evaluate each so some broad principles of Republican thought might be helpful.

Reduced government contact with the citizens, reduced government control of business, and reduced federal control of the states; government- controlled, are often cited as the basis of Republican thought. The general concept is that people should be able to make their own choices about how they will live their lives, whether it be in education, as possible. Admittedly, this is theoretical, and in practice it is infeasible. Republicans are forced to require somewhat more frequent interventions into our day to day lives.

I hope you will vote. I hope you will find the few minutes in your busy days in these next few weeks; to consider the candidates and what they want to do. Don’t rely on a television ad to make your decision and don’t rely on a newspaper editorial, even mine, to tell you how to vote. You have to think for yourself, make up your own mind, vote and watch your candidate. You helped get him here, make sure he does what you want him to.

John Bravacos a 2L in a
Chester County Republican Committee The Docket invites responsible opposing views.

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OP-ED

Casey: “Will Finish Business”

by Mark Alan Raith

When John Kennedy was running for president in 1960, he explained that the reason he wanted to be president was because the presidency was “the center of the action.” The duty of a president, Kennedy said, was to “lay before the American people the unfinished business of our nation.”

Twenty-five years later, our leaders see things differently. It is “morning in America.” We live in a wonderful world. “Unfinished business” is no longer a priority. In fact, the Republicans who control our government in Washington, and Harrisburg, would be astonished at the suggestion that there is any unfinished business. How could things be any better?

This is the happy message the current administration in Harrisburg would have us believe. But as Bob Casey, the man the Democratic party has nominated for governor in Pennsylvania this year, one knows “You Have a Friend in Pennsylvania” when you don’t have a job?

Under the Thornton administration, Bob Casey’s job was to export jobs. Jobs that went left and never came back. The administration, Pennsylvania’s leading business, is no longer a priority. It would be difficult to imagine a more inappropriate statement.

Another thing the Republicans won’t tell you is that the great majority of these “500,000 new jobs” are service industry jobs. Do you want an exciting career as a pizza delivery man, or perhaps as a manager trainer at Burger King?

Pennsylvania is the place for you. But the whole subject at first work is one Bill Scranton would prefer to sidestep. His is a truer story only in America success story. Fifteen years ago, by his own account, Bill Scranton had little on his mind besides the soothing complexities of transcendental meditation and an occasional “recreational” drug experience.

Then he got the idea of going into politics. And because his father had been governor, he put his name on the ballot and presto! He became lieutenant governor. This was an ideal slot for Bill Scranton. He got to park his limo in the nicest parking space outside the Capitol, and convenient hours which left him free to pursue his main objectives — meditating on the nature of ultimate reality and running for governor in 1966.

Bob Casey’s story is somewhat different. After all, Bill Scranton’s family had been in them. Bob Casey’s father worked in them.

Bob Casey became a lawyer, and was elected a state senator at age 30. At 36, he was elected Auditor General. In last month’s Docket, a Scranton supporter described Casey’s tenure as Auditor General by saying “very little was undertaken. Very little was discovered.”

It would be difficult to imagine two more inaccurate statements. Bob Casey’s record as Auditor General is probably the most praised record any state official, of either party, has established in the past thirty years. The Philadelphia Inquirer recently stated that “In the end, Bob Casey could claim, without challenge, that he was the state’s last Auditor General Pennsylvania ever had.”

Casey blew the whistle on Democrats and Republicans alike, and earned the respect of all his contemporaries. In fact the original Bill Scranton — the father of this year’s Republican candidate — knew a good man when he saw one. In 1974, he tried to talk Casey into running for governor as a Republican. Casey said no. When that project fell through, the Scranton family’s next project was to get young Bill Scranton out of the clouds and into Harrisburg. This project was more successful.

When Bob Casey is elected governor, Pennsylvania will no longer have a governor who sits in Harrisburg and watches while the state’s industries pack up and move. Bob Casey will not need to meditate on Pennsylvania’s problems. He will roll up his sleeves and work.

This election, Casey has said, is a “a choice between two very good and those who believe we can do better.”

When Bob Casey is elected governor, he will roll up his sleeves and work. Just as he has been doing for the past thirty years. The Philadelphia Inquirer once said that project fell through, the Scranton family’s next project was to get young Bill Scranton out of the clouds and into Harrisburg. This project was more successful.

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SUMMER 1986
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SECOND YEAR — PAUL KULINSKI, BRIAN WALL, JIM SWIFT, BILL MARTIN
Students Volunteer Their Services

By Steve Johnson

A handful of Villanova Law Students participate in helping the area homeless by joining an organization called Philadelphia committee for the Homeless.

While autumn begins to paint the Main Line a resplendent reddish brown, and temperatures flirt with the freezing point, these signs of the season’s change the barbictures of Thanksgiving break and turkey with the family are just around the corner. For many, the arrival of the winter season will call them back to home. Thus the trials of life will get tougher before it gets any better. They are the 10,000 to 12,000 homeless people of Philadelphia. They are a diverse group — deinstitutionalized mental patients released to prosper on their own in society, members of the lower-class socioeconomic groups who have not yet been to a nice home, or even never made it, and the homeless and working poor who have fallen on hard times.

Due in part to governmental cutbacks in social programs in favor of a stronger defense, the number of homeless grows daily. This lack of concern for humanity by the government has forced many citizens to help their less fortunate friends and individuals to expend more time and resources to light the mounting problem of homelessness in America.

One of the major organizations battling this war in the city of brotherly love is the Philadelphia Committee for the Homeless. The committee takes an active role in lobbying efforts for the homeless and has established a special outreach program. Every night of the week, P.C.H. volunteers drive through the streets of Philadelphia to help those without a place to call home. They are a diverse group and their services are always needed. Here again, the commitment is minimal.

The work that Villanova students and these organizations are doing will not change the world. It will just stop the bleeding of a gaping wound for a brief time. But students who have volunteered agree that it is a unique opportunity. They discover that every homeless person on the streets of Philadelphia is an unique individual with his or her own story to tell. They see the work that must be done and realize that pointing out problems and exams doesn’t seem to be as important anymore. The volunteer experience may do little to change the world, but it may do worlds to change the volunteer.

For more information on the P.C.H., call 232-2300, or contact Bob Kelly, a 2L at Villanova Law School, at the law school, four to five law students drive to the soup kitchens every other week and help serve the 100-200 meals which the kitchen servers, four to five law students drive to the soup kitchens every other week and help serve the 100-200 meals which the kitchen serves. St. Francis Soup Kitchen is run and staffed mainly by Franciscan brothers and sisters, and survives mainly on donations from Philadelphia merchants and restaurateurs.

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**The Police Car Ride-Along...**

*It's A Great Experience Once*

by Mike Pellini

I sat in the back seat.

My stomach felt like it had relocated somewhere between my heart and my esophagus. For the first time that evening, I understood my "predicament." If I had wanted to leave, I couldn't. There were no window handles and the doors could only be opened from the inside.

We marked car was located somewhere in the vicinity of North Philadelphia when the first call came through. The radio squelched out a sentence that sounded something like, "man with a gun... robberies in progress. Before my eyes, I could begin making out the location of the robbery. Our car, driven by two veterans of the Philadelphia Police Patrol, was streaking to 60 MPH in a matter of seconds. I looked over at Liz (our partner) and she looked at me — we both crouched down in our seats. It was a moment that we didn't have our safety belts buckled.

It was dark and a light rain was falling. The roads were slick, but we never slowed down — not for stop lights, not for other cars, not for pedestrians. The back of the police car hydroplaned and nearly spun out a sentence that sounded something like, "man with a gun... robberies in progress." Before my eyes, I could begin making out the location of the robbery. Our car, driven by two veterans of the Philadelphia Police Patrol, was streaking to 60 MPH in a matter of seconds. I looked over at Liz (our partner) and she looked at me — we both crouched down in our seats. It was a moment that we didn't have our safety belts buckled.

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Using Artificial Intelligence

(Continued from page 6)

An Excerpt: A Trial of Conscience

Excerpt from "A Trial of the Conscience" by Scott A. Montgomery. All Rights Reserved.

...I should have yelled at him," she said to herself. "There's no reason I can't have a little lunch. It's time for a break."

She wondered if I missed her, too. It's not like me to be so forgetful, she thought. She snatched up her bag and went to the kitchen to make herself something to eat. She turned on the faucet and filled a glass of water, then poured it into a cup. She put the cup on the table and sat down to read the paper. She looked up at the clock and saw that it was nearly time for lunch. She smiled to herself satisfaction and got up from the table. She went to the kitchen and took out two slices of bread for a sandwich. She put them on a plate and added some cheese and turkey. She poured a little salad dressing on top and ate it slowly, savoring every bite. She finished her sandwich.

At home. Angel sat in front of the computer, looking at the screen. She felt a sense of satisfaction as she saw the words "Your letter of May 6, 1985 interested me very much, and I am sorry that we did not have a chance to talk when I was in Doylestown. It is exciting to learn that you are about to finish your first novel, soon as much so in a writer's life, as it is in a young woman's. Your letter reached me about the same time that a publisher had just returned my manuscript with a rejection letter. I am sure that you will understand."

She missed me. She chastised herself for not thinking of that. She snatched up her bag and went to the kitchen to make herself something to eat. She turned on the faucet and filled a glass of water, then poured it into a cup. She put the cup on the table and sat down to read the paper. She looked up at the clock and saw that it was nearly time for lunch. She smiled to herself satisfaction and got up from the table. She went to the kitchen and took out two slices of bread for a sandwich. She put them on a plate and added some cheese and turkey. She poured a little salad dressing on top and ate it slowly, savoring every bite. She finished her sandwich.

The setting for the novel is a college fraternity house, where two fraternity brothers look back and see the mistakes they made in high school. Conversations are used as vehicle to tell the story of a past conscience on trial for the things he has done. "Obviously he's guilty," Fegley adds. "I think the novel works because we've all had experiences like this. It's very true to life."

Fegley is optimistic about the 429 page manuscript he has written. "If they [the William Morris Agency] do not like it, I'll send it to publishing houses myself. If they return my manuscript with a form letter, I will kill me. I hope even if she [Pam Bernstein] doesn't like it, she'll tell me what its missing so I can change it and send it back."

"Writing a risky business" is Fegley's response as to why he choose to go to law school after college. "I'll keep writing till I publish one, but in the mean time I don't want to work in a bookstore. I don't want to be a lawyer for the rest of my life, but I will always do it at least part time to keep my legal skills sharp." Not that Fegley is not a successful law student, on the contrary, he is a member of the Moot Court Board and has finished—book but it will not enter the novel channel of the book trade. It will remain forever off to one side and the good."

For on point legal concepts, instead of merely key words. The law enforcement officers are moving forward. On the less theoretical side of theories.

All of these applications of artificial intelligence and its place in the practice of the law were first explored by VLS students in a seminar held in the first semester of last year. Articial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning. In that seminar, the focus was not on developing systems that can make lawyers more proficient and serve their clients better. VLS students in the current computer science seminar are moving ahead.

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How to Ace a First-Year Exam

by Frederick P. Rothman

Notice that it’s one of the guys who doesn’t teach the first year courses who is sounding off on technique for taking first year examinations. My comments may lack credibility. In addition, they do not necessarily reflect the opinions of my colleagues, particularly those who do teach first year courses.

Read the question carefully. Focus on the question being asked. You are going to have to address yourself to that question at some point — why not at the beginning of your answer? If you were writing an interesting murder mystery (a la Professor Dobrny), you would want to save the best for last; but in a law school examination it is easier for the grader to follow your analysis if he knows your conclusion first. You would be surprised how many students write for hours without ever finding, much less answering, the question.

Now that you know what you are going to have to do [answer the question], you should suppress the impulse to begin to write. Before you read the first paragraph of the question, the person on your left will be writing. And before you finish it, you are going to find that most of the class is on its second bluebook. Stifle your pen for one-quarter of the time suggested for answering the question. Often there is no single correct answer; and if there is one, it counts for nothing without analysis. Often there is no single correct answer; and if there is one, it counts for nothing without analysis. Decide first what you want to say. This requires that you determine which facts go with which issue. You must decide which facts go with which facts. That’s right, professors are tricky — not all the facts are relevant. The lawyer in practice comes across the irrelevant facts; so must the examinee.

Worse than the irrelevant fact is the missing fact. If you discover that you must have additional information, explain why you need it. Don’t assume the fact that makes resolution of the question easy. Give alternate assumptions and the analysis that follows from each. Under no circumstances should you assume facts which sink in until the student’s stream of consciousness is near completion. By then, there is insufficient time to do an adequate job. You should go into the examination with an overview of the course so that you can direct your attention only to those points which need to be discussed in analyzing the question. The best answers tend to the forgotten point. Don’t omit information, explain why you need it. Don’t assume the fact that you must have additional information; explain why you need it. Don’t assume the fact that you must have additional information.

Professor Frederick P. Rothman: No aces up his sleeves. Are not necessary in order to answer the question. The issues often have a logical order. Would it not aid communication if you could ascertain and then follow that order? For example, there has to be a duty before there can be a breach of a duty. If there is uncertainty as to whether there is a duty and also as to whether certain conduct constitutes a breach, consider the uncertainties in that order.

Many of the fast starters err by discussing all the points which are suggested by facts in the question. This wastes time. Often the significance of what the instructor is really asking doesn’t come to the student’s mind until the student’s stream of consciousness is near completion. By then, there is insufficient time to do an adequate job. You should go into the examination with an overview of the course so that you can direct your attention only to those points which need to be discussed in analyzing the question. The best answers tend to the forgotten point. Don’t omit information; explain why you need it. Don’t assume the fact that you must have additional information.

Do not restate the facts; this just wastes valuable time. The grader can read the question. Bring into your analysis of the issues those facts which bear on those issues. State the issues in lawyer-like fashion. Pretend that the grader is not the learned professor who taught the course. Instead, pretend that the grader is a non-legally trained adult. Explain the concepts that are relevant. Define terms of art. Don’t leave out any steps in your analysis. Don’t discuss irrelevant exceptions or qualifications to a rule unless you are arguing by analogy.

Law professors are notoriously difficult to impress. If you know every case by name and can recall the last detail of every hypothetical, keep it a secret. Poor spelling or grammar is not merely distracting; sometimes it precludes communication. And, if your handwriting cannot be read or your abbreviations cannot be interpreted, there may be nothing on which to base a grade. Even if your handwriting can be read, if only within that difficulty, you may impede the process of communication to a point where your grade is adversely affected with out the grader being conscious of this in any effect. Some instructors will attempt to have the Registrar contact you to break the code; others take a "tough luck Charlie" attitude. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print. Even if you cannot type you can print.

If you get to a point in your answer where you cannot, you may also find an inconsistency in your answer. If you modify your question, then you must change your answer so that it is consistent. If you modify your question, then you must change your answer so that it is consistent. If you modify your question, then you must change your answer so that it is consistent. If you modify your question, then you must change your answer so that it is consistent. If you modify your question, then you must change your answer so that it is consistent.

When you finish your answer, take a couple of minutes to reread it. That missing "not" can be critical. The grader does not know that you meant to put it in. You may also find an inconsistency in your answer. If you reread the question and your answer, you see an error, do not rip the pages from your bluebook. Put a note at the beginning of your answer which sets forth your sad discovery. Label your original answer "minority opinion," and at the end state the new majority opinion, incorporating the prior analysis where you can.

(Continued on page 10)

Attention Graduating Law Students

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What Was Your Worst Job Interview?

Dave Shelton: — My worst interview started off with the interviewer asking me: "So tell me why do you want to live in the Cleveland Area?" The interview went downhill from there. The funniest question I was asked was by an interviewer, on noting some bartending experience, asked me, "Just between you and me, did you ever trash a bar?"

Jane Lessner: — The interviewer commenced the interview by commenting "Women can't make litigators and should consider working for corporations with normal hours and good fringe benefits.

Kevin Duke: — It was an on-campus interview for which I had the last time slot. The interviewer was running late so my interview didn't begin until about 5:00. The interviewer, an associate who had been with the firm for about three months asked me a couple of questions; then he told me about the firm for 10 minutes. That was it. The funniest question I was asked was in reference to my part-time bartending job I had in college. I was asked what was the best drink I made. The interviewer then quizzed me on the ingredients of some other cocktails.

Rose Ann Scanlon: — Before my interview with Curran, Mylotte, David & Fitzpatrick I was relaxing in the student lounge when a friend pointed out that I was already four minutes late for the interview. I literally ran up to 208 and for the first five minutes of the interview was noticeably out of breath.

Brad Remick: — Phila. DA: office, I made the mistake of telling them I thought a criminal defendant had constitutional rights. The funniest question I was ever asked was what was my shoe size.

Helen Gordon: — My worst job interview was when an interviewer commented on my resume "It looks like you represented the underdog in your old job. We're a corporate firm and we represent the rich people. Don't mean this to be outcome determinative but do you have a bias against corporations?"

Andrew Heller: — My worst interview was with a pair of yo-yos from a Pittsburgh firm. These jokers spent the entire 20 minutes of this so called interview talking to each other about their experiences in Pittsburgh, as though they never before had had an opportunity to talk to each other. I wasn't asked a single question.

Ross Ellick: — I was interviewing with the D.A. who started the interview by noting "You have a business background, what do you want with us?"

Walter Lucas: — The last question of the interview the attorney asked me was what is my handicap? I answered, "I stutter when I get nervous." The attorney then informed me he was inquiring about my handicap on the golf course.

Joe Saleh: — The funniest question I was asked was "If you were a car what kind would you want to be?"

Debbie Weis: — Worst interview experience: I was interviewing with a particularly stodgy and traditional Wilmington firm. I came bolting into the interview room, ten minutes late for a 15 min. interview, to find the interviewers tapping their fingers on the table, saying my arrival, I tried to apologize for being late but nothing came out. Instead I started choking and trying to catch my breath, which was still somewhere on the stairs! The main interviewer, who is the most senior partner with the firm began to fire questions at me, noting that we did not have much time for the interview, since I had arrived so late. He commented that I seemed like a worthy applicant, but that he simply had no time left to actually interview me. I was unable to answer any questions, since I was still choking and choking, so I kept smiling. I finally managed to say "They're different" and then went back to coughing. I left the interview room coughing and out of breath and prayed to the gods that such an experience would never again befall me. To my utter surprise, three days later I received an invitation to interview with other attorneys with the firm.

Bob Kelly: — An interviewer asked me if I was planning on raising my marks to make law school. He told him "no I'll just capitalize on the misfortunes of my classmates.

Photos by Caroline Reeves
by Maureen Murphy

Although the school year is beginning, the summer of '87 seems like no more than a memory. Summer school students have already begun wondering — and worrying — about when to start looking for a summer job. Formerly an early jump on a summer job market can give you a leg up on the competition, but a law-related field seems rather crucial when you consider the fact that there are over 1500 first year students alone presently enrolled in law schools in the tri-state area. Of course, many firms consider the summer a crucial time to observe law students in the field of law. Turn these people to their advantage. Mrs. Beck, advises, "to gain exposure to the field of law."

Ms. Beck feels that one positive aspect about working in a law-related job over the summer is that it "is a great place to look for job opportunities at a glance."

If you are planning to pursue a summer job in an area of law and can't figure out where to begin, Mrs. Beck has provided some helpful advice:

1. Determine what general geographic area you'd most like to work in.
2. Decide what kind of work experience you want this summer. Not all experience is equal, and it will depend on what type of employer you'd like to work for during your time off from school, etc.
3. Target the most convenient and practical way to conduct a personal job search. Choose relative­ly small area and branch out from there. Be sure to define realistic geographical boundaries.
4. Obtain information from the Placement Office about employers located in your chosen specific area. The Placement Office provides handbooks which list employers in many major metropolitan areas as well as in the five-county Philadelphia area. Reference books such as Martindale-Hubbell and the Legal Directory 1986 indicate that they are often extremely helpful.
5. If you've targeted potential employers, ask for interviews with specific people to contact. Find some reason to communicate with a specific person. Look in the direct­ory, ask a friend or a contact, ask your firm, ask your school, etc. Most of the time, your firm will make sure that they can predict a student's potential to be a competent or useful employee. Many firms are overflowing with volunteer or temporary positions.

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Mrs. Beck feels that this decision depends on the individual. "Some people work so hard during their first year, observe Mrs. Beck, "that they don't want to think about law or look for work. But others, who have something in common (i.e. Villanova graduates), find out what they enjoy doing, and get started."

Ms. Beck has also noted that many firms are willing to take on a lot of first year students but they are more likely to let you know that they have "killed yourself before you can rely that information to potential employers. The major reason is that they are not able to hire more people."

If, for some reason, you choose not to work in the area law of your summer, it's important that you devote some time to becoming more familiar with your field of interest. Some alternatives available include simply talking with attorneys about their practices, sitting in on court cases, or, perhaps even wrangling a day with a defender. Talking with your Alumni Counselor can also be an excellent way to learn more about what you would like to do with your law degree. Mr. Beck, deems it "very important thing."

Mrs. Beck advises, "to gain exposure to the field of law."

The next step is to jump right into and start your actual job search. Send letters, make phone calls or, if you prefer, deliver your resume yourself. Your Alumni Counselor can also actively conduct your personal job search for you free of charge. Mrs. Beck, advises, "that you keep doing something — looking forward."

It's also important to keep an eye on what you are doing so you can keep track of firms you've already contacted. Akers, etc., are sure about, though, is that it takes a lot of years. You can really pick up valuable information from these attorneys.

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Softball Summarized

by Matthew Garey

Hung Jurors 8, A-Team 7

In their opening game of the Law School Softball Season on Friday, September 19, the Hung Jurors narrowly defeated the A-Team, 8-7.

The Hung Jurors jumped out to an early lead behind the aggressive play of Stuart Carpey. A1 of the sixth inning, but Stuart's promising lead was shadowed some nice hitting by Hung Jurors Frank Murphy and John Kaprel, and the quality fielding of Jamie Famiglio.

The Section A-holes, a fundamentally sound first-year team, played exceptionally well and capitalized on nearly every Hung Juror mistake. The Hung Jurors' dismal play featured no less than fifteen errors.

The Section A-holes were led by their pitcher and shortstop, later identified by the team's manager as Roger Clemens (?) and Ozzie Smith (?). On the other hand, the defeat over the awesome hitting of Frank Murphy, who smashed a ball to right centerfield for a homerun.

The Hung Jurors also player sold defensively despite the sloppy conditions.

The victory improved the Hung Jurors' record to three wins and one loss. The Chima Tribe, on the other hand, are a much better team than their 4-0 record would indicate.

Hung Jurors 9, Law and Disorders 5

The Hung Jurors continued their winning ways on Friday, October 10th with a 9-5 victory over the Law and Disorders.

The Hung Jurors won the game despite some sloppy play. One player lamented that the game was a total waste of time. The offensive star of the game was Frank Murphy, who belted a three-run homerun for the Hung Jurors.

Defensively, Jeffrey Hommel held down the rightfield position for the first time this time this season.

The first-year Law and Disorders continue to struggle in the league's toughest division. The Hung Jurors, however, seem destined to a better fate.

Rugby: A Growing Sport

by Joe Garland

The Villanova Law Rugby team has now well into its 1986 fall season and has made a very respectable showing despite several losses in close, hard fought matches. The season still holds a few games and the team's outlook is promising. The next match is against Law School and will be held this Saturday.

For the uninsured, Rugby is a game which developed in England in the 19th century at the English public school (not private school) named Rugby! It is a combination of soccer, the predecessors of American football and rules made up by the players at Rugby school.

It is a sport played mostly in Britain and her former empire and gathers enthusiastic fan followings there.

Interest in rugby has grown slowly but steadily in America over the past 20 or so years and by now just about every state has an organised rugby union. Villanova formed a rugby football club several years ago and it had been going strong since then. Under the leadership of team captain Jim Lane (96), the team recently joined an organised rugby union which has some 35 members and schedules our team to play other union teams. Most of the union teams have a good deal of rugby experience, while VLS still surprised some of our players who have never played before or who have played for only a few years. Basie, the team captain, was barely learned after only a few games and our team can truly be said to have a bad showing against teams with a great deal more experience and often a good deal more recognition as tough teams to beat.

Rugby is the ideal recreation for those of us who must sit down all week plying our ways through mounds of paper. Games are 2 non-stop 40 minute halves, full of every kind of aerobic and isometric known to man. Besides, running the ball and tackling opponents is good fun and an excellent way to blow off a week's worth of steam.

Rugby is also a social affair. Players come off the pitch (field) and almost instantly fraternize with their on the pitch enemies. An amazing amount of comradeship is displayed for players who had just minutes before tried to tackle one another.

Rugby is a fast moving contact sport, but it is not merely a free for all by half-crazed roughnecks. Most players come out to play a good clean game and many are highly respected doctors, lawyers, etc. The rules of the game highly penalize unsportsmanlike conduct and those who can't play by the rules are ejected. One British commentator described the game as "a rough sport played by gentlemen," which is a very worthy description.

Although rugby's origins are British upper class and its character tries to be gentlemanly it does not try to be exclusive. Most teams are comprised of men from all walks of life. I once played against a team made up half of surgeons from Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School and half of steelworkers. They all played beautifully together.

Our own team is represented by all three years and has significant law review representation. Although finding time is always a problem in law-school most of the 35 members of the team meet every Wednesday afternoon for a 2 hour practice behind St. Mary's Hall and every Saturday for our A & B games. New members are always welcome and should seek out any of the team members for information or meet on the schools back steps at 3:10 p.m. every Wednesday as the team gets ready to practice.

If you would like to watch a game, check the rugby schedule for our next home match, which provides trained referees and schedules our team to play a good clean game and many are highly respected doctors, lawyers, etc. The rules of the game highly penalize unsportsmanlike conduct and those who can't play by the rules are ejected. One British commentator described the game as "a rough sport played by gentlemen," which is a very worthy description.

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Time is running out!

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