3-1-1993

The Docket, Issue 8, March 1993

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HIV Status Remains a Question

by Steve Donweber

AIDS is a national epidemic, with ramifications that extend to both the medical and social realms of society. While the medical aspects of the disease are tragic and terminal, it is the social aspects that have the potential to cause far greater pain. Fear and ignorance are standard requisites.

Unfortunately, horrifying examples of discrimination on the basis of AIDS are commonplace. Stories of violence, denials of access to education and housing, and housing shabbily treatment in the courtroom and the workplace are all too common.

In response to this discrimination and the intertwining of the medical and social aspects of AIDS, the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1991, enacted the Confidentiality of HIV-Related Information Act. In response to this discrimination and the intertwining of the medical and social aspects of AIDS, the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1991, enacted the Confidentiality of HIV-Related Information Act. The Act prohibits, with certain exceptions, the disclosure of confidential HIV-related information. The underlying rationale of the Act is that while medical information in general is accorded considerable protection because of the sensitive nature of the information residing in an individual's zone of privacy, HIV-related information is arguably even more worthy of protection because of the medical facts of AIDS confidentiality; and the intertwining of the privacy of protected by the Constitution. Such information is highly personal and intimate and goes to the very core of this protected zone. Confidential HIV-related information is arguably even more worthy of protection because of the medical facts of AIDS confidentiality, the intertwining of medical and social realms of society, and the potential catastrophic consequences of disclosure.

The first case to be decided under the Act, In re Application of Hershey Hospital, is a wide appeal before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The case, one of national first impression, explores the scope of AIDS confidentiality statutes, in particular the disclosure by a hospital of a resident's HIV status. The resident, Dr. Doe, was cut by the attending surgeon's scalpel during a surgical procedure. One neighbor of the proposed disclosure was told by a family member of the patient's results. The wife of this gentleman expressed a fear that her property would lose value because of the presence of people with AIDS in the neighborhood. While, as graduate students, we have a tendency to recall at such thoughts, they are prevalent and reveal a fear that cuts across society. As such, an individual's interest in keeping HIV-related information confidential is twofold. One, the individual has a constitutionally protected privacy interest in the information, and, two, it is in that individual's best interest to keep the information private to avoid the potential catastrophic consequences of disclosure. If the exception to the general prohibition against disclosure do not exist, access to the Act requires that a person or entity seeking to disclose confidential HIV-related information obtain a court order to do so. Court-ordered disclosures of confidential HIV-related information by hospitals are restricted in all instances under the Act unless there has been a demonstration of a "compelling need" for disclosure. The "compelling need" standard recognizes that the interest in disclosure may, at times, override the interests of confidentiality. The key to establishing a coherent policy with respect to HIV-positive physicians is to determine when a "compelling need" for disclosure actually exists. Unpacking "compelling need" involves separating the standard into its component parts. The Act mandates a consideration of three factors: the private interest in confidentiality, the public interest in confidentiality, and the interest in disclosure. The private and public interests in confidentiality remain constant over the range of individuals who may be HIV positive. For example, an HIV positive law student and an HIV positive/...
And So It Goes

by Angelne Chen

It’s been a pretty crazy month or two around here. As this issue goes out, the 1Ls will be just wrapping up their briefs (remember way back when?), grades will be in our hot, sweaty hands, and the 100 Date party will be a fading memory. (And so, too, thankfully enough will be the Barristers’ Ball.) In the meantime, our review articles are coming out in the vending room, several individuals have already begun outlining out the prime outlines, and the Reimel finals are just around the corner. (And then, no doubt about it, we’re on the home stretch.

The wondrous thing about all of this is that we’ve managed not to kill each other in the meantime. It’s quite a recipe, after all. Stick 650 some students in a pressure cooker at its highest setting. Add faculty and administration. Mix well with blood, sweat and tears (for flavor). Sprinkle tension over mixture. Cover. Then run for your life.

It might benefit us to pause for a moment in all this madness and think about what it is we’re doing. People have been mighty testy as of late, and (dare I say it?) But of course! many have been acting like what we used to call “jerks” in our younger days. And with considerably more explicit about it in our terminology now. (Of course!) you have a whole couple more years of experience and have increased our vocabulary. (Yes it is.) The pressures of law school bearing down heavy on our shoulders, such that we forget the basic concepts of courtesy and kind­ness? Is it some kind of “nastiness” bug that hits law schools sometime during January? Did Marta’s run out of Bud on tap? Or, worse yet, is it some indication of the many, many lawyers who are the ones most likely to be held responsible? Ninety-five percent of the time everything is going to work itself out, although to varying degrees. But it is that five percent that we worry about, that causes us insomnia.

And still we pick up and survive, (Thanks, Tony!) Teamwork in the madding crowd, is someone who can tackle his domestic agenda. Many of Clinton’s problems stem from the military actions taken by Moslem Iraq in the final days of his administration. While wholly appropriate, the fact that no Western country seems able to help Moslem Iraq in what was Yugoslavia and at the same time is attacking is Moslem Iraq has provided lucrative propaganda for dictator Saddam Hussein. Not only is he turning Islamic coun­tries against the United States, it is causing the Allied coalition to act hesitantly. Russia wants all American action to go through the U.N. Security Council for approval and France regrets even getting involved at all. The Vietnam syndrome which many Americans feared would cause us to lose the Gulf War may be costing us our victory.

Somalia is yet another area of crisis which President Clinton must worry about. While there may be thousands of starving who have proven invaluable in giving information to U.S. Marines in their efforts to destroy warlord weapons supplies, these same warlords are losing their own American forces. Sniper attacks have increased and while casual­ties have been low, they do con­tinue to grow. We have U.S. forces stationed in Somalia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and we may even­tually bring them into Bosnia and Serbia. American military power is being spread out too thinly to be completely effective anywhere. President Clinton will have to decide what area our forces should be concentrated in and address those problems before he can tackle his domestic agenda.

And what of the problems at home? While America has finally broken out of the recession the recovery has been so weak that we risk falling back into recession soon. So where does our President have his focus? Is it on the econ­omy? No. He is concentrating on letting gays into the military. Unemployment is still relatively high and it is difficult for ever well-experienced workers to find a job. Companies, seeing that they manage to get by with fewer people, have absolutely no incentive to hire former employees back. Many of these people are being severed and forced into even lower-paying jobs. His intention to cut Social Security benefits and raise the gasoline tax is frustrating and alienating the very middle class he vowed to help. For these rea­sons President Clinton does not have the trust of the business community. Already conservative Republicans are attacking Clinton as the President America does not want — and his low popularity rating makes the change tough. After twelve years of too much empty symbolism and too little domestic action from a Reagan­ Bush Administration, America has finally made the change to Bill Clinton. Unfortunately, President Clinton is not always in the political world that is being spread out too thinly to be completely effective anywhere. President Clinton will have to decide what area our forces should be concentrated in and address those problems before he can tackle his domestic agenda. And what of the problems at home? While America has finally broken out of the recession the recovery has been so weak that we risk falling back into recession soon. So where does our President have his focus? Is it on the econ­omy? No. He is concentrating on letting gays into the military. Unemployment is still relatively high and it is difficult for ever well-experienced workers to find a job. Companies, seeing that they manage to get by with fewer people, have absolutely no incentive to hire former employees back. Many of these people are being severed and forced into even lower-paying jobs. His intention to cut Social Security benefits and raise the gasoline tax is frustrating and alienating the very middle class he vowed to help. For these rea­sons President Clinton does not have the trust of the business community. Already conservative Republicans are attacking Clinton as the President America does not want — and his low popularity rating makes the change tough. After twelve years of too much empty symbolism and too little domestic action from a Reagan­ Bush Administration, America has finally made the change to Bill Clinton. Unfortunately, President Clinton is not always in the political world that is being spread out too thinly to be completely effective anywhere. President Clinton will have to decide what area our forces should be concentrated in and address those problems before he can tackle his domestic agenda. And what of the problems at home? While America has finally
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If we are the energy or the medicine to immerse ourselves in the full range of matters that the government is dealing with. Because there are so many things on the national stage, we enlist the aid of intermediaries to focus our attention and express our views. Today's leaders, and not just the participation in politics through professional and political organizations like the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools, the American Alliance, National Organization for Human Rights, and other visible religious organizations. Polit- ics is managed for citizen participation through our horizontal specialization through geographic departments or vertical specialization by issue. We are involved in a more limited range of areas at this national level more than subordinate geographical units. This is what gives rise to the stagnation of special interests. Each national interest group is large enough to need to look across the community to ensure membership loyalty and its own institutional financial

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Rather than get myself in trou-
ble with a Valentino Day article
along the lines of VLS grad David
"Doogie" Kreid, I've decided to
forge my usual column and write
something palatable for the ma-
ths.

Perhaps the most under-rated
Bogart film, or should I say
Audrey Hepbourn film, is "Sabri-
na." Our story begins with the
young beautiful and sometimes
naive Sabrina (played by Miss
Audrey) returning home after
having gone to cooking school in
not. She's the daughter of a chauf-
fleur for one of the area's leading
corporate families and probably
dabbled in French cuisine
to herself, could work for a
fifty-rich family or, heavens
no, attract a husband? (Old films
aren't exactly known for their
political correctness.)

Sabrina is at the station ostensi-
bly waiting for her father the
chauffeur when the son of her
father's employer shows up in his
shy chauffeur's daughter he
sophisticated fashion, unlike the
"Doogie" Krell, I've decided to

Bogie inevitably falls in love
with Sabrina as she realises that
her heartthrob's brother isn't
really a one-dimensional boob
with a fistful of money. This
would never have happened had
Bogie not elected to break the
cardinal rule of post-war Holly-
wood machismo — never let
your sensitive side. Pretending
to notice this surge of fuzzy
feelings, Bogie slyly asks Sabrina
if she'd like to return to France
with the utter conviction that
she'll never let her sensitive side
in the picture again.

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While no one was looking, the
boy wonder managed to fall in
love, save the corporate merger
and lossmarch Sabrina's subor-
dient status in society right in
front of Bogie so that he'll ines-
tably gumshoe this little brother
(fathering rivalry). Of course, not
just Mr. Daddy-O here William
Bogart, so the financial gauge would
realise that, HE'S the one who
should be with Sabrina regardless
of what the upper crust thinks.

What about Daddy-O? He couldn't
care less as long as the merger
goes through and he gets a fresh
olive in his martini.

Finally, Sabrina finds herself
on the ship, waiting for no one,
when Bogie suddenly appears and
silently admits his love for her by
wrapping his arms around her.

Moral of the story — falling in
love is not a planned event, so don't
even try it.

Signed, as always, Mr. Turchi
Dear Conservative Guy,

I want to know why this is the best law school that accepted me but I'm still attending. Why is this place so Catholic?

I don't know why you are unhappy, but I think you are unhappy because this is a Catholic law school. Although there are no policies that conflict with the Catholic church, nobody has the faculty in on this little secret. With a few noteworthy exceptions, the faculty here is so pro-choice that I'm surprised that getting an abortion isn't a graduation requirement. While I understand and defend the need for an academic freedom, it would be nice if there was even a token ridicule.

Unfortunately, Catholics are nice if there was even a token discrimination against people.

Dear Liberal Gal,

I paid $40 to go to the Barrister's Ball. I was robbed. Down with SBA! On what grounds? I want to blame Jeff Bosley. Just kidding. I would rather not comment on this one.

Dear Conservative Guy,

David has accused a Peruvian couple to care for your children. Since I don't have children, I do need Peruvian babysitters. David, however, is so asinine, that Manuel and Lina often write the first draft of this column.

Dear Conservative Guy,

Everybody in this school constantly has the same conversations. Sometimes I bring up the wrong topic in the wrong season. Please give me a list of topics and when to bring them.

People in this school have a very limited list of topics. They speak about the same issues every year at the same time. Since nobody is bothered by the fact that our conversations go nowhere, here is the Villanova Law School Approved Topic List.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>On-campus interviews. Approved statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>What do they do from me? Alternate topic - Exams and grades. November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>This exam schedule. #&amp;* Approved statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Grades. Approved statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March - Grades. Approved statement - "Grades are such #&*$. Everybody on law reviews gets their grades bumped up. The professors know who is on law review. It's so unfair."

April - John. Approved statement - "What do they want from me?"

"Alternate topic - Exams and grades. See November through March."

May - Who cares? I'm graduating.

Dear Conservative Guy,

What's Clinton done wrong this month?

Well, Bullybuttergate is kind of interesting. I'm also happy that President Clinton lived up to his campaign promise to have a new spirit of ethics in government. Ron Brown certainly is a saintly soul.

Dear Conservative Guy,

If Reggie White goes to Washington...

Please send your questions to John Lago. Ask him about the Troy Alkman poster in his bedroom.

Seargent Liberal Gal

by Angie Chen

Dear Liberal Gal,

The sun is setting on our love. Slick Willy can't find an unstanding, upright, outstanding woman to flog to in the Docket. Attorney General. He's forcing the military to take on homosexuals into their ranks, despite the inevitable decline in morale this would cause. Somalia's still a mess. Bosnia's a mess. Bill the Cat still can't get an affair with Bill the Cat. Will you give me your hand? I would be so happy. Clinton as President has led us to the point where we can't do this. I'm not blaming it on The Conservative Guy. I'm blaming it on The Conservative Guy.

In Clinton's Attorney General. He's forced the military to take homosexuals into their ranks, despite the inevitable decline in morale this would cause. Somalia's still a mess. Bosnia's still a mess. Bill the Cat still can't get an affair with Bill the Cat. Will you give me your hand? I would be so happy. Clinton as President has led us to the point where we can't do this. I'm not blaming it on The Conservative Guy. I'm blaming it on The Conservative Guy.

I thought were horrible.

I was free, had none of these problems?

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The rejection of homosexuals from the military is based on prejudice and unjustified phobia. Discrimination against people because of their sexual orientation is as just as wrong and hateful as discriminating against people because of their race or gender. This is not a "shocking breach of common prudence" problem here, folks. It's not as if homosexuals admitted in the armed forces are demanding that the armed forces commission pink, frilly uniforms and schedule "love-in" time. Homosexuals in the armed forces are just as patriotic as heterosexuals, and furthermore will be equally efficient and capable. Union leaders are well aware of the reason why homosexuals should continue to be discriminated against in this manner. I have heard a lot of homophobic reasons.

And of course, the U.S. Navy's still a mess, you nitwit. We knew it would be okay for a while when Bush first sent our troops over there. [Ditto on Bosnia being still a raise them.]

As for Socks and Bill the Cat, talk to Gary Trudeu. (And if you hadn't guessed, no, I don't concede.)

Dear Liberal Gal,

The 100 Daze Party is over. The Barristers' Ball (which cost $40) had nasty bartenders, limited alcohol and glasses, was all the way downtown in Philadelphia, and had a dance floor the size of a Cathoic law school. Although I demanded that the armed forces commission pink, frilly uniforms and schedule "love-in" time. Homosexuals in the armed forces are just as patriotic as heterosexuals, and furthermore will be equally efficient and capable. Union leaders are well aware of the reason why homosexuals should continue to be discriminated against in this manner. I have heard a lot of homophobic reasons.

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Dear Liberal Gal,

I have a question for you. Why do you insist on printing horrendous pictures of everybody in the Docket? One of the professors is somebody who is going to make you eat your camera (and your little dog, too)."

The sad thing is that I honestly don't think you are doing it out of compassion for people that you think are flattering to people. I'd hate to see what would happen if I were to select the pictures that I thought were horrible. The potential for blackmail is tremendous. Let this be a warning to any of you out there who are considering running for President someday. (Or Attorney General, for that matter.)

Dear Liberal Gal,

I just finished writing my first-year brief, and it was probably the most miserable experience in my entire life. I didn't sleep for a month. I lost 20 lbs, because I forgot to eat. My hands are still shaking from all the Mountain Dew and Mountain Dew, and there's a lot of ink being smudged in those briefs. I had a ball with the briefs, and can't stand the thought that this may be what I'll be doing for the rest of my life. Tell me there's still hope.

The Liberal Gal does not wish to hear your silly complaints. You youngsters have no idea how easy it is to get away with what you did when we were first years, we were not allowed to use Westlaw or LEXIS. We couldn't even look at the Westlaw of LEXIS terminals, or Brookhans' since we didn't have any money. I shouldn't seem to have been on the spot. No sirree, we wrote our briefs the old-fashioned way, by pen and ink through the stacks. Hmph. So there.

Dear Liberal Gal,

I want to know why we can't get our grades earlier than halfway into the second semester. Exams were fine well up a month ago, I hear that Temple and Penn got their grades back five minutes after they handed their grades in. Why can't we do that, too? Isn't this what we pay the professors for?

You are free to transfer to Temple. Two days later, you have your grades in your hot, sweaty hands right away, and you feel that those fine institutions of higher learning better fit your demands. First of all, those schools have more faculty. There are several professors at Villanova who literally have to grade hundreds of exams. Since many of you grip so much fairness of grades, The Liberal Gal thinks you should be grateful that these professors take the time to make sure that your exam is graded as fairly as possible and gets the attention that it deserves. Or doesn't, as the case may be. Second, considering what some of your grades are, The Liberal Gal also thinks that many of you should be grateful that you don't get your grades until later.

Existentialist Looks at Law School

by Sean Whalen

In the beginning: The potential energy of all conceivable things drives a hurri­cane menagerie, an abstract whirlwind, spectacle of the full yield of creation's possibilities. The great and infinite maestros promenades a universe of breadth and variety in a chaotic multidimensional, tense element, each instant purposefully manifested in its deepest affectiveness. The Master sits in the center of the storm, looks on at the startling Pandemonium of Potential Being, and deliberates over which will be the first to enjoy existence. A para­digm of beauty, empty and shape­less yet strangely lucid on this Great Day of Making, To be created by a mock with humility, giddily with anticipation. A madgin grayness, a cloud holding an eternity of tears: tears of all joys and sadnesses; of countless poignant memories and opportunities forgone; waits with heavy patience for its inevitable call. From the shadows on the cusp of cognition, metaphors and simple scampers out chameeleon-like The Panoply of Creatabil­i­ty, and disappear into ethereal pulses of ink blots and analog. Evasive, counterattack opposite readings admit and adroit questions that the path an eternally tightening, never-ending fox hunt where nobles get lost behind to chase their tails in cobweb of eddies of things conceivable. The condemned can all go in the attention of the Master. The master scatters the spectacles, and says: "I will make a box full of hidden seas.

And just like that, it is done.

With the echoes of a creek still reverberating across That Which Could Have Been, he burps, spits more, and says: "And then he is done."

Ya know those million monkeys that sit and pound at the typewriter keys for a million years and one of them is destined to finish the works of Shakespeare one day? Ya know that one monkey, he doesn't even care if he's written the last play and he can stop now. The whole bunch of them will keep going for millions of more years, not realizing that he has already written the most perfect of the aphorisms and can all go home. I really feel kinda sorry for these stupid monkeys, ya know?

Or, the Penultimate Transcript

Being the final word
ROVING REPORTER

“It was the most fun a couple could have with their clothes on.”
— Christopher French, 3L

“I think the caterers should be punished and made to clean room 103 of the Omni Hotel.”
— Scott Donnin, 3L

“It was weak. I was never interested. Although the part of the doctor was played with gusto and verve and the girl had a delightful cameo role. A puckish satire of contemporary mores. A droll spoof aimed more at the heart than at the head. (This all from Woody Allen’s Love & Death). My real thoughts: I keep my pants on, which is for me a plus.”
— Mike Green, 2L

“It hung a little too far to the moral right.”
— John Conwell, 3L

“I didn’t really have a problem with it. Of course, I don’t really remember much about it.”
— Chrissie Clarke, 1L

“Nice place. Nice view. But, for those who weren’t driving, there wasn’t enough bar time. Seems like the caterers made a few bucks off all of us.”
— Peter Harter, 3L

“What did you think of the Barristers’ Ball?”
The following is our response to recent concerns raised by *The Docket* concerning the 1L job situation.

【Kudos to Mr. Rappaport for demonstrating guts for signing his name, thoughtfulness and maturity in the article that appeared in the last issue of The Docket. Although it may not always appear to be the case, we are all on the same side and, fostering a cooperative relationship through open debate, rather than an adversarial one, makes sense.】

1. The article contends that 1L's are receiving the message that they shouldn't be concerned with working in a legal environment this summer. To the extent that Career Services is responsible for this misunderstanding, we want to set the record straight.

2. We very much DO advise 1L students to do something this summer that will help you define your career goals, demonstrate a seriousness of purpose and look good on a resume. While this doesn't have to be a legal job, it certainly wouldn't hurt. Furthermore, if you want a legal job, and see yourself as someone who will do it, the odds are you will find one. Chances are very good that it will not be with a large law firm paying big bucks, however, opportunities with small and medium sized firms, agencies, judges, public interest organizations, law school professors, etc. are available.

3. This said, IL academic pursuits are a prerequisite with summer job seeking. We counsel this because you will find in seeking your 2L summer job and initial post-graduation employment that, with few exceptions, nothing you have or will do, including what you do this summer, will matter more to a traditional legal employer than how well you do in law school (i.e. grades, journal experience and/or moot court).

4. The other issues raised in the article fall outside our jurisdiction, however, comments should be noted that prospective employers receive information about the school, including the grading system, so that they have a basis upon which to compare students to candidates from other schools. Moreover, although employers arelargely (maddeningly) intransigent on this subject, our office strongly endorses, government at look at other factors, in addition to law school achievements, that will be expected when evaluating a potential (i.e. undergraduate performance, professional experience, civic activities, leadership, industry, life experience, etc.).

5. With respect to contents in an earlier Docket piece that our office did not help a student who was seeking a job in a big firm, we wish to emphasize that we will assist 1L students with any type of employment search. We do, however inform students who are looking exclusively at big firms that it's a very tight market. It is incumbent upon us to help you realistically evaluate your choices so that you don't become discouraged or neglect other, more attainable, summer job goals.

6. If you have not already done so, please come to a resume workshop, make an appointment to discuss search strategies or just drop your resume off in our office and we will review it.

**3L POST-GRADUATE JOB ANGST**

Despite the market, graduating 3Ls for the past 3 years have been finding employment, usually reaching or exceeding the national employment rate of over 90% 6-8 months after graduation.

While per diem arrangements, continuing education and non-traditional employment is up in percentage points (as it is nationally) the types of employment found by the graduates today is consistent with last years' results and is competitive with the national employment profile reported by the National Association of Law Placement (NALP).

NALP statistics project that law graduates of the 90's can expect longer post-graduate job searches, more competition and lower average starting salaries than their predecessors. However, due to mid-level lawyer attrition, NALP forecasts that, as little as one year's experience, law graduates can look for more lateral opportunities and thereby boost earnings. The key, then, is to get initial post-graduate legal experience, whether it be in a large firm, clerkships, or even a day job with a small firm or a government agency. If the NALP projections are correct, after a year or two of experience, law graduates can look forward to finding much better opportunities.

Before you interview, you will need to prepare a "resume." It is also called a "curriculum vitae," a Latin meaning "preposterous fabrication," or "curriculum vitae," etc. We call it, "CV." You have to understand that being "preposterous" by putting a type of employment on your CV is not what it means to practice at the highest level of a noble profession, but what it means to practice at the lowest level, poison a few innocent people at a time, mostly because they lack legal training. You should not get discouraged, however. You should remember that being "preposterous" by putting a type of employment on your CV is not what it means to practice at the highest level of a noble profession, but what it means to practice at the lowest level, poison huge numbers of innocent people.

**Library Carrels Condemned by Board of Health**

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We've been told that the University Library carrels are condemned by the Board of Health. What this means is that we will no longer be able to use them. We've been told that this decision is made because the carrels are not safe for use. However, we have reason to believe that this is not the case. We understand that the carrels are being condemned due to concerns about their condition, specifically with regard to moisture levels and the potential for mold growth.

We believe that these concerns can be addressed through proper maintenance and care. We urge the University to take steps to ensure that the carrels meet safety standards and can be used by students. We also believe that it is important to consider the impact of this decision on students who rely on the carrels for study and research.

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(From the article: "How Not To Succeed In Law School"

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Law’s Response to Computers

by Professor H. Perritt

In an essay on "Law's Response to Computers," The Docket of March, 1993, Perritt states that the law’s response to technology is reactive. It does not prescribe in advance how technology will develop. Law seeks to react on its own, guided by market forces, to solve problems that arise out of technology development.

The pressures of the technological revolution in computer communications have interested me since I was an undergraduate in engineering at MIT. My desire was to serve on President Clinton's Transition Team, analyzing the relationship between visions of new electronic infrastructures for the United States and discrete technological solutions that are likely to be adopted. I was privileged to serve on President Clinton's Transition Team, analyzing the relationship between visions of new electronic infrastructures for the United States and discrete technological solutions that are likely to be adopted.

For example, suppose a university — as many, including Villanova, do — sets up a computer system that is accessible via a personal computer, a modem, and an ordinary telephone line. Then suppose someone not associated with that university establishes a connection and uses the computer system to send files to people in other parts of the country. "Trespass" is an obvious legal theory the university might use to recover damages. But do the facts meet the requirements of the tort of trespass? A physical invasion is a prerequisite to liability for trespass. That is, if you wipe out the phone cable and send the data without the requirement of a physical invasion. In order to solve this computer law problem one must think hard about the underlying principles of common law and how they go back at least 600 years.

Or, suppose you have used the phone bank at a bank or the competing CompuServe service, or you have purchased a computer, or you have used a credit card, or you have used the competing CompuServe service, or you have purchased a computer, or you have used a credit card, or you have used a credit card. Does this violate invasion of privacy? No, because invasion of privacy is a tort that requires you to think hard about the fundamental purposes of intellectual property law — and the role of enforceability in the evolution of intellectual property law.

The pressure for law to respond to new technologies is proportional to the pervasiveness of a new technology and magnitude of the difference between the new technology and its predecessors. The convergence of digital computer technologies with the eleventh century, electric power at the beginning of the twentieth, and the automobile in the middle of the twentieth. Now, computer technologies are merging with telecommunications technologies so that the future PC may be indistinguishable from the future telephone and television set.

The information industry is moving from printing presses and conventional libraries to wide area network information servers and remote access to reference materials in electronic form. Tomorrow’s law library may have more workstations than books.

The convergence of computer and communications technologies will have a profound effect on the law. Making, interpreting, and enforcing contracts, First Amendment immunity, tort remedies for foreseeable injury associated with fault, dispute resolution employed by legislatures, courts, and agencies, will all be affected.

The personal computer, the telephone, the telegraph, and the associated transportation technologies have depressed markets for the telegraph, and the associated transportation technologies expanded markets and made it possible to increase the scale of production dramatically. The result was the large corporation and trust to which the law responded by developing antitrust law, corporation law, and labor law. Railroad and automobile technologies greatly changed the incidence and severity of physical injuries, while making the relationship between the person causing the injury and the victim more remote. The law responded by creating new tort doctrines and no fault compensation systems.

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HIV Status

(Continued from page 1)

positive physician would have essentially the same privacy interest in their confidential HIV-related information. Therefore, unless the Act does provide for a per se right to disclose or to keep the information confidential (which it does not), there must be a variable in the equation that will allow courts to make informed decisions. When one isolates the variables at play in determining the interest in disclosure, the most important appears to be risk of transmission of HIV. Using the example above, the HIV positive law student and the HIV positive physician would have far different risk variables over a certain range of behavior while the private and public interests in confidentiality would remain constant. If the public and private interests in confidentiality remain constant and hospitals undergo transmission of HIV fluctuates over a range of occupations and behavior, the equation courts should employ in determining a "compelling need" for disclosure must be clearly and properly seen as follows: Disclosure is authorized when:

Risk - Privacy Interest +
Public Interest

Therefore, if the risk of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

While the above reasoning seems rather clear and neat, it is not particularly helpful and the precision is illusory. The key question remains as to what that risk level must be. This question is capable of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

If society is looking to the merits of that equation courts should employ in determining the risk of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

Without begging the question of what level of risk of transmission of HIV justifies the disclosure, the only explanation that is apparent is the difficulty in determining the risk of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

The "significant exposure," "compelling need" or some other formulation, it seems clear that the law in Pennsylvania is in flux and that the Supreme Court has not dealt with the issue of prior common occurrences. Sometimes, it does not work.

If society is looking to the merits of that equation courts should employ in determining the risk of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

But another two sides and a two-level of acceptable risk would produce untenable results. If, as the courts in Harris v. Davis noted, a risk of 1/48,000 is enough, that means that a 1/4,000,000 chance of contracting HIV from an HIV positive surgeon is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality. If even looking to the merits of that proposition, it seems rather clear that society is looking to the wrong answer because they only looked to one side of the equation; effectively saying that any risk is sufficient to override the competing private and public interests. Such reasoning cannot stand.

In conclusion, the question any further, it appears that, using the Act as a guide, the appropriate level of risk for determining compelling need is the risk that anyone is "significantly exposed" to HIV. Public exposure, which we must consider for the protection of health care workers, a "significant exposure" is required when an individual seeks a court order to have another tested for HIV and to have those results disclosed. The act defines "significant exposure" as "(d)rect contact with body fluids of a patient in a manner which is capable of transmitting human immunodeficiency virus." The "significant exposure" requirement, while not built into the sections of the Act at issue in Hershey, does provide a means of evaluating risk such that a "compelling need" for disclosure can be determined.

Yet, even this answer, grounded as it is in the law, begs the question of what level of risk of transmission of HIV justifies the disclosure. The only explanation that is apparent is the difficulty in determining the risk of transmission of HIV is greater than or equal to the private interest in confidentiality plus the public interest in confidentiality, the court should authorize the disclosure.

By T. John Forkin

Law profs: old, pipe smoking, lecturing, pretentious, ambiguous, no time for pleasure or play. Their reward for hard work is more hard work. NOT! At least not at Villanova Law where our profs race cars, run marathons and play hockey. Play hockey? Pretty cool, eh?

Prof. Dobbin began playing hockey 40 years ago in Boston. It all began when his father took him to see a Boston Bruins game at the Garden. Hockey was, and still is, big in Boston, and the young Dobbin took it to like a fish to water — so what if the water is frozen? He played for his High School varsity team and, while attending college at Harvard, played for numerous club teams. Hockey provided a great work-out and the Mecca of Hockey. To flow on the ice" in what Prof. Dobbin referred to as "the great sport of hockey," meant to "flow through the air" in what Prof. Dobbin referred to as "the great sport of football." Hockey is a contact sport, meaning that the player must "flow" through the air, "flow" through the ice. Dobbin ended up with #16, Bobby Clarke's number. It was the first time he was ready, the rust had come off and it was off to Canada and the Mecca of Hockey.

The first day of camp consisted of a series of orientations, and some basic drills to acquaint the "rookies" with what was to be expected of them. The second day was scrimmages/inter squad tournament, with the winner in a playoff game against the Flyers Legends. As fate would have it (along with a little Irish luck), Prof. Dobbin's team was victorious and would play the next day.

That evening, Prof. Dobbin and his teammates went out with Bobby Clarke and some of the Flyers to kick back a couple of LABATTS. "Those guys were so personable, we sat around and talked about old hockey stories and family," Dobbin noted. However, this could have been a play to get the "rookies" drunk and take no chances on losing. O.K., maybe they were just being nice guys.

Sunday, game day, the teams showed up at the rink and were given their game jerseys. Prof. Dobbin ended up with #16, Bobby Clarke's number. It was the first time Clark had ever played against his own number, he skated over to Dobbin and said "hey, that jersey looks pretty good on you." (No doubt a psych job). Never the less not bad, eh? Skating on the same ice with one of the best hockey teams of all time, consisting of Dave Schultz and BEING CHECKED by Dave Schultz, having Gene Hart announce you in a starting line-up, hearing Bobby Clark (Dobbin knows defense). What a weekend!

On Monday, it was back to work at his other passion, teaching law at Villanova. It was obvious, however, that his fire to play hockey had been rekindled. It is not uncommon for Prof. Dobbin to head out the door with his son John to play a little hockey at 12:30 a.m.!! This is the only time their league could get ice time at the Viking Rink in King of Prussia. When his wife asks, "Why are you going?" Prof. Dobbin replies, "To keep an eye on John." She will then ask John, "Why?" which is met with the answer, "To keep an eye on Dad." Who said you can't return to your youth? Skating in the wee morning hours and attending every home game at the Spectrum — Prof. Dobbin is the Phantom Flyer.

The moral of this story is to pursue your passion, you are never too old, strive not only to be the best lawyer but just simply the best, CARPE DIEM!
Culinary Court

Acting Chief Critic Garg delivered the opinion of the Court, joined by Associate Critics Fischer and Reed.

This is an action to decide the culinary orientation of the Restaurant. The facts of the meal are as follows: the restaurant is located at the corner of Garrett & Conestoga Roads in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and its culinary orientation is "Garrett Hill". The telephone number is 610-8199. The parking lot to the rear of the restaurant provides adequate parking. (The Maitre'd told us several times that we must never park on the street or Happy Hooker will be most happy tonight.)

As one first enters Jazzmin, an aura of quaintness prevails. There are no booths available, but the tables will support those ordering the whole menu. Unlike Villanova Law School there is no smoking area for those thinking of arranged marriages. (Don't ask for a table for two; the owner's daughters, Yasmin and Naureen, (neither are yet of age for those thinking of arranged marriages). I don't ask for a table in the back room because it doesn't exist; it's just an illusion cast by a mirror. The selection of music did not add to our information regarding the culinary orientation of the restaurant. However, the menu helped; it confirms the owner's representation of the cuisine.

The menu offers a choice of two soups; subji soup and mushu shorba (each cost $2.50). The subji soup (mung bean vegetable soup) had a watery consistency, giving the vegetables (chopped chilies and other common vegetable ingredients) a mushy texture, with indiscernible tastes. The mushu shorba could have used more chicken, but the broth's intense chicken flavor was not compensated. Both soups required the addition of black pepper (even Critic Reed, who shudders at the thought, was forced to take part).

We ordered the four different Tandoori Breads (worth the $3.90 to $5.00 cost per order in addition to the main courses.

The Naan (seeded-poppy topped white bread) was far cry from Stroehmann's, but closely related to a Pitta without a pocket. The Tandoori Roti (round, flat, whole wheat bread) peeled in comparison to the Parchle which was buttered and pan fried rather than simply baked. As a result, Critic Reed ordered his Roti in the usual order the next time. Papadam (a thin, crispy lentil flat bread) prepared our taste buds for the spicy meal ahead.

Basmati rice (excellent), sauteed zucchini (better than my maid makes), quipped one critic) and a diced tomato, cucumber, and lettuce salad supported each of the entrees (prices range from $5.90 to $13.95). The special of the day, Murgh Channa (chicken chunks and chick peas sautéed with garlic, ginger, and coriander) had a pleasant flavor. Though very good, it did not have the superior taste of the Chicken Karahi (sliced chicken with garlic, ginger, tomato, and onions) which was spiced to Critic Reed's mild tolerance. He did not need instructions to "burn it!" See generally Primanvers vs. San Marco, 397 Ill. 5? Vill. Dockets 8 (Cl. Ct. 1993).

The Bonjon Boroni (eggplant served in a tomato, onion, garlic, and a special yogurt sauce) arrived only lukewarm, but because of the special "extra spicy" order the lukewarm temperature went unnoticed. The wonderful taste proved a third method of reaching Nirvana. The Khatwa tea (a green tea with cardamom, cinnamon, and anise) is the perfect accompaniment throughout the meal. It was a taste even Mahatma Ghandi would have approved.

Jazzmin has a wonderful assortment of desserts that would satisfy any gourmand's yearning: Gulab Jamun (two pancake dough balls soaked in rose water syrup), Sawian (sweetened angel hair pasta blended in a white cream sauce), Faqer (white milk pudding with rice flower and rose water), and Peshwa pista chocos), and Homemade Mango ice cream all had unique tastes. When asked if the mango ice cream was cold enough and working, even part-timer, competitors in the state.

Jim started swimming at age five in Rockville, Maryland in the local swim club. There he worked out and became close friends with current Olympic and world record holder, Mark Barronman. The two boys pushed each other and trained professionally. (He and his friend the difficulty of his training was set in place. IL orientation, and later to a National Catholic Championship. During his junior year, Jim was plagued by injuries and his results began to fall short of his expectations. With less time in the pool, the honor student focused on his studies, with the ultimate goal of attending Villanova Law School. That same year, Hall of Fame Coach Geise announced his retirement after thirty-seven years. The absence of his friend and the difficulty of adapting to a new inexperienced coach his senior year pushed Jim into graduating early in fall of 1991. He submitted his application to Villanova Law and then to Penn as a safety school, keeping his fingers crossed.

Jim liked the sense of family at Villanova and the strong academic tradition, especially that of the Villanova Law School. The writer is open to ideas and/or suggestions for people who would like to see in THE SPO- TLIGHT, so if you want to read more about the diverse student body at Villanova or if you want to see Mike Green make another ultra-mega-cool poster, write me.

FEATURES

Overheard

"Purgatory is just a waystation to Heaven."—Classroom

"Where do you want it? How far up? Help me! Get a Grip!"—Library

"I have a proposition for you. What are you doing this weekend? Do you want to make some money? Will you watch my dog?"—Libary

"My thing is right where it should be — in my pants."—Hallway

"I don't keep my ears peeled for that sort of thing."—Library

"You wouldn't believe what you could do with a doctag."—Library

Student Spotlight: Jim Mackey

by T. John Forkin

First year at law school is hard enough and working, even part-time, should absolutely be cut short the question. However, those who possess second advice and good judgment either do so because they need the money or they really love what they do. Jim Mackey loves coaching swimming, and his team, Marple Newtown High School, is one of the top-ranked teams in the state.

Jim became the Girls Coach and Boy's Coach of the swim team in Rockville, Maryland in the local swim club. There he worked out and became close friends with current Olympic and world record holder, Mark Barronman. The two boys pushed each other and trained professionally. He and his friend the difficulty of his training was set in place. IL orientation, and later to a National Catholic Championship. During his junior year, Jim was plagued by injuries and his results began to fall short of his expectations. With less time in the pool, the honor student focused on his studies, with the ultimate goal of attending Villanova Law School. That same year, Hall of Fame Coach Geise announced his retirement after thirty-seven years. The absence of his friend and the difficulty of adapting to a new inexperienced coach his senior year pushed Jim into graduating early in fall of 1991. He submitted his application to Villanova Law and then to Penn as a safety school, keeping his fingers crossed.

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Jim became the Girls Coach and Boys Coach of the swim team. What's up with that? This soaks up almost thirty hours a week, lasting from October to March. He likes the coaching as it gives him "the opportunity to see boys and girls develop into young men and wom­en, watching them set their goals and better yet to achieve them." After all it was this goal setting that provided Jim with the desire to go to law school.

After the season Jim is going to be doing some serious outlines, and maybe get more sleep as opposed to the normal five to six hours. This summer he will not be returning to his championship lifeguard relay squad in Barne­gate, N.J. Instead he will fight the good fight and search for that "elusive" IL, clerkship, and oh yeah, he'll be coaching at his sister's swim club (Rip Tide) part time and doing the swim portion for a local tri-association team. But for now he's enjoying coaching and law school.

Please do not attempt this at home, the person doing this is a trained professional (or really stupid) — Carpe Diem.

The writer is open to ideas and/or nominations for people who would like to see in THE SPO- TLIGHT, so if you want to read more about the diverse student body at Villanova or if you want to see Mike Green make another ultra-mega-cool poster, write me.
Environmental Law Symposium

Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, PA, organized the Environmental Law Journal symposium on February 26, 1993 at 11:00 a.m. in the Villanova Academic Center.

The symposium focused on the topic of “Municipal Liability and Environment: What’s New in Land Use” and was broken down into four main sessions. The first session was entitled “Municipal Liability” and included presentations by Charles B. Howland, Esq., and Jennifer Rosato, a Legal Writing Professor at Villanova University School of Law. The second session was titled “Environmental Law for Farms and Forests” and featured presentations by Jennifer Madden, a law professor at Villanova University School of Law, and Jennifer McGovern, a Professor of Law at Pennsylvania State University’s Boyd School of Environmental Policy.

The third session was titled “Environmental Law for Workers” and featured presentations by Dr. Joseph Waks, the Executive Director of the Farmworkers Legal Education Project, and Jennifer Rosato, a Legal Writing Professor at Villanova University School of Law. The fourth session was titled “Environmental Law for the Public” and included presentations by Jennifer Rosato, a Legal Writing Professor at Villanova University School of Law, and Jennifer Madden, a law professor at Villanova University School of Law.

Health Care Symposium

The Health Law Society sponsored a panel discussion of distinguished speakers dealing with the issues related to HIV/AIDS. The speakers included an attorney, a law professor, and a public health official.

Project Tommanny, an attorney for Mainline Health, and Katherine Madden, a nurse practitioner who works at the AIDS Law Project, presented on the topic of confidentiality of the medical information. They also talked of the various areas of law involved in the process of obtaining the information. He also talked of the various areas of law involved in the process of obtaining the information. The session ended with a question and answer session.

Mr. Tammann discussed the recent cases in the area of HIV/AIDS and the related issues. He also discussed the various areas of law involved in the process of obtaining the information. The session ended with a question and answer session.

Farmworkers Legal Education Project

The Farmworkers Legal Education Project (FLEP) continued its work during the fall semester. The FLEP project sought to meet the needs of Hispanic farmworkers in Chester County by providing legal assistance and education.

The project was organized by Jennifer Rosato, a Legal Writing Professor at Villanova University School of Law, and was supported by the Farmworkers Legal Education Project (FLEP). The project was designed to attract as many farmworkers as possible to take advantage of the free legal services offered.

The FLEP project was also in the process of establishing a legal aid clinic in Chester County to help the farmworkers with their legal problems. The clinic was open to the public and was intended to provide legal assistance to Hispanic farmworkers in Chester County.

Unfortunately, due to the continuing problems of the pesticide industry, the clinic was unable to attract as many farmworkers as had been hoped.

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by Carl Baker

One year ago this month I was elected Circuit Governor for the American Bar Association Law Student Division (ABA/LSD). In all honesty I did not know what I was getting myself into. I knew I was to represent the interests of all the law students in the states of Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, but not much more that; nor do I know exactly how I would achieve this goal.

Needless to say, I learned quickly. Soon I was corresponding with ABA representatives and SBA presidents from fifteen law schools and a few downthrown in good measure. The experience has been exceptional. Not only have I been exposed to the concerns of local law students, I have made many valuable friends from almost every law school in the country.

The American Bar Association is divided up into divisions based on expertise. The law student division is the beginning, once accepted to the bar we are eligible to join. To be accepted to the bar we must be given a monopoly over the practice. Congress provided a purpose of this act — still the consideration for making their satisfaction. Hopefully during law school students will be exposed to various types of law; international, tax, sports/entertainment, etc., so that they will have an awareness of what is out there and not just take the first opportunity that comes along. Complementary with this notion is creating the opportunities for students to network and participate in programs that will give them an awareness of how things play out when interviews do come around.

Lastly, our focus would be working hand-in-hand if we did not have to be given a monopoly over the practice. Help foster assistance to the disfranchised. Programs such as Work-Only, Volunteer Income Tax Assistance, etc. help students understand that the legal profession is not isolated from the needs of the community. Rather we exist to serve the community to insure that everyone, regardless of social standing, possesses the equal protection guaranteed by the Constitution. Law school is just the beginning of our legal careers and the ABA can help guide our orientation both professionally and socially. I'm very happy to participate in our organization and I'm very proud to represent Villanova University.

The primary focus of the division is to better prepare students to become part of the senior bar. ABA representatives and SBA office and arguing with them until they finally issue or reject your application. This is known as "prosecuting" a patent. Rejected applications can be appealed, however, to the Patent and Trademark Board of Appeals, and then to a district court or the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit — which bears all patent appeals.

As a result you prosecute a patent? "Stupid question. This process was open to not only law students, but artists and students from the surrounding area and should be quite interesting. The date for this and a few other choice events will be announced in the near future. Look for it.

Affirmative Action Symposium

by Gregory B. Williams and T. John Forkin

The Black Law Students Association sponsored their 2nd Annual Symposium with its focus on "Affirmative Action: Separating Myth from Fact."

There was a solid crowd in attendance with a diverse mix of law students, undergraduates, and other visitors. The symposium was moderated by Professor Gordon with the panel consisting of Chaselle Little, Esq. (Partner at Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll), Mae Russ Hass, Esq. (National Coalition of Black Women) and A. Michael Pratt, Esq. (Chief Deputy City Solicitor, Philadelphia). The goal of the symposium was to clarify some ambiguities and separate myth from fact. They thought out and quite accurate in its method of breaking the rules." Mrs. Haith had a somewhat different view of the purpose of affirmative action. She views affirmative action as an equitable reparation for the three hundred and seventy years of free work by the slaves. This is why she states that affirmative action is only for blacks and not other minorities or "suspect groups." Mrs. Haith's views, although disturbing to some in the audience were crucial in formulating the basic knowledge to comprehend the magnitude of the problems in the system.

During the recent bidding for the Philadelphia Convention Center, Mr. Pratt noted that affirmative action played a major role in assuring equality in the contract selection.

However, it was the consensus of the panel that the notions that affirmative action only promotes African Americans and that affirmative action eliminates discrimination as a Philadelphia solicitor in the 1980s. "Affirmative action was conceived on equity principles with the goal to alleviate benign discrimination." At the time approximately 96.8% of all city contracts went to non-minority firms. These statistics certainly did not ring of fairness. In applying and enforcing affirmative action through the City Solicitor's office, the Wilson Goode Administration was able to level the playing field a bit. The inevitability of former contract bids were never known because information concerning city bids was not available to the public. The bottom line was the loss of a substantial amount of economic opportunity to Philadelphia's black community. Mr. Pratt confirmed these facts and noted that his office's current objective "is to generate opportunities in the minority community, focusing mainly on the large contracts that level." Recently Mr. Pratt found an article in circulation that instructed builders in how to skirt affirmative action resolutions. Needless to say, such a find is disturbing. Mr. Pratt described it as "well thought out and quite accurate in method of breaking the rules." Mrs. Haith had a somewhat different view of the purpose of affirmative action. She views affirmative action as an equitable reparation for the three hundred and seventy years of free work by the slaves. This is why she states that affirmative action is only for blacks and not other minorities or "suspect groups."
IN MEMORIAM

THURGOOD MARSHALL

1908 — 1993
OCCUPATIONAL SUGGESTIONS (FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T FIND WORK IN THE LEGAL FIELD)

* PIT CREW FOR PROF. MULRONEY

* BUNGEE JUMP OFF YOUR OUTLINES

* ANNOUNCER ON 'THE PEOPLE'S COURT'

* CARTOONIST FOR THE DOCKET

* FICTIONAL CHARACTERS' LEGAL NEEDS

WICKED WITCH OF THE WEST (PROBATE)

I SWEAR... I STUCK IN MY THUMB AND IT WAS IN THERE!

LITTLE JACK HORNER (TAX)

HUMPTY DUMPTY (PERSONAL INJURY)

FIRST THIS JUVENILE BREAKS INTO OUR HOUSE THEN EATS MY KID'S FOOD DEMOLISHES THE FURNITURE AND SLEEPS IN OUR BEDS I THINK IT WAS AMY FISHER.

THE THREE BEARS (CRIMINAL)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Pacific American Law Student Association</td>
<td>$225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Law Students Association</td>
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<td>Women’s Law Caucus</td>
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HARRISBURG (Feb. 5) - Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.02 percent in January to 6.024 percent in December, up 4,024,000 from December. One year ago, Pennsylvania's civilian labor force numbered 5,546,000.

Although January's unemployment rate was up and labor market was tight in five months, it was well below the 6.0 percent mark. The December's unemployment rate was 7.2 percent.

At 6.02 million, the state's civilian labor force, the estimated number of people 16 and older who are working or available for work, was 7,000 from December. One year ago, Pennsylvania's civilian labor force numbered 5,518,000.

Employment fell for the second month in a row, down 18,000 to 5,577,000 in January. The volume of unemployment increased since November, up 11,000 to 453,000. Both employment and unemployment were up by 24,000 from a year ago.

This month, Pennsylvania's labor force data underwent an annual revision to bring Pennsylvania's data in line with the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data for seasonal adjustment.

The revisions, based on updated population estimates and data from the Census Bureau, affected monthly resident data back to 1987.

Early results from another study, Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that the unemployment rate is down by 0.2 percent from December to January. Compared to one year ago, total nonfarm jobs were down by 46,400.

More than three-fourths of the overall monthly-to-month decline involved the service-producing sector, where job losses fell 82,200 since December to 3,800. All service-producing industries shared in this decline, with major losses centered in retail trade (42,700), services (35,400) and government (12,300). Since January 1992, service-producing jobs have dropped by 33,000.

Among goods-producing industries, jobs fell 26,100 in January to 11,100, in all industries within the sector. Losses were most pronounced in construction (-16,300), and manufacturing (-8,300). Goods-producing jobs were down by 42,500 from January 1992.

PA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)*

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<tr>
<th>Labor Force</th>
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<th>Unemployment</th>
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<td>6,024,000</td>
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<td>453,000</td>
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PA (UNADJUSTED)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor Force</th>
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<th>Unemployment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,546,000</td>
<td>5,518,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
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* NOTE: Seasonally adjusted figures attempt to "filter out" the normal seasonal fluctuations which are caused by normal seasonal patterns. With these recurring patterns removed, the data provide a more accurate account of general economic trends.