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The Docket

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# Happy Thanksgiving THE DOCKET



Vol. XXII, No. 4

THE VILLANOVA SCHOOL OF LAW

November, 1985

## Student Witnesses Tragedy

By Tracey Rible  
and Carol Rosenblat

In an attempt to get some early Christmas shopping done, third year student Angelo MacDonald went to Springfield Mall on October 30th. Instead, he witnessed the aftermath of a tragedy. Minutes earlier Sylvia Seegrist fired a machine gun leaving two dead and nine injured.

MacDonald described the scene, "When I first arrived at the mall I saw an ambulance, but thought nothing of it. Then as I was walking to the mall entrance, two men came running out screaming for me to get down because there were people in the mall shooting. I knew it wasn't a joke, everyone was so scared.

"Within the next three to four minutes about fifteen to twenty police cars arrived, and ambulances and a helicopter. Customers were running out of the mall screaming. From where I stood, I could see the blood of the little boy who was killed."

During the next hour, information was difficult to obtain. There were rumors that there were more gunmen inside the mall and that hostages had been taken. MacDonald stated that "bodies were being taken from the mall into ambulances... I've never seen so many ambulances."

In the meantime, reporters from all the local newspapers arrived. MacDonald gave them all the information that he had. Not wanting to leave the scene, the photographers from the Philadelphia Inquirer asked MacDonald if he wanted to make forty dollars by delivering some film to the Inquirer building for the early edition. MacDonald agreed and



Angelo MacDonald

Photo by Drew Wohl

when he arrived at the Inquirer building, anxious reporters asked him questions. His interview appeared the next day in the paper.

MacDonald described how he felt. "It was so unexpected to see men running out screaming that someone was shooting people, was really scary and upsetting." MacDonald continued, "The killings were just so sad and meaningless. When I saw the wife of the man who had been killed it really upset me. She was really grieving... It was just so real, not at all like on television. To be there, to see it all from twenty feet away, it really hits you. I feel so sad. She's a sick woman (Sylvia Seegrist) and needs help."

## Shestack Speaks On Human Rights

by Amelia P. McGovern

Jerome Shestack, a partner from the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, and an expert in the area of international human rights, spoke on the topic "Human Rights-Current Law and Politics" on Oct. 17 in the Student Lounge.

Shestack welcomed the audience with a few anecdotes about lawyers. "One man said to the other, 'Many great men have been lawyers. Thomas Jefferson was a lawyer. Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer. Mahatma Ghandi was a lawyer.' 'Mahatma Ghandi was a lawyer?' the other man asked. 'From the way he dressed, I thought he was a client.'"

Shestack pointed out that human rights first appears in the

Bible. Adam ate from the tree of knowledge. God knew what he did, but asked him "Adam, what did you do?" This is the first illustration of due process. According to Shestack, the first denial of human rights also appears in the bible: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

"Modern human rights law begins with the United Nations Charter," Shestack explained. The framers of the charter decided that one fundamental right was human rights and a main reason to start the UN charter, according to Shestack.

"The main achievement of the United Nations in the human rights area, so far, is the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which countries can follow up with treaties of their own," Shestack said. "It is a solid basis of International Law of Human Rights."

(Continued on page 5)

## Moot Court Places 3rd

The Villanova Moot Court Team of Lisa Kaner, Mary Keating and Terrence McGraw and their advisor, Professor Richard Turkington, placed third in the recently held Benton National Moot Court Competition on Information Law and Privacy in Chicago, Ill. This national competition involved 32 schools from all over the country and included schools such as the University of Texas, Boston University and the University of Maryland. The Villanova team competed against William and Mary in the semi-final round. South Texas, traditionally considered a powerhouse in national Moot Court competition, won the competition. It is interesting to note that due to the rules of the competition and some bad luck in coin flips, neither Villanova Law School nor William and Mary had an opportunity to argue against South Texas, or first runnerup, Texas Tech. Next year's Benton Competition will feature Justice Brennan as Chief Justice in the final argument.



Neal J. Blaher won first prize of \$500 in the Villanova Competition of the Nathan Burkan Memorial Writing Competition for his paper entitled "Protection of Fictional Characters," and will go on to represent Villanova in the national round of the Burkan Competition. Neal is shown above accepting the first prize check from Professor Howard Lurie, who is advisor to the competition here at Villanova. This annual writing contest is funded by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, and focuses on copyright law, offering first and second prizes of \$500 and \$200 respectively at each participating law school. In the national competition, five winners are selected to receive prizes ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. The Burkan Competition is open to second and third year law students. For additional information on next year's competition, contact Professor Lurie.

## Student Budget Announced

The Student Bar Association would not allow **The Docket** to attend its fall 1985 budget meeting. The President, Lenore Myers and Vice-President, Steve Soloman said they thought **The Docket's** presence would inhibit the discussion.

"The Pre-Budget and actual Budget meetings consumed in excess of 10 hours of two consecutive nights, and is a good faith reflection of what the Student Bar Association believes is a fair and assessment of the needs of the Student Body," according to a statement the SBA give **The Docket**.

The following budget has been unanimously accepted by the 1985-86 Student Bar Association for the fall 1985 semester.

### FALL SEMESTER BUDGET REPORT 1985

<b>Funds Available</b>	
Checkbook balance	\$ 0.00
Allocation from Villanova	4788.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4788.15</b>
<b>Allocation</b>	
Student Organization:	
Criminal Law	180.00
BALSA	135.00
Women's Law Caucus	390.00
International Law Society	420.00
Christian Legal Society	100.00
Jewish Law Students	410.65
Environmental Law Group	T.B.A.
Phi Delta Phi	600.00
Rugby Club	200.00
Soccer Team	122.50
Labor Law	60.00
The Docket (Social)	150.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2928.15</b>
S.B.A.:	
TGIF #1	\$ 200.00
TGIF #2	200.00
Halloween Party	400.00
Car Wash	35.00
Faculty Forum	400.00
Holiday Party	500.00
Safety Buffer	125.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1860.00</b>
<b>SEMESTER TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$4788.15</b>

## Transfer Students Accepted

by John Serpico

For the second year in a row the law school has accepted transfer students. Thirteen transfers and three non-matriculating students were accepted this fall. They claim that their experience has been both stimulating and frustrating. Overall, most transfers are glad that they came to Villanova.

The transfer students came from a variety of law schools from around the country and Canada. These schools included Seton Hall, New York Law, University of Dayton Law School, American, Western New England, Delaware, Franklin Pierce and Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. The reasons why they transferred are as diverse as the places they transferred from.

Some students transferred for purely personal reasons, such as wanting to be with their families, spouse or fiance. Marc Bianchi transferred to be with his fiance who is already a second year law student at Villanova. Pat Farris came here so that he and his wife could live closer to her place of employment.

Several students were dissatisfied with the law school from which they transferred or the

areas that they were in. Others knew that they would be practicing law in this area and felt that going to Villanova would be both convenient and beneficial as far as employment opportunities were concerned.

Two students, Christina King and Anna Scarafile, transferred, among other reasons, to cut down on their commuting time. They were both attending Delaware Law School and were commuting from northern Pennsylvania. Villanova's suburban setting and fine reputation were some of the other considerations of why these students chose VLS. In many

(Continued on page 7)

### Grads Pass

### With Flying Colors

96.12% of Villanova graduates passed the July 1985 Pennsylvania Bar Examination. The State passing average was 83.10%. Official comparative statistics are not yet available, but according to the administration, there is no reason to believe that any other Pennsylvania law school exceeded our passing rate.



# SCHEDULE CONFLICTS

Once again, winter approaches and everyone at the law school starts worrying about finals. Students spend an inordinate amount of time fighting to fix finals schedules showing three finals in three days or worse, four in three days. The time and mental aggravation expended could be much more productively used.

Under current Villanova policy, exams may be rescheduled only if a student has three in three days, two in one day, four in five days, or five in the first seven days and the rest of exam period. Also, "Three examinations within four successive calendar days is not a ground for rescheduling." *VLS Student Handbook* at 23.

Certainly, some conflict is going to be inevitable, particularly for those students who refuse to go along with the crowd and try to take courses somewhat out of the mainstream. After all, it is not mandated from above that all second year students take Decedents, Corporations I, Constitutional Law I, and Federal Income Taxation in their fall semester. Still, even the mainstream students seem to end up with many scheduling conflicts.

Some of the trouble caused by these conflicts could be remedied by a simple administrative procedure, namely letting students see the examination schedule when they are choosing their courses. That way, students could check out finals schedules before they have been cut in stone. Those to whom a "good" finals schedule is important could choose their courses accordingly. Others could attempt to arrange adjustments early in the semester before the heavy studying season begins.

There are many advantages to such a plan. People who desire, would be able to choose courses according to when the final would be held. This is no more absurd than any other reason given for taking certain courses over certain other ones. Besides, it might make someone think twice about taking a course they would not otherwise take. A greater diversity in studies will certainly not harm anyone and might even produce better lawyers.

Also, people would not be forced to line up in the Registrar's office in the weeks before finals trying to fix unreasonable finals schedules. Some students will have already taken care of the problem by class-scheduling and the rest could take care of it early in the semester before the work piles up too much. Hence, students can spend the pre-finals rush studying instead of staring at the yellow newsletter trying to make sense of the finals schedule.

This would produce much reduced mental aggravation and stress. Finals time is stressful enough without unnecessarily adding more. Besides, students can often be more productive when they are less worried. Also, stress produces self-destructive behavior such as booze and coffee addiction. Avoiding or minimizing that would certainly be a benefit to the Villanova Law School community.

Finally, passing out exam schedules along with class schedules would rationalize the entire class selection process. Students would have another factor to use when choosing classes. All the problems associated with class and final schedules could be resolved early on in the semester, leaving the later parts for more important activities, such as studying and writing *Docket* editorials. That could help many people and would definitely not harm anyone.

So, why not? Of course, there is always a risk that something unforeseen about passing out finals schedules early would create more problems than would be solved. That risk is present in every endeavor and we should not allow it to deter us from attempting to do something like this which has the potential to do much good. Besides, if the costs prove to outweigh the benefits, we can always switch back to the present system. It's time to stop talking and start doing. Let's go for it.

Another, related problem is the decreased reading period before exams. This year it is merely two days instead of five. What happened to those extra three days? The school year certainly doesn't seem any shorter. The solution to this is so obvious that we need not waste any more space on it. Still, we would certainly like to get to the bottom of this mystery. Where's Hercule Poirot when we need him?

DLW

This is the final edition of the *Docket* for the fall semester. The *Docket* Editorial Board would like to thank its staff and all those members of the law school faculty, staff and student body who contributed. The *Docket* would like to especially thank third year student Dan Weisman who resigned as Features Editor — a position he held since last January. His resignation becomes effective with this edition. His hard work and innovativeness as a member of the Editorial Board will be sorely missed. Although Weisman relinquished his editorial duties, he will continue to write his column entitled "Weisman's World." A placement for Weisman will likely be named sometime over the semester break.

The *Docket* Editorial Board also announced the implementation of a new policy concerning letters to the editor effective immediately, all letters must be typed and contain the author's name and phone number. The author's name will be withheld upon request. The *Docket* Editorial Board reserves the right to edit or not print any letter which may be ??????

In closing, the *Docket* wishes all students the best of luck with their upcoming examinations and extends to one and all, a hearty and happy holiday season.

## Extradition: Law V. Practice

by John F. Murphy

Extradition is an important method for ensuring that terrorists will be apprehended, prosecuted and, if convicted, punished for their crimes. But law on the books is not necessarily the same as the law in action. Unless the will to use them is present, the most finely drafted legal instruments are of no avail.

At this writing, Mohammed Abbas, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Front who reportedly masterminded the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro — during which Leon Klinghoffer, a 69-year-old American Jew in a wheelchair, apparently was murdered in cold blood — is thought to be in South Yemen.

Both Italy and Yugoslavia refused requests from the United States to hold Mr. Abbas. Clearly,

Italy and Yugoslavia have blatantly violated obligations to the United States and to the world community.

If he has reached South Yemen, Mr. Abbas has found a safe haven. The United States, which requires an extradition treaty in order to make a request for extradition, has no such treaty with South Yemen. Nor is South Yemen a party to the United Nations' International Convention Against Hostage Taking, which, in the absence of a bilateral extradition treaty, may serve as a substitute.

Italy and Yugoslavia, however, do have bilateral extradition treaties with the United States, and Yugoslavia is a party as well to the Hostage Convention. Italy has indicated support for the Hostage Convention by signing it, but not

yet formally ratified it.

Yet Italy released Mr. Abbas two days after the United States intercepted the Egyptian 737 carrying him and the four hijackers. It did so although the United States, in accordance with the terms of the U.S-Italian extradition treaty, had requested the provisional arrest of Mr. Abbas based on an arrest warrant and other documentation demonstrating his complicity in the hijacking and charging him with hostage-taking and piracy under U.S. law. In order to obtain the arrest warrant from the American federal judge, the United States had to show probable cause, or a high probability, that Mr. Abbas had committed the crimes charged.

Although Italy is not a party to the Hostage Convention, the

(Continued on page 3)

## Res Rambling Railings

Dear Docket:

Hey, I've got good news and bad news. The good news is that the library got a great, new three-hole puncher.

Lots more bad news, though. The library has no heavy duty stapler. I tried to use their normal stapler to fasten a big pile of photocopied papers together, and they fell apart in the stairs between classes. Boy, was I embarrassed! I also got a puncture wound in my finger from the part of the staple that didn't bend. Maybe I should sue the library for loss of dexterity!

And let's take a minute to talk about those copying machines. Last Sunday, all seven were inoperable. Boy, was Prof. Murphy mad when nobody turned in their assignments Monday morning. I thought he was gonna ship me off to Zimbabwe!

And the men's bathroom across the the Docket office . . . it's always dark in there after classes end for the day. The lights are so dim that going to the john can be a real hit or miss affair!

Speaking of lights, the entrance to the parking lot from County Line Road is never lit either. I al-

most smashed into an instructor's car a few days ago. I wouldn't wanna meet one of those guys in court. They scare me enough here.

And finally, the job board. I hate to see it go. Besides causing a tremendous waste of paper with another newsletter that isn't even a color found in nature, I'm really going to miss seeing Randy Zak-

reski's, Jeff Margulies', Andrew Wohl's and Elissa Opstbaum's names all over the place.

See you next year, **Bernard M. Resnick** (Editor's Note: Bernie, if you hurt yourself on a normal stapler, are you sure you want the cafeteria to provide sharp knives to cut your bagels with?)



Bernie Resnick

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# OP-ED

## The Release of Abbas

(Continued from page 2)

terms of its bilateral extradition treaty with the United States clearly cover hostage-taking and piracy as extraditable crimes. Yet it appears that Italy gave short shrift to its treaty obligations. Although at least one newspaper report indicated that an Italian magistrate had ruled there was insufficient evidence to detain Mr. Abbas for the purposes of extradition, it is not clear that any *judicial*, as opposed to *political*, decision was taken in this case.

Reportedly the magistrate, who has the responsibility under Italian law to conduct an investigation in such cases, failed even to conduct an interview with Mr. Abbas. At the least, the haste with which Mr. Abbas was released indicates that political rather than judicial factors were the dominant consideration in the decision-making process, a violation of any reasonable standard of due process.

As for Yugoslavia, it seems Mr. Abbas was never taken into custody there, despite the U.S. request for provisional arrest, based on the same warrant and additional documentation in full compliance with the U.S.-Yugoslavian extradition treaty. There is no evidence that the Yugoslavian judiciary was involved in any way in this decision.

Under the Hostage Convention and the bilateral extradition treaty, Yugoslavia had an obligation either to extradite Mr. Abbas or to submit him to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Even assuming that the evidence presented initially by the United States was insufficient under Yugoslavian law to detain Mr. Abbas for the purpose of possible extradition or prosecution, at a minimum Yugoslavia was bound to detain him for a period of time that would give the United States a reasonable opportunity to offer additional evidence in an effort to meet the Yugoslavian standard.

Yugoslavia explained — five days after allowing Mr. Abbas to leave — that it viewed him as having diplomatic immunity as an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Italy hinted the possibility of immunity as well, either because of Mr. Abbas' PLO position or because he reportedly carried an Iraqi diplomatic passport. Such a claim would be patent nonsense.

As a representative of the PLO, Mr. Abbas would enjoy no diplomatic immunity because the PLO is not a country. An Iraqi diplomatic passport would afford him no protection, either. A diplomat enjoys immunity from criminal prosecution only in the country to which he has been assigned, or if he is in transit between diplomatic assignments. Neither of these circumstances applied to Mr. Abbas.

Italy and Yugoslavia may also have violated an obligation they owed to the world community. The International Law Association, a private group of leading international lawyers, recently has claimed that countries must extradite or prosecute people accused of acts of international terrorism, as a matter of customary international law, even if they are under no treaty obligation to do so. To be sure, the association's claim is debatable; but there appears to be an emerging consensus that especially heinous acts of international terrorism, such as those committed on the Achille Lauro, should be regarded as international crimes, and their perpetrators should be punished wherever they were found.

Why would Italy, a close ally of the United States, and Yugoslavia, which, although a Communist country, has excellent relations with the United States, act in this fashion? The unfortunate reality appears to be that the release of Mr. Abbas was demanded by national interests more important than the combating of international terrorism. These national interests include close ties with PLO leader Yasser Arafat and with Arab countries in North Africa and the Middle East, and the fear of terrorist attacks against Italian or Yugoslavian Nationals if Mr. Abbas were not set free. One may also speculate that the governments of several Arab nations brought substantial pressure to bear on Italy and Yugoslavia to release Mr. Abbas.

There is precedent for allowing political considerations to override international obligations to combat terrorism. An egregious example is the Holder-Kerhow case of 1972 in which two American nationals hijacked an airplane to Algeria, making vague allusions to Angela Davis and against the Vietnam War while extorting \$500,000 from the airline. Three years later, the two hijackers were apprehended in France. In response to a request from the U.S. government for their extradition, the Court of Appeals of Paris ruled that the hijacking was a political offense because the motives of the perpetrators were of a political nature. The court denied the U.S. request. At the time, France strongly opposed U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Recently, however, with France again the example, there has been a move away from allowing political factors to dominate in terrorist extradition cases. In 1979, Italy requested the extradition of a suspect in the kidnapping and murder of Prime Minister Aldo Moro in the spring of 1978. Here the Court of Appeals of Paris rejected the claim that the accused's alleged offense was of a political character, emphasizing instead the heinous nature of the crime.

Similarly, in 1977 the European nations adopted the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, which excludes among others, kidnapping and hostage-taking from the crimes for which extradition can be denied on the basis that the crime is a political offense. Although not all European countries have become parties to the European convention — Italy is among those which have not — it represents a step forward in the effort to use extradition to combat international terrorism.

The decisions of Italy and Yugoslavia to release Mr. Abbas favor short-run expediency over the long-term interests of both countries. Giving in to terrorist threats, the record shows, only stimulates further terrorist activity. Italy and Yugoslavia have taken a retrogressive step.

The need is great to update and improve the extradition treaties of the United States and other countries. Most important, however, is the need for international cooperation in response to an actual terrorist attack. Such cooperation was lacking with respect to Mr. Abbas. We are likely again to have need for it — and soon.

### 1 Thursday, October 10

U.S. Navy fighters force an Egyptian 737 to land in Sicily. Mohammad Abbas, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is on board, along with four alleged hijackers of the ship Achille Lauro.

### 2 Friday, October 11

The four alleged hijackers are taken into custody in Sicily by Italian authorities. The U.S. asks Italy to keep Mr. Abbas in custody, presenting evidence it says shows Mr. Abbas masterminded the Achille Lauro hijacking.

### 3 Saturday, October 12

Italian authorities say the evidence is insufficient to hold Mr. Abbas. He flies from Sicily to Rome, where he gets another plane to Yugoslavia. The U.S. protests to the Italian government, and asks Yugoslavia to hold Mr. Abbas, sending more evidence to authorities in Belgrade.

### 4 Sunday, October 13

Yugoslav officials indicate they will not hold Mr. Abbas

### 5 Tuesday, October 15

PLO sources say Mr. Abbas has left Yugoslavia. He is believed to be in South Yemen, which does not have an extradition treaty with the United States.

Professor Murphy's article is reprinted here courtesy of **The Baltimore Sun**. **Murphy, professor of law at Villanova University, is a consultant on international terrorism to the American Bar Association and the State Department. He is the author of the forthcoming book, International Terrorism: The Legal Framework for Policy Initiatives.**

## WEISMAN'S WORLD

By Dan Weisman

It was a hot night. It was so hot that heat waves broke over the sidewalk like breakers on the Jersey shore. The air was so thick you could slice, dice, pare and chop it into easily digested bits with a ginsu knife. The night also had other cliched properties, but they weren't important. Only the heat was important. I was hot. My typewriter was hot. The seminar paper I was typing was hot. All that was needed was a hot blonde to perch on the hot chair across from my hot desk. It didn't happen.

### The Night Gets Hotter

Suddenly, the night was pierced by an explosion. The lights, indeed, all electricity, went out. A scream echoed from down the hall. Unable to do any more work due to a currently unusable electric typewriter (what an excuse for turning in late work!), I did the mature and noble thing. I ran out into the hall and cursed.

Then she appeared before me like an apparition bathed in the harsh yet somehow muted glow of my apartment's emergency lights. It was an older woman in a blue bathrobe with hair that matched. She ran around yelling uncontrollably, "Fire, fire. Get out. We're all going to die!" My keenly deductive mind instantly recognized the voice as being the same as the previous scream.

### The Explosion and the Blue Haired Women

By this time, other people had drifted from their apartments into the public hallway. The hysterical blue-haired woman had calmed somewhat. She explained that she had seen an explosion outside her window with flames and flying oil and shards of metal and lots of other horrible things, all in a brief instant. The lights had still not turned back on.

Somebody thought to pull the fire alarm. Nothing happened. The night was still hot and still. Half the emergency lights didn't work, so it was also dark.

I quickly analyzed the situation and deduced that options were limited. My trusty flashlight lay in the glove compartment of my car which lay two stories down. Since the lights on the staircases didn't work, it would be dangerous work getting to it.

Before I could proceed, a plaintive voice called me from down the hall. It was C\_\_\_\_\_, a fellow law student whose name is being disguised to protect her privacy. She asked me if I had seen a black cat running around. It seems her cat had escaped during the excitement. Being black, it could easily avoid detection in the dim hallways. Alternatively, it could have been hiding back in her equally dim apartment.

### Looking Under Mattresses

C\_\_\_\_\_ asked me for matches in order to ascertain the correct location of said cat if indeed said cat was still within her apartment. I graciously gave her a pack. Whereupon, she took them (equally graciously) and searched her apartment. Since cats like to hide under beds when they are scared, she started there. She held a lit match underneath the mattress in order to look. Ah, safety regulations! Fortunately, the cat was there. The two of them then

lived happily ever after . . . except during exams.

I returned to my original quest (getting the flashlight). Slowly, I worked my way down the staircase, feeling each step since I couldn't see. Now, how many stairs were there? Was it 12 or 13? These details get crucial at times like this. Yep, I guessed wrong and tripped over the last step. No harm done so I continued.

### "I'm a Lawyer (So I Lied)."

It was brighter outside as the streetlights were still on. I quickly grabbed my flashlight and walked around to the front of the building where I could see a firetruck parked. I asked the man who seemed to be in charge, "Hey, what's going on here?"

He shined a searchlight in my eyes, "Nothing, kid. Now beat it."

"Look, I live here. Something happened or you wouldn't be here. I wouldn't be wandering around a parking lot waving a flashlight."

"It's an electrical problem. No fire, so we'll be leaving soon."

"Excuse me, but I'm a lawyer (so, I lied) so I'm interested in the relevant details to determine if possible remedial legal action should be undertaken in this matter."

"The transformer that lets you use the electricity from the power lines blew up. It's no big deal. You just have a lot of oil and mess on the ground. PECO will eventually put in a temporary one and the power will go back on."

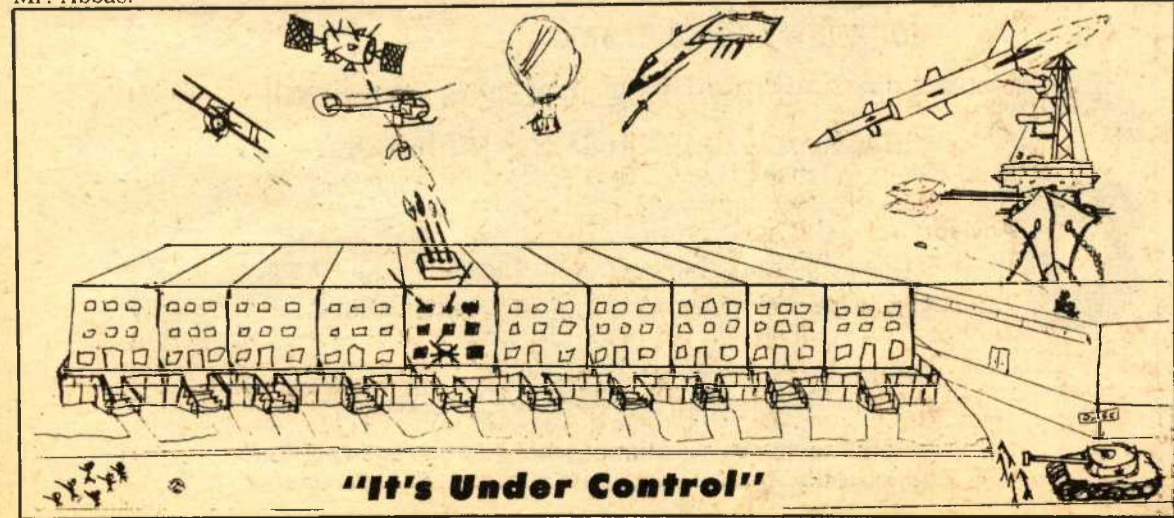
"Thank you." I turned and walked into the building, the firemen's searchlight on my back the whole way. As I entered the door, I noticed a group of people just standing there, including blue robe-and-hair. They had nothing better to do, so they stood in the doorway watching the firemen watching them. By now, I realized I would not be too prepared for tomorrow's classes.

### Cards and Candles

On my way back upstairs, I stopped in to visit a friend. He wasn't in but his wife was. She had about a dozen candles lit all over their apartment. It was kind of spooky. It felt like I was in the middle of a seance. Since I didn't feel like talking to any evil spirits (drinking some, maybe), I left after a few minutes and hiked upstairs with the aid of the infamous flashlight.

As I got back to my floor, I saw a bunch of people had taken advantage of the one working emergency light (out of four) and were playing cards by it. They invited me to join and I did.

After about an hour with no electricity restoration, the battery in the light began fading. No one wanted to leave, since there was nothing else to do, so various partners brought out candles. We continued playing poker by candlelight for another two hours. It wasn't bad. There was good camaraderie, a sort of *esprit de corps*. The radio played fairly decent music, if you consider the Rolling Stones to be decent music (I do). Besides, I ended up ahead about ten bucks.



Editorial Note: The above cartoon represents the opinion of the artist only and does not necessarily represent Docket policy.



# NEWS

## The End of an Era...

### Weisman Resigns.



Photo by Drew Wohl

Photo by Drew Wohl



Photo by Drew Wohl

Retired Docket features editor Dan Weisman.

## Faculty Forum

### Valente to discuss Garcia

William D. Valente, Professor of Law at Villanova University School of Law, was invited by the United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to participate in one of three national roundtable discussions addressing the impact of the Supreme Court's decision in *Garcia v. San Antonio Transit Authority*.

The 1985 *Garcia* case imposed Federal Fair Labor Standards Act regulations on a public mass transit authority, and thus dramatically overruled the Supreme Court precedent of such requirements against a state or its subdivisions when acting in traditional governmental functions. The *Garcia* decision raises fundamental questions and long-range implications that go well beyond the immediate fiscal and budgetary effects that local and state governments can anticipate.

Professor Valente brings a rich background to the discussion, as he is an expert in both constitutional law and local government law, having taught in both areas for many years, and having authored authoritative texts on local government law and education law, as well as numerous scholarly articles and publications on constitutional law and local government law. He also has had substantial practical experience first as an assistant city solicitor for Philadelphia, and later as a con-

sultant, advisor and frequent committee member in the area of local government. Before coming to Villanova in 1965, Professor Valente practiced with the Philadelphia law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe & Levin.

This October, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Philadelphia, and his distinguished legal career, Professor Valente received the St. Thomas Moore Award.

The Advisory Commission roundtable discussion in which Professor Valente participated was held at the Bourse Building in Philadelphia. Additional panels were scheduled in two other cities.

### Hyson Broadcasts on WDVT

On Tuesday, November 5th, Professor Hyson was a guest of radio interviewer Frank Ford of WDVT. Professor Hyson appeared with Thomas Merski, Regional Groundwater Coordinator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The topic of the interview was the adequacy of government's response to the problem of groundwater contamination.

### Job Stats

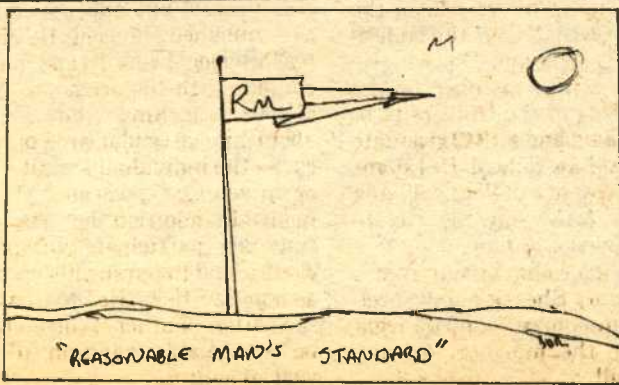
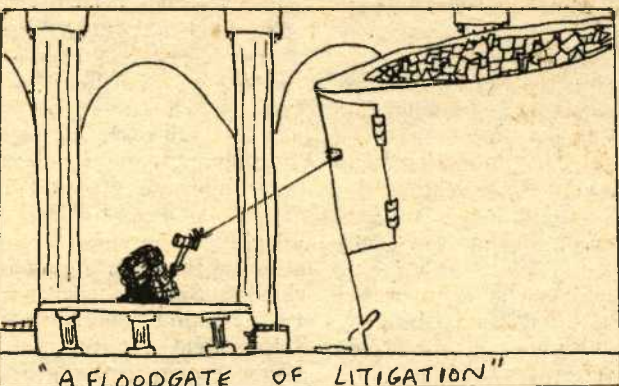
(Continued from page 10)  
there is currently no way to access the satisfaction of our graduates who entered other fields of employment — those in business, government and academic positions. While the Law School can fully enjoy the fact of our graduates' success in gaining entry in large numbers to law firms and prestigious clerkship positions, we hope that each of our graduates is able to make a satisfying and deliberate choice in determining his or her field of employment. The ability of the Villanova graduate to select his/her own "in" field is a measure of the success of the Law School.

### Holoch Addresses Librarians

Professor Holoch addressed a meeting of the Greater Philadelphia Law Library Association on Wednesday, November 6th, in Center City Philadelphia. Speaking with Professor Holoch was Regina Smith, Director of the Jenkins Memorial Law Library in Philadelphia. Ms. Smith was the Acting Director and Head of Reader Services of the Villanova Law Library before her appointment to the Jenkins' Directorship. The program for the meeting concerned entering the profession of law librarianship.

## A View From Inside

by Brad Remick



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## NEWS

# Israeli Attorney Speaks at VLS

by Dan Weisman

On Friday, October 25, Israeli attorney and diplomat Chaviva Avi-Gai spoke before a small lunchtime crowd on the relationship between religion and state in Israel. Avi-Gai heads a string of legal aid clinics in Israel and has worked extensively in the area of civil rights.

Israel does not have the strict separation of religion and state which prevails in America. However, that does not mean that anyone has unequal rights or that some have rights "more equal" than others. It is just that the various religious communities control their own marriage rules. There is no civil marriage in Israel.

This sometimes creates problems because religious authorities and religious laws ban certain marriages which would otherwise be allowed under secular law. This is especially troublesome be-

cause Israel is not a homogeneous state ethnically or religiously. Judaism is the dominant religion, but even Jews are not monolithic. In Israel, about 40% of the Jewish population is secular, about 40% non-orthodox traditional, about 15% orthodox and the remaining 5% fundamentalist ultra-orthodox. Add to that the significant Christian and Muslim communities (also split among various sects) and a sense of the problem appears.

The result, as Avi-Gai explained, "All citizens of Israel are equal by the law. It's just in marriage and divorce they have to follow their own rules." In other words, "Each community governs its own marriages." Still, the secular authorities of the state can get involved to a limited extent. For example, the state mandates a minimum marriage age which is higher than religious minimums.

More important, if a religious

decision by a religious court results in a manifest injustice, secular civil rights law applies. Hence, the regular court system can and often is used as a check on religious authorities who make rulings based on the world that existed a thousand years ago.

Avi-Gai believes the marriage

laws in Israel should be reformed to allow civil marriages. That way, people religiously forbidden to marry would not have to either live together or get married abroad as is now the case. She would also like to see special secular family courts because much traditional religious authority dis-

criminates against women in this area. She quickly emphasized that this is a small exception to the normal sexual equality in Israel. She has extensively lobbied the Knesset (Israel's parliament) on behalf of this legislation but declined to speculate on its chances for passage in the current session.

## RED Mass Celebrated

by Carolyn Moran

The success of this year's Red Mass, held on Sept. 28, 1985 at the chapel on main campus, can be attributed to a number of factors. The Honorable Robert C. Nix, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered an opening address. Dean John Murray welcomed the large congregation of Villanova Law alumni and students with a few words about the history and purpose of the service. The Villanova Singers and the Women's Glee Club, under the direction of John Dumphy, complemented the mass with some very pleasant hymns and Gregorian chants. A lavish reception followed at the Connelly Center.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to the Red Mass, however, was made by Reverend Dwight R. Whitt, a legal writing

instructor at the law school this year. As a lawyer and a priest, Whitt was certainly an appropriate leader for a ceremony intended to invoke the wisdom of the Holy Spirit in the study and practice of law. The Red Mass is held to promote unity among lawyers in seeking a more just and ethical society. Begun in the Middle Ages, the Red Mass has special significance today where the modern lawyer and judge face many difficult moral and philosophical questions.

In his sermon, Whitt provided some very insightful words about the moral and social responsibilities of the lawyer today. He emphasized the need for the lawyer to strive toward universal goals of world peace, individual freedom, and general satisfaction in his everyday work. Too often, he observed, law-

yers lose sight of these in focusing on their personal objectives. He stated, "...to promote His cause Jesus sends the Spirit, His Spirit, to all those who believe in Him and even to those who don't so that freedom and fulfillment are made available to anyone who seeks them. No matter what you call your cause — universal liberation, unilateral disarmament, equal opportunity, ordered liberty under law — if your cause is the freedom, the happiness and the fulfillment of the people among whom we live, then you are on the same side as Jesus.

"The problem Jesus has with us lawyers is what we do with our cause, what we do to His Spirit. A lawyer can take even the smallest claim and generate litigation with a life of its own. Lawyers draw up countless motions and petition orders, then crawl out from under all the paper and reach compromises that make no one happy. Lawyers draw up deals that give one side a short term advantage but contain within them seeds of another crisis five years down the road... This kind of 'lawyering' opposes Christ, and condemns those who practice it.

"The Spirit Jesus sends us is a Spirit of absolute commitment to God's saving power. It is an uncompromising Spirit that enables us to raise people out of situations created by ignorance and sin... Jesus does not want to kill all lawyers; He wants us on his side. He doesn't want us to condemn ourselves; He wants us to save us. And if we don't let him do it, then woe to us lawyers."

In a recent interview, Whitt spoke about his work as a priest and a lawyer. For him, the two professions complement each other well. He noted that both positions involve counseling and advocacy, and helping others help themselves. However, his role as priest takes first priority. As a Dominican priest, he attended Duke University Law School. He then practiced insurance defense litigation for three years with a major Philadelphia law firm. While there he felt challenged and productive, but lacked the time and flexibility to pursue his religious interests. He looked for a position which would allow him to fit the study and practice of law into his ecclesiastical identity.

As a teacher at the law school this year, Whitt appears to have accomplished the goal. He enjoys teaching legal writing and making contact with his students. He is also researching and writing about his particular area of interest — the individual's right to die, or to refuse extraordinary treatment. In addition he has more time to participate in parish events, and to pursue his vocation as a priest. If the Red Mass is any indication, Father Whitt should be a valuable addition to this year's faculty.

## The Numbers Game

1985

### STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION BUDGET BREAKDOWN

1. Criminal Law Society	\$ 180.00
Mark Kadish Honorarium	\$ 40.00
Mark Kadish Reception	100.00
Second Speaker Reception	100.00
Less Dues	-60.00
2. BLSA	\$ 135.00
Penelope Andrews (speaker)	\$145.00
Wine and Cheese	20.00
Less Dues	-30.00
3. Women's Law Caucus	\$ 390.00
Wine and Cheese	\$ 40.00
Supreme Court Trip	75.00
Alumni Career Dinner	195.00
Brown Bag Speaker	60.00
Pot Luck Dinner	30.00
Women in the Judiciary	40.00
Evening Movie	10.00
Breakfast	40.00
Less Dues	-60.00
Less Amount Raised	-40.00
4. Labor Law Club	\$ 60.00
Speakers:	
NLRB Representatives	
Labor Racketeering Task Force Rep.	
Film	
Less Dues	
5. The Docket	\$ 150.00
Recruitment Party (on campus)	\$150.00
6. The Villanova Law School Rugby Club	\$ 360.00
Home Games (4 at \$100.00 each)	\$400.00
Transportation	50.00
Less Dues	-90.00
7. Phi Delta Phi	\$ 600.00
Volleyball Tournament	\$300.00
Faculty/Student Wine and Cheese	200.00
Hay Ride	50.00
Seminar	50.00
8. The Villanova Jewish Law Students Association	\$ 410.65
Bagel Brunch	\$210.65
Stationary	30.00
Justice Lodge Reception	100.00
Justice Lodge Honorarium	40.00
Israeli Diplomat Speaker	75.00
Less Dues	-45.00
9. Christian Legal Society	\$ 100.00
Final Exam Coffee & Doughnuts	\$60.00
Guest Speaker Honorarium	40.00
Spiritual Books	45.00
Less Dues	-45.00
10. International Law Society	\$ 420.00
Welcome Back Wine and Cheese	\$ 58.00
Publicity for Penelope Andrews	12.00
Speaker: Mr. Schestar, Esq.	153.00
Publicity for Nuclear Arms Symp.	12.00
Int'l Law Careers Dinner	
Publicity	10.00
Ticket printing	10.00
Decorations	25.00
Dinner	200.00
Less Dues	-60.00
11. Soccer Club	\$ 122.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4788.15</b>

## International Cuisine

Announcing the First International Law Society Dinner to be held on Thursday, November 21, in the Cafeteria. Cocktails at 6 p.m., followed by dinner and a keynote speaker. A number of prominent lawyers practicing international law in the Philadelphia community will be guests of the Society and will be available to provide information on the practice of international law. The keynote speaker will be Seymour Rubin, who will speak about "Current Issues in International Trade and Protectionism." Mr.

Rubin has an extensive background in international law and business, including positions as Assistant General Counsel of the Agency of International Development, a lawyer in private international business practice, and as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations. Having just retired as Executive Director of the American Society of International Law, Mr. Rubin is currently a professor of law at American University and in private practice in Washington, D.C.

## Human Rights Stressed

(Continued from page 1)

Shestack explained, "The Carter administration tried to be a champion of Human Rights. Why should the U.S. be a champion of Human rights in the international realm?"

"1-It is important as part of our global agenda;

"2-It secures our security interest;

"3-It is part of our tradition of democracy. People will support human rights policy because it is part of our tradition."

After Shestack spoke, he answered questions for 45 minutes. Particularly, he answered questions about Nicaragua, South Africa, Northern Ireland and Israel. "To stop Apartheid in South Africa," Shestack emphasized, "I strongly urge economic pressure. More pressure, more divestment, and change will come." Shestack also criticized President Reagan for the withdrawal of the United States in the World Court.

Shestack speaks with authority on this subject because he has served under the Carter administration as the U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission of Human Rights and as an alternate representative to the United Nations General Assembly.

Shestack has also been president of the International League for Human Rights since 1972. He is a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers and in the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

Shestack is a member of the class of 1944 of the University of Pennsylvania and a 1949 graduate of Harvard Law School. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and the Northwestern School of Law.

In addition to his human rights involvement, Shestack has been involved in commissions on legal rights for the indigent and the mentally ill.



## Baby Boomers... You've Come a Long Way

By Walter Lucas

Daily Record Business Writer

Time was when just stepping into a stock-broker's office would cost you no less than \$10,000. Wall Street brokerage houses today are not only opening their doors to mattress stuffers and the piggy bank set, they're rolling out the red carpet. What makes them so anxious?

### Baby Boomers.

The generation born between 1946 and 1964 now accounts for 43 percent of the population. Within five years, baby boomers will be approaching their peak earning years and will wield the greatest concentration of buying power ever assembled, according to Data Resources Inc. Demographic studies show that by 1990, every household in the United States will be headed by a baby boom child. And five years after that, 6 million of those families will be earning more than \$50,000.

Brokerage houses, traditionally, attracted the old and

wealthy. The average age of shareholders, which has long hovered in the mid-50s, according to the New York Stock Exchange, only recently broke through into the late-40s. Now, with the bulk of their client base growing older, major firms are moving to attract younger blood.

"We were always content to wait for the cream to rise," said James Flynn, vice president of Merrill Lynch's consumer division. "We figured that, after a certain point, investors had to come to us. But by then they were 49 years old."

They were also someone else's customers. Millions of young, would-be investors who can't afford the high commissions and minimum investments required at brokerage houses often turn to banks, mutual funds and insurance companies as their only investment resort. The nation's biggest brokerage house decided it could no longer afford to wait. "With Sears and everyone else

getting in there, we were afraid we'd never see the cream," Flynn said.

So, last summer, Merrill Lynch stepped away from the herd by forming an Emerging Investor Unit to cater to **Baby Boomers**.

The unit, which opened for business in December, is aimed at the 24- to 48-year-old, dual-income family earning at least \$30,000.

"They don't need to be stock players; they may not even need bonds," Flynn explained.

For those not sure of what they need, Merrill Lynch offers "Pathfinder," a financial planning service that "tells them where they are, financially, and shows them where they can go." Flynn said the \$250 plan, laid out in a 30-page, bound book, does not promote Merrill Lynch's or any other firm's specific investment product.

"If our financial planners think someone should be in a government securities money fund, we'll tell them just that — a money fund, not ours or anyone else's."

Should someone choose a Merrill Lynch product, they needn't fear paying more for sales commissions than for their investment, he added. Merrill employs about 300 salaried brokers, or "client service representatives," in every major branch office (including Morristown, Chatham, Short Hills and Somerville). Unlike their counterparts who work on commission, largely selling stocks, CSRs handle "non-transactional business" — IRAs, money funds, etc. — and are paid the same regardless of how much business they generate for the firm, Flynn noted.

Those ready to dabble in stocks can buy them at a discounted commission rate via Merrill's "Sharebuilder Account." Designed along the lines of a payroll savings plan, the account enables investors to put away a few dollars each week toward buying stock.

Investors can lock in buying a rising stock on its way up because the brokerage house buys the stock the next morning, Flynn explained. "They also get a discount because they're buying in a group," he added.

On the drawing boards at Merrill Lynch's emerging investor unit is a savings plan called "College Builder," which helps parents plan for tuition expenses. "We'll tell you what kind of zero coupon bonds you ought to be buying now for 15 years from now and we'll put you on a savings schedule to help buy them," Flynn said.

Merrill Lynch is drafting a similar plan for prospective homeowners, called "Mortgage Builder," he added. Like the college version, it is being designed to help would-be buyers amass a down payment, Flynn explained.

Being tested now on the West Coast is a mini-CMA (cash management account), a scaled-down replica of Merrill's big-ticket product that puts investors' idle cash to work in a host of short-term investment vehicles.

Tentatively called the "Capital Builder Account," and slated to roll out nationwide next month, the mini-CMA requires just a \$5,000 minimum deposit of cash and/or securities — versus CMA's \$20,000 minimum.

"There are fewer money funds to choose from and a little more checking fees," Flynn said. The first three checks are free, with subsequent checks costing 25 cents each.

Merrill's CMA features free checking.



## Zero Proves a Big Item for Investors

By Walter Lucas

Ask any stockbroker or financial planner what's the hottest investment today and the answer you'll get is "zero." Not nothing — zero!

Since their inception two years ago, about \$100 billion worth of zero-coupon bonds have been issued. Wall Streeters are convinced that, when the history books are written, zeros will be one of the great financial inventions of the 1970s and 1980s.

That's high praise, indeed, for an era that saw the dawn of such investments as cash management accounts and government-backed mortgage security mutual funds.

Zeros are an old idea, really. They work on the same principle as a U.S. savings bond, but their yields are better. As its name implies, a zero is a bond without a coupon, the interest paid semi-annually to the holder of a standard bond. Investors buy zeros at a substantial discount from face value, which they then collect at maturity, typically several years in the future.

Unlike other high-yield investments, zeros are priced in a way that makes them appealing to the small investor. Generally there is no set minimum investment. Because zeros are bought at a deep discount, the amount you put down could be quite small — perhaps as little as \$150 for a bond with a \$1,000 face value maturing in 17 years.

Zeros are marketed under various names — mostly feline. Prudential-Bache Securities and E.F. Hutton are among those who sell CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities); Merrill Lynch sells TIGRs (Treasury Investment Growth Receipts). Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb sold LIONs (Lehman Investment Opportunity Notes) before merging. The combined company, Shearson Lehman/American Express, peddles the product under a less cat-chy tag, "LEH-TO" (Lehman Treasury Obligation). Dean Witter Reynolds calls it version "EasyGrowth Treasury Receipts."

The most popular zero-coupon bonds are based on U.S. Treasury

securities, though some corporate bonds, bank certificates of deposit and municipal bonds also are sold as zero products. Financial planners call the zero-type Treasury one of the safest investments available because it represents a claim to interest and principal payments on U.S. Treasury obligations backed by the full faith and credit of Uncle Sam. Both zero-type Treasuries and corporate zeros are taxable, the firm notes.

The Internal Revenue Service says the owner of a zero coupon bond must pay taxes annually on the interest that accrues on the face value of the bond, even though the interest is not received until the bond matures. That may pose a problem for some investors. Few want to use today's dollars to pay taxes on income that may not be received for years.

This problem is avoided when the bonds are put into an IRA or other tax-sheltered retirement account because the earnings are not taxed until withdrawal. That's why financial planners recommend zeros as ideal investments for tax-sheltered retirement accounts, such as IRAs and Keoghs, or as gifts for children, who don't earn enough to be affected by the tax provision.

If taxes weigh heavily on your mind, as well as your portfolio, then municipal bond zeros are for you. Like regular muni bonds, muni zeros are exempt from federal, and possibly state and local, taxes. So there's no need to place muni zeros in a pension plan, IRA or Keogh to avoid paying tax on current income not received.

Like all market creatures, zero-coupon bonds have their drawbacks.

About the biggest one is that not all the interest that is stripped from the underlying Treasury securities is paid out when the bond matures, bond brokers say. Some of the interest is kept by the brokerage firm or other issuer as profit. But, then again, market observers note, investors pay a brokerage commission on stocks — regardless of whether they made money.

## High-Tech Industry Matures

By Walter Lucas

High technology is to the Eighties what automobiles were to the '20s. Both started out as fast-growing, vibrant industries. Both suffered casualties from a surge of hyper-expansion followed by brief, but sharp, recessions.

Automobiles survived. So will high-technology. It has to, say Wall Street analysts, because U.S. companies must employ technology if they are to remain competitive with foreign firms that have much lower labor and capital costs.

This year's drop-off in computer orders notwithstanding, the on-again, off-again love affair with technology is on again. This time it's for keeps, if you can believe the romantic ravings of a New York money manager who recently said: "I don't think any investors ever again will say they're in or out of technology. High-tech has crossed the line from emerging growth to a mature and established industry."

### "High tech has crossed the line from emerging growth to a mature, established industry."

Major industrial companies are spending billions to automate their factories. Some are buying plenty of computers; some, entire technology companies. Case in point: General Motors. In less than a year, the nation's number one automaker acquired Electronic Data Systems and Hughes Aircraft, two technology-based giants in their own right. GM hopes to drive down production costs of its conventional models, and crank out new lines. (You've heard of the Saturn, maybe?) Similar moves are expected from Ford and General Electric, which have already increased their commitments to high technology.

Investments like these signal a revolutionary shift in industrial organization. As a Commerce Department report observed this summer: "Factory automation is rapidly becoming a system driven by the processing of information rather than the processing of materials."

Despite its shaky start and some persistent short-term problems, the long-term growth prospects of dominant technology companies are no more dim today than they were for Ford and GM in 1921, according to Edward

Kerschner, chief market strategist at Paine Webber. He thinks the industry leaders should be able to post 15- to 30-percent profit growth annually over the next two business cycles. Kerschner sees the fastest growth rates in software, microcomputers and minicomputers.

Paine-Webber particularly favors the likes of such pure technology plays as IBM, Digital Equipment, Prime Computer, Cullinet Software, Tandem Computer, Advanced Micro Devices and Motorola. Of course, one need not buy pure technology companies to cash in on high-tech. Some of the most attractive investment opportunities are companies that use the ever-declining cost of computing power to deliver productivity-enhancing services. High technology lets firms like American Express and Citicorp participate in one of the financial world's most powerful trends: the global integration of financial markets.

Information companies such as Dow Jones and Dun & Bradstreet also use technology to vastly improve their clients' productivity by selling information that's increasingly timely and useful. The economic value of back issues of the Wall Street Journal, for example, is tremendously magnified when computers enable a reader to scan 500 back issues in two seconds to locate the eight articles on XYZ Corp. that appeared in the last two years. Partly for this reason, Paine-Webber expects media companies in general, and information companies in particular, to achieve earnings growth of between 15 and 20 percent in coming years. Stocks worth their weight in technological, and projected market, value include Capital Cities Communications, parent company of ABC; Gannett Co., publisher of USA Today and scores of local newspapers; McGraw-Hill Inc., the business and technical publishing giant whose progeny include Business Week and Standard & Poor's Inc., and Time Inc., best known for People, Fortune and Time magazines as well as its pay-TV service, Home Box Office.

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# FEATURES

## Students Go For A Ride

By Joe Zack

How have you been spending your Friday nights lately? Well if you are a first-year student, you have the rare opportunity to spend an evening cruising around Philadelphia in a police car. The Police Car Ride-Along Program is once again in full-swing, and I recently "went along for the ride."

Upon our arrival at Highway Patrol Headquarters in Northeast Philadelphia, a public relations officer briefed us students on the coming evening. He demonstrated how to use the car radio in case of trouble, and basically told us that if we got out of the car at any time, we were not as smart as we looked. He then assigned another student and me to an unmarked car and, after the two officers

searched it for bombs, we settled in for the eight hour shift.

The name "Highway Patrol" is deceiving. True, part of the squad patrols the Schuylkill Expressway. But the main function of the rest of the unit is to serve as a mobile crime prevention force. They are considered the "elite" of the Philadelphia Police Department, and are a tactical force with freedom to patrol anywhere in the city. We mainly spent the night cruising a particularly nasty section of North Philadelphia which the officers called the "Twilight Zone," due to the amount of local drug dealing and drug-related violence.

Most of our stops were for traffic arrests, but we realized that even these can be dangerous, be-

cause a policeman never knows what is waiting for him when he approaches a car window. We also felt like targets sitting in the car with the light on while the officers wrote out the tickets. They told us that a cop had been shot at one time from a nearby house while sitting there writing, and our officers joked that they were happy to have students along to fill up the rear window. At that point, I slid down in my seat a little.

The biggest excitement of the night was the arrest of a man carrying a gun in his coat pocket. We observed the entire arrest and booking process, even seeing the gun show up as stolen on the police computer. We then delivered the gun to the ballistics lab and took a tour of the Police Radio Room, which coordinates all the police broadcasts in Philadelphia.

The entire evening was a fascinating opportunity to see our Criminal Law classes come to life, replete with stops, frisks, searches and arrests. The officers were extremely cooperative, answering our questions about "probable cause" or "reasonable suspicion" and explaining their actions. It was also interesting to see the evidence exclusion rules from a policeman's perspective. A person's right to privacy is obviously important and worthy of the protection the Constitution gives it. However, we sometimes forget that these officers are human beings and are very interested in making it home alive at the end of their shifts. Providing this other perspective is one of the real benefits of a program like the Police Car Ride-Along.



The view from the back seat.

## The Transfer's Point of View

(Continued from page 1)

cases, they applied to other law schools in the area and made Villanova their first choice.

The first impressions that these students had of Villanova were very positive. Most of them commented on how friendly everyone was during the first few days of school in August. Unlike first year students, transfers were basically on their own in trying to get oriented to the school and find out what classes to register for. This problem was significantly remedied this year when the Admissions Office and the SBA coordinated some orientation activities specifically geared for transfer students. Other administrative offices were also exceptionally helpful in getting these new students acclimated to VLS.

Since transfer students attended other law schools, they can compare the facilities, professors and other aspects between the schools. In some areas, they feel that Villanova is equal to or better than the schools they transferred from. The most notable difference cited by almost all of the transfers involved the capabilities of the Placement Office. They were amazed at how many firms come to Villanova to interview students. In general, it appears that most law schools do not have Placement Offices like ours. This is definitely something we should all feel good about.

But transferring is not without its problems. Many transfers find it difficult to make friends. This is not because anyone is unfriendly but because most students, including transfers, are too busy to spend a lot of time in school, outside of the classroom. By the second year of law school, many

students have part time jobs, are interviewing and are developing outside interests. It is much harder to develop friendships, similar to those we all developed during the first year, under the circumstances. Most second year student tend to think that the transfers were probably in the other section during the first year anyway.

There are other problems that transfers must face. Even though the transfer students have good grades from their first year of law school, which they needed to transfer into Villanova, they are not granted as many interviews as other students with similar grades. It appears that employers may have a bias against students who have switched law schools.

Another problem concerns law review. Since transfer students are not accepted until mid-summer, they are unable to compete in the summer writing competition. To accommodate these students, the law review staff conducted a competition in September, giving them an opportunity to write on. Unfortunately, there are problems with this procedure. Not only do the transfer students have to compete in a writing program during the first few weeks of classes, but, they also have to forego fulfilling their moot court requirement until their third year. This is not the fault of the law review staff but is inherent in the situation itself.

In any event, none of the five people who participated this fall were accepted. No one was accepted last year either. This has led some transfers to be suspicious of the fall competition. The law review staff maintains that the September program is fair and

that these transfer students still have the opportunity to participate in next summer's program.

Despite the drawbacks, most transfers are very happy here. They do miss the friendships established during their first year of law school, but they look forward to an interesting and fruitful continuation of their legal education. The VLS community also benefits by the addition of students with diverse backgrounds. The experiences they had at other law schools could be useful in helping Villanova to continue growing and expanding into new areas. Hopefully, the transfer program will continue to grow also.

By Patricia Kelly

Ms. Joanne Baker, legal writing instructor at VLS, and a former six-year senior associate with the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris and Heckscher, spoke on "Big Firm Law Practice" at a meeting of the Women's Law Caucus on October 23. The program opened WLC's brown bag luncheon speaker series for 1984-85.

Ms. Baker first defined a big firm, by Philadelphia standards, as one with more than 100 lawyers. In New York, a large firm would have closer to 200 lawyers. In a city smaller than Philadelphia, the number might be fewer than 100.

Next, Ms. Baker described the many advantages of beginning a



By Liz Latham and Babs Silverberg

The Black Banana struck again! It was a "gay" ol' time, eh, fellas? Lots of colors, lots of costumes. . . Everyone out did themselves. . . Dave M., you could have taken a shower at home. . . Speaking of clean, John D. was really cleaning up his act. . . Rich H., we loved your "do!" . . . Kathy B. and Tom M. were "Amadeus" revisited. . . Guy D. was all chained up. . . Cari J. and Eddie Esq. were flapping up a storm. . . Lisa G. was a real catch as Cleopatra. . . Pam M. was cheerin' everybody on. . . Who impersonated Mike L.? . . Fred L., Rich M., and Steve B. were there as Pee Wee and Co. . . Was that really Drew W. behind those Foster Grants? . . . What was Andrew S. wearing under that trenchcoat? . . . Good to see some first years present. . . another job well-done by Gilla M. and Roseanna.

Liz says S.B.A.'s Halloween Party was key. . . Ahhh. . . 3L Dave G., I dream of you being my Genie anytime — 3 wishes? . . . 3L Dan W. and 1L Diedre S. were "dancin' in the streets" to the hilt — so much that Dan W. is beginning to make a habit of his new dancing partner. . . ZOW-WEE!! . . . To 1L Amy M. — remember Dean Murray Loves You! Wonder what he'd say if he saw you as that cute little red devil — Devil or Angel, dear whichever you are? . . . Oh Eric O., That beret! DO keep that suave French touch — it's so OO-LA-LA!

Some like it HOT, and HOT is what the Nov. 8th T.G.I.F. was. It just sizzled. . . SSSSSS. . . with the first public debut of the band, VOID WHERE PROHIBITED. . . Sugarpie honeybunch, you know that I loved you! . . . Our own 21s, Jamie F. Cara M., and Andrew S., are groovin' members of the band. A job well-done. . . Thanks. . . Robert P. also played great tunes long after the magic hour. . . a blast from the past. . . to Dr. Greg F. and Twin Bruce.

Yes, Gentlemen, Law Students DO know how to party as well as study. A fine balance. . . IN the mornin', in the evenin', ain't we go FUN! . . . 2L Mark K., hope the tired puppy feels better so he can shake his booty at a future gig!

2Ls Eric P. and Andy S. held



their second BIG HOUSE PARTY of this semester. . . Once again, a fine performance by VOID WHERE PROHIBITED. Lots of off-limits chatter going on there. . . What's this I hear? Our own Mike S. leaving early? Mike, what became of your infamous nights at HoJo's?

2L Fran W. and a Happy Surprise Birthday Party given in her honor by Sandy R. and Caroline D. . . Great cake, Sandy, maybe we should tip the scales of justice a bit? . . . Happy birthday greetings to all those born in November and December.

BLSA's Halloween Goodie Packs were a "sweet" idea. . . Lots of treats went out to 1Ls. . . I wonder who sent Dean O'Brien a Treat?

Rap, rap, rap we're hot on tap — UPCOMING EVENTS include: Phi Delta Phi's Hayride (BYOB) on November 21; the third round of Reimel Competition November 18, 19; and the Thanksgiving Holiday (outing and turkey and football, not necessarily in that order!) and hopefully one last fling before exams (I don't want to start the world on fire, I just want to start a flame to burn up the mass of Emanuels, Gilberts, Legalines, and Nutshells!)

Good luck on finals. . . Ace them. . . Even if you're feeling lousy after exams, remember — it's better to look marvelous than to feel marvelous! Have a great holiday — 'till we meet again next semester. . .

TA-TA. . .  
Love, darlings,  
Liz and Babs  
Your Mainline  
Socialites

## Baker Speaks On Big Firm

legal career with a large firm. The major plus is the opportunity to work closely with attorneys highly respected in their areas of expertise. Also, according to Ms. Baker, a few years' experience with a large law firm is "a ticket anywhere you want to go" in terms of future professional employment.

Ms. Baker then considered several collateral advantages to large firm practice. A new attorney has opportunities to deal with highly sophisticated legal issues. A highly trained and specialized support staff is available to help the attorney function more smoothly — librarians, secretaries, messengers, word processors, for example. The firm can afford to pay the new attorney's costs of

attending training seminars. The salary is excellent.

Although enthusiastic and positive about large firm practice, Ms. Baker also pointed out some disadvantages. For example, most large firms expect their junior associates to devote the major portion of their lives to the firm. Frequently this means 6-day weeks of 11-hour days on weekdays and 8-hour days on the weekend. An attorney with the responsibilities of a young family may find this a serious drawback, Ms. Baker said.

Another potential disadvantage, although some may find it just the opposite, is the risk of getting tracked into a narrow specialty in one's early years with the firm. "During my first three years



# FEATURES

## VLS Welcomes Prof.

by Diane Kercimar

A recent interview with our new faculty member, Charles H. Martin, proved to be refreshing. Professor Martin received his B.A. degree in 1974 from Harvard College and his J.D. degree from Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley. He also was a visiting assistant professor at Florida State University College of Law. His credentials also show that he was an assistant attorney general of the state of Florida, an assistant corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, an assistant to the general counsel of the Department of the Navy and an associate in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hogan and Hartson.

Professor Martin is originally from Washington, D.C. and a family of our children. His hobbies include swimming, bike riding, and music of all kinds. He said he gave up running because it's too boring.

Although no one else in his family is an attorney, Professor Martin said he decided to go to law school because his friends from college who went to law school influenced him. However, he also stated that by being a generalist,

## Baker On Large Firms

(Continued from page 10)

with my firm, I spent a large part of my time on railroad bankruptcy," said Ms. Baker. "You can't get much narrower than that!"

Once an attorney has signed on as a junior associate with one of the large firms, movement is inevitable. "You either move up or you move out," Ms. Baker said. The climb from junior associate through senior associate to partner takes, on the average, seven to nine years.

A few firms have begun experimenting with a "permanent associate" position for those reluctant to take on a partner's share in the firm's liabilities, according to Ms. Baker. But most firms see the "permanent associate" as a potential morale problem and prefer the more traditional hierarchy.

law is a good background for various fields. Legal training doesn't preclude anyone from anything.

Professor Martin stated that he chose VLS because he found that he enjoyed the people he interviewed with, he liked Philadelphia and living in the city, and discovered that VLS is a very warm and friendly school. He also found that this comfortable atmosphere is a typical for a law school environment. The students give off a positive feeling.

When asked about Prof. Martin's working experience before teaching law school, he replied that he was glad that he practiced law before he taught. This allows him to tell the students what to expect in the working world. It also gives a new perspective on the interaction of the lawyers, the courts, and the law. The positive aspects of teaching, however, gives him the luxury to look at long term issues whereas when one works in a law firm, it usually deals with short term issues only allowing for a limited perspective.

The course professor Martin will be teaching at VLS are worker's compensation, products liability, and legal profession.

When asked if there was any area of the law which he would like to change and why, Professor Martin answered generally. He said that he would like law to be available to all people, especially those who are not rich. He feels access to legal information to be very important. Often one only gets what legal advice he can afford.

Perhaps Professor Martin's experiences can provide us at VLS with access to legal information to carry out into the job market through his teaching endeavors.

## Phi Delta Phi Keeps Busy

In retrospect, Fall '85 has been one of the very best semesters for the Sandra Day O'Connor Inn of Phi Delta Phi. The largest student organization at the Villanova School of Law, PDP once again held activities which appealed to a great variety of interests.

The semester began with the orientation Bar-b-que Party which enabled the Class of '88 to meet one another as well as the upper-class Colleagues. Two very well attended functions, the Dance Party and the Volleyball Tournament 1, followed in September and October respectively. We thank all those present as these events benefitted the Ed HJuber Scholarship Fund. On the academic side, this Fall was the debut of the Computer Seminar which proved worthwhile for those who were interested in learning basics. Most recently, the Faculty/Student Wine and Cheese Mixer brought the V.L.S. community together.

Looking ahead, the Hayride is scheduled for November 21. And tentatively scheduled next semester are: the Bop 'til you drop Danceathon Fundraiser on January 18, the Valentine's Day Carnation Sale and T.G., Initiation ceremony and Party in mid-February and lastly, the Volleyball Tournament in mid-March.

First-years as well as upper-class students demonstrated great interest in PDP by seeking membership. All applicants are strongly encouraged to get involved early — every single one of you has something to offer. And for those of you who have yet to join, there will be a mini rush next semester.

## Caucus Agenda Full

The Women's Law Caucus began another active year of advocating women's rights and providing programs for the entire law school community. Following a well-attended open-house reception in September, the Caucus Executive Board (3L's Judie Birchfield, Judy Kohler, and Karen Wartenburg and 2L's Jacqui Frazier, Ann Kloeckner and Peggy McCausland) planned an ambitious schedule of events which they hope will build on the success of last year's banner year.

\* On October 4th, the Caucus raised \$1,400 for the Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Development Fund and the Lutheran Settlement Women's Program by sponsoring a benefit concert by Ronnie Gilbert of the noted folk group, The Weavers.

\* Closer to home, the Caucus initiated a new program to help 1st years survive the myriad puzzles of law school by holding four survival seminars on topics such as outlining, exam taking, emotional stress, and course selection.

\* The Annual Supreme Court Trip was held on Oct. 16, giving VLS students a first-hand book at the nine Justices in action on a problem of interest to many. Last year, students heard the debate over whether a mobile home was a

car or a house.  
\* In the next few months, the popular Brown Bag Speaker Series will resume its lunchtime presentations. This year's projected topics include the plight and rights of the homeless, this summer's U.N. Decade for Women Conference held in Nairobi, land use planning, and the role of women in big firm practice.

\* On Nov. 14, the Caucus held its annual Alumni Banquet which featured a sumptuous dinner in the transformed cafeteria followed by candid remarks by five alumni who will discuss their career after VLS.

\* In the spring, when students' thoughts turn to the job market, the Caucus will present its Career Options Workshop which provides an excellent opportunity to explore other options open to law graduates besides big corporate firm practice.

\* In addition to these programs, The Women's Law Caucus has successfully ushered the first ever Pregnancy/Hardship Policy through passage by the Faculty last week.

The final dates and times for these events will be posted on the Caucus Bulletin Board and in the VLS newsletter.

## Rugby Carries On

Jefferson was shut out 12-0 in the VLS-dominated first half, but played like a different team in the second; only two two-point field goals separated the sides in the end.

For those of you who didn't have Prof. Taggart for Civ Pro this semester and thus can't

count, VLS had a 3-2-1 mark at this writing (we won't include the encounter with the 'Nova undergrads, since that was only a scrimmage). VLS closed its Fall season and tried to preserve its above-.500 status with two tough matches, against Temple at home, and St. Joseph's away.

## CRYPTIC CORNER

by Terri Elliot

P Q S L A N D U T R G L M O L E  
L R H A F C X N K L E G A Y E C  
T S O N L V S G P A I Y K C G N  
V T I D M W T D J N V I A T A E  
P R N E U K R N F P B D N P L D  
C U S C S C O S X U W O V U P I  
S O U E K O T A S S C L D R R V  
N C R D R N O L D E B H G K O E  
O L A E A F R E I C I T E N C P  
I A N N M L W V L A S D X A E R  
T R C T E I R I A N B Z E B S O  
A E E S D C C D B U S I Z M S P  
R D P M A T J T O E X T L O E E  
O E Y X R S T G R F G I S I P R  
P F P A T E N T L A W Q F M T I  
R B J S W B K D A G E N C Y Z Y  
O Z Y M L U C I W D J S A L E S  
C O N T R A C T S O M E I P W J

Locate the words below in the puzzle above.

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Property     | 11. Remedies          |
| 2. Sales        | 12. Corporations      |
| 3. Decedents    | 13. Patent law        |
| 4. Bankruptcy   | 14. Evidence          |
| 5. Criminal Law | 15. Insurance         |
| 6. Labor Law    | 16. Legal Process     |
| 7. Agency       | 17. Land Use          |
| 8. Torts        | 18. Product Liability |
| 9. Trademarks   | 19. Federal Courts    |
| 10. Conflicts   | 20. Contracts         |

LSH — "Our Best" Hooded Sweatshirt. Athletic cut and weight. 50/50 for easy care and long life. Adult S-M-L-XL \$17.99

LTS — Villanova Law School T-Shirt. Quality 50/50 navy shirt with white lettering. Adult S-M-L-XL \$6.99

LGS — LaCoste Knit Golf Shirt. Fashion collar with printed logo. White with navy crest. Cotton/Polyester. Adult S-M-L-XL \$14.99

LPP — The Perfect Gift! Quality Crafted Pen and Pencil Set. Elegantly done in "Corporate Blue" matte finish accented with gold. Laser engraving. Set of 2 \$25.99

LMG — A Trophy Mug, Desk Or Bookcase! 24 oz. ceramic stein — a reminder of Villanova days. A collector's item for every grad \$13.99

LCC — Start Your Day Right With Quality English Stoneware Coffee Cups. Dark blue enameled finished with gold seal. Set of two. \$8.99

LGW — For The Great Entertainer! Set of 4 "Old Fashioned" Style Beverage Glasses. Etched with the Law School Seal. \$18.99



## University Sportswear

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# TRICK OR TREAT



Kevin McKenna: one-on-one



Frank Correll and friend



Mike Logue and Scott "Saheen the Squeem" Semisch.



The Glick makes his entrance.



Kelli Harrison and John O'Connor

PHOTOS by  
DREW WHOHL



Dave Megay



Mark Riley



Nora Winkelman



Donna Wright and Mike Logue



Jeanne Rapley: blitzed.



Sister Glenn Plotsky



# EMPLOYMENT

## Charting Placement Nationally

Each year the Law Placement Office gathers employment data on the graduating class for up to nine months after graduation to take and pass the bar examination and gain employment before the final tally. Right now in November, 1985 data on the Villanova Class of 1984 is complete, but the national statistics have not been tabulated. National results, however, for the Class of 1983 employment have just been released by the National Association for Law Placement with participation by 160 of 170 ABA-accredited law schools. For the first time since the first NALP Employment Report in 1974, a 10-year comparison is possible.

Reprinted below from the 1985 NALP Report is a Table of Employment by Fields as well as a 10-year retrospective. For comparison of Villanova Classes of 1983 employment to national '83 employment see the article entitled "VLS: Tops In The Field."

In 1980-81, there were 42,296 students who entered ABA-accredited law schools across the country; of these, 36,389 completed all requirements for the Juris Doctor degree for graduation with the class of 1983. In the year these graduates applied for law school, 111,373 Law School Admissions Tests (LSATs) were administered, so the pool of potential law students (even if those who took the test more than once are accounted for) was almost three times larger than those who actu-

ally went to law school. Even so, the level of interest in going to law school, as measured by the number of LSATs administered since 1977-78, has dropped. Indeed, 80 percent of the ABA-approved law schools have recently reported a decline in applications, and some report a drop of 20 percent or more. So while the graduates of the class of 1983 entered a legal job market that was still adjusting to the phenomenal increase in lawyers since 1970, the demand for legal education is tapering, resulting in less job competition for later graduates. Nonetheless, it must be noted that even in an era of apparent declining interest in legal education, the class of 1983 was the largest ever to graduate.

The decade of 1973-83 also reflected massive change in the composition of the legal profession in terms of age, sex and professional experience. As a result of the large increase in new lawyers, the profession's median age dropped to 40 in 1980, down from 45 to 46 in 1970. Forty-two percent of the lawyers licensed to practice law in 1980 were admitted to practice since 1970.

In contrast to the previously male-nonethnic profession, many of the new lawyers were women and some were minorities. By 1980, the number of women attorneys had increased to 44,185 or by 350 percent since 1970. By 1983, 12 percent of all attorneys were women, and almost 36 percent of all graduates of the class of 1983

were women. Minorities were 8.3 percent of the 1983 graduating class. They are a statistically small part of the licensed lawyers in this country, since only around 6 percent (37,925 of 650,000) are minorities. Despite increases in women and minorities, the profession remains overwhelmingly white and male.

our findings this year, that there are wide disparities in the job-getting experience of minorities by race, ethnicity and sex. These disparities could not have been revealed if we continued to report in our two main former categories, male and female majorities vs. male and female minorities. Prospective law students should have

only 12 percent expressed "a great deal of confidence" in law firms, down from 24 percent a decade ago.

Ironically, part of the erosion in confidence may have come from the sheer number of attorneys — 650,000 in 1983 or 1 for every 363 Americans — and their product's impact on the GNP. The 1982 Census of Service Industries reported that the nation's 115,435 law offices with paid employees had receipts of \$34 billion, or double that reported in 1977. The dollar volume of these receipts ranked California as the leader with \$5 billion in receipts and New York second with \$4.9 billion; these two states are where almost 1/4 of all lawyers are located. Five locations (California, D.C., Chicago, New York and Texas) account for \$22 billion of the total law firm receipts. Not surprisingly, these are the states which also house the largest corporate law firms in the country. The public and the profession are beginning to recognize law to be a business, and a big one at that.

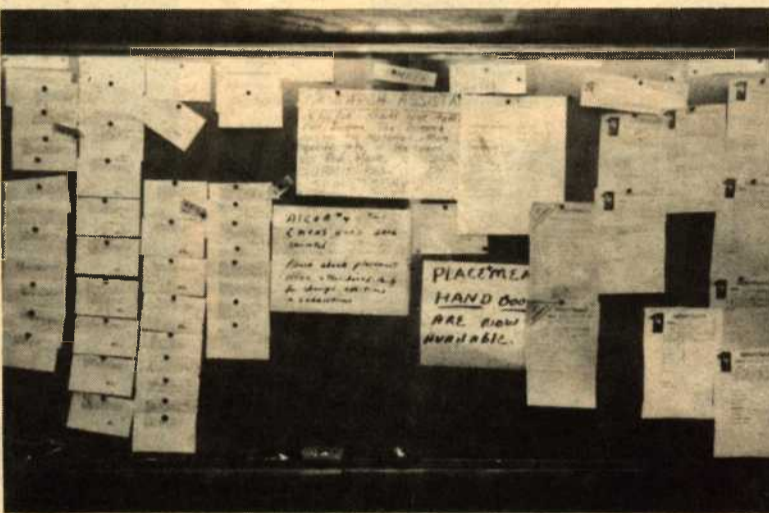


Photo by Drew Wohl

With the advent of the new placement bulletin, the Placement Board will become a thing of the past.

With the class of 1983, NALP analyzes employment by racial and ethnic group as well as by type of practice and region. We are committed to providing prospective lawyers with sound information about the current legal market. We conclude, based on

access to such information so they can make an informed decision about the realities of the legal market place. Our data is not meant to dissuade those who seek a legal education, but rather to educate them.

In the first 10 years of this report, the profession's composition changed radically. Since it is a younger profession, there are more inexperienced attorneys practicing now than 10 to 15 years ago. The public's attitude has also changed about attorneys, and fewer report confidence in their attorneys now than they did a decade ago. According to a November 1983 Louis Harris Poll,

In 1974, the first year of this report, many of the nation's law students would have shunned reports of the legal "GNP" in favor of stories of successful low cost legal clinics and law collectives. There were more government and public sector jobs then and many law students, if they paid any attention at all to the private sector, sought law firms that encouraged *pro bono* work. It is hard to say, and even those of us who have been in constant contact with students disagree, whether the students changed or the range of opportunities did. There is substantial evidence to suggest that both occurred.

For instance, our data shows a five-year decline (1979-1983) in government and public sector opportunities. For the past several years, law firms have also reported reduced interest by students in *pro bono* work. Students who might have worked in government-public sector jobs (which were more plentiful during the 1970s) now seem to gravitate toward smaller firms that represent the needs of individuals rather than those of businesses. There have always been fewer government and public sector jobs than private sector ones, so the competition for these public-oriented jobs is keen.

Despite the glowing nature of a 90.6 percent employment rate among our respondents, jobs remain hard to get for the most part, even at some of the most well known schools in the country. Most students expend a great deal of effort to find their entry level job. They use contacts, placement offices and one another; they write letters, go door-to-door and interview as much as they can. The private sector is surprisingly elastic, but prospective law students should be aware of what current students and graduates already know: it takes a lot of work to get that job.

## Eureka!

At approximately 4:16 p.m. on November 7, Professor Henry Peritt walked into his seminar "Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning" and announced, "I've solved [Bruce] Silverstein's problem." The class responded with applause.

### Employment Report Class of 1983

TABLE FIVE  
Ten-Year Comparison of Employment by Field in Full and Part-Time Jobs  
(Percentage of Employed Respondents With Job Identified)

EMPLOYMENT FIELD	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Private Practice	52.2	51.0	52.4	53.0	53.0	54.0	55.1	57.9	59.6	60.4
Public Interest	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.1
Prepaid Legal Services	0.2	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.1	0.1	*	*
Business/Industry	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.3	10.8	10.8
Government	16.2	17.6	17.5	16.7	15.5	14.7	14.0	12.0	10.9	11.5
Judicial Clerkships	8.2	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.8	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.7
Military	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Academic	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.5**
Other	2.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	***	***	***

\* Prepaid legal services were deleted from the questionnaire due to the few respondents.  
\*\* In 1983, the academic category excluded those pursuing an advanced degree. These individuals are counted separately under employment status.  
\*\*\* The "other" category was used in the 1981 through 1983 surveys, but it was used to tally those employed with an unidentifiable job category. The "other" from years 1974 through 1980 tallied those who were employed with an identifiable job category.

## VLS: Tops In The Field

Fields of employment, in the statistical terms of the National Association for Law Placement, indicate types of employers. The recently published NALP Employment Report for the Class of 1983 reveals certain popular "fields" for Villanova law graduates. When national statistics are compared with our own law school employment results for the Class of 1983 and Class of 1984, two categories of employers are outstanding. We excel in the fields of private practice and judicial clerkships.

According to the Table above, national Class of 1983 respondents went into private practice at a rate of 60.4%, the highest percentage in the 10-year course at NALP surveys. Villanova graduates topped that rate in 1984.

A Comparison of Employment Fields: Percentage Results of Recent Villanova Law Classes and the National Class of 1983  
(Percentages of the Class Respondents)

Employment Fields	National '83	VLS '83	VLS '84
Private Practice	60.4%	52.0%	61.7%
Judicial Clerkship	11.7%	17.0%	19.2%
Business	10.8%	20.0%	8.0%
Government	13.3%	9.0%	8.5%
Academic	1.5%	NA	1.3%

The most outstanding difference between Villanova employment performance and that of the nation as a whole is in the field of judicial clerkships. The 11.7% national rate is again an historic high; yet Villanova is consistently higher, with a 17% rate in 1983 and a remarkable 19.2% rate in 1984. Nearly a fifth of the graduating Class of 1984 took pres-

tigious clerkships. Judicial clerkships offer entry-level lawyers valuable training — often one-on-one with a judge — as well as exposure to the judicial process.

Although private practice and judicial clerkships fields appear to be the most popular in terms of numbers of Villanova graduates successfully gaining employment,  
(Continued on page 4)

## Fall Statistics Talled

From September to November Villanova Law students received interviews from 173 employers. On-campus, 95 employers conducted 1586 interviews, while 77 Four-in-One employers gave 347 Center-City interviews to Villanova students. Approximately 64% of the second year class (145 of 227) and 70% of the third year class (145 of 208) received at least one interview.

Of the 173 employers, 78 were law firms with over 50 attorneys, while 52 were smaller firms. Seventeen were corporations and 21 were government employers (agencies, military or prosecutors' offices). Five legal services or public defender offices conducted interviews, also. Some employers were very selective in their granting of interviews — patent law firms being among the most discriminating; others wanted to meet all who were interested in talking to them.

The jury is still out on the success rate for fall 1985 hiring as the Placement Office will not seek job result information until January. However, if the only result were a push to motivate all law students to contact employers, it would be worth the hectic pace of the season. The first rule in gaining employment is to do something toward obtaining it.



## SPORTS

## Despite the Weather Softball Play-offs Trudge On

by Jeanne Rapley

As the last of the leaves float slowly to the ground, VLS intramural softball draws to a close. (At this point one should heave a heavy sigh and pause for a moment of silence in memory of another season gone by.) From among the many competitors, eight teams have made it to the most enviable of all positions — the playoffs. (Another heavy sigh

and more silence — my team wasn't one of them.)

In the quarter-finals, Latent Defects defeated Status Quo, 4-0, to advance to the next round of competition. While playing in weather conditions classified by the National Weather Service as "Worse than Gloria," the Defects were led by the finesse pitching of Rich "Rico" Coe and the awesome hitting of Ginny Flick (two RBI's) and Carolyn DiGiovanni (one

RBI). For the Quo, the play of rightfielder Donna "Always" Wright improved dramatically from other performances this season but her strong throw to the plate in the middle innings was not enough. Catcher Angelo "Ouch" MacDonald, employing a most unusual fielding technique, was unable to make the tag and two runs crossed the plate to put the game out of reach. All-Stars Bill "Ozzie" Martin and Gene "Benny" Riccardo marveled at MacDonald's unique fielding style and hopes it would not become the rage of the league. MVP's for the game were the Quo's third baseman Joe "Sweet Pea" O'Dea and

the Defect's Rudy "the stud" Celli.

In other first round action, the A-team defeated Rule Nisi, 18-17 (was that a softball game or did someone sneak a football in somewhere?), and the Indigents blasted the Desperados, 8-0.

In the final game of the first round, the Hung Jurors took on Mike Schwab and the Q-tips. At the time the *Docket* went to press, this game still wasn't over. It was called on account of darkness, tied 5-5 after nine innings. Both teams played great defense; the game going four straight innings without a run scoring. A three-inning playoff is scheduled

to break the tie. (Is this a playoff game within a playoff game? — Cripes, it's more complicated than the NBA's play-offs!)

Semi-final action is scheduled to start with the Latent Defects squaring off against the Indigents. The A-team will play the winner of the three-inning tie breaker. That should leave the championship game scheduled for right around Thanksgiving. So, sports fans, grab a turkey wing, your down parka and head out to the Polo Fields to watch the game. I guarantee it's a lot more fun than any outline you're working on. See you there (I've reserved a superbox behind homeplate!)



1985 VLS Softball Champs: The Indigents.

Photo by Drew Wohl

### Rugby: Just for Kicks

Ah, rugby: it's the only game in all of sport in which you can "ruck" to your heart's content, or call a member of the other team "scrum" or a "hooker" without starting a fight.

Way back when VLS students were still trying to decide which courses to drop, the VLS Gentleman's Rugby Club was hard at work, physically and spiritually preparing to maul its Fall 1985 opponents. A 16-0 win over Hahnemann Medical School — a bunch who can hopefully perform a "check-up" better than they can a "scrum down" — started the year on an auspicious note.

However, the going was none too smooth in the next few matches, which constituted the toughest part of VLS' schedule. VLS battled to a 4-4 tie with the Radnor "All-Blacks," whose nickname is obviously derived from its

rugby-playing style. The following week the Light Horse "Old Boys" proved that 40-year-old men can play rugby, racing past VLS 33-21. The low point of the ruggers' season came at Kutztown, where a grossly undermanned VLS squad suffered a 25-6 loss.

Fortunately the team had a couple of weeks to recover from the injury-filled Kutztown game since both the Alumni and Swarthmore cancelled out, and VLS returned at full strength to meet arch-rival Penn Law. Let's all hope that, for their sake, these Ivies are a little better at litigation than they are at rugby, because VLS embarrassed Penn, 36-0.

VLS needed its momentum from the Penn thrashing when it faced Jefferson Medical School, barely pulling out a 12-8 decision.

(Continued on page 8)

### Volleyball Tournament Benefits Huber Fund

Though none of those participating in the VLS volleyball tournament will want to give up their legal careers to go professional, competition throughout the one-night event was surprisingly tough.

The tournament, sponsored by Phi Delta Phi, was held Oct. 4 in St. Mary's gym.

Each team entered in the tournament played at least two matches, with the winners in each round advancing to the playoffs.

In the semi-finals, the Fritolais beat the No Shows, and the Verdicks defeated Kelly's Bombers. The Verdicks captured the tournament championship, defeating the Fritolais.

Playing conditions matched the very unofficial nature of the event. In addition to low nets, small courts and intermittent basketball games on the sidelines, participants spiked and volleyed to music provided by a local deejay. Beer was ample, and was for once, not flat — good job, guys.

For many first-year students, the tournament provided yet another chance to meet new people and work out some of the frustrations associated with class work and memo writing.

"It was great," said one first-year student. "I really needed a chance to let loose."

But for others, especially third-year students, the volleyball tournament had a special significance — \$100 in proceeds from the \$2 admission fee were donated to the Ed Huber Scholarship Fund.

Phi Delta Phi is planning to sponsor another volleyball tournament next semester.

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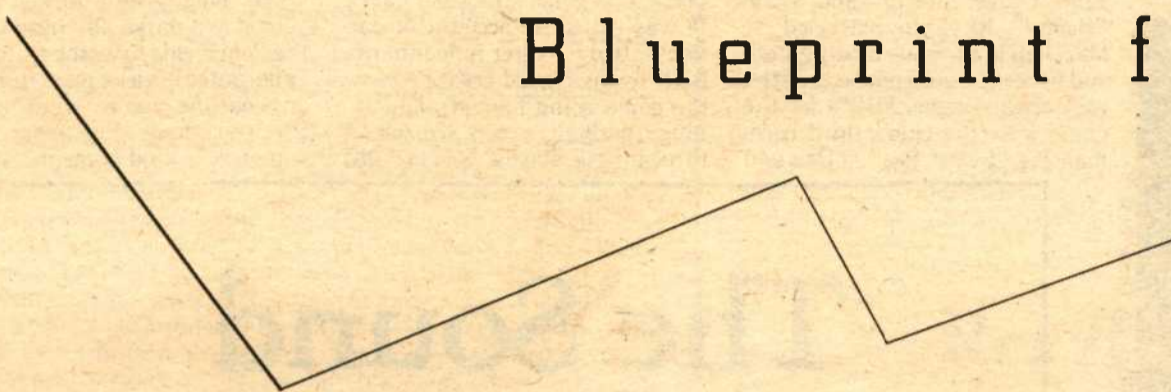
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