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Nobody Came

What if the Law Review held a Symposium and nobody came? Well, it did and they didn’t. In fact, the turnout was so scant, it could have fit inside a Mom-and-Pop corner store. Aside from law review members, who must attend, nobody came? Well, it did and they didn’t. In fact, the turnout for this year’s panel discussion on whether American labor law should be applied to small business was so small it could have fit inside a Mom-and-Pop corner store. And we hazard to guess that at least 100 of them have taken one of the several Labor Law courses offered here so far. It’s not a matter of an uninteresting topic. To be sure, some took Labor Law courses, but that doesn’t mean they’re interested in the field. Not to mention those of us who haven’t taken Labor Law courses. But some of our colleagues — and professors are more than just instructors; they are mentors. While professors have been known to be oblivious to how that law is playing out on the news pages. Nor do they see their task as limited to the teaching of law. And they impart lessons that go far beyond the classroom, there’s not much hope for change in the foreseeable future. The Democrats routinely count on the support of the lowest socioeconomic classes because the present alternative, the GOP, hasn’t manifested any particular concern for the poor. It is, in this instance, that blacks are the most loyal Democratic voters. Which is precisely why the Democratic party hasn’t made it much of a secret to court the black voter. And we won’t do so during this year’s convention either. (Incidentally, the identification of voting blocs and the role of racial characterizations is increasingly misplaced because of the growing numbers of minorities in the middle class. While the middle class share political concerns with the more affluent, they are more ambivalent. As a group, they are more likely to vote for a candidate who is perceived as a moderating influence, rather than a true leader. While the middle class vote has an influence on the political process, it is not as substantial as it once was. Republicans can count on the vote of the highest income brackets because the rich have purchased the Republican party and its candidates in a way in which the poor could never afford to do. Note that Republican hopefuls don’t have funding problems which are endemic to Democratic campaigns. Actually, Robertson’s biggest fund-raising dilemma was whether to accept contributions from the highest income levels at all...)

Caste System

The professor-student relationship at any school — but especially law school — is published monthly by the students of Villanova University. The Docket is published by the students of Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, Pa. 19085. Second-class postage paid at Villanova, Pa. No. 5, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085. Letters and articles are welcome from students, faculty, alumni and the community. Paid advertisements are also accepted. The Docket is distributed without charge to all registered administrators. Alumni who wish to receive The Docket by mail should notify The Docket office at the above address.

Faculty Advisor
Prof. John Cannon

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More Than Just Instructors

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The DOCKET
Are certain cars obvious markers for attorneys, like that incredibly successful guy on the TV show with the white Porsche?

Maybe the driver in the Mercedes convertible was a lawyer, or the driver of the small BMW with a personalized license plate might have been a corporate lawyer. Perhaps the driver of the Jaguar was a judge, or the driver of the tiny BMW was a recent law graduate.

In short, the world of automobiles is full of markers that suggest whose money is being spent on gas and whose bills are being paid by the man in suits. The cars run to excess, whether it's a Mercedes convertible, bearing a license plate that reads "NY", a red Rolls Royce, a tiny MINI Cooper, or even a nifty MR-2 that seems to be part of a giant Guinness book record.

To many, the cars themselves are not a mere form of transportation, but an extension of their personality and status. It's as if the car is a window into the driver's world, where one can see the kind of person they are, or who they aspire to be.

If you couldn't afford a car like that, you might have to settle for something smaller, a BMW or a MINI. But even then, it's not just a means of transportation, it's a statement of who you are and what you stand for.

"If you don't feel it, don't say it."
The Paper Chase
by Walter Lucas

Washington this month was the scene of the first wave of investigations and indictments since Watergate, yet nobody appears surprised: it all blows over in a few days, maybe weeks," one Capitol Hill observer noted. The day Bud McFarlane copped his plea with the New York Times reporter that day was also the scene of the biggest wave of smoke, there might appear to be no proof at all. He enjoys the "complete confidence of his boss, who casually investigated by special prosecutors in at least two cases. In any event, a man in such a position against him or would be ordered to accept than to choose. Soon it becomes so easy that some people give up the quiet to understand, to question, to figure out what is right and what is wrong. And the heat goes on.

Earlier this semester, the faculty recruitment committee invited students to meet with candidates for two vacant positions. Only a handful showed up for the first few meetings, and they were not impressed. At least two 3Ls: students who declined invitations said they did so because they were leaving the law school and didn't see how their presence there could make a difference. (Translation: It wouldn't make a difference that would direct them). The second: why bother? One added that she didn't have the money.

The morning after the Illinois primary, a colleague remarked that thousands of people wanted their votes on Jesse Jackson - not because he's a poor candidate, but because he isn't "electable." In fact, he would vote for Jackson if he thought his vote would "count." I tried to assure him that his vote counts no matter how it's cast. For the point is to vote, to make the effort. In a democracy where so few people do, his one vote - or, at the very least, his mere act of voting - just may make his favorite candidate electable. At that point he remembers that he hasn't made provisions in time for voting by absentee ballot.

There is a hunger on the part of so many to make an effort to pull a lever, how can we expect them to muster any conviction for something more points. But what, in the last analysis, does God's government demand of its followers? Nothing good. The preferred emotions for not participating stem from a decreasing sense of civic responsibility, of faith in the government, and a feeling of insignificance in a era in which "we the people," seem further and further removed from the main force that governs. The government is supposed to be "for the people." If a near majority can't even make his favorite candidate electable, no matter how it's cast. For the point is to vote, to make the effort. In a democracy where so few people do, his one vote - or, at the very least, his mere act of voting - just may make his favorite candidate electable. At that point he remembers that he hasn't made provisions in time for voting by absentee ballot.

The woman who, for the past thirty years, has cooked your meals, washed your clothes (especially those darn mayonnaise stains you keep getting on your main squeeze. What should I do? - Crossing My Fingers

Dear Ailment,

The Ethics in Government Act and the Freedom of Information Act are both federal laws which you may have endured for thirty years. I am a Scorpio, with Capricorn locks whenever I get hold of a key, have endured for thirty years. The first name is Judge.

Dear Judge Womper,

There is a hunger on the part of so many to make an effort to pull a lever, how can we expect them to muster any conviction for something more points. But what, in the last analysis, does God's government demand of its followers? Nothing good. The preferred emotions for not participating stem from a decreasing sense of civic responsibility, of faith in the government, and a feeling of insignificance in a era in which "we the people," seem further and further removed from the main force that governs. The government is supposed to be "for the people." If a near majority can't even field if he is not elected, to leave it better than he found it.

(letter); the judge has a team of crack professional idiots. Children should not try getting advice from Judge Womper without parental supervision.

Dear Ailment,
The Lord is my shepherd, and I shall want to understand your problem, finds (especially you may notice an incredible amount of resemblance between our names, but you can't have enough of your ignoring her, her "title," and her ways. On her shoulders, enough of your insistence on her wearing the camouflage and standing in the line-up. I'm thinking about you. We have been in your position, and we know you'll keep on keeping on. I'm thinking you haven't been overruled. As a legal secretary, who writes for the people who get

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Moot Court Road Show Winners

Villanova Law School was judged to have the best brief at the Moot Court competition held in San Francisco. Bill Martin and Kathy Shea, both 3Ls, and Bob Maxwell, a 2L representative of the Western School of Law, were awarded Best Brief in the competition on March 13.

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After a nationwide search of some 22 candidates, a faculty of whom were invited back to VLS — the Faculty Recruitment Committee is pleased to announce that Catherine Lanctot will become the new school's seventh president.

She replaces Charles Martin, who left last year for a government agency position. Dynamic, Prof. Lanctot is leaving government to embark on a teaching career.

Here she is, up close and personal:

Q. Tell us a little about yourself — where you're from, schooling, work experience, personal data, etc.

A. I'm originally from Woonsocket, Rhode Island. I graduated magna cum laude from Brown University in 1978, with a B.A. degree in history. I'm in a 1981 cum laude class at the University Law Center, where I was a Case and Notes Editor for the Georgetown Law Journal. After graduating from law school, I clerked for Chief Judge Murray M. Schwartz of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, and then spent a year with the Washington, D.C. office of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld.

Because I wanted more litigation experience than I was likely to get as a junior associate in a large law firm, I applied to a Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice as a staff attorney in Internal Revenue, a program branch, which represents 100 federal agencies in a wide range of litigation, and I've been with the Branch ever since. In October of 1987, I was selected to my current position of Assistant Director Branch (for Government Information in the Civil Division. In that position, I oversee a third-choice nominee involving access to government information (i.e., Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, Federal Advisory Committee Act, third party subpoenas to government, and other miscellaneous issues.

Q. What attracted you to teaching law?

A. I've enjoyed working with new attorneys at the Department of Justice and it's very exciting to watch them make the difficult transition from law school to law practice. I anticipate the same excitement working with law students.

I also found that I was frustrated by the litigation process. During the past four-and-a-half years at the Department of Justice, I've encountered a wide variety of novel cases, but as a busy government agency, the challenge of taking time to reflect on issues necessary for the future of the law school — there was always another brief to write or another deposition to prepare. So this offer did give me an opportunity to explore and develop the law that particularly interested me.

Q. What attracted you to Villanova?

A. I knew that Villanova had a fantastic library, and I was very impressed with the school when I visited it last past winter. Not only are the faculty and students of extremely high quality, but I sensed a level of commitment that is not always present at law schools.

I'm an alumna of a much urban law school where there was little sense of community, and I didn't always find that experience enjoyable, so Villanova's size and its location were very attractive to me. I should add that as a college basketball fan, I'm particularly delighted to be joining another Big East school (even though my alma mater in the championship game a few years ago).

Q. What areas of law interest you most?

A. As a result of my practice, I'm very interested in constitutional law, which has arisen in issues relating to separation of powers among the three branches of government and the states, and the issue of powers between the federal government and the states. However, given my view in my law school, after years of practice in federal court I've developed an appreciation of procedure and administrative law, and I'm particularly looking forward to employment discrimination to be particularly challenging.

I'm hoping to advance at Villanova is legal history, which is an area I enjoyed in law school but have had little opportunity to explore since I've been in practice. I hope eventually to develop a course in legal history.

Q. What courses will you teach?

A. I expect to be teaching a course in Employment Discrimination. I believe my syllabus schedule has yet to be determined.

**New Library Director**

A. After nearly 15 years as a professor and Law Library Director, William James is leaving the University of Kentucky Law School to become the new position at KLS last spring. He was one of the new and experimental courses being of the course to enhance computer literacy," remarked Prof. Perritt. This gave me an opportunity to teach one student in the course to enhance computer literacy, which is somewhat unique at a school where the program is taught.

Q. What areas of law interest you most?

A. I'm interested in constitutional law, which has arisen in issues relating to separation of powers among the three branches of government and the states, and the issue of powers between the federal government and the states.

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Off the Beaten Track
by Jamie L. Sheller

Alternatives: of the beaten track and the best deals in town

Philadelphia Museum of Art, 2600 Benjamin Franklin Parkway, 765-8100

One of the best cultural deals in the city is the Philadelphia Museum of Art. On the first Tuesday of the month from 5 to 9 p.m. the Museum is free to the public. You won't have to share the exhibit with the art lovers, this can save a lot of money since their group size. This is a great opportunity to take a look at the art work for free.

Getting to New York — Cheap!

SEPTA 574-7800, N.J. Transit 569-1000

If you don't mind getting where you're going a little more slowly there is another way to get to the Big Apple. The SEPTA R7 from 30th street Station leaves hourly for New York City via Jersey City. The trip takes until 11 p.m. and it goes to Terminal 8, where you can immediately catch a connecting New Jersey Transit train to New York Penn Station. The round trip cost for the SEPTA/NJ Transit route is $25.60.

The round trip excursion on Amtrak costs an unbelievable $40 round trip. Although dealing with Amtrak costs an unbelievable $40 round trip.

The Circuit Bench: A lonely job

Chief Judge Patricia Wald

Patricia M. Wald, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District of Columbia Circuit and this year's commencement speaker at graduation exercises for the District
Government Keeping Secrets

ISSUE:

Should government officials be criminally liable for withholding from Congress information that pertains to national security.

by John J. Gambescia

In his book Secret Warriors: Inside the Covert Operations of the Reagan Administration, U.S. News & World Report senior editor Steven Emerson addresses the Reagan administration’s creation of a permanent Pentagon division designed to carry out covert paramilitary operations. According to Emerson, this special division was created in response to the failure of the 1980 attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran.

As revealed in the Iran-Contra hearings, Emerson’s book also says that some of the operations were not disclosed to Congress or to senior officials.

According to classified portions of the private notebooks of Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, U.S. officials negotiated with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Libyan intermediaries to obtain the hostages’ release. One plan, which later collapsed, called for covert payments of $10 million to several Iranian and Islamic organizations holding the hostages. At a U.S. request, the PLO transferred some money to get the hostages out, but nothing came of the plan.

These findings, among others, call into question the accountability of government officials in failing to report to Congress on the covert operations.

In the absence of a law which specifically requires disclosure of certain national security information to Congress, government officials should not be held criminally liable for withholding information. I believe past events have shown that adequate procedures — structural and political — exist for Congressional oversight of executive branch activity.

Andrew Bellswor, 3L

Generally, yes. In pursuing Article I functions, Congress has a right to have access to information about national security that is in the possession of the executive branch. Congress may implement its right to know through legislatively imposed criminal sanctions for non-disclosure. Leaks by members of Congress of sensitive information are risks that need to be assumed in a democracy. The alternative is unaccountable covert action in the executive branch and a repeat of disastrous ventures such as the Iranian Arms fiasco. If the President asserts executive privilege, some information would be beyond the reach of Congress.

Prof. Turkington

Covert operations are exactly that — covert and therefore, to disclose information about them prior to or while they are occurring would affect the success of such operations. However, a government official involved in the operations should not be held accountable for any withholding of information during the course of the operations. During the operations the need for secrecy outweighs the need to know; after the fact, however, the balance shifts and consequently any hindrance to achieve full disclosure should be reprimanded.

Yolanda Pagano, 2L

Although I believe Congress can constitutionally and should as a policy matter mandate that the President and officials of the executive branch share most information pertaining to national security, there is some such information, whose parameters are not clearly defined, that the President, while invoking executive privilege, can withhold from Congress. The secret deliberations of U.S. negotiators of treaties and other international agreements may be an example.

Congress can constitutionally mandate that it be informed, under appropriate procedures designed to maintain confidentiality and protect intelligence sources, of such operations.

Professor John F. Murphy

Judicial guidance on the lines separating exclusive Executive power and privilege from the proper demands of Congressional oversight is limited. Until courts provide answers to specific contested areas of Congressional oversight and Executive powers, we must rely upon the good faith efforts by both branches to respect each other’s concerns.

Obviously, government officials should be held accountable for withholding information that is due to Congress. The difficulty is in identifying the nature and quantum of information which Congress, on one hand, can justifiably hold privileged. The range of such information cannot be cabin’d in any simple formula and the plea of “emergency,” a law unto itself, must also qualify doctrinal stance.

Prof. William Valente

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burden to the small business which is greater than that in the large business. We also impose on the employment relationship the issues of what to do with older Americans. Should a retired person who is interested in their retirement years on the basis of the nature of the employment the employer. An example of a common problems by sticking them on the employment relationship. An example is the need for health care. The majority of American's health care and how they have their employment. This presents a Small business has been vehemently opposed to the extension of any workplace legislation.

Mr. Kilberg, small businesses hire a disproportionately large number of people, in comparison to large business, and provide opportunities to minorities and the disadvantaged.

The problems inherent in government regulation were present by Dr. Drotz. The regulation of the activities of the small government are grossly underrepresented. There are very few large inspectors or budget analysts. A small business seeing an OSHA inspector are in ten years, the money an ERISA outside of the United States. There are two hundred inspectors although the current pension plans and approximately four and a half million benefit plans. These factors make it difficult to comply with the government regulations.

It would be a good thing to see if we could get the labor laws allow some free riders on the shoulders of the burden on the shoulders of the workers.

The papers presented at the symposium will be published in the November edition of the Villanova Law Review, Volume 33, No. 6. The law school also maintains a video tape of the symposium which can be viewed by interested students and faculty.