Dean Reuschlein Inaugurates Speaker Series

by T. John Forkin

The Student Bar Association presented the inaugural address of the "Reuschlein Speaker Series" on March 10. The series will be an annual event in which the S.B.A. will ask a professor to "present a speech of their own choosing, as if Villanova were to close down the following day, and this was their last opportunity to address the Law School Community."

Who more appropriate to give the hypothetical "last speech" of the inaugural address than the individual who gave the first speech and quite literally built the law school, Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein.

Dean Reuschlein was born on December 2, 1904 in Burlington, Wisconsin, graduating from Yale Law in 1933 and receiving his J.D.S. from Cornell in 1934. The Dean's employment and military record are too voluminous to discuss at length. In short, The Dean has taught law at Georgetown, Notre Dame and Syracuse, served the country as Colonel and Chief of the Office of Legislative Services; been decorated with the Legion of Merit; written legislation; received honorary degrees; written scholarly articles; given legal assistance to the poor; and that "everyone worships religion in the United States."

Dean Reuschlein delivered this thought by referring to the general belief that there is no national religion in the United States. He disputed this by acknowledging greed as the religion in the U.S. and that "everyone worships greed in one manner or another and to some degree or another." The Dean warned the law student and lawyer of today to "not be consumed by greed and not to forget to serve the common good."

Dean Reuschlein's charming personality and glibness won the sharp edge off a pointed message aimed at the student body. The Dean said that "today we have it easy! Easy? While today there are many inflationary rings true even in the most subjective ear.

Dean Reuschlein closed out his presentation by re-emphasizing his focus on serving the "common good." He spoke of what law students once did, "easy" may not be the right word to use in context of law school. Perhaps the phrase "not as difficult?"

Dean Reuschlein also addressed the issue of grading at Villanova Law School. The Dean said "at many colleges and universities today there are many inflationary grades given, which give students a belief that their previous success can be as easily duplicated at Villanova Law — well this is not true. There are no inflationary grades given at Villanova Law and when you get a good grade here, you know you have earned it." The Dean also noted that this practice is also popular at some law schools, and when this occurs at that level the students are ill-equipped to pass the bar or to practice law to their full potential. He submitted that this is the reason that Villanova Law students have such an incredible passing rate on the bar and go on to be great attorneys and leaders in their communities. Such logic rings true even in the most subjective ear.

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Six weeks to go. Has it really been that long? My fellow 2Ls first stepped through the doors of Garey High only to be confronted with the daunting task of being called "moot court" students. They were eventually steered to the gloomy offices of Garey High's Moot Court Department. It was here that they first learned of theirLegal 2Ls were selected based on their performance in the Law Review write-on competition, and an initial meeting was held in the spring of 1992. The Moot Court program was designed to provide students with the opportunity to develop their oral advocacy skills, and to prepare them for future careers in law.

In previous years, outside moot court competitions were the focus of many students' efforts. These competitions allowed students to practice their advocacy skills in a competitive environment. However, the process of selecting teams for these competitions was often arbitrary and based on factors such as seniority or social status. This led to a number of issues, including a lack of diversity in the selection process and a tendency for some students to dominate the competition.

The problems which instigated these changes began in the spring of 1991. During this period, there were a number of problems with the current procedure for being selected to participate in outside moot court competitions, and the Villanova Docket. The Villanova Docket is a student-run publication that covers developments in the law school. It is published monthly by the students of Villanova University School of Law.
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I was beginning to think that Willy-bashing wasn't fun anyway. My roommate and I got back to our story. I asked him, "What about the speech? Did you think it was exciting?"

He replied, "Zip up your fly, you don't know what you're talking about. I'm glad the Congress is thrilled that their boy is in the White House." Well for one thing, neither George Bush nor Kennedy (pick your favorite brother). I know both as much as we do the town with my fly open! Anyway, I informed him that the Triumvirate (Mitchell, Geithrad and Foley) had forced Willy to: a) rethink his spending priorities; b) immediately lift the ban on homosexuals in the military, to forget about his pipe-dream of ever having a line-item veto (which, of course, was a prize of Governor Bush's pipe-dream), c) eliminate any middle-class tax cut he had babbled about before the election, and d) realize that he'd better not cut 25% of the congressional staff jobs lest he fuddle Willy's head rolling out the suicide door of a 1990 Conservative Lincoln with the words, "Willy was a good idol."

Needless to say, our amorous intercourse was NOT convinced. I then asked him, "If EVERY Democrat votes 100% for Willy with all his heart, why did Sam Nunn force Willy to carry the burden even before CONSIDERING any proposal to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military?" I then explained my logical reply was, "Oh, poll Sam Nunn. Where did you get all your information?" After informing him that many DEMOCRATS in both Houses of Congress were practically thrilled with the fact that Slick Willy charmed his way into the Oval Office, he then asked if the same way a giggle charms a 45-year-old divorcee out of her 44 savings.

Now comes the conflict. As your favorite protagonist continued to berate the White House, I could only exclaim, "even my mother doesn't like me," so I ducked into the bedrooms, Clinton, someone who managed to slither his way onto the stage and challenged my question the validity of my views. He then challenged me to ask what Democrat in both Houses of Congress just adores Slick and Willy and who, yesterday, in that same Economic Room he so rudely interrupted a conversation of his own with me. He then challenged me to ask about the economic changes. I then not only had to aver my attention from Miss Locke who, yesterday, was scowling contemptuously at her new, gray-haired husband, but also to ask if Clinton gets his spending changes through Congress, he gets them, even if it happens to be OLD Democrats, won't let him. "Then he then dared me to produce the November 17, 1992 Inquirer article and when I told him he could see it in the lounge that afternoon, he then told me that I am unable to sympathize with the nervousness of the bleeding heart liberal. I then challenged him to say, "I am a man who doesn't know me, it's because I made my own case. Some pro­fessors insist that there is no need for a political argument. Most of the time for us to complete the political argument, we must prove true we would not see law stu­dents — many of whom who have worked on the opposite side of the fence from which they are working — only counts for one single credit per semester. Is it possible that one considers that law school is a worthwhile investment? Law students are assigned to sleepless nights in the library to complete research on cases that all students always seem to go against them. It may be time to seriously con­ider how the brief writing process affects first year law students as a whole and whether a bad brief is important and yet it is not really important. It is this schi­zophrenic view of brief writing that causes confusion and heart­ache for many. There is a genuine sense of havoc that many first year law students feel briefs wreak on their lives.

First year law students consider the brief as the ultimate challenge because of the fear that if they do not succeed in that, their entire legal careers are doomed. Every bit of knowledge gathered from

Briefs: A Confusing Lesson for First Years

by Sal Pastino

As first year students are grad­ually getting over that thing that concerns most people — the appellate brief, things have come back into perspective and we begin to stop studying and outlines once more. Briefs have become somewhat of a manageable task despite what some of us have heard. Briefs are the death of me. I am unable to sympathize with the nervousness of the bleeding heart liberal. I then challenged him to say, "I am a man who doesn't know me, it's because I made my own case. Some professors insist that there is no need for a political argument. Most of the time for us to complete the political argument, we must prove true we would not see law students — many of whom who have worked on the opposite side of the fence from which they are working — only counts for one single credit per semester. Is it possible that one considers that law school is a worthwhile investment? Law students are assigned to sleepless nights in the library to complete research on cases that all students always seem to go against them. It may be time to seriously con­ider how the brief writing process affects first year law students as a whole and whether a bad brief is important and yet it is not really important. It is this schi­zophrenic view of brief writing that causes confusion and heart­ache for many. There is a genuine sense of havoc that many first year law students feel briefs wreak on their lives.

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COMMMENTARY

Dear Conservative Guy,

Why are the same people always late to class? It is very rude and annoying. Make them stop. Please.

It is obvious that some people in this school are too stupid to tell time. For those people I would suggest that they buy a digital watch. It makes time fun and easy. For those people who are deliberately late to class to make some kind of a point or statement, stop it. You are rude and annoying. You can send hate mail on this topic to me.

Versus

Dear Liberal Gal

by Angie Chen

Dear Liberal Gal,

Dear Conservative Guy, I'm so sick of law school! I can't stand it. I'm behind in all of my classes, none of my so-called friends are coping up with the outlines I desperately need. My study group is filled with self-righteous freeloaders, and I'm just absolutely fed up and ready to go out with aggravation. What can I do?

The Liberal Gal sympathizes with your predicament. I suggest you start concentrating first of all on catching up in your classes (reading the text might be a very commendable place to start, going to classes is another very good suggestion). Catching up in class will enable you to actually create your own outline—which is sort of the basic idea to begin with, since it is not the outline itself which will aid you in your courses but the PROCESs of learning. Study groups are personal calls—if you feel that yours is not assisting you (for example, you should switch to a different study group/maybe one with less people) or else try studying alone. For the hair loss problem, try Rogaine. In the case of the early deformity in the fact that law school is an endu-rance sport, try to consult a psychologist. Soon.

It is this case, then you should have gone to one of the law schools with a Loan Forgiveness Program and you are stuck. The Liberal Gal wishes you much luck and offers a lifetime supply of Cheroses and spaghetti to help you out.

Dear Liberal Gal,

The Tax Law Society and the Grad Tax Program (with the help of the esteemed Pro-Libs) threw an absolutely phenomenal TG on March 17th. The food was great, there was live music, and we were regaled by our own faculty (Maloney and Becker) as well as Dean Reuschlein. The party far surpassed anything SBA has ever done. Why doesn't the SBA throw TGs like that from now on?

The SBA doesn't have enough pull to get Professor Becker to sing Irish ballads at every TG.

Dear Liberal Gal,

I'm a 3L, sorely confused about all this. If I didn't know which bar review to take, for starters. Second, I don't know to take, for starters. Second, I don't know whether to take the NY bar or the New York bar. I've been told I can do this, but both states apparently insist that I have to take the Interstate portion in it, I believe. I can't figure out if I should take both, or if I should take each state separately with one another. And what's the with the fingerprints required for the New Jersey bar anyway?

Dear Turchi,

I'm the only Miata driver in the school and there is no group here for me. I was trapped in my apartment for a week during the Blizzard of '93. Should I form my own group and ask SBA for funds?

I could name the group Miata Drivers Coping With Poor Traction?

There is no hope for you. You are obviously a twisted and broken little man chasing undergraduate sporty little roadsters. Perverts like you deserve to die trapped in a six inch high snowbank.

Dear Conservative Guy,

Whatever happened to glo-bal warming? I'm behind in all of his campaign promises and I'm behind in all of his campaign promises. Unless, of course, you believe that Sal truly is both a political and a historical scholar of considerable significance.

Dear Conservative Guy,

Do you really feel like I'm a part of this school. Everybody talks about special groups based on their heritage and gender. We have recently told me that the column is not that great anymore. I've gotten soft and boring. Well, let's fix that pronto now. I propose that we end every single group this school that appeals to specific ethnic, racial, gender or religious groups. It is time to get rid of groups for Italian students, Irish students, Latin American students, Asian students, BALSA, etc. Catholic Law Students? End it. Jewish Law Students? End it. Women's Law Caucus? Since half or more than half of the students are female, this group is no longer necessary for the purpose it was probably founded (providing support for women in a predominantly male law school).

Something positive could be said about every group I want to abolish. Yet, I fail to see the value in attempting to make people see that Irish-American law students instead of just law students. We should concentrate more of our time and money on groups that are inclusive and address legal matters. Groups like the Corporate Law Society, Civil Rights Organization, Environmental Law Society, Health Law Society, Criminal Law Society and FLEP deal with, not heritage. Publications like AWARE and Sports Law Newsletter might be worthwhile to publish. I suggest a better Journal/Publication in Page 9 that actually relates to the law school. I guess we should keep them. There, I've said it. Please send my hate mail to Bob Turchi.

Dear Conservative Guy,

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April, 1993 The DOCKET • Page 5
If you like Gilbert & Sullivan, you should have gone to the Court Jesters' production of The Gondoliers — presented at Merion Mercy Academy on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (April 1, 2 and 3). If you think that Gilbert & Sullivan is a law firm in Philadelphia, you should have gone or — when you hear the post show comments in the corridor — wished you had.

The Festival of Passover

by Shayna Goering

Passover is the middle festival of the Jewish calendar, falling between Shavuot. Like all festivals it celebrates a historical event and a harvest of the spring fruit and the exodus from Egypt after 40 years of slavery. (If you want to know more of the story of the exodus rent The Ten Commandments.)

Passover is the middle festival of the Jewish calendar, falling between Shavuot. Like all festivals it celebrates a historical event and a harvest of the spring fruit and the exodus from Egypt after 40 years of slavery. (If you want to know more of the story of the exodus rent The Ten Commandments.)

Perhaps the most well known part of Passover is the Seder. In the Hebrew word, Seder is the Hebrew word for order. The Seder is a very complex but symbolic service. The actual service is written in a book called a Haggadah (Hebrew: Members Manual). Every large part in the Seder and everything on the table has a symbolic meaning. The main point of the Seder is the retelling of the events of the exodus.

(Note: Most Jews have a Seder on the first and second nights of Passover. This is what I am referring to when I mention Passover or Seder, which was practiced before modern calendar.) The Seder has three main religious instruments: the Seder plate, wine, and matzah. The Seder plate is the most well known of the three for it contains: greens (carpas), apple, pomegranate, and honey mixture (cha- roset), egg (baytsah), shank bone, bitter herbs (maror). The greens and pomegranate symbolize the bitter of spring, the charoset represents the mortar that the Jews had to mix when they were slaves; the maror symbolizes the bitterness of slavery. The egg symbolizes the cycle of the seasons; and the shank bone symbolizes the sacrificial lamb (sacrifice was made at the first Seder).

At the Seder there are three matzah. Each matzah symbolizes a group of individuals. The top matzah represents the kohen, the priest. The middle matzah serves a double purpose in relation to the other three; it symbolizes the Levite, who aided the priests at the temple (ancient destroyed temple in historical Israel). The middle matzah is also broken in half and one half becomes the ajikomen (dessert). The ajikomen is needed to finish the Seder. During the actual meal the person leading the Seder holds the ajikomen. After the meal the children search for the ajikomen. Whoever finds it raises it and trades it back to the leader for a prize.

Lastly, there are five cups of wine at the Seder. Each person drinks four cups of wine. Each one representing a way in which God rescued the Jews from slavery. The fifth cup is filled as part of the Seder and offered to Elijah the prophet who comes to herald the coming of the Messiah.

The order of the Seder goes something like this: The kiddush, blessing over the first cup of wine is first. Then the youngest person at the Seder asks the four questions. The questions begin “why is this night different from all other nights?” The leader of the Seder recites the answer and begins the story of the Exodus. Next is the story of the four sons (egalitarian Hagaddahs have four daughters). There is a wise son, a wicked son, a simple son and one who is too young to ask. Each has a question about the Exodus and the Hagaddah tells the leader how to answer each of their questions. As part of the retelling the ten plagues are listed out loud and as each plague is recited every child is asked to show a decrease in joy at the harm of others. Many commentaries on the story and symbols of the holiday are read. A sand dish of bitter herbs is set out, and is eaten to remind the participants of the bitterness of slavery. The greens are dipped in salt water and eaten to remind all of the tears we shed while we were slaves in Egypt. Prior to the meal the children are sent to the door to find the four sons. The fifth cup of wine is filled and traded back to the leader for a prize.

Larry DeMarco is truly out of control. You may have gone out of a sense of community — to show support for the efforts of your colleagues. Or you may have gone purely selfish reasons — to be great show. You may have gone or — when you hear the post show comments in the corridor — wished you had.
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VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW

VOLUME XXXIX

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The symposium was entitled "The Judicial Decision Making: The Rule of Law". Despite the blizzard, approximately 300 law students, faculty members, and alumni attended over 50 law school programs. Some of the attendees found the event to be too cold.

The symposium included: Professor Lilian BeVier and Cathy Murphy. The welcoming remarks were made by Judge Douglas Ginsburg, U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, as the moderator. The panel participants included: Professor Jonathan Macey of the Harvard Law School.

The discussion began with a question posed by Professor BeVier and Judge Reinhardt. "The role of the judiciary is to apply the law. Is it the role of the judiciary to determine the meaning of words that are included in the text? The answer is yes, and you must know what the law is and what result it would produce. What is the role of the judiciary? Is it to determine the meaning of words in a statute?" The question was followed by a brief overview of the discussions and debates that took place over the weekend.

T. John Forkin delivered the keynote address. The keynote address was entitled "The Interesting use of Economics in Law." The keynote address was followed by a roundtable discussion with a number of attendees.

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Federalism

John Conwell

What is a federalist?
The word "federal" harks us back to our glorious birth as a nation. Indeed, the very essence of the Old World joined together to form a federation. No, Trekkies, there was no Starship Enterprise to keep the peace. The threats came in the form of taxation without representation and the colonists chombed their nose's at King George. After a bit of a scuffle and some help from France, who have been getting us into trouble ever since, the independent states liked the idea of confederating. And so the Articles of Confederation were born. And died. The windmills of the founding fathers led them to believe that only a stronger central government could withstand the erosion of time, but not the corruption of power. Even our great political thinkers of the 1700's knew that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. So a nifty little concept was dreamed up — checks and balances. The basic idea is to split the power inherent in the Sovereign into as many power centers as odds with each other that will act in difficult, and coherent action impossible.

The Legislative duty, which all Federalists thought was most important, was a bifurcated process, allowing the laws to have their input through the House and the State's Senate, or at least bounce checks. Some where along the way a check has just its balance.

Then there is the illustrious Executive duty, which all Federalists know is solely to enforce laws, would be handled by two different agencies: the President (known as the Executive) and the Judiciary. The executive powers are not ento extended into "making law," only that seeing it is compli cated with part of the duty of enforcing the law is deciding who has broken it, who to prosecute, but felt it was too bad. The judiciary has all the fun things and what the President was to do with the bills. The President has the choice of any "clarifying" rules. The dividing line between a rule and a Law is about as wide as a hair. Now all the President's Men were working on "making law," and what the law means. The joys of power.

The Judiciary has the task of working out conflicts between, and decide how to govern our multi-dimensional Republic. Disputes among the States, between the President and Congress, between the States and the central government. The Court also has the task of keeping the 18th Century embodiment of the Social Contract alive in the 20th Century and beyond. This includes the full understanding of how the Constitution has been changed with the added amendments. The most important, are the Federalist-type are the Civil War Amendments. They were enacted to secure for former slaves the basic dignities afforded every American citizen. Since enactment they have been employed to eliminate the system of injustice inherent in many States against the dispossessed. Given the State role in federal government has been all but eliminated, I wonder if the Court won't be allowed to apply more populist meaning to these limitations on power centers. This does not answer "What is a Federalist but does start your thinking on what is a person to do if someone who wants to enshrine the Constitution and keep government within the original scheme of the drafters?" Not unlike the question: Could we do that for Lenin. You can still see the founders, but it offers little guidance.

Scott Donnini

In response to Federalism com menter Publius Oklahomus (who can be found, when facing the map, far to the left of Thirteen Original Colonies), I would like to briefly supplement his discussion of what a federalist is with a list of what a federalist is not. My list, like that of Publius Oklahomus, is not exhaustive. For a federalist is not a "Legal Realist," in the trendy progressive sense of the word. A "legal realist" is someone that says this is the way it is and therefore this is the way it is. This is known in thinking circles as a self-evident proposition. The realist answers the question "WHY" with the answer "BECAUSE THAT'S WHY" and sticks their tongue out. It was the Federalist who would sock my sister when she did that. And like it. Still I wonder what power things that are human crea tions, law and society, become the measure for any sort of freedom and controlling of their creators? (please don't waste my time with the "what about the A bohm schtick") We set up laws and repeal them and make them to change them. It is us in control of the law not vice versa. The realist lets the tail get away the dog. When law is your creation, you make it do what you want it to do, you drive itself. We say what the law OUGHT to be. The realist says the law ought to be what is it is. It is because it is what it ought to be — the Lewis Carroll School of Legal Thought.

Publius Oklahomus uses the example of the bicameral system in the legislative branch. The 17th Amendment made the Senate popularly elected rather than appointed by the states. The Senate, he says, with a voice lower influenced by popular passions and better able to stand outside and be more protective of the autonomy of the states — to why bother with the Senate any further? This "realism" ignores that the very appointment process could have been dealt with directly rather than through the Senate. It is the original constitutional scheme by which the Senate was popularly elected. Of course it doesn't work the same now, the 17th Amend ment has snatched that power from him, it didn't just happen. And by the way, there are term limits, the equal representation of each of the states and the different powers given the Senate has made it somewhat less than expendable. I've heard a similar story of a thing that goes like this; since government is now mainly centralized into the national government and the states are more or less under-owned anyway, the idea of limited state autonomy is out of touch with the present political and legal "reality." First, certain issues are meant for communities to decide for themselves by the democratic process in small com munities, i.e. states, so such communities within reasonable limits can decide for themselves. Second, the reality may be that a state has used a brand new law in that way the creative use of the "interstate commerce clause" to cut down on jointing anything into an pie he wants. The states were not des tined to be inevitably emancipated, there was someone there with the scissors and the will to use them. Second, a federalist is not a jurisprudential hypnotist. To you who want to put a formula for the judiciary to say that abortion is a constitutional right (unenumer ated) and then turn faces and say that you cannot use the exact same legal fictions and whole clothes to say that there is a constitutional right to life (unenumer ated). A federalist would call that intellectual dishonesty. A federalist would say that both sides are bunt and that it is not for the judiciary to say otherwise. There is no constitutional basis to say that abortion is or isn’t a constitutional right. You will likely want to get off eventually when you no longer like the direction it’s going and you will find you won’t be able to.

Third, a federalist is not always at odds with Publius Oklahomus. I would agree with Publius Oklahomus that the "regulations" of agencies have been allowed to take on the role of legitimate leg islation. That is why deregulation might be a good thing. Still, that is the problem you encounter when all an powerful, yet chicken hearted. Congress drafts laws deliberately to be vague enough to endeavor them to every interest group and their entire constitu ency. The resulting legislation is nothing more than an empty canvas that these cartoonists call art which requires the enforcing branch to add color. Or worse yet allows for the giving of the paint and brushes to the judiciary. Then you’re really in for some psychedelic stuff. Are the Blue Meanies an insular minority? And how do they fit into CERCLA?

Fourth, a federalist does not merely worship the bones of a dead age. A federalist would think that Publius Oklahomus’ compar ison with the communist shrine to Lenin might be more appropriately analogous to the Eternal Flame vigil for Kennedy in more ways than one.

Finally, a federalist might agree with him from 1982 to 1993. Once defeated by the transplanted Euro pean blaming in Manifest Destiny, always used as a dogmat by the nog. See Edgar Meese, III, speeches in Villanova Law School Federalist Society propaganda.

What a Federalist Isn’t

Signature, Published

Joey, what are friends for?

Here, the House of Represen tatives are the voice of the individuals. Grained that geographical con straincts are placed on the clans which may choose them. This was probably done to make the process, as it would be difficult for a voter in New York to know every candidate for the House from Georgia, Texas, etc. It was diffi cult enough to know the Presidental Candidates. The Senate was the voice of the more local, more democratic state governments. Because States were surrendering certain of their powers over the people to a central government, they required a say in the exercise of it.

If you pay attention during Jimmy Stewart's Mr. Smith Goes To Washington you can see (1) that the State used to appoint Senators, and (2) that the courts controlled most states. Hollywood ain’t all bad.

But, see Americans Indian explo itation, Congress drafts laws deliberately to be vague enough to endeavor them to every interest group and their entire constituency.

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Farrell Runs For Probate Judge

Gerald E. Farrell, Jr., a third year law student at Villanova University Law School, is pleased to announce his candidacy for the position of Judge of Probate in Wallingford, Connecticut. Mr. Farrell, a lifelong native of Wallingford, announced his candidacy to the Wallingford Republican Town Committee at its March 10th meeting. The announcement was greeted with approval by committee members and by supporter Mr. Farrell. "It is because I feel I have the qualities to work in the service of my community that I have decided to run for judge of probate," Farrell told the town committee. Among the qualities that Farrell said that Wallingford needed in a judge of probate were a legal background, sympathy and concern for people, and a willingness to work. A number of Mr. Farrell's supporters also spoke at the meeting and told the committee of the energy and intelligence that Farrell would bring to the Probate Court. An honors graduate of Chotee Rosemary Hall and a cum laude graduate of Holy Cross College, Farrell expects to receive his juris doctorate in July. Farrell is one of the co-presidents of the Catholic Law Students Association at the law school and is active in the public affairs of Wallingford for the last ten years, has served as vice chairman of the Wallingford Historic District Study Committee, and is president of the Wallingford Historic Preservation Commission, and serves on the boards of directors of Wallingford's Center Street Cemetery, the Wallingford chapter of Habitat for Humanity, and Wallingford Center Inc. In addition to attending law school and being involved in community activities, Farrell also owns and operates his own business, a consulting firm known as Ragun Associates, which advises the Archdiocese of Boston and other religious institutions on the preservation of historic religious structures.

A committee of over fifty supporters has volunteered to assist Farrell in his bid for office and the committee has made the proper legal filings with the Connecticut Secretary of State. Farrell has named Robert Beaumont, former chairman of Wallingford's Public Utilities Commission, to serve as his campaign treasurer and expects to name a campaign manager soon. The Honorable Sonya Kischschl, Wallingford's present judge of probate, retires in November 2, 1993. The election to succeed Judge Kischschl will occur in November 2, 1993. "I really feel that I have an excellent chance to succeed because my support covers many boundaries and includes Republicans, Democrats, Independents, young people and senior citizens. People from all racial and ethnic backgrounds," Farrell said. Farrell plans an intensive door to door campaign from now until September 1. If elected, Farrell would be the first Republican to be judge of probate in Wallingford in sixty-three years, the last Republican judge of probate being the Honorable John Martin, who left office in 1930.

For further information: (215) 555-2444.

The Firm Game

Harvard Law Record
Friday, October 23, 1992

By LIZA ZORNBERG

It's like Jeopardy, being artful enough to ask all the right questions. It's like Hollywood squares, choosing the right answer from amongst the many. It's a self-perpetuating rule book students don't get to see. It's like Card Sharks, getting the luck of the draw, because your interviewers don't know about that. You don't have to do anything but answer questions..."You don't have to do that shit!"

And what about all of those firms that tout a "serious commitment to pro bono work?" Yahn Li '94 knows better. "If I interviewed with this corporate guy, who for some reason misperceived me as a real cutthroat. When I asked him about the firm's pro bono policy, he said, 'Oh, don't worry about that. You don't have to do that shit!'"

CROSSW RD® Crossword
Edited by Stan Chess
Puzzle Created by Fred Fiscop

ACROSS
1. Hydrocarbon
2. Boss (3L's)
3.糊糊 (Kazakhstan's capital)
4. Choir attire
5. Prime number
6. Football player's
7. Signed
8. Christmas-tree decoration
9. Star of beach
10. Playboy
11. Undefeated
12. Paid homework
13. First African American
senator
14. Part of a Dublin eagle
15. "The Hall of Fame"
16. Football player who won a Cowl trophy
17. Doctor's "Say it with your fingers"
18. "Smash of the Century"
19. "Not for the faint of heart"
20. Football player's counterpart
21. Feds
22. Noon
23. "Pimp My Ride"
24. "Megalodon"
25. Outflow of resources
26. Doctor's "Say it with your fingers"
27. Doctor's "You know me when you see me"
28. "You don't know me when you see me"
29. "You don't know me when you see me"
30. Columnist's suffix
31. Quasi-Number
32. Football player's counterpart
33. Beautiful
34. Football player's counterpart
35. Toned
36. "You don't know me when you see me"
37. "You don't know me when you see me"
38. "You don't know me when you see me"
39. "You don't know me when you see me"
40. Brown
41. Football player's counterpart
42. Football player's counterpart
43. Football player's counterpart
44. Football player's counterpart
45. Football player's counterpart
46. Corpsman
47. "You don't know me when you see me"
48. "You don't know me when you see me"
49. "You don't know me when you see me"
50. "You don't know me when you see me"
51. "Help me, help me"
52. License plate
53. Football player's counterpart
54. Greasepaint
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(Angwers on page 16)

Female Roommate needed for summer. Avail. 5/31 - 8/31. Sugartown Mews; Own room & Bath; close to train. Call 687-5972.
Can Unions Survive?

Every year, several hundred thousand unrepresented American employees are discharged without good cause, says Charles R. Craver, Leroy S. Merrifield Research Professor of Law at The National Labor Center at George Washington University, in his new book Craver (Asur Sources): The Rejuvenation of the American Labor Movement (224 pages, $40, cloth), to be published by the New York University Press in April.

Millions more employees, Craver says, are laid off by companies that transfer their production jobs to lower wage facilities in the South or in Mexico and other developing countries. And when employees at firms like Greyhound and Eastern Airlines walk out to protest wage and benefits reductions, they are permanently replaced and their representative labor organizations are destroyed. Senior personnel who participate in strikes against firms like TWA have their hard-earned positions filled by new workers in less senior co-workers who cross the picket line, ignoring the labor dispute, while employees who strike technically advanced corporations like AT&T discover that their employers can continue to maintain basic operations without the assistance of their regular workers.

What has happened to organized labor? Will it survive into its second century? As white-collar employees and technological innovators supplant blue-collar workers and as industrial behaviorists humanize employment environments, will union representation still be necessary? Can labor unions be rejuvenated if they revitalize their objectives and modernize their tactics? Craver, in this incisive analysis of the current state of the American labor movement, attempts to answer these questions and to present a manifesto for how this crucial institutional can be revived.

From the inception of labor unions through their heyday and into the present, the author examines the roots of the movement's decline and the current factors contributing to its dismal condition. To ensure union viability into the 21st century Craver makes several proposals, including the recruitment of female and minority employees into the movement, a new model of status — shorn of sexist assumptions, yet based on commitment and responsibility — that will preserve the distinction between family law as a narrative about self and intimate relationships.

Family Law and the Pursuit of Intimacy

In a postmodern world marked by fragmentation of both identity and personal relationships, intimate commitment may rest more than ever on the ability of the individual to orient the individual within shared norms of conduct. The challenge before us is to construct a new model of status — shorn of sexist assumptions, yet based on commitment and responsibility — that will preserve the distinction between family law as a novel narrative about self and intimate relationships.

Looking beyond the current state of the American labor movement, attempts to rejuvenate these institutions and to prevent a waning influence for the moral vision of family life that assigns rights and obligations to those with formal legal identities such as spouses, parents, or children — a vision expressed in the legal model of "status." In its stead has entered the alternative vision of "contract," which enables individuals themselves to establish the terms of their relationships, with regulation limited to cases of imminent harm. This vision seeks to free individuals from communal expectations so that they may pursue genuine intimacy with others.

In this timely work, Regan drives into recent legal cases, social theory, and family history to challenge the assumption that contract should serve as the governing principle of family law. In a postmodern world marked by fragmentation of both identity and personal relationships, intimate commitment may rest more than ever on the ability of the individual to orient the individual within shared norms of conduct. The challenge before us is to construct a new model of status — shorn of sexist assumptions, yet based on commitment and responsibility — that will preserve the distinction between family law as a novel narrative about self and intimate relationships.

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by John Lago

Baseball season is coming fast and hard, like a Roger Clemens pitch at your head. It’s something else altogether for the Cleveland Indians. Without facing a hit, they’re 20-0, with no money down. Feel free to bet on them.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

WHAT? The Yanks? Yes, people. Settle down. With Wade Boggs, David Ortiz, Mattingly, Tartabull and Paul O’Neill, the Yanks can hit. Pinch-hitter, Key, Jim Abbott, and Melido Perez, they are pitching. Lack of speed can hurt, and lack of defense challenges Bernie. This is a risky pick, so don’t cry if the Yanks fall to third.

5. Texas Rangers — They’ve got your young pitching, good young hitters, and iron man Cal Ripken. Its fun when you say: "Hey, they’re not in that division if everything goes their way. They won’t surprise anybody this year.

4. Cleveland Indians — The Tribe’s got the power — Rafael Palmeiro, a head case, with his best years ahead. Ken Griffey, Jr. and Edgar Martinez are the sole threats to the lineup. Their bats just aren’t big enough to wait for football season to watch the Indians.

7. Detroit Tigers — Yes, they’ll rely on Mike Greenwell and Doc Gooden and Bret Saberhagen. They had seven guys with more than 30 home runs last year. If anyone has more than 30 steals, with Motorgor gone, the Pennant might go to the Tiger. "This year, we can get help from BJ. Surhoff and Rondell, " says Rondell. Pitcher Cal Eldred must take the heat, he did last year when he was 13-5.

6. Boston Red Sox — Ellis Burford has a good team, but they still rely on Mike Greenwell,Geegger Andre Dawson. Roger Clemens will be hard pressed to win 20 with this rag-tag squad.

3. Baltimore Orioles — They’ve got the power. But their pitchers can’t hit, they are hot hitters. But their pitching is UGLY, and they’re not the best defensive team in the "Gold Glove". Fielder won’t win the MVP again.

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

WHAT? The Seattle Mariners are back, ok last year, so Ellis stick with them. With this power lineup, Ken Griffey, Jr. and Dave Edgar, Mike Hadlock and Tino Martin.

5. Oakland A’s — They’ve got your young pitching, good young hitters, and iron man Cal Ripken. Its fun when you say: "Hey, they’re not in that division if everything goes their way. They won’t surprise anybody this year.

4. Los Angeles Dodgers — They can go long, and if reliever Bobby Thigpen is healthy, they’ve got it. Los Angeles can win the West.

3. Seattle Mariners — They’ve got your young pitching, good young hitters, and iron man Cal Ripken. Its fun when you say: "Hey, they’re not in that division if everything goes their way. They won’t surprise anybody this year.

2. Chicago White Sox — I picked them last year, and I won’t regret it. They’ve got your young pitching, good young hitters, and iron man Cal Ripken. Its fun when you say: "Hey, they’re not in that division if everything goes their way. They won’t surprise anybody this year.

1. Texas Rangers — They’ve got your young pitching, good young hitters, and iron man Cal Ripken. Its fun when you say: "Hey, they’re not in that division if everything goes their way. They won’t surprise anybody this year.

USA TODAY

SPORTS

Heeeeere’s Johnny!

by Katherine Hummer

Many articles dealing with the women’s division are done by society. While it is true that there are plenty of women these days who are real athletes, and who do not get allowed to play, they are still here, there aren’t many smiles coming from the mostly women teams that have heard complaints when they have lost. It is doubtful that many of the men would put themselves in this position, particularly those who agree with the statement made by one male player: "I’ll lose on Friday, my world will end on Saturday." Despite the many restrictions placed on the women, LWA plays with the hope of having fun and improving their game by getting training for women.

Even the women’s reluctance to compete against lost. It is not that the women have no talent, but the fact that the women do not get allowed to play. Men from other teams realize they’re pitted against the already formed second and third year teams, none of which need new players. Why didn’t the first-year teams invite women to play with them? One woman player: "If I lose on Friday, my world will end on Saturday." Despite the many restrictions placed on the women, LWA plays with the hope of improving their game by getting training for women.

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