

Do you know what biorhythm is?

The biorhythm theory is based on the premise that three powerful rhythms begin in every newborn at the moment of birth. Each pulsates at a continuous rhythm throughout life. These rhythms affect each and every one of us—physically, emotionally and intellectually. The basic biorhythm principles first developed in Europe (Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland and Belgium) late in the nineteenth century. Supporters of the theory have used accident and death statistics as well as the results of athletic events to confirm the theory.

A Swiss surgeon has used biorhythm mathematics in his hospital for over 15 years, mostly to ascertain the best days for elective surgery. He performed over 10,000 operations without a single complication—a remarkable feat since statistically complications occur in 30-60% of these cases. A number of Japanese companies are using biorhythms. One transportation company reported a 35-40% accident claim reduction when their employees were informed that their biorhythms indicated extra caution should be observed. Another company reduced errors 35% by assigning computer punch card operators to different jobs on critical biorhythmic days. While some early biorhythm research was conducted in the United States, acceptance of the theory has been slow. Some scientists are skeptical of the validity of the theory, it is gaining adherents in industry, the military and academia. If we assume the biorhythm theory has substance and biorhythms play a role in everyday life, they must also play a role in law school performance.

This article will focus on four major problems. Do biorhythms place one student at an academic disadvantage when compared to other students? Do biorhythms influence absenteeism and the ultimate decision to withdraw from law school? Does biorhythm compatibility between and among students lead to the formation of study groups and does biorhythm compatibility between student and teacher affect ultimate performance? Exploring these questions both theoretically and empirically, a more detailed discussion of the biorhythm theory is necessary.