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"Drug Problem" At VLS

by Alison Forristal

Should the United States legally ban the use and sale of drugs in this country, produce revenue and regulate through taxation? This was just one of the issues addressed at the October 10th symposium on the Legal Aspects of the International Drug Problem sponsored by Villanova Law School's International Law Society.

Several approaches to the international drug problem were proposed at the symposium, including viewing it as an economic issue, as a constitutional rights issue, and as an issue facing most young people today.

Although government has tried to address the problem through several Acts, including the Foreign Assistance Act which provides money to help fight drugs, it has been viewed as an issue facing most young people today.

Students and faculty at Villanova Law School have been involved in addressing the drug problem. The Villanova Law Review presented its thirtieth annual symposium. The topic of this year's discussion was "AIDS: The Limits Of The Law." The symposium addressed the various challenges AIDS poses to existing law, including the regulation of AIDS drugs, the responsibility of health care practitioners, confidentiality, and discrimination.

This year's speakers represented a broad background of expertise. The speakers included Professor George J. Annas, of the School of Medicine and Public Health; Mr. Scott Burris, an attorney presenting the views of AIDS patients; and Mr. Robert Fogelnest, a lawyer specializing in civil and constitutional rights.

Although various methods for resolving or at least reducing the international drug problem were discussed, it is a controversial issue and looks to remain as such, one point reached an unanimous agreement: That the international drug problem is a serious and growing dilemma that needs to be addressed.

The symposium was part of a broader discussion on timely and controversial topics. The symposium's success was due to the dedication of the faculty and students, and the Villanova Law Review, which featured the symposium's proceedings.

The Villanova Law Review sponsors its annual symposium on timely and controversial topics of interest. The papers presented at this year's symposium will be published in Volume 34, No. 5 of the Villanova Law Review, which is due out sometime in August.
What politics boils down to then, is trying to please half of the people half of the time.

The Docket

EDITORIAL

by Lisa Kmiec

Don't worry, I'm not about to state my choice and give you the space by extolling the virtues of my candidate. I won't do that for several reasons: 1) No one would bother to read it; 2) You can probably guess which way my vote is going; and 3) I don't think it would ever make it to print. I would, however, like to ask a question. What exactly do you want from your candidate? Now, don't give me that easy classic "low taxes and great services" answer. It seems to me that as sophisticated as we try to be, it's truly difficult to articulate reasons to support our choices.

Everyone has generally felt a lack of enthusiasm surrounding this campaign due to a lack of candidate "personality." But what exactly do we mean by "personality"? Gary Hart was never really an enthralling speaker or invigorating ideologist. Yet he suddenly had "personality" because he was politically stupid enough to think that his leadership abilities had nothing to do with his love life. He made every magazine cover from Time to the National Enquirer after that fifth time we say we want a president with.

subtler ways to run a smear campaign in the good old days. Today, pre-fabricated, semi-funny debate quips about one's opponents' shortcomings are de rigueur. The Senate race in New Jersey is a modern classic. While I can name every downvote and screwup of each candidate, I'd be hard pressed to recite anything positive about either candidate as a result of his own campaign. I must admit, though, that this trend in campaigning can be amusing. Some of the political commercials have that honey look I previously have only seen in Krass Brothers commercials. Unfortunately, there's more to choosing a candidate than is to choosing a suit and tie.

I also hear a lot of complaining that neither candidate is willing to come right out and address the issues, especially in the debates. Well, what did we expect? When 100 people could have 100 different levels of understanding about an issue, and 100 different positions on that issue, what are the chances of a candidate actually winning because the voters agreed with him? It would be, and probably is, much easier to be specific about the issues if the country were 100 times smaller in both population and square mileage. The truth of the matter is that we live in a uniquely heterogeneous society, and, as my mother often tells me, you can't please everyone. I don't even think you can please half of everyone.

What politics boils down to, then, is trying to please half of the people half of the time. A national candidate can't do much more. But if you're really concerned with the candidates' "personality," the answer is simple enough. Instead of relying on the media to bring you sparse and vague information, go looking for it yourself. There are groups here at school that are involved with the campaigns. Ask them for literature. And don't be afraid to ask both groups. After all, you don't want to make a well-reasoned choice, do you?

A few slings and arrows, aimed at whoever happens to be the "chosen one," are not the way.
Undue Process: Judging A Book By Its Cover

by B.S. Finkel

When I first started law school, I thought the Blue Book was a new competitor for the Yellow Pages. Now, of course, I know that the Yellow Pages are more useful if you can find a pizza place from a horse.

The Blue Book is a good substitute for the Yellow Pages. Law Books contain the law — "contain" not in the sense of limiting it, although who I am to argue? One of the things law students don't really get is Law Books. That's too bad, because all things considered, a handle would make them easier to carry.

You might have noticed there's a certain standardization when it comes to law books. They are either red-covered and small, blue-covered and thick, or a bit larger brown-covered and unwieldy. No matter what the subject matter is, there's no way to tell them apart just by looking at them. Sometimes I even read them. This isn't just a happy accident — it's by design. It puzzled me for a while, why no Law Books had flashy covers. I really pictured them as being like those Law Review test could have a Jackie Collins style cover of a creggy-faced scoundrel embracing an enticing beauty with some serious properties.

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William James: Up Close and Personal

by Donna Smith

William James is the new kid on the block, so to speak. Mr. James is the new Director of the Law Library. After a nationwide search to fill the vacant directorship, the VLS hired Mr. James. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky Law School, where he had been Director of its law library for fourteen years.

Mr. James is a very nice, down-to-earth Southern gentleman. He was born in Augusta, GA and is a graduate of Emory University in Atlanta, Howard University in Wash., DC, and received his MLS from Atlanta University.

William James is an easy person to talk to, and is very open about his views on the challenges he has met in the past with respect to his career and the goals he hopes to accomplish in the future at VLS. Maybe his easygoing manner is a by-product of his southern upbringing, but don't let that fool you; William James is a man who is serious about his job and is committed to affecting positive changes to the academic and social life of students.

Mr. James' career path did not include formal academic credentials. He made his decision not to practice between his second and third year of law school. He had been drafted in the military and stationed at Club Bethesda in 1969-71. It was during this period that he pondered what he really wanted to do with his life. He decided he didn't want to practice law. He didn't really consider teaching, but he has never ruled out that option completely. He really liked administrative work and dealing with people, and said to himself, "I want to be the Director of the Law Library." (Okay, maybe he didn't say it with that much enthusiasm, but you get the idea.) Mr. James has always been in a position and found that it was another job that seems to offer him the varied range of duties for which he felt best suited.

The job, he says, is a good marriage. He gets to put his forts in, the work of director of the law library, he is able to deal with all kinds of people and is still able to contribute significantly to the library and keep in touch with the law.

Mr. James conveys the impression that he is truly satisfied with his chosen profession. In fact, he readily stated, "I'm in a profession that I like; I like what I do, and that's being a Law librarian." He's proving just how much he enjoys his job, too. Maybe he is taking it a little too seriously, because, since he's been at VLS, librarians have gone through a facelift every other week. (Haven't you noticed that they change the set at least once a week?)

Mr. James is a man who likes to meet and get to know all the people. He is the type of person who is always willing to help. He wants all students to know that he maintains an open door policy and takes comments and criticisms well. When asked if he had any advice to offer students on making it through law school or in the real world, he replied, "Be prepared in your approach to law school. Put in quality time and keep your studies. Study hard and do your best, but don't take yourselves too seriously.""
The academic calendar allowed Mike to travel extensively. During vacations, Mike traveled throughout Egypt, Russia and central Europe. He devoted his free time to working at a home for juvenile delinquents in Southern Italy. Additionally, Mike became involved with a protest of Ethiopian refugees, who had fled the military regime of their homeland, to seek asylum in Italy. Mike offered shelter to these Ethiopian refugees as well as trying to teach them about their culture in order to find a fresh start. Mike had used his Villanova education to teach accounting to some who had previously only been involved in the diocese.

At the end of two Mike returned to the States in the summer of 1986 to work in a parish in Bridgeport, CT. At the parish he encountered many duties. However, instead of returning to Rome in the Fall to continue his studies, Mike decided to take a leave of absence from his seminarian responsibilities and choose to join the priesthood. His parish experience revealed his own understandings of the priest's role as a lifestyle of a priest. Although he still held his deep devotion to Christ, his desire for a family and a wife surface with greater frequency.

After remaining home, Mike met another student at the law school who helped him obtain a job selling used cars in Carmel, New York. He stayed at the car dealership for about seven months. While working there, Mike realized that his calling was teaching and chose to pursue a career in the field of education. Mike later decided to return to Villanova University and pursue a degree in education, with a focus on teaching mathematics. His decision to return to Villanova was influenced by his passion for teaching and the desire to make a difference in the lives of his students.

Mike's academic performance was exceptional. He received an A+ in every course he took, which was a testament to his dedication and hard work. His academic achievements were recognized by his peers and professors, who praised his intelligence and dedication to his studies.

Mike also had a strong interest in sports, particularly football. He played on the Villanova football team during his college years, and his athletic abilities were well-known among his classmates and faculty. Despite his success in football, Mike remained grounded and focused on his academic pursuits, which ultimately led to his successful graduation from Villanova University.
PHOTOS

Photo Essay: Goin' Study

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NAME
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APT. NO.
TOWN, ZIP
by Suzanne Bender

As participants in the "Police Ride-A-Long" program, Powers and I spent Friday evening in the backseat of an unmarked police car with two Highway Patrol Officers Jack and Joe, paired up with Kathy. These officers are assigned to the front seat. By now, all first years who have not yet completed the "Police Ride-A-Long" program have heard various tales from classmates who have participated. The "beats" they ride are not just any old row. Although the dreaded prospect of being selected by Powers and I was not high on my list of top ten things I tend to maintain my attention. One's ability to "sit it out," therefore, is vital in such a high interest and shock value. Or maybe just shock value.

The Highway Patrol is the elite section of the Philadelphia police department. Their ranks are made up entirely of veterans, and the uniform is blue. According to Powers, "the "neighbor's dog is making too much noise," so they are assigned an area to patrol, they can leave that area at will. As we approach the city limits, we go beyond the city of Philadelphia boundaries. Powers and I spent Friday evening participating in the "Ride-A-Long" program, Kathy and Joe are participating in a "homicide" ride. By the time we reach the next section of the Philadelphia police department, it is already dark. We were told to remain in uniform, and we are permitted to ride in a police vehicle with Philadelphia police officers until we reach the end of our beat. The police vehicle has Philadelphia police markings and the word "Police" written on the side of the vehicle.

As we make our way toward our "beats" (roughly, the U. Penn area), Kathy and Joe tell us we are going to a "dangerous situation you've been called out for."

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Inquiring Photographer:

What would you do to combat the “drug problem?”

Anything that calls attention to the problem can’t be stupid. There’s probably some more things that could be done that are more effective. More education programs other than the buzz word approach. It should start in elementary school — probably not in first grade, but fourth, fifth and sixth grade. I think the kids are old enough to understand. I don’t think there is any one approach that will work. I think it’s got to be a combination, but I think you can do more with education than anything else.

Jay Branderbit 3L

I don’t think that scare tactics are a very effective deterrent. As a matter of fact, if the heads of government were watching the imports and were not making deals with people like General Noriega of Panama, maybe we wouldn’t have to do enforcement at the lower levels and penalize people for something that is really a symptom and not the cause of the problem. As far as the drug problem is concerned, I think that they are making much ado about nothing — not that there isn’t any problem, but there are problems that are far worse that are attacking this country. People try to say that crime is a result of people’s need for drugs, and that may be true, but poverty is also a reason why people need to steal. Maybe we should start working on our domestic problems to improve people’s quality of life, and then drugs would not be as necessary a component.

Mignon Klein 2L

I think it’s probably the most important problem that the country is facing right now. It’s been estimated that income from drugs would constitute probably twenty percent or more of the gross national product, which is astronomical. This is a difficult and important problem which indicates that maybe crime pays, so I think you have to make it so that crime doesn’t pay. I think that means enhanced penalties and making sure that the people involved in drug related activities (here I mean principally the dealers, or people that are really benefitting from the drug related activities, not the users) just simply go to jail, have very severe forfeiture penalties. I don’t think that legalization of hard drugs is the answer. I think that the Congress has indicated that it is taking a very hard line towards drug offenders. For example, there is the notion that if any deaths result from drug related crimes, the death penalty will be available in those instances. I think that’s what we have to do. I think that all these other programs (the “Just Say No” and education programs) are very important because I think that people need to know the deleterious effects that a drug can have on your life. We must attack drugs at the source — and I think the source is the people that profit from it.

Professor Craig Palm

The problem is we’re dealing with money. You take a twelve-year-old kid who can sell drugs and make more money than he thinks he’ll ever see in his lifetime in a week: I really don’t know how you combat that, except by educating him that there’s a way he can get a job and earn money.

Janet Egner
Placement Director

The problem is one of both supply and demand. We must control supply through stricter enforcement and cooperation with foreign governments. Many foreign economies rely on the drug trade. Controlling demand is very difficult. Our best approach is through education, at all levels, and a national social conscience that will not tolerate drug use. Legalization is not the solution.

John T. Lutz, 2L
If drugs were legal, there wouldn't be a criminal problem. Basically, I would legalize most recreational drugs and let people decide for themselves. I don't think the ads do any good. I think people who want to destroy themselves on drugs are going to destroy themselves on drugs or find some other way to destroy themselves. I doubt that very many people who are into drugs or have the personality that would make them susceptible to drugs are going to say no just because Nancy Reagan tells them to. I'm just very skeptical of these kinds of programs. Education has to go both ways. It seems to me that if you are going to try to stop heavy drug usage, you have to sort out what kind of drug usage is a serious threat to the person who uses it and what is not. To impose obscenely strong penalties, or any penalties at all for that matter, for the simple use of marijuana is counterproductive, not only because people will continue to use marijuana, but because it discredits the claims that are made about other drugs. You have to balance all of this out, and start educating the regulators that some kinds of drugs just aren't very serious — recognizing at the same time the ridiculousness of someone who smokes marijuana regularly and campaigns vigorously for the criminalization of marijuana. There is an inconsistency there. I think that if you are going to have an educational program or a criminal program, or any other program, concerned about things we ingest for recreation we must determine what the rights and wrongs are, where the dangers are, and what kind of dangers are so immediate that perhaps they should be regulated. My own inclination would be to say that the kinds of drugs that pose immediate threats are few and, personally, I'm not even sure that I'd regulate those. If there's such an immediate threat, most people, even people heavily oriented toward recreational drugs, are going to recognize the threat. If the threat's not so immediate, my inclination is to let people decide for themselves, much as they would regarding caffeine or nicotine.

Professor Joseph Dellapenna

I think the ads are great. We should spend more money on advertisement. We should have drug education earlier in schools and we should get much stricter on drug offenders and dealers — people like that. We need more education for the public — get more people involved in this campaign like musical artists, actors and actresses. The laws aren't strict enough — we need more undercover agents and better enforcement at the borders. In the educational campaigns, it should be stressed that drugs are not cool anymore.

Bruce Matez 3L

I think the ads with the egg in the frying pan (representing someone's brain who's on drugs) are much more effective than the ones that advocate parents being pushers of love (before others can push drugs on their kids). It's a good idea to have Guardian Angels here. I like Curtis Silwa's ideas about getting all the drug dealers and pushing them out of the majority of the city and into a limited area, where they can do whatever they want. There's more and more of the city becoming less protected by the police because drugs are becoming worse, and Silwa is saying that we should get all the pushers in a certain sector so that more of the area could be covered by the police instead of neglected. I think that Ecstasy should be legalized and sold at Rite Aid and stores like that. That's the stuff that makes you have sex for days without end.

Ken Polignani 2L

I don't think the "Just say no" campaign was effective because Nancy Reagan wasn't a strong enough authority figure. One look at Barbara Bush on the other hand would be enough to deter me from popping an extra strength Tylenol.

Tom McPherson 1L

I don't think anyone knows what to do about the drug problem. Presumably as long as there is a demand, some enterprising soul will find a way to fill it. I don't think "Just Say No" commercials accomplish anything because I very much doubt that they reach their intended audience, and even if they do, are not likely to be taken seriously. They certainly are not going to affect anyone who is already addicted. I also can't imagine why the death penalty would be any more of a deterrent to drug dealers than it is to anyone else — no one really expects to get caught. Just for the sake of creating controversy, I'd like to suggest that a combination of properly targeted education, treatment and legaliza-

Professor Nancy Schultz

I think that education about drugs is important. I think that if the ads can deter those who perhaps are predisposed to taking drugs but who have not yet begun, they will have accomplished something. The much more difficult problem is to try to get those who are already on drugs to stop taking them. They are addicted and the drugs obviously serve some very important function in their life.

Bruce Matez 3L

But, if education causes it to be more difficult for them to get drugs, they might have to consider other alternatives. Right now, it is just too easy to get drugs. At the same time as the ad campaign is trying to deter users, there has to also be a campaign to make it more difficult to get the drugs.

Jocelyn Banks 3L
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The Court Is Moot

by Lisa Messey

This year will be the twenty-ninth annual Moot Court competition. It will be exciting third-year match-up of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, a trial lawyer for fifteen years, a decade an ADA, and a benefactor of VLS and other schools to represent VLS. The first and second place teams are asked to be on the Moot Court Board. This is a requirement for all students who have not made Law Review, i.e., just about everybody. In the first round no teams are defeated but after the second round only the sixteen teams attaining the highest scores are left. The third round is judged by experts in the field; this year experts in environmental law will judge and the semi-finals and finals will be judged by real judges from the Court of Common Pleas. This process begins with the semi-finals which take place in the spring. The judges Theodore L. Reimel Award is presented to the winning team.

The students are judged for their ability to argue their briefs and their ability to design the best arguments. The Moot Court Board and the Reimel Competition.

I wonder if anyone has ever really figured out the blue book. The next two inns went aimed at a defensive stalemate, as neither team could push a run across the plate. Then, in the top of the fourth, ORPP struck for two runs to cut the lead to 3-2. ORPP tied it up in the fifth on clutch hits by Brad umberto. The Big Red Machine counted with the top of their lineup in the bottom of the inning. Following a three-run double in the first, Garth Zinman drove in the tying run with a bases-loaded double at the plate. The next two inns amounted to a defensive stalemate, as neither team could push a run across the plate.
can be violated in determining whether or not drug use can be considered as performance enhancing or not. A lot has been said and written about the use of drugs by athletes and drug testing. I won't attempt to recap that material, and if there is someone else who can be self-responsible for it.

In 1968, the N.A.A. has a drug policy, involving suspension and even banning in the case of repeated offenses. Each school has a regular list now, much like the blood bank's, but presently unavailable for drug suspensions. The regular list even has regulations at that: it's a tip for aspiring athlete/authors — if you're going to brag in Chapter 11 about how easy it is to fool all your teammates, coaches and league personnel about your involvement in the drug past, don't go around telling it with indulging in the future. Lawrence. Baseball has seen the emergence of the 1968 black list, a base hit to include the prefacing word "steroid." There's a new line on a foul line now is one made of white powder. In all cases, urinalysis has been the drug test chosen by the body teacher's pet who sits in the front of the class and raises her hand to report to the teacher what evils went on when she let the room. But the list is those things that are illegal per se. People go to jail for using them. Tattle-tale or law enforcement tool, urinalysis merely confirms or dispels suspicions. You know when a player walks up to sniff (in the inhalation context of course) a suspicious when behavior and performance turn erratic. But steroids are a different matter.

Steroids are performance enhancing: body builders, enabling muscles to be built up exponentially. But at what cost? The steroids' rush is a result of enhancement of strength, speed, power — the 20/20 vision, the all-conquering. Given the opportunity to be a second-string high school and intermediate athlete, as an all-star at all levels upon whom is imposed only a tiny fraction of the physical demands and scholarships, cheerleaders' pom poms and shades and athletes' handshakes aside, the athletes' angst against may not be readily apparent.

One has to recognize that to have many unanticipated and unappreciating effects on the human body, and to be dangerous. So if you're going to dance, you've got to pay that fiddler: those who could have been labeled on the side of the

The Slapster

by Chris Kemprowski

The regal sport of boxing, while offering a few surprises, held largely to form with three of the four playoff teams emerging from the second and third-year class.

The biggest surprise was the emergence of a first-year group with an unimaginative first-year name — The Tort. This squad managed to get timed hitting and defense all through the season and won the National League's regular season with a 6-0 record.

Elsewhere in the N.L., last year's champs, ORPP, got down to business after an Opening Day loss and finished the season with five straight wins. Their regular season was capped by a double header sweep on the last day of the season, clinching a playoff berth for the second straight year.

Just missing out on the playoffs was Dicked 'Em, who finished the season at four up and two down. While they were a team that probably should have been there, they just didn't get the job done, especially in their loss to ORPP.

The rest of the National League was a prime example of bottom-feeder, saying Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that steroid use can be hazardous to your health after you retire and maybe including a comment about pregnant women (as in "steroid use can turn you into one."). But it comes down to a question.

The question it comes down to is this: Who is to decide what is right and wrong, who protects or punishes the athlete? Can the athlete be responsible for making up his own mind? After all, it is his or her own body that will suffer the long-term damage. In a poll taken of Olympians at Seoul, the majority said they would take a drug which would kill them to five years if it meant they would win a gold medal now. Apart from the conclusion that Olympians are more than a little warped, it also brings home the point that at some level winning does, in the words of Vince Lombardi, become the only thing.

Is the purpose of the law to protect these people from themselves? Is it to maintain a fair determination begin? And where does a person's right to privacy end? And what is anybody in Tyson's entourage to do now that Tyson is on the rocks? If it is to maintain a fair determination, what was anybody in Tyson's corner thinking when the opening bell rang on this marriage! Even if no one doubted Robin Givens' veracity, just think of a sound idea to make some kind of pre-nuptial agreement? Tyson commands millions and hundreds of millions: he stood to lose a fortune. But the fact is those drugs are illegal per se. People go to jail for using them. Tattle-tale or law enforcement tool, urinalysis merely confirms or dispels suspicions.

In the case of Mike Tyson's ex-woman, who could be responsible for it. And who would this someone be?...