First-Year Primer

So, you want to be a lawyer? You’ve made it this far, and now the fun begins. Before you go diving into the law, you’ve got to learn to swim. Unless you’ve had some previous exposure to law, you might find that it’s best to begin with the doggy paddle. You’ll probably discover that studying law is unlike any other work or study experience you may have had. Lest you become intimidated, remember that the study of law is only different than other work or study experience you may have had. It was a pretty one-sided discussion. Here, the professors use information that was flung at us.

The Classes

In a word, the classes here at law school are different. In college, we could sit back and absorb (or not absorb) that which was taught by reading the information that was flung at us. It was a pretty one-sided discussion. Here, the professors use what’s called the Socratic Method. Traditionally, it’s an interactive dialogue between professor and student. Realistically, for some the Socratic Method is the cruelest invention since the downfall of the guillotine. But when a single or declining class is small enough, the typical first year fear is that you’re going to say something wrong or stupid. Don’t worry. Your classmates know (or will soon know) what it’s like to be put on the spot—remember that you’re all in the same boat.

While many professors choose their “victims” at random from seating chart or roster lists, some have patterns. You may have a professor that assigns an “expert” for the next class. Some professors follow alphabetical order. Still others have an announced but perceptible pattern that you may be able to figure out within a few weeks. Whatever the method the professor uses, be prepared for class (more on how to do this later). If you’re not prepared, don’t try to explain why. Just say that you’re not prepared. But—don’t be unperturbed. Not only can it cause a lot of embarrassment in class, but if you get behind in your assignments, it’s extremely difficult to catch up due to the amount of material you are learning. It’s also because each new topic is built upon the topics you’ve previously learned. There’s much more than cramming for exam and ace-ing it anyway. Again, it’s not like college. We’re learning to dissect, analyze, and conclude. You take a problem with the Socratic Method if you keep in mind that our professors are (very) few exceptions) are also human beings. While each class has its own patterns, prepared and willing students generally cannot be embarrassed or harassed.

A word of warning. Often you’ll probably hear something about the judicial system after not having to deal with it before. There are two judicial systems in our country. They are parallel systems that are separate but neither system is superior to the other. The state system is first comprised of trial-level courts. The state appellate courts review the trial court decisions to affirm, reverse, or modify the lower courts’ decision. The state supreme court is the highest court in the state. It handles appeals, the state’s parallel court’s review of the trial courts. It can declare that a law or regulation is unconstitutional. The federal system is similar trial courts (called District Courts), appellate courts (called Circuit Courts), and the Supreme Court. While anyone can bring a suit in the proper state court, there are limitations on the type of case that may be brought in federal court. You’ll learn about these limitations in Civil Procedure.

Studying THE LAW

You’ll probably hear your professors’ frustrated pleas to your class to study systematically. THE LAW. THE LAW is a lay person’s concept of the absolute, right-or-wrong, yes-or-no, black-and-white solution to a problem. THE LAW may misleadingly be thought of as a legal solution to any problem depends on many factors. The solution may change when a problem varies even so slightly. Lawyers don’t just memorize facts. Lawyers learn to analyze fact situations and apply the existing, if somewhat inconsistent, case laws to come to a conclusion that benefits the client. Usually this requires the lawyers to think of a few “bright line rules” or “black letter law” as THE LAW is often called.

A Realistic Approach

When you first start law school, (Continued on page 8)

Class of ‘93 Stats

The editors apologize for the following statistical brevity which was due largely to the Director of Admissions’ inability to comply with a timely request for more thorough information. The admissions office is, of course, invited to complement the following.

On Monday, August 27, the Villanova Law Class of 1993 appeared for their first day of classes. The class is composed of 252 students, fifty-one percent male and forty-nine percent female, a slight change from last year’s entering class which entered with a fifty-two percent female, forty-eight percent male composition.

The students hail from twenty-three states and several foreign countries (compared with nineteen states in the Class of ’92). As usual, Pennsylvanians comprise the greatest number with one-hundred ninety-six students, followed by New Jersey with thirty-eight and New York with twenty-four. Minority students comprise seven percent of the class, which is a slight increase from the class of last year’s age range of this year’s entering class is twenty to fifty plus.

Not surprisingly, Villanova University leads the all-time list with twenty-two of its grads in the Class of ’90, followed by the University of Pennsylvania and Penn State, each with fourteen. The most popular undergraduate major of the class is political science, followed by English and economics.

The median LSAT is 39 and the average GPA is 3.42.

U.S. POSTAGE
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Famous First Words

The world was rather busy last summer. In New York, three teen-aged boys in the so-called "Jogger Case" will receive, at most, five years for their incredibly brutal attack on a young woman whom they left for dead in Central Park. Al Sharpton and black protestors cried unfair. In Philadelphia, vengeful Hispanic boys beat, bludgeoned and shot a white policeman's innocent son; the reading of the jury's verdicts caused middle-aged mothers to swoon and cry "Unfair!" - all, of course, to no avail: their grows will spend the rest of their lives incarcerated. Nicaraguan picketers in front of city hall shouted epithets of racial injustice and special treatment for the dead son of a police officer. A young tourist is murdered in the subway when he tries to protect his mother from knife-wielding muggers. White people kill too. Are the nation's judicial systems racist?

Prior to the recent events in Kuwait, the president's main concern appeared to be the so-called "War on Drugs". In Washington, D.C., a "vindicated" Mayor Barry was caught grinning by reporters who spent months covering accusations of the drug-addicted mayor filmed freebasng cocaine with a girlfriend in a hotel room. His many supporters protested that the federal government spent millions of dollars to "get" Barry only because he is black. They have a good point: the money could have been spent on countless other causes in a city overwhelmed by drugs and violent crime.

In the Middle East, American troops sit in a desert, awaiting orders, the Ezold case is notable for its preceedings. After all, nothing is as threatening as the world: the megalomaniacal Iraqi leader, his foreign "guests," the Dubat strains against its military weight. And for the world: the vigilant "red-eye" flight back from a merger deal on the west coast. What the wine sellers buy may not be half so precious as what they sell, but that may be so only because they glue the right label to the bottle. Gary Grant was once a Wolf, Block "Princeton" graduate; his firm's "Princeton" School of Law at Villanova University is no Princeton Law. Yet, each year Princeton University receives several applications from individ­uals who are convinced that an Ivy League University must possess an Ivy League law school. Why not create a Princeton Law School then? Why not rename this school "Princeton University School of Law at Villanova University"? A well-placed coup at the end of the phrase should be sufficient to obscure the connection at interview time and the school could include "not affiliated with Princeton University" in its promotional materials.

Would Wolf, Block be fooled? Consider that their firm does not appear to recognize the difference between "litigant" and "litiga­tion." More important, however, is that fact that firms such as Wolf, Block do not hire Harvard Law graduates because of their superi­ority to the mere mortals supplied by the likes of Villanova, rather, it has more to do with client recognition of the names of certain law schools. Just as "Diety methyl" or whatever miracle ingredient sounds more impressive than its non-scientific equi­valent ("sawdust"), so does "Har­vard Law" sound more, well, jurisprudential when you are trying to get a corporation to shell out $500 an hour for the advice of a second year associate who reviewed the case file over a Scotch and soda at 2:00 a.m. on the "red-eyes" flight back from a merger deal on the west coast.

Top 10 Complaints of IL's

by Tom McPherson

10. No electives like Film Analysis on schedule.
9. Classroom microphone makes voice sound whiny.
8. Professors are laughing at us, not with us.
7. Other students don't look anything like people on "L.A. Law.
6.学期结束时，他们决定保留一杯酒。
5. Fuzzy reception during Oprah on television in lounge.
4. Cafeteria ladies nag about table manners just like mom.
3. Frustrated during moments of intimacy by visions of Supreme Court nominee David Souter.
2. Should've given Wilfred Beauty Academy another look.
...And the number one top complaint of first year Villanova law students is...
1. Graduation is 1075 days away.

The Docket is published monthly by the students of Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, Pa. (9085). Letters and articles are welcome from all students, faculty, alumni and the community. Paid advertisements are also accepted. The Docket is distributed freely to all current students, faculty and alumni. Students who wish to receive The Docket by mail should notify The Docket office at the above address.

Faculty Advisor
Prof. John Cannon
The law library has adopted a restrictive new policy, which, according to a letter to library users from Dean Frankino, excludes all those who do not pay an admission fee ranging from $20 per day to $2,000 per year (law alumni pay less; current academicians pay nothing). This policy is unjust, possibly illegal in certain respects, and should be reversed. Villanova, like other universities, exists for the public good. To this end, it receives many public benefits, including without limitation a partial monopoly on degree-granting, property tax exemptions, income tax exemptions, tax expenditures in the way of charitable contributions, government supported student loan programs (including a direct subsidy for administering some programs), and free government publications. In return, it owes at least a moral duty to the general public to make available those facilities which are not generally otherwise available. A law library is such a facility.

The new policy is wrong on at least three grounds: first, VLS grants access only to those who exclude the public; second, even if public support does not require public access, exclusion can hurt people who need access; third, the law library, as a public service, can increase its reputation as a Main Line institution demanding $2,000 a year just to cross the threshold.

There are two aspects to the problem of excluding those who are socially or economically not the other moral. In addition to all of the various tax expenditures which benefit VLS indirectly (but substantially), there is a direct and pertinent subsidy. Both the United States and Pennsylvania provide government documents to law libraries, and not to many other entities. See 44 USCA § 1916; 1 Pa.CSA § 501; 24 P.S. § 4425. I don't know about Pennsylvania, but the United States requires that "Depository libraries shall make Government publications available for the free use of the general public ... 44 USCA § 1911 (emphasis added). Even if Pennsylvania does not legally require free access, and even if an individual litigant might have no legal standing to challenge VLS's policy with respect to the federal materials, there remains a moral obligation to provide free access to these materials, which are produced and distributed at taxpayer expense.

In 1978 Congress expanded the definition of depository libraries to include law schools. P.L. '85-261. Consider that two of the three Senators whose comments are included in the legislative history (Sen. report 95-670, reprinted in 1978 USCCAN 553) relied partially on public access as a reason for the law.

[Our law schools ... would be enabled to greatly expand the collection of U.S. Government publications that they now make available to their students and to members of the legal profession in their area. — Warren G. Magnuson (emphasis added)]

The law school library thus not only serves the faculty and students, but also attorneys and judges in all of northern Idaho and portions of eastern Washington. — Frank Church (emphasis added)

It is public access to government publications which informs these publications, and the resultant libraries ought to be under a moral, and possibly legal, obligation to preserve free access. How can Villanova continue to accept these government subsidies with one hand and exclude the public with the other? Apart from the responsibilities that the receipt of public subsidies should imply, there are other dangers of adopting user-fees. Certainly if VLS is determined to exclude nonpayors, then groups like local bar associations have less reason to make any contribution to the law school. For if individual attorneys are now required to pay for their own use, there is no reason why members of the bar associations should any longer provide a general subsidy. Is VLS prepared to take a consistent position, and inform such groups that their contributions ought to be reduced or eliminated, now that the library is (or is approaching) a pay-as-you-go mentality? Even if VLS is not prepared so to act, is it prepared for the likely reaction of the local bar, acting sua sponte?

Another danger of user-fees, perhaps the most important (despite my having put it in the middle), is that pro se litigants and others will be hurt by the exclusion. Access restriction is not a new idea; nineteen years ago, in a quarter of the private law libraries in "impacted areas" [Villanova's category in the survey] did not permit the general public entrance. Whom We Shall Serve: Second Partners of the University Law School Library, 66 L. Libr. J. at 163 (1973). But the spate of age does not make such restrictions any less obnoxious. Abrams and Dunn present a cogent argument that if one has a right to proceed pro se, Faretta v. California, 422 US 806 (1975), and if law students are entitled to law library, Bounds v. Smith, 430 US 817 (1977), then [1] to find that a nonincarcerated pro se defendant has a lesser right of access to legal reference materials than a person who has already suffered conviction and incarceration could be anomalous. The Law Library's Institutional Response to the Pro Se Patron: A Post-Faretta Review, 1 W. New Eng L. Rev. at 60 (1978). Abrams and Dunn also note that the burden of serving pro se litigants, both criminal and civil, will fall on those libraries which come to be known for their assistance. Id. at 64. It is not right for VLS to shunt this burden to the Temple or Jenkins law libraries. If it were just for Villanova so to shirk its duty, then all other law libraries in the area could do the same, this would be an intolerable result.

Which brings me to the third objection: reputation. In his letter to law graduates explaining the new barrier, Dean Frankino defends "the law school's growing reputation." Yet what is Villanova's reputation? To some extent, as one attorney whom I worked this summer put it, it is of law students willing to continue to accept these government subsidies, and on the number of times the person I was working for, taking a specific contribution. Send a similar letter to local bar associations, and with the same sort of data (absent, of course, any personally identifiable information) P.L. 95-206, § 4429, asking for an increased contribution.

Solutions to financial problems ought to be found by creative thinking by the development staff, not by excluding the public from a body of knowledge available to very few other places. I do not expect the law school's facilities to be as grand as they are, yet I would like to contribute something anyway. Does the school really want me (and other potential donors) to adopt the conversion used by the government, and conclude that we ought not to give much unless we are also making heavy use of the facilities? I hope not. The school should take a step back towards open doors and reopen its doors to the public.

Richard Brown '91

**BOYS! GIRLS!**

You Too Can Be A

**Docket Writer!**

All submissions (articles, photos, cartoons) Welcome!
Environmental Law Journal Makes Debut

This past summer the first issue of the Villanova Environmental Law Journal was published, marking Villanova's intention to play an increasing role in the rapidly growing field of environmental law.

The Journal's publication is the culmination of many individuals' efforts. Two years ago, the determination of a group of interested students led to the publication of the V.L.E.W. Proceedings. These proceedings served as the basis for faculty approval of a school-sanctioned environmental law review. Accordingly, the Journal has been designed as a scholarly publication in which environmental issues of regional and national scope are reviewed.

The Journal is run by a board of student editors and a student staff chosen through the Law Review open writing competition held each summer. The primary goal of the Journal is to provide the legal community with an insightful and well-reasoned research tool. Volume I, Issue 1, available in the student services center, includes articles by Professor John Hysom and New Jersey Governor James Florio. In light of this strong beginning, the Editorial Board anticipates publication of Volume I, Issue 2 this fall, followed by Volume II, Issues 1 & 2 in the spring of 1991.

With the continued support of the students and faculty, the Journal is sure to remain a respected and useful publication within the legal community.

Can you find the empty parking space in this photo?

Moot Court Appellate Advocacy Forum

by Ed Campbell

On Wednesday, September 5, 1990, the Villanova Moot Court Board officially began its year-long schedule by hosting its annual Forum on Appellate Advocacy. The Board annually invites two prominent members of the local bar or bench to deliver talks on the subject of appellate advocacy. The Honorable Phyllis W. Beck and James D. Crawford, Esquire were this year's speakers.

The Honorable Phyllis W. Beck was appointed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court by Governor Thornburgh in 1981 and was subsequently elected to a ten year term in 1986. In 1987, Judge Beck was appointed by Governor Casey to head a special Commission on Judicial Reform. Prior to her judicial appointment, Judge Beck taught and served as the Vice-Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Mr. Crawford is currently a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis. At Schnader Harrison, Mr. Crawford is primarily responsible for that firm's appellate practice. Previously, Mr. Crawford was General Counsel for the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia, and was the Chief Deputy District Attorney for the Appeals Division for the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Crawford attended Haverford College as an undergraduate and received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was the Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review at the University of Pennsylvania.

Their remarks covered a wide spectrum of issues facing appellate advocates today. Judge Beck encouraged students to develop their own individual styles. However, she noted that peculiar or eccentric mannerisms may be self-defeating. "The reality is, that many of the members of the bench are conservative and middle class. An advocate's effectiveness may be enhanced when their appearance mirrors the attitudes or positions of their audience." Judge Beck then recalled a particular male attorney who wore a pony tail below his belt, tucking it in his jacket whenever he appeared in court.

In his remarks, Mr. Crawford emphasized the need for exhaustive preparation. "Attorneys must know the record of a case cold. By the time you arrive at oral argument, you should know the record better than anyone else ..." Crawford said. Crawford voiced dissatisfaction with one current practice of the Pennsylvania Superior Court. The Superior Court does not reveal who will be sitting on a particular bench until the morning of an oral argument. "I know it is going to be a hearing a case, attorneys will be able to tailor arguments to address issues which have concerned particular judges in the past. I believe that the quality of appellate arguments would be improved if the Superior Court followed the Rule of Four and revealed the name of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and announced beforehand the names of judges who will be hearing a particular case," Crawford said.

Mr. Crawford delivered their remarks to an audience of over one-hundred students and members of the law school faculty.

In addition to the annual Forum on Appellate Advocacy, the Moot Court Board is currently sponsoring a number of other activities. The Thirty-First Annual Reimel Moot Court Competition began on August 31, 1990, with the district's number one's problem, which was drafted by Professor John Cannon. The first round of arguments is scheduled to begin on September 24, 1990. The first two rounds of the competition will conclude on October 15, 1990. Of the 78 teams involved in this year's Reimel Competition, six teams will advance to the third round scheduled to begin in mid-November. This year's winning team will represent VLS at the 1991-92 National Moot Court Competition.

The Moot Court Board Members will be competing in several outside competitions this year. Last year's Reimel champion, Linda Ferrara and Rosemberg, will again represent VLS at the 1991 National Moot Court Competition. The Moot Court Board Members will be competing in several outside competitions this year. These competitions will include the John Marshall University School of Law in Chicago, Illinois. Other board members will be competing in various competitions throughout the year.
Executive Visitiation Program Invites Centex CEO

by Lisa Massey

Laurence E. Hirsch, Esq. is scheduled to be the next speaker at the VLS Women's Law Caucus. The gathering occurs on October 18, 1990. As the president and chief operating officer of Centex Corporation, Hirsch heads up a business that, according to the company's new headquarters in West Columbia, South Carolina, made $5.3 billion in 1990.

The Women's Law Caucus will welcome Hirsch to the campus for an informative meeting, and it is expected that he will focus on the importance of women in the legal profession, as well as the challenges they face. After the discussion, a Q&A session will follow.

Pub. Int. Law

The Public Interest Law Society, which is a young, growing organization, invites all students to become members. The group has expressed the following agenda for the 1990-1991 school year: 1) Institute a loan forgiveness program; 2) make every student aware of his pro bono ethical responsibilities; 3) include the Women's Law Caucus in the Student Bar Association; and 4) create opportunities through programming and events to instill symposia and career services to look about public interest law career opportunities, and do hold at least one symposia on a major public interest issue.

Surely You Jester!

The Court Jesters is a group devoted to providing fun to the Villanova community. There is more to law school than briefs, bluebooks, and outlining. Of course, we do cover those, but we are committed to an enjoyable environment as well. Our performances are on Tuesday nights in the fall, and Thursday nights in the spring. We rehearse one night a week (so you have plenty of time for studying and your other activities). Our goal is to provide an environment where you can have fun, meet people, and generally have a great time.

Jesters Barbara Mullin and David Roseblum. Surely You Jester!
Undue Process: Emily Post Facto

by B.S. Finkel

[Note: The author claims to have graduated last May. So how come we never see any photos of him at graduation in cap and gown, huh?]

[Author’s note: Really, I did graduate. Furthermore, I kind of unfound rumors you may have heard that I took a blue book for my Decedents final filled only with grateful Dead song lyrics. It made no sense in crayon were way offbase, and even if there was a little bit of truth to it, it was graciously overlooked by a forgiving administration in digital form, to create a new courtyard. There was also some suggestion of funding to endorse the creation of the new, but it seems that, after three years of waiting, the idea now seems to be in the works.]

For the Docket

Become a Prison Volunteer

by setting goals and working to solve problems, they gain confidence and are better able to cope with life when they return to the community.

Volunteers are needed who can give the same amount of time for scheduled sessions. No special background or experience is required. The only qualification is that you attend the next training session being held at Delaware County Community College beginning this week.

If you would like more information about the Thresholds program at Delaware County, please call Jacques McDonald, 459-5834, or for Chester County, call Edward LeNoir at 363-8030.

Docket editor writes series of law books over summer.
Stream of Unconsciousness: To Rescue or Not to Rescue

by Suzanne Bender

"Danger invites rescue. The cry of distress is the summons to relief. The law does not ignore these reactions of the mind in tracing conduct to its consequences. It places their effects within the range of the natural and probable. The wrong that imperils life is a wrong to the imperilled victim; it is a wrong also to his rescuer." J. Cardozo, Wanger v. International Ry. Co., 123 N.E. 597 (1919).

This is an article about law and morals, about searching one's actions as opposed to his thoughts and his heart. Example: While walking by a lake, I spy a drowning man who seems to me and cries for help. I'm a good swimmer. I could easily remove my shoes and swim out to the middle to save him. But I'm wearing a new dress: very expensive. Surely, I'd ruin it if I got it wet. Also, I don't want to be late for the most important party of the season. I'm more of a social climber than a swimmer. What do to? What if I die saving him? (the bell with the dress and the party) and, in my attempt to rescue, I accidentally push him under and he drowns? His (the plaintiff's) parents must sue me. My busy social calendar doesn't allow time to go to court.

Medieval courts tried one act, rather than one's intent. More than likely, the defendant was brought before the King's Bench for a battery he committed. The plaintiff had been beaten but the defendant, it was found, did so only to prevent him from a malicious attack started by the plaintiff. Nevertheless, the defendant was held to have committed battery and, as such, was sentenced to prison and had to make reparation to the plaintiff.

The thought of guilt shall not be tried, for the devil himself knows not the thought of man." Y.B. Ed. IV. 62, 120.

I recently met someone who completed the CPR Heart Maneuver course. He was instructed not to offer assistance to one who doesn't request it unless that person is unconscious.

So, you're in a restaurant and you see someone who appears to be choking. She obviously cannot breathe; her face is red, she's clutching her throat, and there is an excited flurry of helpless diners surrounding her. With your knowledge of the Heimlich Maneuver, you rush over to save her. First, ask if she would like you to help her. If she shakes her head, get lost, because if you disregard her denial for help and perform the maneuver and save her life, she can sue you later, probably for batteries. If she nods, however, then do it (but only if you're licensed!). If licensed, you would be immune from liability even if you, say, fracture a rib or rip her dress. If she indicates she doesn't want help and subsequently passes out, however, you can do whatever you want to her (but be reasonable because there's a crowd of people watching you). Now, if you happen to stumble upon a数量 sixteen-year-old who appears unconscious, save his life, but crack a few ribs in the process! This surely is litigious times.

The above restaurant scenario is apt to illustrate the defendant's "assumption of the risk?"; however, if the plaintiff (the choking victim) offers to "save" her, then the risk is not necessarily assumed, especially here, where the rescue (potential plaintiff) leaves (potential defendant) with an ethical choice. But that's not entirely true. There is always an alternative (except perhaps in Vermont).

The protection of the plaintiff's interest, as Prosser, Torts (4th ed.), sec. 56, pp. 343-344.

Although courts have generally been reluctant to impose duties to aid or rescue where no duty has been predicted on, say, a special relationship, the Wanger court established a duty to attend with responsibility. Such responsibility, he owed the decedent to duty to attempt rescue. 155 A.2d at 346. The defendant was able to look the other way with impunity.

In Farwell v. Keaton, 240 N.W. 217 (Mich. 1932), however, a young friend of the plaintiff's decedent was held liable for failure to bring the deceased to a hospital. Both young men were chased by a gang of six. Siegrist escaped injury, but the other, Farwell, was severely beaten. Siegrist helped Farwell into Siegrist's car, applied ice to Farwell's wounds, then drove across for two hours, stopping at a few drive-in restaurants on the way. Farwell fell asleep in the back of the car, and when Siegrist was unable to awaken him, he drove him to Siegrist's grandparents' house leaving him in the car in their driveway. The grandparents discovered him in the car the following morning and drove him to a hospital where he died three days later of epidural hematoma. At trial, plaintiff's expert, a neurosurgeon, testified that such as condition is eight to eighty percent treatable if the person is taken to a physician before or within half an hour after loss of consciousness.

The court determined that there is a duty to offer affirmative acts which may worsen a situation. Id. at 220. "If the defendant does not attempt to save the plaintiff, and if the charge and control of the situation is his, he is regarded as entering voluntarily into a relation which is attended with responsibility. Such a defendant shall then be liable for a failure to use reasonable care for the protection of the plaintiff's interests." Prosser, Torts (4th ed.), pp. 343-344.


She obviously cannot breathe: her face is red, she's clutching her throat...

"The thought of man shall not destroy their good clothes. Still others feel it "just hurts too much" to see someone die. But where to draw the line? Should wealthy people give money to beggars in order to "rescue" them from the "poverty and famine?" Between strangers, if one can do without endangering himself; to what extent should a moral duty to help other human beings in distress?"

Hearsay from Law School Night at Marita's.

Special Discounts for Law Students with Proper ID
Every Wednesday at 10 p.m.

104 Pa. at 607. The court determined that the law imposed no duty to attain medical assistance, or else, said the court, his failure to do so would be "shocking to humanitarian considerations" and fly in the face of "the commonly accepted code of social conduct."

"Quoting Hutchinson v. Dice, 162 F.2d 103, 106 (C.A. 6, 1947).

Hearst and Farwell were strangers or casual acquaintances, one wonders how the court might have strayed to impose the same legal duty to assist. It seems as if Siegrist didn't fully appreciate the gravity of his friend's injuries. Why else would he not drive him to a hospital? Does this mean that if A assumes his injured friend, B doesn't require medical attention and then B dies, say, from internal injuries unknown to A, should A be found liable of failing to rush B to a doctor? And similarly, if competent adult A dares competent adult B to jump into the water, and B does so but drowns while A simply watches, should A be held account­able for his friend's death?

It's difficult to imagine turning away from another human being in distress; yet, it happens. People witness violent crimes and don't intervene. Is there a limit to what we want to "get involved." Dinners in restaurants ignore choking strangers. Others don't want to destroy their good clothes. Still others feel it "just hurts too much" to see someone die. But where to draw the line? Should wealthy people give money to beggars in order to "rescue" them from the "poverty and famine?" Between strangers, if one can do without endangering himself; to what extent should a moral duty to help other human beings in distress?"
by Chris Lewis

It is 2:30 p.m. on a weekday during your first year at Temple Law School. You have just had another confusing class and are becoming more distressed as you scan your “Things to do” list. So much to do...read for classes, do research for legal writing, attend a confusing class and are driving home to get some exercise, away from it all,” but run for the study group, eat dinner, read over the law school and run around North Philly. As you contemplate the haze must really be getting to you and you start to consider the importance of exercising, especially because you only now realized which law school you are attending.

As a Villanova law student, there are many areas where you can run and engage in other athletic activities. The main athletic facility, consisting of DuPont Pavilion, Jake Nevin Hall, and the Butler Annex, offers an indoor pool, an indoor track, a weight room, and several basketball courts. Saint Mary’s Hall, conveniently located across Spring Mill Road from the law school, also houses a basketball court and a swimming pool. There are also several tennis courts and various types of playing fields located around campus.

The Docket, (Continued from page 1)

First-Year Primer

You certainly will at feel out of place at these facilities. Law students can often be found playing pick-up games of basketball at St. Mary’s after classes. Others, perhaps over-doing the exercise aspect of their lives, can be found there during classes. However, basketball fever does not truly heat up until spring semester. Then, the law school, co-ed Basketball Intramurals and the undergraduate men’s and women’s Basketball Intramurals take place.

There is no need to wait for "March Madness" to participate in group athletic activities. During the fall semester, the highly-respected rugby club will take on at least four opponents, including arch rivals Temple Law. Also, the Softball Intramurals will start in September. Other law school clubs include the lacrosse club, the biking club, and, of course, the running club.

So, you think, not only are there several facilities available for exercising, a lot of these activities can be done with others. Why not "just do it?" Sure, the work will still be there when you are done, but at least you’ll have something checked off of your "Things to do" list.

Submissions Deadline for October Issue: October 15

Student Discounts

Total Beauty Care for Men & Women

You certainly will at feel out of place at these facilities. Law students can often be found playing pick-up games of basketball at St. Mary’s after classes. Others, perhaps over-doing the exercise aspect of their lives, can be found there during classes. However, basketball fever does not truly heat up until spring semester. Then, the law school, co-ed Basketball Intramurals and the undergraduate men’s and women’s Basketball Intramurals take place.

There is no need to wait for "March Madness" to participate in group athletic activities. During the fall semester, the highly-respected rugby club will take on at least four opponents, including arch rivals Temple Law. Also, the Softball Intramurals will start in September. Other law school clubs include the lacrosse club, the biking club, and, of course, the running club.

So, you think, not only are there several facilities available for exercising, a lot of these activities can be done with others. Why not "just do it?" Sure, the work will still be there when you are done, but at least you’ll have something checked off of your "Things to do" list.

Submissions Deadline for October Issue: October 15

Student Discounts

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