Talk Targets Terrorism

by Susan P. Larson

On October 24, 1989, Professor John T. Murphy presented a talk - "RICO Reviewed" - at the Villanova Law Review's Symposium, Terrorism-Pipe Dream Or Realistic Possibility? At Villanova University sponsored by the International Law Society.

The buzz of this presentation occurred during two meetings, the first in Moscow in January, 1989, and the second at the Rand Corporation in San Diego, California during the summer of 1989. Both were attended by Professor Murphy. These two meetings were sponsored by three groups: Search for Common Ground, a bi-national group, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Literary Gazette. Besides Professor Murphy, other notable participants attending the meetings were Robert Blakey, Deputy Director; John Marks, Search for Common Ground; Brian Romanov, former Soviet Ambassador; and Evgeny Lakhov, Soviet Ministry of the Interior. Two KGB agents were also present.

The primary objective of both meetings was to formulate a list of recommendations to deal with worldwide terrorism.

The Soviet Union’s change of attitude toward terrorism enabled these historic meetings to take place. Previously, the Soviet Union was concerned only if terrorism was to further wars of liberation. But as the Soviet Union’s glossorn was furthered through Mikhail Gorbachev, its President, and its citizens are allowed to travel throughout the world, the Soviet Union is now more of a target for terrorists. In conclusion, according to the Rand Corporation, the Soviet Union is now the fifth most popular target for terrorism in the world. The Soviet Union is especially concerned with the rise of the Islamic Fundamentalist movement, since it is home to approximately 30 million Muslims.

The meeting at the Rand Corporation produced a listing of recommendations from five primary areas: intelligence, practical measures, legal, the Middle East and the simulation. The most notable recommendations included close cooperation between the United States and the United Nations, and the Soviet Union to ensure the peaceful punishment of hijackers of planes and ships and the enforcement of the Bond Doctrine, which provides guidelines on the elimination of air traffic to countries which harbor terrorists.

In the United States, these recommendations have been taken to the White House for review. In the United States, the recommendations have most likely been discussed in the higher echelons of the White House in order to get the participants’ positions and positions.

Next on the agenda will be a meeting which will deal with terrorist game simulations to enable both the United States and the Soviet Union to gain experience.
Ahead to the Basics

The renovations going on here at Garey Hall are, to a certain extent, making it more livable in a building reminiscent of many area junior high schools. But there has to be a better way of going about the transformation. Shouldn’t we concentrate precious time and money in the major overhauls before we perform cosmetic surgery on the superficial when they could be concentrated on the desperately needed basics first? If one of the larger problems around here were resolved even one week ahead of schedule, it would be a major victory. After all, when all the superficial re-touching has finally been completed, it might be time to re-decorate the lounge again.

Outline Whoring

Every year, about this time, they come out. You hear the grumbling in the halls, in the classrooms, even in the mirror. Outline whores. People who spend more time hustling to put together burgeoning files of outlines by other students to help them get through finals for finals they are now taking. We all do it to some extent — and it may or may not help — but for the benefit of everyone registering their initial exposure to this phenomenon, there is no such thing as the perfect outline that will guarantee a good grade in any given course. The benefit of outlines is to provide a comprehensive review of course materials and give you an organization to help in conceptualizing the substance of the course. Many students will find that, especially if they do not take notes during class, outlines are a mental aid to that cognitive process of mentally shuffling through the dimly-remembered pages of notes, strengthening the imprint those scribblings left on your mind. Reviewing your notes the first time around. It is good to have a completed outline to help you review, but it is folly to rely on that outline for conveying the year’s material, particularly when finals require more than the old college test approach of spitting back everything the professor told you. Course outlines prepared by classmates, questioning professors, just thinking about problems and concepts. Do not feel you no more than that. The real key to any law school exam is the reading and getting good grades, then, as I understand about other religious foundations, I understand about other religious eclesiastical courts. And I know that religious, moral, and philosophico-legal constraints still shape our legal system. This isn’t necessarily bad. In fact, I’ve advocated adding a bit of “heart” to the heady topic of law. But there’s a large difference between acknowledging the moral bases and influences in our law, and using the moral component as the sole basis for a supposedly legal argument. And there’s an even larger difference in the goals behind such analyses. Maybe I’m going on a limb here, but I don’t believe that there’s anything objectively “wrong” with torching a piece of cloth with your Zippo. What bothers us in that action is that the piece of cloth represents something we hold dear. That piece of cloth is only a symbol.

Somehow I don’t think a political dissident could get away with murder by advancing a “speech” defense—that the law is necessary to further a compelling interest. Why is it, then, that the anti-abortionists “patriots” who say that life begins at conception are so willing to kếturbene the flag burning? That isn’t the exercise of any fundamental right, the state must justify its action by showing that the law is necessary to further a compelling interest. If you don’t think the past few months has had very little to do with the legal issue that forms the foundation for the controversy, the hoopla has very little to do with the legal issue. It has a lot to do with an emotional issue. The emotional issue is whether or not it is morally right to burn the flag. The emotional analysis is quite different from the legal analysis, by the way. The emotional analysis adds a morally judgmental component that ordindarily isn’t a major focus in the legal analysis of the controversy hovers around whether it is right or wrong to burn the flag — and the level the symbol is protected under constitutional issues presented by the situation.

I do understand that much of our law stems from the religious moral foundation of our history. I understand about other religious foundations, I understand about other religious eclesiastical courts. And I know that religious, moral, and philosophico-legal constraints still shape our legal system. This isn’t necessarily bad. In fact, I’ve advocated adding a bit of “heart” to the heady topic of law. But there’s a large difference between acknowledging the moral bases and influences in our law, and using the moral component as the sole basis for a supposedly legal argument. And there’s an even larger difference in the goals behind such analyses. Maybe I’m going on a limb here, but I don’t believe that there’s anything objectively “wrong” with torching a piece of cloth with your Zippo. What bothers us in that action is that the piece of cloth represents something we hold dear. That piece of cloth is only a symbol.

Left of Center

by Lisa Kmiec

With so much controversy lately about the legal issues, you might be surprised that few of these topics have been dissected at length at Villanova. VLS seems almost like we want to shy away from discussion on these legal hot potatoes. Maybe it isn’t the sensitive nature of these issues that makes us shy away, but maybe it’s just a lack of interest, I have the feeling that Villanova’s “conservative” philosophy of controversy avoidance has something to do with the apparent lack of interest, but I think it’s more than that. Perhaps we as lawyers and lawyers-to-be recognize that walking the line between law and emotion can be a risky, dangerous, practice.

One of the best examples of the confusion, created largely by non-lawyers and fueled endlessly by the media, between law and emotion is the furor over flag burning. The legal issue involved is whether or not one who burns the American flag in some kind of protest is exercising a protected right or committed a prohibited act of free speech. The legal issue is a question of determination of, first, whether such action is “speech.” Provided that it is speech, the analysis then would proceed to a determination of whether the action constitutes a prohibited act of speech—"speech "chills" the exercise of that right. If the law does not establish a constitutional determination that the government is acting to prevent speech that is otherwise protected, the state must justify its action by showing that the law is necessary to further a compelling interest.

By way of reassurance, it may help to note that a person has value, and worth, beyond his or her status as a symbol. What makes the act “wrong” is that a person has value, and worth, beyond his or her status as a symbol. Why is it, then, that the anti-abortionists “patriots” who say that life begins at conception are so willing to keep the flag burning? That isn’t the exercise of any fundamental right, the state must justify its action by showing that the law is necessary to further a compelling interest. If you don’t think the past few months has had very little to do with the legal issue that forms the foundation for the controversy, the hoopla has very little to do with the legal issue. It has a lot to do with an emotional issue. The emotional issue is whether or not it is morally right to burn the flag. The emotional analysis is quite different from the legal analysis, by the way. The emotional analysis adds a morally judgmental component that ordinarily isn’t a major focus in the legal analysis of the controversy hovers around whether it is right or wrong to burn the flag — and the level the symbol is protected under constitutional issues presented by the situation.

I do understand that much of our law stems from the religious moral foundation of our history, and it’s understandable that such a job involves much time and money. But why are our of the larger problems around here were resolved even one week ahead of schedule, it would be a major victory. After all, when all the superficial re-touching has finally been completed, it might be time to re-decorate the lounge again.

RICO Rev!

Congratulations to the Law Review for an interesting and thought-provoking symposium on RICO. Not only are kudos due to the Law Review organizers, but also to the law school community for its attendance and support of the event. Such successful scholarly events demonstrate that it is possible for there to be more on the law school’s mind than just keeping up with the Joneses, and getting good grades that we can maintain a sincere interest in the Law even when their isn’t a blue book waiting at the end. Score one for academic growth with no blue book attached.
Undue Process: World View in a Nutshell

by B.S. Finkel

It has recently come to my attention that you can really improve your lot in life by having a world view. So can your friend. But good world views come only if you look on trees, I don't know why you wouldn't. Just one day a week. This world view encompasses knowledge of every other planet, your own hobbies, your own interests, friendships, lies. If I got those cartoons right, my way a world view, a bad world view also throws in Elvis, UFO's and Zsa Zsa Gabor. Good world views come only if you take time to look at one's horizons. Well, if I really tried, I probably could, by saying something like that, I could get my world view, uh, lemme see... no, I guess I can't overstate the value of a world view, not an actual testimonial from a real-life fictional character.

"Before I got a world view, I was a nobody. Everyone always ignored me, treated me like a second banana. They called me a wimp and wouldn't listen to any voice. They kept me out of the loop. And then I got a world view. People actually ask me what I had to say. Everyone looks at me with respect and important. And do you know why? Just two words: Undue Process, Bush."
The media wants you to believe that all Black people are... 

by Donna Smith

by Prof. Craig W. Palm

The media wants you to believe that all Black people are... 

night in Central Park. Her arrest was not even reported in the newspapers but I guess I was wrong. In this instance, I couldn't identify any of her attackers, because she doesn't remember the details of the attack. She is one of the defendants' sperm samples and since she says she didn't match those found on the woman. Nevertheless, each one of those people has been tried and convicted before they ever reached the position of being Black or white. (This probably does not do a lot for their self-esteem and faith in the American justice system.)

Scenario No. 2: A Black man, a white woman, and a white car in the all-white neighborhood of Bensonhurst in Brooklyn. A group of white teenagers gather and start a fight with the Black guy. Because he is white, the media feeds into that belief, in the media's own mind.

The media wants you to believe that all Black people are... 

Gadzooks

The media wants you to believe that all Black people are... 

The Bottom Line
Lights! Camera!! Outline!!!

by Tom McPherson

Legal education needs to update its antiquated methods in order to keep pace with modern times. If the nineties. Education as a whole is being manipulated and those who want to stop "thinking like a lawyer," C.L., feels that when you do meet that special someone you will be willing to throw all that knowl-

development to cultivate. Support interesting activities and hobbies. Get involved with good causes and stimulating issues. Remember to articulate these interests. Regardless of your outward shape, if you shine from inside you'll make a lasting impression.

Dear C.L.,

I'm 12 and I'm starting to get very nervous about exams. Everyone I know is getting really keyed up, nervous and stingy.

The outline network is like the underground railroad and study groups are turning people away if the individual doesn't meet the group's standards. Why is everyone getting so nasty? How does it aid back, relatively non- competitive 1st year man to survive?

Mellow Yellow

Dear Mellow,

You've got two choices. You can either try to psych yourself up into a frenzy so that you're more like your classmates, or you can accept the fact that your hyper level is fine. If you try to step your pace up to a point that's unnatural to you, you might find yourself burned out. If, however, you accept your slower rate of progress as you are, you may find yourself much better off in the end. One suggestion: approach the individuals in your section who also seem more laid back. They may feel that they're in the same spot as you are, so that you can form a study group network with them.

Terrorism Talk

(Continued from page 1)

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COUNSELOR AT LARGE

Dear C.L., I'm a 2nd year student and I'm taking family law. How depressing! Who would want to go through all of that? Isn't it just easier to stay single?

Dear Sole Survivor

You're experiencing a manifesta-
tion of that old adage "a little bit of knowledge is a dangerous thing." While lawyers are often accused of over-analyzing real life situations, you must know when to stop "thinking like a lawyer," C.L., feels that when you do meet that special someone you will be willing to throw all that knowl-
edgment of the outword appearance, if you shine from inside you'll make a lasting impression.

ALL RIGHT? ALL RIGHT?

I KNEW THIS WOULD HAPPEN

I'M GETTING A CALLS ON MY BRAIN

Terrorism

You're a controlling terrorism.

Currently, a book is being co-authored by participants in the meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union which were held in the summer of the year. Professor Murphy and Valen-
tine Romanov, who attended a chapter, the first author made in the history of United States/Soviet Union relations in connection with terrorism. In addition to being a Villano-

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**FEATURES**

**20 Years of Juvenile Justice**

by Judy Johnstone

With 19 years of clinical growth behind it, the Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice (CPJJ) is looking forward to another successful year in clinical education.

Started in 1970, CPJJ marks its 26th anniversary during the 1990 academic year. The Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice provides students with the opportunity to practice their lawyering skills in the real world and to represent juvenile clients charged with criminal acts of delinquency. The program requires students to employ the skills they have learned during their two years at law school in activities such as client counseling, negotiation, legal research and other aspects of client representation.

“The most important aspect of the program is in the client contact,” said Professor Anne Poulin, who currently teaches CPJJ.

Professor Poulin has been teaching the Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice since 1983. The program is offered only during the spring term as a one-semester course that students can enroll in CPJJ after four semesters at VLS. The 2 credit program consists of both a two-hour lecture and approximately 3-5 hours per week of outside activities. During the lecture period, students learn about substantive juvenile law, including the juvenile law of Pennsylvania, and the specific aspects of applying that law, including interviewing, counsel setting, negotiation, trial preparation and advocacy. Professor Poulin periodically meets with the students to monitor the progress of the cases. The class provides the unique opportunity to visit the Glen Mills School for Boys and to talk to the “students.”

Judge Lisa Richette, a jurist of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, started CPJJ in 1970 through a grant from the Committee for Legal Education and Professional Responsibility (“CLEPR”). CLEPR is a private foundation which funds various law school clinical education programs. Assisting Judge Richette in creating CPJJ was Jerome Bogutz.

In the early years of the program, the focus was on juvenile cases in Philadelphia County. The students working in Philadelphia were on the prosecution side of the courtroom. Through the District Attorney’s office, VLS students practiced their skills in prosecuting juvenile cases. In 1973, under the direction of Professor Poulin, the program was extended to Delaware County, where VLS students began to do defense work. For the next two years, Professor Packel accompanied students to court in Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and attended court in Delaware County on Tuesday and Thursday. In 1970, when the Delaware County court extended its schedule to five days a week, Professor Packel chose to abandon the Philadelphia prosecution portion of the program and to have all of the students defend clients in Delaware County. He made this decision because “the most valuable aspect of the program was in dealing with and counseling the client.” In Philadelphia, the students had been primarily preparing for trial, rather than dealing with the juveniles. To represent the juvenile clients, each student must be certified. Dean Abraham, the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, must attest to the student’s moral fitness to verify the student’s good academic standing. The students are supervised at all times by Professor Poulin.

The juvenile clients are retained through the Public Defender’s Office in Delaware County, and each client is represented by two law students in the program. The juveniles have been charged with various acts of delinquency. Although the juvenile clients have the choice not to be represented by a student, Professor Poulin says there is rarely a negative reaction to student representation because a student will put a great deal of time and effort into the case. Preparing for court requires thoroughness. The students must go to the Public Defender’s Office and interview the client about the offense; investigate the act of delinquency (including interviewing witnesses, going to the scene of the crime, and conducting legal research); and negotiate a plea bargain with the District Attorney.

The cases are tried before a juvenile court Master, who hears the testimony and makes recommendations to the judge. At trial, students do not go to the defense and cross examination must object when necessary. Professor Poulin, however, is in the courtroom in case any procedural or substantive errors arise. There is some follow-up on the cases which includes the students’ presence at the sentencing of their clients, and periodic reports given to Professor Poulin by the probation officers.

“In Good Taste”

by Terry Heyman

Professor Louis Sirico, a passionate vegetarian, has not eaten any meat, fish or chicken in about seven years. His decision to depart from all meat was a result of a desire for healthful living, but ethical considerations later confirmed his choice to “no longer eat dead animals.” When Sirico began to shop in health food stores he became aware of the cruelty done to animals when raising them for mass consumption, as all of us have heard stories ofinhumane treatment done to live for food, pate and, chicken. “Animals are feeling, intelligent creatures and they have a place in this world too. If it is us against the animals, it’s going to be us of course, but society today has no need to kill.”

The last meat to have touched Sirico’s lips was the rare roast beef sandwich from the Villanova Law School cafeteria in 1983. Sirico remembers that eating the sandwich was “like eating raw flesh.” “I had to stop, and I never touched meat again.” Although Sirico’s wife is not a vegetarian, meals for the family are not a problem as he does most of the cooking. Sirico says that usually most ingredients are available at the local supermarket, but for special items, such as different sorts of flours and brown rice, he frequents the Arrowroot health store in Bryn Mawr. His two year old daughter Sirico is also a vegetarian, though she is quite particular about her meat. Sirico says, “It’s going to be us of course, but society today has no need to kill.”

He further admits to having fact. He further admits to having a past coffee addiction, as much coffee altogether and now drinks tea instead. Professor Sirico shared with me a recipe of one of his seasonal favorites.

**AUTUMN PUMPKIN**

2-3 lb. sugar pumpkin (a sugar pumpkin is a smaller pumpkin used for cooking, or if none is available season, use a Hubbard Squash)

1/2 cup uncooked brown rice

1 cup corn (kernels frozen or canned, fresh if in season)

1 medium carrot diced

1/2 cup cubed, cheese (cheddar or feta)

1 teaspoon dillweed

salt and pepper to taste

brown rice, corn and carrots. Meanwhile, cut the top off the pumpkin and scrape out the seeds and strings. Lightly oil the outside of the pumpkin and the pumpkin top. Bake pumpkin for 30 minutes at 350 degrees on a lightly oiled baking dish (10 minutes in the microwave). Mix together the rice, pumpkin top, cheese, dillweed and pumpkin seeds. Replace the pumpkin top. Bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees on the baking dish.

Serve by scooping out filling and the soft pumpkin from the sides and bottom. Serves 2-3.

Note: If you use a large pumpkin, bake until you can pierce the pumpkin top easily with a fork. Sirico says this can be served as either a side dish or main course. Bon appetit.

**SBA Notes**

* The post-Moot Court brief-creation was held at Billy Cunningham’s this year. Rumor has it that next year will be just too far for some of the weary brief-writers to travel. Any suggestions for next year?

* Parent’s Night was a great success this year. The SBA would like to thank all of the students, parents and faculty that participated, especially our distinguished speakers.

* Professor Charles Whitebread gave the ILs an inspirational speech about exam-taking techniques. His presentation drew quite a crowd, despite the trampling conditions in Room 109.

* The Student Directory is available at Student Services.

* This semester’s blood drive proved to be very successful, as we easily surpassed our goal of 50 pints! Thank you to Dave Marble and all those that gave, including the “super donors” (those precious bodily fluids). We think that the school can do even better though, so we plan to raise our goal for the spring semester.

* Medium and small-sized Villanova Law sweatshirts are available at the bookstore. Larger sizes have been ordered, and an announcement will be made when they are available.

**DATES TO REMEMBER**

- November 10 – Red Mass
- November 17 – First Year Men’s Christmas Program
- December 5 – Holiday Party
Bar Review Review

The words "bar exam" may take on different meanings depending on when the law student learned of the "dreaded" test. But no matter when or where you learn of this final rite of passage into the practice of law, you surely will decide which, if any, "bar review" course will guide you to the other side.

There is no doubt that the "bar review" industry is big business. Depending on the individual state, there may be as many as three or more different courses to choose from—all offering a slightly different format or specialty. So how does the law student decide which bar review course to take? Like many students, the a priori crossroad in life, "a good decision is an informed decision."

Pennsylvania has three bar review courses waiting to serve the law student who is about to graduate. They include BAR/BRI, KAPLAN/SMH, PMBR. Service can, however, actually start in the first year because all three courses offer early enrollment plan deals.

The deal usually goes like this—sign up early (non-refundable deposit, the student locks in the price of the course as offered in the calendar for the following year) and get a form of law summary (i.e., sub-substantive text or flash cards) geared to some official state publication or some professors' and scholars' in the state of Pennsylvania's exam. Every state, with the exception of Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, and Washington, has adopted the Multistate Bar Exam.

The Multistate Bar Exam, which was adopted by the Multistate have developed various approaches to weighing the Multistate exam into their individual state standards for admission. However, many states still require a good faith effort on the part of the applicant to pass the Multistate exam. The Multistate has a minimum score for admission to their state’s bar. In response to the growing number of bar exam applicants, in 1972, the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE) adopted a three-hour period with 100 questions each on three different areas of the law: Civil Law, Criminal Law, and Procedure. Evidence, and Real Property. The exam is administered in two three-hour periods, with 100 questions in the morning, and 100 in the afternoon.

The exam is administered twice a year—July and February. It is generally a two-day test, or three or more days if the examinee sits for two different states or a certain state requires the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE). The Multistate Bar Exam is given on one day nationwide, while the second day tests individual state material. The state exams are usually given the day before or the day after the Multistate exam. Be sure to check these dates if you are sitting for the Multistate exam.

The Multistate exam is usually one of the following: (a) a minimum raw score of the Multistate (e.g., PA, $100) or of the Multistate exam. In those states which have an automatic admission policy (i.e., PA), an exam is minimum score for automatic admission is not obtained, then a mathematical formula combining the two tests is usually used to determine admission.

Even with these broad approaches to weighing the Multistate and state exam, a individual's grade is based on what you believe is the best product for the money, more than anything else, the best product for your needs.

If a comparison of the three Pennsylvania courses is made (BAR/BRI, KAPLAN/SMH, PMBR), for obvious reasons a Consumer Reports approach is not possible here. However, the official catalogs of each of the three bar review courses contain a wealth of common knowledge in the bar review industry reveal some interesting aspects of each course.

BAR/BRI — appears to be oriented to the state material; a second multistate course (HBJ) can be taken for an additional fee and is advertised in the BAR/BRI catalog; examinees often makes an effort to take the additional multistate course; up until approximately five years ago, it was the only course offered in PA (excluding PMBR). It now competes with important, and for the large majority of the market in PA and nationwide. Advertisers, 1,000 multistate Q & A. Early & deeply discounted.

KAPLAN/SMH — a joint venture of the Kaplan Educational Center and SMH Bar Review; advertised as the "all-in-one" bar review course because no second multistate course; course; offered in PA for the past five years; starting in the New England states in 1964, and in Multistate market for 25 years. Advertisers, 2,000 multistate Q & A; with a unique diagnostic analysis of answers for identifying areas of strength and weaknesses. Early deposit incentives: Law Summaries I & II (supplemental Q & book; 11L subjects); and Law Summaries II (LL, SL subjects); and video tape course reviews of 19 different law courses for viewing at the Kaplan Center in PA; and locked-in course price.

PMBR — a multistate course only; advertises, 1,500 multistate Q & A; advertises that many BAR/BRI students take this course; admits that it does not compete directly with other bar review courses; Early deposit incentives: Professional Responsibility; self-study summary and flash cards; and locked-in course price.

HBJ — no catalog was available for review; advertises BAR/BRI as a multistate course; that a common denominator of the course is an additional fee. Competes directly with PMBR.

The bottom line is your homework. Pennsylvania is no exception to the rule. The thorough research of each available course for a certain jurisdiction will show you what is the best product for the money, but more importantly, the best product for your needs.

Hitting Hawk Heights II

by Jeff Janofsky

The Environmental Law Society sponsored a hike to Hawk Mountain on October seventh and eighth. The actual hike took place about ten miles from Hawk Mountain along the Appalachian Trail, Kittatinny Mountain Campground. Those who made the trip hiked six to seven miles along the Appalachian Trail, making a loop which landed them back at their starting point.

"The Pinnacle" was the destination of the hike where the mountain would occur. On this location on the trail, there was an outcropping of rocks that the trail followed. From "The Pinnacle," one could view the scenic valley below. The valley consisted of farms and rural communities which were a treat to the environmental eye.

Also appealing to the hikers were the numerous birds that could be observed. Other birds included the migratory ones in the area were vultures and, occasionally, a golden eagle is spotted. Any real birdwatchers will warn that the area may want to bring on a pair of binoculars, as the birds are not easy to identify.

The highlight of the trip also occurred at "The Pinnacle." The hikers discovered large crevices in rocks that could be explored. After tentatively looking over the rocks, many people climbed on top of the rocks. The walls extended sixty feet up to a 3 foot opening. In the opening, the rocks spanned out to reach the "Pinnacle." The climb did not prove to be extremely dangerous but fortunately no one fell.

Left of Center

Edwin B. Erickson, United States Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) MId Atlantic Regional Administrator spoke at the Villanova Law School on Thursday, November 2, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. in the Flory Auditorium.

The program, sponsored by Villanova Law School, Pennsyl­ vania Psychological Society; and Mental Law Society, focused on the environmental crises facing the United States. E.P.A.'s Mid Atlantic Office implements federal environment­ al programs in Delaware, Mary­ land, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

These programs include air pollution control, water control, toxic substances management, pesticides regulation, drink­ ing water protection, hazardous waste man­ age­ment, and camping.

Region III and its partner state Environmental Protection Agency are responsible for regulating approxi­ mately 3,000 air pollution sour­ ces; 15,000 water pollution sour­ ces; and 660 hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. They are also responsi­ ble for the investigation of over 2,000 hazardous waste dump sites and the cleanup of 156 sites who are being cleaned up or proposed for inclusion on the Supersfund National Priorities

EPA Speaker

(Continued from page 2)

southern with the heart, the mind does not go through is not.

The reality is that it's up to us to impose our ideas or morality take it upon themselves to impose their ideas or morality on the rest of us. Emotional rhetoric quickly clouds out rational thinking. And it certainly sells more newspapers.

I must keep my stance for any more of this morally confused and legally confusing law. It hurts people, it's irrational, and it denies the reality is that the flag is only a piece of cloth. The reality is that it's up to us to see that in the future, our law is a reflection of the correct balance of morality and mind and heart.
by Ted Rosenthal

On November 17 and 18, 8:00 p.m., the Villanova Law School Court Jesters will present their adaptation of Peter Shaffer's Black Comedy, Mr. Shaffer, though best known for his musical-drama Amadeus, successfully crosses over into comedy in 1964's Black Comedy, which one critic hailed as "the farce of the century." The Court Jesters' production is being directed by M.J. McNamee, and produced by enthusiastic first-year Christi Actor and Rob Litvin.

The key to the humor of this play is the fact that the audience is aware of an entire crisis situation, while the characters remain literally in the dark about all but a small portion of what is going on around them. The results include numerous sight gags, mistaken identities, and a little slapstick.

The entire show takes place in a London apartment during a blackout. The owner of the apartment is a goody sculptor named Brindsley. Unfortunately, Brindsley is not quite as good a sculptor as he thinks he is. Brindsley recognizes his inability to attract members of both his and the opposite sex, and in turn uses his flirtatiousness to further his art. One such visit is from Carol's father, Colonel Melkett, who has arrived to "approve" Brindsley. The Colonel, with a voice and personality similar to that of Yukon Cornelius (of Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer fame), does not want his "dumplin' " to make any mistakes.

Ted Myers, has received raves from Miss Furnival and the rest of the cast. In the future, they see him as either a Broadway star, a world-renowned Shakespearean actor or a replacement for the late Mel Blanc in the field of cartoon voices.

Brindsley must also cope with Miss Furnival, Harold Gerringe and Georg Bamberger (pronounced Gay-org), his neighbors and an art critic, respectively. Miss Furnival is a prissy, nosy woman who also drinks a bit. M.J. McNamee, and produced by enthusiastic first-year Christi Actor and Rob Litvin. Harold Gerringe is a sexually questionable, flamboyant type who is also an antique dealer. Both characters are played by first-year Miss Furnival by Theresa Flanagan and Harold by David Campbell. Brindsley's anxiety over the visit of the art critic, however, is his major distraction. Georg is a wealthy and eccentric patron of the arts whose influence could go a long way toward helping Brindsley's career. Georg is played by the ever-devoted and punctual-first-year, John Cellino.

Finally, the blackout is ended by heavily accented, German electrician named Schuppanzigh. Second-year Dale Facy's diligent and tireless work on this character shines through. Dale, Mr. Roseal, Miss Symonds and Miss McNamee are Court Jesters veterans, having appeared in last year's productions of Rope and Iolanthe. The other performers will be making their debut appearances in law school productions.

Black Comedy is extremely funny and very well cast; and also a cheap date at only three dollars a ticket. The show runs only about 90 minutes, with intermission, so saying you want to go outline a bar or that you want to save your money for a bar are acceptable excuses. The performances are made at St. Mary's Auditorium (right across Route 320 from the law school) at eight o'clock on November 17 and 18. Look for the Court Jesters' spring production, Gilbert and Sullivan's The Pirates of Penzance, coming your way the first week of April.

Black Comedy

Nov. 17 & 18

8:00 p.m.

St. Mary's Hall

by B. Stephan Finkel

When you think of The Law, what impressions form in your mind? Money? Power? Greed? Helping people? We're talking about lawyers how did that get in there? Sadly that is a typical response. Lawyers today are looked upon as an amoral parasitic scourge infecting major urban centers, whose only redeeming quality seems to be that they don't live forever. Lawyers are routinely unfavorably compared to sharks, in a feeding frenzy, snakes, cockroaches, squashes, and any other animal with negative public images.

What draws the reverent image of lawyers from come? Certainly there are some practitioners who deserve such condemnation goes well beyond the realm of criminal conduct. Are there that many negative first-hand experiences with lawyers justified by such notoriety for their profession, or is it more a case of the "naughty" girl in high school, whose bad reputation stemmed not from her sexual energy, but from being a seat of a Chevy but more from the repeated role she's been caught reciting those incidents?

To try to divine an answer, we must focus on the role of gossip, the same folks who bring you the news, weather, sports, commercials, entertainment, history and culture into your living rooms. The microcelebrity/professional judgments and negative public images. The first line of defense for the sorry state of The Law in the eyes of Joe Sixpacks. This column will focus on how the role of the media treats the law and lawyers, providing an overview and a more focused examination of specific aspects of the media's perception of the law.

As Dustin Hoffman neurotically played his role in Rain Man, it's time for Wagner. The People's Court is of course a non-fictional program which similarly depicts the process of law. Mr. Wapner's program shows real people going to court to settle real life problems. There several other syndicated shows which similarly depict the process of the law, but these programs are portrayed as obstructing justice and confusing the law. These programs are portrayed as obstructing justice and confusing the law.

The Law Through the Lens

by B. Stephan Finkel

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The Law Through the Lens

First of all, lawyers are so well known. Each party states his or her case to the decision maker, the esteemed, white-haired embodiment of justice, who hands down his commo__

ent decision. That's justice. Take it away, Rusty the Balliff.

Contrast that with a similar show that features lawyers, Divorce Court. True, this program aims to bring a fictionalized account of actual court cases (I imagine a fictionalized account of a divorce case is analogous to the story a third grader gives who claims that his homework was eaten by the dog), but it features real lawyers in addition to the judges and parties in interest. And boy, are all these people scum? The parties lie and atter each other, the judges are often irritable and unfriendly. Judge Wapner impartially straddles the plaintiff-defendant boundary, and the lawyers are themselves portrayed as dishhevelled, making witnesses cry, judges yell, and parties opposing each object. More often than not, the cases end up with at least one party getting an unfavorable result due directly to their lawyer's below-the-level conduct. In fact, the only result that seems fair from watching this show would be that both parties would think their lawyer was a complete jerk.

This comparison suggests a fundamental flaw in the law, as the judiciary process is depicted as a circus rather playing peeping tom in the courtroom of the real problem with the law is the lawyers. Take away the lawyers and law works okay, but the judicial process, the lawyer's role in the media. "The first Unlikely for '60 Minute' quickie compare, 'let's kill all the lawyers.'" So there's our starting point. It's not so much the law as the lawyers. It is interesting to note that while the lawyers themselves may be reviewed by many viewers, they are still revealed to that while the lawyers themselves may be reviewed by many viewers, they are still revealed to that while the lawyers themselves may be reviewed by many viewers, they are still revealed to the judges.

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Inquiring Photographer: **A Better VLS in One Step?**

I would try to arrange the class schedules in a way that students would have more time during the regular day to meet and discuss legal issues with other students and professors. At the present time the students' schedules are fairly filled on certain days, and on other days they are not around, they're working. There are a lot of conflicts generated by the fact that we have so many courses, so that students don't really have any parallel calendars. I don't think that the opportunity for law students to know each other and their professors exists with the present curriculum. I would also like to see less vocational emphasis.

**Professor Valente**

I would like to see us be able to bring the tuition down so that fewer students had the significant law school debts that they now have.

**Professor Taggert**

The air conditioning, the ventilation. Period. I don't care about anything else right now. It's too uncomfortable to study, to sit in the classrooms, to sit in the library. That's all.

**Larry Holmes 2L**

I would like to see the law school be more aggressively involved in student recruitment to have a more broadly based student body, from not only this region but around the country. I'd like it to recruit some more students who have a national, even international perspective. It sort of follows also that I'd like to see a little more placement of our students around the country outside of the Tri-State area. I would like to see Villanova evolving from what I would call a local law school to, at the least, a really meaningful regional law school, perhaps with a national focus as well.

**Professor Murphy**

I would put Garey Hall on the main campus. I think there needs to be more contact between the law school and the graduate students, between the law students and the undergraduate students. I think we need to have a fuller exposure to academia than we are getting here isolated in Garey Hall.

**John Stevens 1L**

(We could use) more opportunities for conversation and communication between faculty and students and administration outside of the classroom, more informal gatherings where there are discussions of common interest. There are any number of issues on the front page of this morning's paper that are of interest to the students. If these were discussed in, say a lunchtime setting, it would tend to abolish the barrier set up in a classroom.

**Professor Hyson**

How about a fall break? We could use the time to catch up. There's too much stress, we need a break. The stress, the work — only if it's just two or three days attached to a weekend or something like that.

**Dave Dudrear 1L**
PHOTOS

Photo Essay: That Was Then, This Is Now

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The Slapster

This month's Slapster will be a little shorter than usual. That's because of the time constraints and pressures of this time of year. Classes! No, of course not. It's just that with football season in full swing, the world series going on into nearly November, the start of hockey season, college football coming up to bowl selection time, N.B.A. action just getting underway, and several major wrestling events in the area (just kidding), the Slapster finds his time consumed by other activities. Even the rumble of a baseball strike during baseball season, basketball trades during the NBA season, and Pete Rozelle's retirement might call it dreadfully slow-moving, and that might be fairly accurate. So it is absolutely possible to do one's coursework, read the news, and keep all the many children past one's own in school, with the number of hours, there's just too much going on. So don't expect too much — that direction is aimed directly to you, my readers and your professors.

Unfortunately, this means sports/slaw story this month seems to be the naming of a new N.F.L. commissioner. Rozelle's retirement is no secret (you would call a fast-breaking story). Just as surely as there would be for over a year, when the last commissioner Pete Rozelle announced his plans to retire, it became obvious. N.F.L. owners got together to name the new commissioner. They decided they couldn't agree on who should take on the all-consuming task of the major news makers, the owners, the fans, the players, and the referees. The New Breed didn't want to take on the New Midwest, and the New Midwest didn't want to take on the New Breed. So the owners had to give up on the idea of making Rozelle' retirement and Rozelle's wife, who could not maintain a certain pace — some money for the owners (who decided this was the one choice anyway, and took the guy they would reject him to allow the New Breed to come in). The owners, howev- er, they're missing. But you will. Despite the fact that Rozelle really did consider any compromise, the Old Guard, in its turn, decided not to move "his" team. The owner would spend one night in a barroom full of hardware salesman ticket holders, giving them the opportunity to make a decision. They might be able to change his mind (changing it, if necessary) to the one thing that would be the best he can. It is only makes sense to be able to protect their respective careers and investments. And one way to do that would be to outlaw artificial surfaces and require natural grass, in which the New Breed really didn't want but only favored because they were sure the Old Guard problems the N.F.L. faces today, and how The Slapster would solve them if he were commissioner:

• Injuries to players, particularly football players, are getting more serious. The guys playing are too big, too fast and too strong to play contact the selection. This time, the quote-unique "Old Guard" owners gave in, and are also not contesting the selection. Here's how it went, behind the scenes, and why it took so long. The Old Guard (those owners who had have N.F.L. teams since back when Tom Landry still had hair) wanted to choose New Orleans Saints owner Tom Benson as the new commissioner, and pushed for a tournament-style system even allowing real consideration of any other candidates. Fine, the Old Guard said, let's begin his retirement. Uh-oh, thought Rozelle. But that would even the thought of wearing hip waders. No way, said the New Breed (the nouveau riche style that it was the right time to do this). The Old Guard who wore the cleats in this battle when Tom Benson fought for, up and down, on and on, until finally the owners agreed on the New Midwest. But the New Midwest, which was written against Jim Finks, the New Breed, really didn't want Rozelle to get him. So they in a master stroke of compromise, the Old Guard decided to accept the New Midwest, but was pushing against Jim Finks, the guy they really didn't want and only favored because they were sure the Old Guard

by Chris Kemprowski
The Oakland A's recently parted from baseball in November by making quick work of the Slapster's old team, the World Series. The Villanova Law School softball season will not share the same fortune. Due to a huge amount of forfeits at the beginning of the season and the league restructuring, softball will run well into November and at the current rate of play, may even into December or next semester.

The league was originally formed in mid-September with a strong field of 16 teams hoping to follow in the footsteps of last season's champ, Big Red Machine and ORRP. But, allowing teams to retain a nine-person minimum roster proved to be a grave error. Interview season and the general

A Rozelle by any other name.
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