Ezold Wins Landmark Discrimination Case

by Suzanne Bender

Denied partnership at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, Nancy O'Mara Ezold, VLS '83, is the first rejected associate to take a law firm to trial and win. A three-week bench trial last Fall resulted in a federal judge's determination that the prestigious Philadelphia law firm had committed sexual discrimination when it refused to offer partnership to Ms. Ezold.

At trial, Ezold's attorney, New York employment expert Judith Vlastek, suggested that Wolf Block had offered partnerships to much less qualified male associates. To substantiate that claim, Ezold read aloud from evaluations about male associates written by several of the firm's partners. The remarks included:

"Overly impressed with himself."

"Does not focus on the issues."

Another associate committed malpractice when he delivered a sealed document to opposing counsel.

The male associates mentioned above became partners. And there were more. Surely, those and similar evaluations "clashed" with the dignified Ivy League law review image that the firm was trying hard to construct. (American Lawyer, Nov '90, p. 56)

Several of the comments read at trial appeared in a Philadelphia Inquirer article entitled "Some become law partners, warts and all." This associate caused the firm to lose a million dollar account.

Ezold's "resume"

After one year of associateship, Ezold spent thirteen years as an assistant in the Philadelphia office of the Philadelphia Model Cities Program, and a special assistant to the director. She entered Villanova Law School in 1977, when she was 35, and gave birth to her second son before her third year. She finished in the top third of her class. After graduating she spent three years with another Philadelphia firm and joined Wolf Block in 1980 at the age of 40. She was told when arriving at the firm it would be "difficult" for her to make partner because she was a woman. Ezold didn't finish at the top of her class, and wasn't on law review.

Referring to Wolf Block's litigation department where Ezold spent five years as an associate, she remarked, "She could never overcome the prejudice of her law school record, which is like walking around with a yellow star on your arm. You can't overcome that. " He also suggested that during the hiring process, partners would tend to make comments like, "Give me X, the Ivy League law-review editor." (American Lawyer, Nov '90, p. 56)

But things change. Discord from within the firm suggested a partner to suggest that while members of the legal community, Ezold and colleagues have said Wolf Block is a wonderful place to be, they have never seen a wonderful place to have been. (American Lawyer, Nov '90, p. 56)

Interview

Although you specialized in white-collar criminal defense cases at Wolf Block and had worked in the firm's litigation department for five years, the firm's reputation preceded you. In 1988 you wouldn't have become a partner in that department but could become a partner in its domestic-relations department if you continued to work as a partner for another 10 years. Did you do much of any domestic relations work at all?

About 60% of my work was in white-collar criminal defense cases. About 30% we handled only a couple of domestic-relations cases in my entire five years at Wolf Block in the beginning of my career there. Isn't domestic relations a field which "typically" attracts female attorneys? If so, in your opinion, was Wolf Block's offer to make you a partner in that firm in front of you, or was it an obvious display of its intent to discriminate?

You're more likely to find more females than males in that field — whether it's because it's a place to have been."

According to a former chairman of the firm's executive committee, Ezold "had hot been, as Judge Kelly was, a Temple Law graduate who was not on law review. What I'm getting at is Judge Kelly's dismissal of Wolf Block's contentions that you didn't have the credentials. Among other things, you went to Villanova and weren't on law review; instead, the judge focused on the sexual discrimination aspect of your case. Do you think an uneducated judge would have given the same result if the firm's other contentions?

No, the record indicated substantial evidence of discrimination based, for example, on written comments like, "Give me X, the Ivy League law-review editor." (American Lawyer, Nov '90, p. 56)

Counseling Competition Underway

The Tenth Annual Villanova Client Counseling and Alternative Dispute Resolution Competition is underway. The competition is being held from January 14 through the Final Round on February 13. The competition simulates a law office consultation situation, in which two students acting as a team, are presented with a typical client matter (which they have previously seen). Each attorney team is presented with a short memorandum from the legal secretary setting up the appointment. They must conduct an interview with a person playing the role of the client, and develop an outline of legal strategies for the client to consider. The teams are judged on how well they ask appropriate questions and evaluate the information that they have elicited. Their goal is to determine the pertinent facts from the client and to consider legal, economic, and practical issues in formulating their recommendations. Participants are also evaluated on their lawyer-like professionalism. Only the client and the judges are privy to the full script.

Teams are selected from a time limit of three weeks from the distribution of the full script. (Continued on page 3)
The War Thing

Dear Counselor-at-large: I am a first year student from the mid-west, and I am so impressed by the magnificent architecture here "out east." Specifically, I am impressed by the stately buildings at the great eastern universities: Harvard, Yale, and Villanova Law School. Please tell me more about the design of the tower.

The Courtyard Thing

What is it, the Courtyard Thing? We thought they were gonna build a Taco Bell in there. They planted some trees. "That's nice," we thought. We like trees. But then they overdid it with all that grape vines grow on it? Is it, in fact, intended to be a life-sized maze? Do you have a role model.

Submissions Deadline For February 21
by Lisa Massey

I recently had the opportunity to interview a third year law student who’s army reserve unit was called to serve during Christmas vacation. Ms. McCabe received a phone call in December that she and her fellow reservist had to answer in dinner which was she was told to report by 6 a.m.

Cateria knew during the exam period that she might be sent to Saudi Arabia if the war ever broke out. She also had to deal with the stress that all women who work in the field of war receive. They worry about how would she prepare her mother for the possible loss of one of their children in the war against Iraq. At the time Ms. McCabe was married, of course, war had not yet broken out and she tried to make light of her coming duty.

When December 25 came Cateri a reported for duty along with her family who accompanied her to see her off. As Mayor Goode and other dignitaries spoke, Cateria said she struggled to maintain her emotions — she was not certain when she left her family again; her orders stated she could not return home for at least 180 days. As hard as Cateria tried to check her emotions for the sake of her family, she knew that her mother who gave Cateria her strongest support, the mother who could not help but let her eyes fill during the speeches given, but her mother was happy that Cateria was going to apply to Wolf Block.

Ms. McCabe was sent to Fort Bragg, North Carolina where she and her family had a small apartment in the middle of the base. The base, which houses the largest weapons training, language and other non-Ivy law schools who are now aware of after SCUD their opinions about the 'Presi-...
You may ask yourself... probono?

by Professor

Catherine J. Fox

When I turned the calendar page to this issue of THE DOCKET, I began to think seriously about mandatory pro bono work for law stu-
dents. Let me explain the connec-
tion. This is the time of year when those of us who are members of the Enrollment Committee begin to read law school applications, trying to decide who will be part of Villanova's Class of 1994. Each year, I ask myself, "What is the con-
trast between the personal essays submitted by our appli-
cants and the expressed attitudes of many of these same people apparently
hold a short three years later, when we in legal education are finished with them. And each year I ask myself, "What are we doing to these people?"

Applicants to law school, for the most part, are idealistic about the system of justice in our country. Many of them have been active in public service before applying to law school. Some say that they are drawn to law school because they want to continue that service. Most say that they want to move some-
more to law school because they believe that lawyers can make a differ-
ce in the world, in what area of practice they ultimately select.

Even as I write these words, I imagine a second or third year student would read this column and say to himself or her eyes in disbelief. In fact, as you read this, you may already be thinking about turning the page to check out the volleyball stand-
ings. Maybe you don't really want to be reminded of this in your pre-law essay. How naive I am, you think. I, for one, believe that I made up all that stuff, you tell yourself, I'm only in it for the bucks.

But are you telling yourself the truth? Do you spend those helpful moments, you may ask yourself, How did I get here? Deep down inside, you admit to yourself that you once did believe what you said in your application about improving the quality of justice in America. If pressed, you may tell yourself that you no longer believe what you once said about entering law school in order to help the poor, or going into private practice to give something back to the community. But after two or three years in law school, you may find yourself asking yourself to admit to such notions in public. So you push those thoughts aside and get yourself through the rest of law school.

And someday soon, when you find yourself sitting in a law firm, behind a pile of document requests, in a big corporate law firm, you think to yourself, "My God! What have I done?"

Has law school made you the best person that you can be? Or has law school instead destroyed what was good about you? I do not believe it is true, as some have suggested, that law schools destroy the best intentions of the most idealistic citizens our country has to offer and turn many of them into cynical and disillusioned people who no longer believe in the justice ideal. I do believe there is something fundamentally wrong with our system of legal education. Perhaps instead of lumping out the altruistic ideals so many of our students bring to law school, we should be trying to encourage those ideals while they are still in us. Perhaps we should do this once in a while, we ought to talk about justice.

So I've been thinking about whether pro bono requirements for law students would help to keep people to some perspective on why they wanted to get into law school in the first place. In particular, I've been wondering whether Villanova and other law schools are likely to come into conversation in the future about the role of legal education itself. I think that we ought to require all upper-division, second-year students to perform a modest amount of pro bono work so that they can continue this service. For Villanova, it is not to submit a brief in support of an issue — should pro bono service be mandatory in the law schools? -- rather the obvious answer, to voice their opinion as well.

The basic question is simple. Should law students be required to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid legal service, for those who cannot afford lawyers, for government agencies, or for public interest groups, in order to graduate from law school? Obviously, if the answer is yes, then a host of other questions about defining the scope of required service, ensuring adequate supervision, and administrating the program itself would also have to be addressed. But those questions are best left for another day. The fundamental issue — should pro bono service be mandatory in the law schools? — must be resolved first. In a sense, by resolving that issue, we also answer some questions about the role of legal education itself.

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In that spirit, let me briefly detail what I see as the benefits of a mandatory pro bono requirement for law students.

1. Requirement with a pur-
purpose. We require that students take Contracts, Property, Civil Procedure, Torts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Legal Writing, and Legal Profession. We require that students take a variety of courses in a number of categories. Indeed, we require that our students take upper-level courses exposing them to commercial law (Category II) and property law (Category III). These requirements presumably serve certain educational goals, but they also reflect judgments about what is important for students to learn during their law school years. Similarly, a pro bono requirement would demonstrate the commitment

of legal education to the public service our profession exposes. It would teach students how to fulfill their public service obligations, so that when they become lawyers, they will be more likely to continue their commitment to professionalism, whether in private practice, government, public service, or public interest law. It might also encourage alternative career paths for a few students. But that would not be the primary goal of the program. More importantly, future lawyers might realize that they can use the skills they have learned in law school to make a difference in people's lives, and that they have the skills to do it even when they enter private practice. In addition, the expe-
rience may enable future private practitioners to be more sensitive to the demands placed on them by the prosecutors, the agency lawyers, or the public interest lawyers they are likely to confront during their legal careers.

1. Opportunities for practi-
cipation. Most students would prefer to learn to be lawyers by actually doing legal work, rather than by sitting in class listening to other people tell them how to do it. A pro bono require-
ment would provide additional avenues for all students to obtain practical work experience during law school. Ideally, the work students who perform would have real benefits for law people, people who help for law students the emotional satisfaction of one's work that is a vital part of the life of every professional.

1. Service to people who need help. Millions of people in our country are unable to afford basic legal services. Public interest orga-
nizations of all persuasions are struggling to survive. Government agencies are underfunded and understaffed. All these groups would benefit from additional legal assistance. Moreover, the legal profession has adopted the obligation to perform public interest legal service in the ABA's Model Rules of Professional Conduct. But few lawyers are actually involved in pro bono work for law students. Pro bono work is likely to harass the already overcrowded offices to the larger community in which they live more seriously than their predecessors.

1. That we at Villanova can begin to address the difficult issues raised by mandatory pro bono requirements for law students in the conviction that law schools need no longer subscribe to the motto, "Same as it ever was." Accepting our responsibility to the legal profession and to our fellow citizens as well would be one small way to recapture the altruistic ideals that brought many of us to law school. And realize that the life of every professional is not to submit a brief in support of an issue — should pro bono service be mandatory in the law schools? -- rather the obvious answer, to voice their opinion as well.

PILS Advocates

by Beth Hillig

The Villanova Public Interest Law Society has established a committee to advocate implement-
ing a Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) at the Law School. These funds would enable VLSA graduates to accept public service positions despite their substantial educational debt.

Villanova students leave law school with an average debt of over $60,000. This can make it virtually impossible for them to pursue the careers in the public interest sector, where entry level salaries are often less than the minimum wage.

Through an LRAP, a graduate's ability to repay his/her debt is calculated based on total indebtedness and income. Total yearly payments are made on behalf of the graduate to a law school fund. The funds are largely supported by, among other sources, contributions from alumni, law firms, corporations, and foundations. Administration of the program is handled by the Financial Aid Office and the Dean's Office. An LRAP committee comprised of administrators, faculty, and students.

In addition to the direct benefits of program participants, an LRAP will serve the entire law school community. The program will encourage public service by the law student body by attracting prospective students interested in public service, and perhaps even otherwise be able to afford a VLSA education. An LRAP would pro-
vide a concrete display of Villanova's commitment to community service. It is the purpose of a Loan Repayment Assistance Program to place among the ranks of over 40 nationally recog-
nized law schools which have instituted or proposed LRAP's, including Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pennsylvania.

In operation at the University of Pennsylvania, at least four other law schools (Tulane, Valparaiso, South Carolina, and Florida State) recently have instituted similar programs. In early January, at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, in Washington, D.C., law professors from all over the country spent a day considering ways to enhance public service in the law schools, and much of the discussion was focused on this question. It may be time for us here at Villanova to open the floor to debate on this issue as well.

The basic question is simple. Should law students be required to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid legal service, for those who cannot afford lawyers, for government agencies, or for public interest groups, in order to graduate from law school? Obviously, if the answer is yes, then a host of other questions about defining the scope of required service, ensuring adequate supervision, and administering the program itself would also have to be addressed. But those questions are best left for another day. The fundamental issue — should pro bono service be mandatory in the law schools? — must be resolved first. In a sense, by resolving that issue, we also answer some questions about the role of legal education itself.

I think that we ought to require all upper-division law students to perform a modest amount of pro bono work in order to continue this service. For Villanova, it is not to submit a brief in support of an issue — should pro bono service be mandatory in the law schools? -- rather the obvious answer, to voice their opinion as well.

"Maybe you don't really want to be reminded of what you said in your pre-law essay."

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International Law Society Hosts Human Rights Speaker

by Fred Sand

Mr. David Stewart, Assistant Legal Advisor for Human Rights and Refugees at the State Department, addressed a small, but committed, audience on Tuesday, January 22. His talk was sponsored by the International Law Society of Villanova Law School.

Mr. Stewart's talk covered three points: (1) the status of ratification of human rights treaties by the United States; (2) initiatives in exporting human rights to eastern European countries which are attempting to democratize; and (3) domestic legislation in the human rights arena.

On the first point, Mr. Stewart walked the audience through the recent ratification efforts of the U.S. Senate. He noted that the U.S. has been a consistently strong supporter of human rights initiatives and was, in fact, a prime backer of the U.N. Bill of Rights. However, ratification of these treaties in the United States Senate has been paradoxically slow and tortuous. It took 40 years and many legislative bruises to finally ratify the genocide convention. The torture convention did not take quite so long, but still was a major accomplishment of the 94th Congress. How could a country that has long advocated against genocide and torture drag its feet on these issues, when every other Western country lawfully and willingly has agreed to abide by these basic human rights?

According to Mr. Stewart, lay in the inherent problems of a federal republic where the rights of the states must be protected against encroachments on the Tenth Amendment. Particularly, Senator Strom Thurmond, the arch-conservative Republican from South Carolina, fought any attempt to diminish the role of the several states in protecting states' rights against foreign international legislation foisted on the United States through the Federal government. Finally, the State Department opposed major initiatives in human rights treatments made a part of U.S. law, but not before cajoling together a whole series of reservations, declarations, and understandings — a package of provision, as they are called — that would satisfy the conservative distrust of erosion of states' rights.

The trauma of ratification on torture and genocide was such that the Senate may not be prepared to take on the treaties on rights of women and children, two important conven­ tions from the viewpoint of international backing in America. For this reason, Mr. Stewart suggested that perhaps the next ratifications in the treaty pipeline would be the relatively non-controversial coven­ tions on civil and political rights.

These might be much easier pills to swallow for the U.S. Senate with the foreign government on issues of bail, release on recogniz­ ance, access to counsel. When the last Treaty was adopted, or the Senate adopted, only 45 minutes; 30 minutes is allocated for interviewing the client and 15 minutes for follow-up between the lawyers themselves to evaluate the information gathered. Each round is judged by panels consisting of alumni who have considerable experience and one faculty member. The finals are judged by the same alumni who are usually prominent experts in the field of law principally involved in the client’s problem. In the past the competition has been of great interest to alumni, and when alumni return to their home country because of armed conflicts, they often noted that this might very well be the case for a Libyan student who has left his home and the United States because of political repression and imprisonment in Libya. Thus many of these students will be very reluc­ tant to speak about the effects of the civil war in Libya, even though this student could not claim that she would be politically repressed, since she has not been on temporary protective status. A few Libyan students might well allow the Libyan to come to the United States, but only some time in the near future. Also, the Libyan might be the citizen of one or more of asylum officers, asylum adjudicators, or refugee officers at the State Department who will be trained by the United Nations and by various private humanitarian groups. In the past, this adjudication of deportation for the most part has been on an unsatisfactory ad hoc basis.

Mr. Stewart's third and final point was on domestic legislation that has emerged from the Congress recently in the area of human rights. Mr. Stewart noted that after ten years of debate the U.S. now had regulations and a few laws already on the books. These included a new provision for temporary protective status when aliens cannot return to their home country because of armed conflict. He noted that these new regulations would be the case for a Libyan student who has left his home and the United States because of repression and imprisonment in Libya. Thus many of these students will be very reluctant to speak about the effects of the civil war in Libya, even though this student could not claim that she would be politically repressed, since she has not been on temporary protective status. A few Libyan students might well allow the Libyan to come to the United States, but only some time in the near future. Also, the Libyan might be the citizen of one or more of asylum officers, asylum adjudicators, or refugee officers at the State Department who will be trained by the United Nations and by various private humanitarian groups. In the past, this adjudication of deportation for the most part has been on an unsatisfactory ad hoc basis.

Throughout the year we will continue to host TGs and other events like the 100 Darce Party and Barristers Ball, but we will also be handling more serious functions like administering and calculating the teacher evaluations at the end of the semesters. The

International Law Society

Never purchase an endorsement on blackacre.

SBA, More than Beer

by Ed Ridgway

Now it's largely our fault that everyone keeps asking this question: “What does Saddam Hussein and his father have in common?”

What does Saddam Hussein and his father have in common? The ABA took over the competition on February 23 at a location to be announced. The winning team will repre­ sent the Law School in the regional competition in Los Angeles on March 8 and 9 at William Mitchell College in St. Paul. Minnesota. The winners there will go on to compete in the International Finals in London, England on May 22 and 23 at a location to be announced.

The competition was started in 1960 by Professor Louis Brownlee of the University of Southern Cali­ fornia Law Center. He personally offered contributions to those law schools which instituted the pro­ gram. The purpose of the competition is to promote clients' knowledge and interest among students in the preventive law and counseling functions of law firms. Moreover, the competition provides an opportunity for students to develop interviewing, planning, and analytical skills in the lawyer-client relationship.

Dean Garbarino, the faculty advisor in charge of the competi­ tion, would like to see all 2nd and 3rd year student participants as attorneys. First year students are invited to play the parts of the clients. In the past, the competition has had very popular with students because it's not very time-consuming. No briefs or memos are required in the competition. Last year over 700 students participated.

The competition will be formatted for single events each year. Three teams will compete each night with the help of the Student

Saddam Hussein

Riddle:

“What does Saddam Hussein and his father have in common?”

Answer:

“Neither one of them pulled out on time.”
by Steve Kellis

In the spring semester of 1990, I had the opportunity to study law abroad in The Netherlands. It proved to be an educational as well as culturally satisfying experience. I chose the University of Leiden for its curriculum with foreign students and its reputation as one of the finest law schools in Europe. The International Student Program for the study of law consisted of 80 students from various European countries and 15 law students from the United States. Among them were, Florida, Emory, Stanford, Georgetown, Notre Dame, UCLA, Michigan, Virginia and Villanova.

The various classes I enrolled in for the semester included European Community Law, International Institutional Law, Judicial Protection in the EEC, Air and Space Law, and Private International Law, for which I earned 12 credits from Villanova. The classes were composed of half Dutch students and half foreign students with the Dutch professors conducting the lessons in English. There were foreign students from Germany, Italy, France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Israel, and Greece. All of the different nationalities added to a unique classroom atmosphere and provided us with much more information than we could ever have learned from a textbook.

The curriculum also included excursions to the various institutions throughout Europe. With our professors we visited first the International Court on Human Rights, European Court of Justice, and NATO Headquarters. A week excursion to France, Luxembourg, and Belgium was an even more memorable experience since it was subsidized by the Dutch government. The lectures we heard, given by Dutch representatives to each of the institutions, were as much more information than we could ever have learned from a textbook.

It was ironic for the American students to have an advantage over the other European students since the lessons were taught in our native tongue. However, it was also surprising to learn that students from European countries are taught various languages from the time they begin their schooling. For example, almost all Dutch students can speak up to four languages fairly fluently: Dutch, English, German, and French. In order for Holland and other smaller countries in Northern Europe and Scandinavia to communicate with their neighbors, it is a necessity for them to learn as many languages as possible.

It is amazing how a country of thirteen million people that is the size of New Jersey can be so internationally oriented. The Dutch are so concerned with world affairs and politics that it is not surprising they know more about the United States than most Americans. The Netherlands is a leader in the evolution of International Law and it seems appropriate that the International Court of Justice resides in The Hague. Culturally, my stay could not have been more satisfying. For five months I lived almost like a true European. After arriving at the University of Leiden, I was given accommodations which were not too appealing. However, during my first day of classes, I met a Dutch student who invited me to take a room at his student house. That was my home for the next five months. It was a large student house consisting of 25 Dutchmen studying mainly law and medicine. It was also very unique to be the only foreigner in the house.

At first, the guys in the house would speak English to each other so I would not feel left out in conversation, but then they decided I should learn Dutch, and the Bulldog Cafe, such as its unique museums, shops, and canals.

A common misconception is that Holland is famous for its windmills and wooden clogs. In order to see windmills one must go far into the outskirts of towns and the only clogs anyone will find are in souvenir shops. The main mode of transportation in Holland are the fourteen million bicycles. Everybody gets around town on their bicycle and one sees them everywhere.

After studying abroad in Europe for a semester, it was amazing to find out how Europeans view Americans. In Europe, Americans are often stereotyped as being loud, obnoxious and close-minded. Europeans view our society as being too fast paced in contrast to their more relaxed attitude about daily life. Americans should not think that they can learn about Europe in a thirteen cities/two week vacation package. I am very grateful that I had the opportunity, not only to see Europe, but to live there and experience all of its cultural and social aspects.

Steve Kellis
Sports Law Hosts
"The Agent of the Nineties"

Steve Kaufman, Esq., a Professional Sports agent and head of the Kaufman Sports Management Group, will be the inaugural speaker for the fledgling Sports and Entertainment Law Society on Thursday evening, January 31st at 7:00 p.m. in Room 29. Often called "The Agent of the Nineties," Mr. Kaufman is well known for his negotiating and free-agent contract strategies. In addition to contract negotiation his firm specializes in all aspects of financial planning for the professional athlete.

Mr. Kaufman is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. A certified public accountant, he was formerly a member of the tax department of Touche Ross & Co. He has written, lectured, and taught in the area of estate planning as well as in the area of sports representation.

All Villanova Law School and Villanova University members are invited to attend. A wine and cheese reception will follow the lecture.
Almost everyone is familiar with his name and knows of his accomplishments, but the day, January 21, set aside for observation of Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., and celebration of the principles he stood for, went unnoticed in Garey Hall. Like most federal holidays honoring great men, such as Columbus Day and Presidents' Day, classes were held and business continued as usual at Villanova Law. Even though a few professors and a few students acknowledged the day, no special programs or events were scheduled. The Black Law Students Association (BALSA) wore red/black/green ribbons, on his actual, birthday, January 15, and also on the observed holiday. Not everyone agrees that Dr. King's day should be treated like a normal federal holiday. Some students agreed that something should have been planned to honor Dr. King. As one student states, "He directly affected our generation, legally and socially. He changed the method of protest worldwide. He is a celebration of peace." BALSA students have begun plans for a program next year.

Ironically, the United Nation's deadline for a peace resolution in the Persian Gulf ended on the actual birthday of Dr. King, a man most Americans associate with peace. The Arizona legislature is the only state in the United Stated that doesn't even recognize the holiday. The BALSA bulletin board displays a poster featuring Dr. King and the words read, "Lest we forget ... The movement ... The Man ... The message is clear.

Shawn Fleming
by Mark Helwig

Although it is getting short shrift in the news coverage of the Gulf, I think a column dedicated to the environmental issue is nonetheless appropriate. Specifically, I'd like to address the topic of recycling. There is simply too much of it in our country, and it's high time we did something about it.

Statistics show that we as a nation produce more garbage per person than any other country on earth (Non-legal writing is a wonderful thing — no citations or dates required, but I've been told it is in today's Wall Street Journal). We are, after all, the emperors of garbage. (We're the only country where it is legal to throw away trash in the form of food.) It's time we face the evils of our disposable society, but, unfortunately, little that is substantial has been done in the way of recycling movement has, surprisingly, taken place in the last thirty years or so, but we have a long way to go.

What I propose is a solution whose success does not depend on the collective conscience of the American public, as the recycling programs are, I presume, in most municipalities, but do you really believe that it is in their best interest? But instead is based on good-old economics. What I propose is that the federal government tax the manufacture of certain disposable products to an extent which makes their use economically unfeasible. For example, suppose the federal government significantly taxed the manufacturer of those styrofoam cups that McDonald's uses for its Big Macs, perhaps McDonald's would find it economically unfeasible to use washable plastic plates instead. The goal is to make the cost of recycling the plastics significantly cheaper than the use of disposable containers.

This really isn't the unfair taxation and burden on the disposable industries, it is not unlike what might seem at first blush. We can limit the level of taxation on the products to the actual cost of disposal. For example, the manufacturer of the styrofoam box now pays only the processing costs to make the box, i.e., the cost of the raw materials and the manufacturing process. The cost of disposal is borne by society as a whole. In fact, the cost will be limited to the cost of the tax.

Presently, we think of disposed items as being the cost to dump it in a landfill. Sometimes in the future, however, we will look back and say, space. We are avoiding payment of the disposal cost now, and in the future we will have to renew our landfills at the library desk under: "The Corporate Law Society: Career Opportunities in Corporate Law."

The tax revenues collected will be used to rehabilitate disposal sites, and expand recycling programs. Ideally, by creating less disposal, we could very likely produce a landfill equilibrium, and the tax would be the cost of disposing of the items, i.e., the cost of making the box, the cost of the raw materials, and the manufacturing process. The cost of disposal is borne by society as a whole. In fact, the cost will be limited to the cost of the tax.

The topics included: what does house corporate council do day to day, how in-house corporate counsel is working in a corporate department of a law firm, how to prepare for and handle a corporate legal department and what career opportunities as in-house counsel will be available in the nineties. Richard Sherman was especially enlightening since he had previously worked in the corporate department at SmithKline Beecham and is now a partner at Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz. Having this dual perspective enabled Mr. Sherman to have a better understanding of the differences between in-house counsel and law firm work, and he was very effective in communicating the distinctions to the students.

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The effect of such a tax will be to limit the further manufacture of unnecessary disposable products (for example, disposable plastic trays, unnecessary packaging, and of course fast-food boxes). It will also encourage more recycling of those disposables still on the market, since the tax will be based on the cost of disposal, if the cost of disposal goes down, then the tax will go down. The cost of recyclables should be significantly less than the cost of landfilling it, because landfilling will involve not just the cost of disposal, but also the cost of perpetual garbage management. Thus, it will be in the manufactures' interest to expand and streamline recycling programs.

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European Students Shed Light on German Environment

by Meghan Mostelton

In the United States, the synecdochic concepts of virtue, morality, and ethics have become big business. Universities and law schools are quickly setting up ethics courses, hiring firms, trade associations, and medical professionals to offer sets of ethical commandments and codes. All this hype has forged the role of ethics to the forefront of debate. Why this sudden interest in ethics? As the following classroom discourse illustrates, no portion of society is untainted by ethical problems.

"So, what do you do when you know your client has an extremely weak case, but wants to win, and is in fact willing to go to jail?" asked the law professor.

"I'd advise my client of the law first and suggest to her that she's probably forgotten to tell me some of the facts. These facts, of course, would either weaken or strengthen my student's case, depending on what they were," replied the student.

"Well, yeah, but it wouldn't be lying because that's what everyone does," replied the student. "Besides, my client hired me to win the case for her.

"In other words, you want to win at whatever the cost?" asked the law professor.

"That's what I'm being paid to do, right?" answered the student.

"Don't you see anything unethical about what you'd be doing?" posed the law professor.

"No," the student said.

"Ugh! I can't believe what you said," exclaimed the law professor, motioning her arms forward. "That's just thrown you off a cliff."

Obviously, the tension between character and conduct is real. During the past few years, Americans have been embroiled in a controversy over whether or not their personal conduct is ethical. For example, the allegations that General John Tower's appointment as Secretary of Defense may have involved illegal activities are personal in nature and could possibly influence the public eye. In fact, when Touche Ross conducted its 1980 survey of corporate ethics, it found that, regardless of wealth, government, the law, and other institutions, it chose Senser to write on, ethics in.

We cannot relegate them as private choices. We cannot be con- victions to the church. We are the products of ethical disobedience and ethical individualism. We need a moral center, not a moral enclosure. Before a moral center can be formed, we must eradicate our present stand on this philosophy. The consumer and the citizen who and pledges, ethics has no bottom line. It is not a commodity that is new, but rather, ethics is acquired. Ethics is part of the individual's character. It is formed through moral education.

Ethics is a not a religious doctrine. It is not limited to another as a fellow human beings. It is a concept that is indivisible, social, and global, and social relations. In the United States, American belief in the uniqueness of the individual is possible, we need a moral center, because the individualism ethic is described in the American character. Yet, he hoped that long-term self-interest and compassion would override short-term selfishness.

"Well, I just thrown you off a cliff." It is always individualized. It is illusory to think that we can "instill the concept, "This is mine."

"No," the student said.

"Just how do we start? How do we represent the forms to be filled out? How do we address the plaintiffs directly, not an easy part. The Roundhouse, the police headquarters in downtown Philadelphia, for a project run for Women Against Abuse. This is for everyone. As yet we do not have a program. The Roundhouse, the police headquarters in downtown Philadelphia, for a project run by Women Against Abuse. This is for everyone.

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IOP-ED; The newsletter for a Roundhouse Committee meeting, if you are interested in this opportunity. You can volunteer as often as you like.

(Continued on page 12)
Inquiring Photographer:

“What is the courtyard thing?”

John Forkin, 1L
It’s the new set for “Karate Kid IV.”

Matt Brown, 3L
I’m not sure, but something to do with Buddha.

Andrea Drosnes, 2L
Higher tuition prices.

Adam Rosen, 3L
Primal Scream Chamber

“Camera Shy:”

Pete Ochoch, 3L, Vineyards with separate grapes for all the Deans. In fact, I’ve purchased the futures of Gabarino ‘93.

“Camera Shy:”

Sue Larson, 2L, Hopefully the new interview rooms.
David Dudrear, 2L, Beginner’s erector set.

Ted Rosenthal, 3L, Chinese water slide and theme park.

Jeff Cohen, 1L, It's a Sukkah.

Reg. Trouiller-Lowery, 1L, chamber to have outer body experiences where the souls won't escape.

John Horan, 1L, bomb shelter.

Wardell Sanders, 3L, I'm not sure but I think it measures faculty ingress and egress.

Suzanne Bender, 3L, I dunno, but my picture is even worse than Ward's.

Andrea Hylantis, 1L, jungle gym.
The 1991 Villanova Law School Intramural Basketball League opened its season in January at St. Mary's gym, across the street from the Law School. The league will play on Friday afternoons until early April. The Basketball League is run by three commissioners, 3L's Peter Dawson, Glenn Cunningham, and William Fynes. The 1991 season features several new items that will enhance the hoops action including flip-over scoreboards, referee uniforms and detailed statistical updates on teams and players.

"Our goal is to make the intramural basketball season fun for everyone," said Dawson. "We want to spotlight the talented players in the law school, but we want everyone to enjoy themselves playing and watching the basketball games." The Commissioner added that fellow students are encouraged to come watch their classmates play some ball at St. Mary's. Games are on Friday's at 4, 5, 6, and 7 p.m. with additional times to be determined.

Glenn Cunningham has planned several promotional events. The Commissioner also hinted that the All-Star weekend halftime show may include the Sixer's mascot "Big Shot" as well as members of the Sixer's dance team, "The Dream Team." The League will also feature an organized framework that will strive for competitive scheduling and detailed statistical analysis of each game. Assistant Commissioner Ted "Don't call me stats boy" Rosenthal will handle many of the scorebook chores. In addition, Rosenthal will be handing the much ballyhooed All-Star game over to Steve Manetta.

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