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THE DOCKET

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Managing Editor Mark Levin (standing) and staff members

Professors' ratings improve with some notable exceptions

By JAY COHEN

Teaching performance improved significantly in the 1975-76 academic year, according to the Student Bar Association poll conducted last year.

The percentage of professors receiving ratings of 80 percent or better on question No. 7, rose 12 percent from 1974-75, to 63 percent last year.

Question No. 7 asked the respondent if, knowing what he knew about a particular course at the end of the term, he would take the course again. Results were determined by dividing the number answering 'yes' by the total number of replies in the class.

The number of ratings of 100 percent on question No. 7 rose to six in 1975-76, doubling the previous year's total. Professors Barry (international business) Levin (fut. interests), Lurie (Trademarks), Packel (Evidence), Rothman (Corps II), and Walsh (Fed Courts) received the perfect ratings. Prof. Levin is currently up for review by the Tenure Committee.

Professors Cohen (Torts), Abraham (Criminal Law), and Levin (future Interests), showed gains of 20% or more in 1975-76. The only significant drop in rating in the two-year period was Professor Dobbyn (Insurance), from 93% to 67% in 1975-76.

The low ratings in the 1975-76 academic year were Professors Hyson (Environmental Law) 43 percent, Schoenfeld (Business Planning) 25 percent and Frug (Civil Procedure) 18 percent. These were somewhat lower than the lowest ratings in 1974-75. While a low rating on any one particular course may be misleading, a better picture of performance may be seen through an examination of an average of course ratings. (See chart.)

Several faculty members have discounted these figures because they say the poll is too unreliable to be relevant.

Response Drops

This may be somewhat accurate since the average response over the two-year period was 35 percent and first-year student response was more than twice that of the two upper classes.

The poll also measured teacher preparedness and ability to communicate, showing a general satisfaction of these counts among students, with the singular exception of Prof. Frug. Prof. Frug, on a scale of 1-5 (1 being un-

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Law Review gains ...*slowly*

By BARBARA BODAGER and BARRY SCHUSTER

The Law Review, Villanova's prime source of scholarly legal writing, has in the past several years fallen significantly off-schedule. To date it is three issues and as much as six months behind schedule. The last issue of the Law Review, published in August of 1976, was only the third of the six issues in Volume 21 which was the responsibility of the former Administrative Board. Thus the present board must complete the three remaining issues in Volume 21 before it can even begin its own Volume 22.

But this is not a new situation as it has existed now for several years under this staggered schedule. One former editor-in-chief placed this decline as early as 1971, after the Law Review switched from a quarterly format to publishing six times per year. Another former editor-in-chief spoke of the inherent problem of the slowdown in the spring when the administrative boards change.

Because several months are required to become acquainted with the work and procedure, the entry of a new board means slower publication. Other situations reported by several past and present editors included such varied problems as article solicitation, the time required for reviewing articles, and the need for timely submission of articles. Whatever the cause, such problems are not to be easily put aside, for these delays pose real concern to any law school. Recently, when the Law Review at one prominent New England law school fell four months behind a good deal of comment was generated by students and faculty alike.

While well aware of the consequences involved with publishing delays, Editor-in-chief Kathleen Shay sees the primary task of the Law Review as achieving high scholastic quality. From this starting point, she intends to see that the Review completes all of its own responsibilities and then does as much as possible to return the Law Review to its proper schedule. But even such schedules are debated. Former editor-in-chief Frank Griffin, in a telephone interview, remarked how easy it was to fall behind the "tentative" schedules that every board establishes. And Mark Levin, current managing editor, when questioned as to exactly which months of the year the Law Review is supposed to be published, stated that "nobody knows when the Law Review should come out; each board makes its own months."

67 Members

This year's *Review* is composed of sixty-seven second-and third-year students. At a recent staff meeting, Shay indicated that there was a good deal of work for every member of the staff.

But, is this the optimum size for the Law Review? A glance at other school staffs shows that at N.Y.U. there are 64; Yale, 44; Columbia, 60; University of Chicago, 50; Penn, 59; and Cornell, 60. It would seem that if, in fact, this is a large staff, then perhaps at least some of the effort could be directed to bringing the Law Review back on schedule.

But in spite of the problems inherited by this year's Law Review, a dedicated Shay spoke very optimistically of the prospects of putting out quality work and catching up with, perhaps, an extra issue. It is this type of work that can lead to more comments similar to those voiced recently by Judge Van Dusen of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals when he spoke favorably to an alumnus about the *Law Review* and specifically about its Third Circuit Review.

The restraints upon the Administrative Board certainly pull between the pressure of the work and the creation and maintenance of a productive atmosphere. If this Board is able to achieve the goals it has set for this year, then the *Law Review* will certainly be on its way to recovering a good deal of its dependable timeliness to complement its thorough scholarship.

Most recently, the following people were selected to be members of the Law Review on the basis of their grade-point average or the open writing program: Stuart Agins, Joanne Alfano, Diane Ambler, Mary Lynn Bingham, Edward Borden, Anita Branella, Susan Brigham, Emma Brown, Edward Charlton, William Frey, Jerome Gilligan, Patricia Godfrey, Robert Greshes, Robert Heideck, Charles Heinzer, Martin Kane, Susan Krouse, Madeline Lamb, Thomas McGarrigle, Silvana Moscato, Nancy Pollack, Debra Poul, Ira Rappaport, Donald Reid, Harold Rosen, Jeanne Ruhne, Richard Schey, Kurt Straub, Robert Welsh, Lynn Zeitlin, Gary Bragg, Edward Carey, Andrew Dohan, Michael Fingerman, Michael Fishbein, John Freund, Reginald Krasney, Thomas Russo, Sara Speilman.

Reimel competition

21 teams survive first round

Round one of the Seventeenth Annual Reimel Moot Court Competition got under way on October 11. Twenty-one oral arguments involving 42 teams, were heard during the week. Participants argued before three-judge panels of practicing attorneys. In reaching their decisions, judges were to equally evaluate the written briefs and the oral arguments. The merits of the cases were not to be taken into account. In the 21 arguments heard in round one, petitioners were victorious in eight arguments and respondents in thirteen. Round two is scheduled for the week of November 15. The following article focuses upon one particular argument.

By JOHN FREUND

Appellate advocacy is, perhaps, the quintessential lawyering function. It summons all the legal cunning, resourcefulness, dedication, and powers of persuasion to which a lawyer lays claim. Moreover, it allows for the contemplation of law, unencumbered by determinations of fact. Thus, it is understandable why many law schools include some form of appellate advocacy as a graduation requirement. While most Villanova law students are unlikely to desire repeating any required course, and certainly few would opt to repeat Moot Court, the same does not hold true for the Reimel Moot Court Competition. Indeed, while both instructive and rewarding, a contest of appellate advocacy can be just plain fun; at least, that is how Messrs. Barry Grimes-Hardie '77 and Charles Mitchell '77 describe their motivation for entering the Reimels

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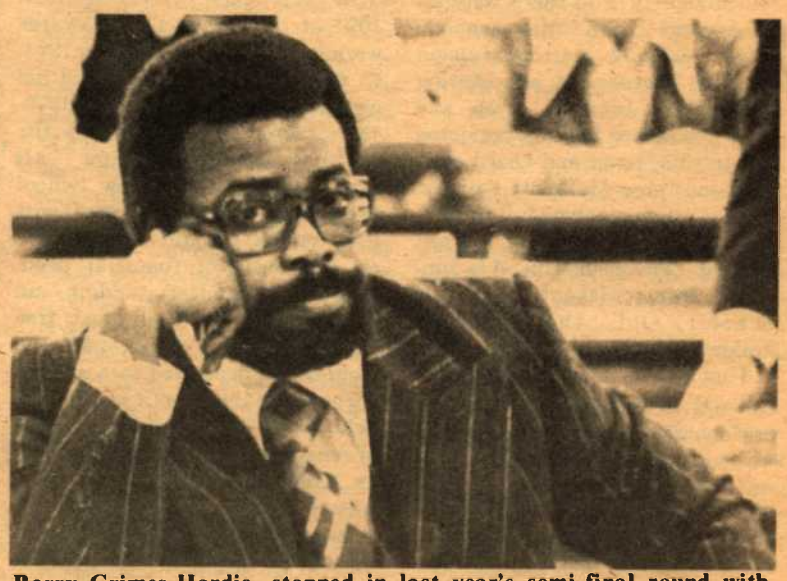


Barry Grimes-Hardie, stopped in last year's semi-final round with partner Charles Mitchell, will try again with his colleague of last year for the top spot.

Student aid reaches new plateau

Dean's column

By DEAN
J. WILLARD O'BRIEN

One of the more difficult and sensitive problems in the Law School is the administration of our financial aid program. Involved is much more than the many, sometimes painful decisions that must be made on individual applications for aid; there is also present the very basic question of whether Villanova University's financial situation will ultimately restrict access to the Law School to the rich or near rich. A sound financial aid program is necessary if the Law School is to remain accessible to the sons and daughters of middle and lower income families.

Dean O'Brien

Our current tuition of $2,750 per year is substantial, even if it is not as high as the tuition charged at many other private institutions. For example, the tuitions at some other private law schools are: Boston College $3,200, Catholic University $3,100, Fordham University $3,000, Georgetown University $3,375 and Notre Dame $3,050. Tuition at the University of Pennsylvania Law School is $4,190. Private institutions cannot, of course, compete on the basis of tuition with state or state related institutions whose programs are supported by the public treasury.

Whatever our competitive situation might be, our tuition still represents a serious financial commitment on the part of those who attend our Law School. As our tuition continues to rise, the approach taken with respect to financial aid becomes ever more critical.

In this column I will discuss only that financial aid which is paid out of current Law School income. Other financial aid is supplied by individual benefactors, foundations, bar associations and state and federal governments. I shall not include work study even though work study is supported in part by Law School funds and is, among other things, an integral part of our total financial aid program. It is my understanding that that topic will be addressed elsewhere in this issue of the **Docket**.

In the past the Law School's basic approach was to award financial aid in the form of full or half tuition remission. In each of the years during the period 1968-69 through 1972-73 there were on the average 27 full tuition scholarships and 27 partial tuition awards. There were also during that period between seven and nine Dougherty Fellows receiving full tuition, room and board each year and three McDevitt Fellows, each of whom received full tuition, room and board, plus a cash stipend. (The cash stipend is supplied from without the Law School). Only the McDevitt Fellows remain.

That system of measuring financial aid in terms of full or half tuition was replaced in 1973-74 with a more flexible approach which tailored the dollar amount of each Law School award to the specific needs of the individual recipient. In its first year of operation the new system permitted awards to be made to 112 students, approximately double the number of the 1972-73 recipients.

While clearly beneficial to more students, the new program fell short of our needs. Since about 200 students request financial aid each year, many deserving students are annually denied assistance from the Law School. The ultimate reason why, of course, is lack of money. In a subsequent column or columns I will discuss the entire budgetary process and its ramifications for the Law School. At this time I shall confine myself to the Law School's budget for financial aid. One of the expense items charged against current Law School income is financial aid. Last year that item amounted to $100,000. This year it is $125,000. That means that that $125,000 is not available for such other purposes as additional faculty to provide more small group instruction, more assistance for our placement effort, and so on. It is clear that only so much of our income can be allocated in any one year for financial aid.

Historically, the Law School regarded the recipient of a financial aid grant to be under a moral obligation to repay the sum awarded. Some graduates have met that obligation and a few have done much more. Most have not. If all the financial aid awarded in the past had been repaid and placed in an account for Law School use, today we would be able to meet more student requests for financial aid. We would also be closer to insuring continuing access to the Law School to the daughters and sons of middle and lower income families.

In 1972-73 and 1973-74 less than 10% of the financial aid awards were in the form of loans. In 1974-75 fully 80% of our financial aid was in the form of loans. In 1975-76 a new policy adopted by the faculty declared that all assistance from the Law School (excepting the three McDevitt Fellowships) should be allocated on the basis of financial need, irrespective of class standing, and be in the form of interest free loans. As the loans are repaid, the monies are deposited to a special account for the benefit of the Law School. We are now in the process of reusing our income and building an endowment of our own. The Law School has none now. We are a step closer to insuring continuing access to the Law School to the sons and daughters of families much like many of our own.

Work-study program offers students hope

By BETH WRIGHT

Are you broke? In debt? In need of contacts for a job after law school? Despairing of ever gaining useful legal experience before graduation? Villanova's newly instituted work-study program may prove to be your solution.

Law students participating in work-study earn about $2.50 an hour working up to 15 hours a week at on-campus jobs: research assistants, office and library workers, and the like. The more desirable off-campus jobs with government or non-profit agencies pay about $3.50 an hour, with the same 15 hour limit. Summer jobs can be full-time.

Some hiring agencies for Villanova work-study students are the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Medical Examiner's Office, Big Brothers, and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Also, work may be located outside the Philadelphia area.

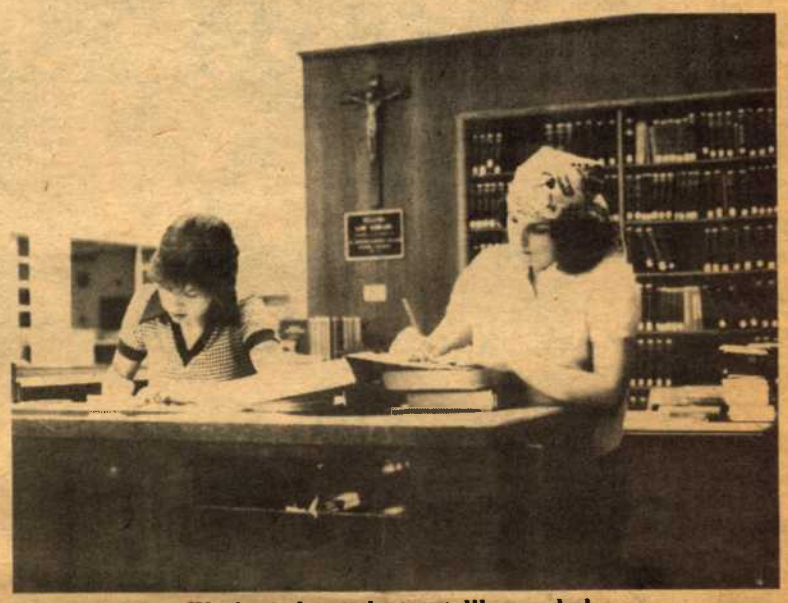
Where work-study operates well, the working student realizes significant non-monetary benefits. Unlike summer jobs with prestigious law firms, work-study jobs do not necessarily demand students from the very top of the class. The opportunities for a student to try out an agency which may provide later professional employment are obvious, and, since government agencies tend to be understaffed as compared with large law firms, the student has the chance to do more diversified and independent work with a closer relationship to the professional staff.

Even where work-study does not feed the student's professional hunger, the money earned in even the most routine on-campus jobs can help assuage his physical one. Thus first-year students, whose accomplishments don't qualify them for work off the reservation, can still find jobs.

The on-campus research assistants assigned to various professors acquire additional knowledge and closer contact with the faculty; and at the same time allow the professors to pursue publishing and scholarly research.

Money From HEW

But from whence this burst of employment and lofty benefits? The U.S. government through HEW provides 80 percent of a student's salary; the hiring institution 20 percent. That's five bodies for the price of one. That's why Villanova can maximize its student employment budget. That's why there are presently more jobs than students qualified to work. That's why government agencies are eager.



Work-study students at library desk.

Formerly, the eager government agencies had only work-study students from Penn and Temple. Dean O'Brien, however, ended his successful three-year campaign with the inauguration of work-study this summer. In order for the law school to institute work study, the whole University had to adopt it.

Before you sprint to Dean Collins' office to apply for work-study and avail yourself of its advantages, you should pause to consider that the program is, after all, a creature of the federal bureaucracy. To qualify, you must be desperately in need of money, and, preferably, deeply in debt. You start by filling out a GAPSFAS form and mailing it to ETS. The usual bureaucratic piranhas swim in that alphabet soup. For example, if you have taken out a loan this year, that money is considered an asset, not a debt. Next year it will be a debt. This year you know you owe it, the University knows you owe it, but to the Feds, it's money in the bank. Money in the bank may mean you are too wealthy to need work-study.

Government Guidelines

Once you have successfully dealt with GAPSFAS, the government guidelines (to each according to his needs) are applied to your specific financial circumstances. Students accepted for

(Continued on page 3)

Defenders hear 4- in-1 pitch

By
CHRISTINE WHITE-WIESNER
Assistant Dean

Editor's Note: Dean Wiesner directs the placement office at Villanova.

The National Legal Aid and Defenders Association held its national conference in Philadelphia from October 13-15. Placement directors from the law schools of Temple, Rutgers-Camden, Pennsylvania, and Villanova, under the Four-In-One Program, sponsored three programs during the conference.

Dean Wiesner

The first was to provide joint interviewing at a convenient site near the conference for any interested employers. A few employers, generally from Florida and Ohio, participated.

The second program was the distribution of resumes to interested employers. On October 14 Villanova's representative distributed resumes to over 40 employers who were mostly from the Mid-West, South, Southwest, and New England.

The third program which was held the prior evening, was a career seminar on the future of legal services. David Levy, director of the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association, indicated that $14,000,000 has recently been designated by the National Legal Services Corporation to develop staff and offices in geographic areas not presently being served by legal aid programs.

An additional $15,000,000 has been allocated to support existing programs. For the 1976-77 fiscal year starting, October 1, approximately $125,000,000 is in the budget to support 3,300 attorneys in 235 legal aid offices throughout the country. By 1980 the National Legal Services Corporation's budget is expected to be $500,000,000, which will provide two attorneys for every 10,000 poor people in this country.

Glenn Carr, director of the Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship Program, and Hewitt Askew, regional director in Atlanta for the Legal Services, mentioned that legal aid employers, when reviewing job applications, usually look for applicants who worked in legal services offices during the summer or participated in a clinical program, had other work experiences prior to law school with poor people, took law school courses in areas typically handled by legal aid offices, or who in some other way have demonstrated a commitment to serving the poor.

Hooker returns to VLS

By MARGEAUX RODDEN

Prof. Ian W. Hooker has arrived at Villanova Law School from Nottingham, Eng., but only after a considerable delay in which the school took extraordinary steps to accelerate the processing of the required immigration visas for Hooker and his wife and three children.

Hooker is no stranger to Villanova. He spent one year here in 1972 in a teacher exchange program in which Prof. Gerald Abraham went to England. The program, which seems to have been very successful, began with an exchange of professors in 1963.

A native New Zealander, Hooker attended the University of Canterbury in a town called Christ's Church. While studying law in New Zealand, he worked as a law clerk.

Upon graduation, Hooker taught law in that country. He was subsequently involved in a teacher exchange which took him to Nottingham, Eng. After his year's stay he was asked to remain at the English school, where he had a 10-year tenure.

Enjoys States

Hooker feels that he will probably stay in the United States permanently, however.

"My family and I enjoy the lifestyle here, as well as the climate and the people, most particularly the people at Villanova Law School," he said.

Prof. Ian W. Hooker

Hooker is teaching criminal law this semester and will teach torts spring term. He is also teaching a section in professional responsibility this term. Next semester he will have a seminar on Topics of Comparative Law, which will compare the problems and procedures of the American and English law systems.

Prof. Hooker has a high regard for American law students, whom he favorably compares to students in England where law is an undergraduate study and the students are much younger. He feels that the extra maturity of the American student shows itself in the classroom. It seems that the more experiences one has before one studies law, the more interesting the study will be and, therefore, one would learn more easily, according to Hooker.

He states that the process of admiting students both here and in England is a highly selective one. He has seen a high caliber of student in both places. However, he said the students here seem to be more committed to their studies." Moreover, he noted that they not only know that they want to study law, but they are more likely to have made a clear determination of what their future will be as opposed to the 18-year-old law student in Nottingham, Eng.

Lecture Method

The teaching method in England differs from the American method in that lecturing is the principal tool rather than the case method. Only a few courses are taught by the case method in Nottingham, and even then, the teacher uses more lecture than class discussion. Small group tutorial teaching supplements these lectures. The teacher meets with a group of approximately five students and looks to the students to provide questions which have occurred to them on the subject. Students are also expected at that time to answer questions the teacher poses. Thus there is a more personal contact between teacher and student.

This can exhaust the teacher both physically and mentally since the teacher has to repeat the short sessions many times over in order to reach the entire class. He may have meetings on the same subject for over thre hours, according to Hooker.

Three years ago, Prof. Hooker was appointed a lay magistrate to sit in a criminal court. About 95 percent of all criminal actions are handled by these courts in England. He found this work to be very stimulating. He explained that he was actually in a position to apply the laws that he had spent so many years learning about and teaching. This was a tremendous opportunity from the standpoint of an academic attorney, he said.

While in England, Prof. Hooker also developed expertise in employment law. Labor law in England extends more broadly into areas which would not be part of the academic curriculum here. This is paradoxical in a way, he observed, because recently in England, many of the matters which would be the basis of collective bargaining here have been introduced as statutory rights by Parliament. The workers automatically get these rights, thus eliminating many bargainable subjects.

When asked his opinion on the Watergate scandal and the general opinion in Europe about its possible effects on this country, he stated: "The young people here seem to be keenly aware of what is wrong with the society. It is my belief that positive changes are reflected in the attitudes of the students, and this society is going to change for the better because of them."

Vincent Bugliosi, the prosecuting attorney in the Tate-LaBianca murders, fascinated an audience of 1,000 people recently in the V.U. Fieldhouse with his tale of the Manson "family." He called the murder case the strangest of the 13 he had previously prosecuted. Bugliosi has set forth the entire episode in his book "Helter Skelter," which has drawn an $11 million suit by defense attorney Irving Kanarek. When questioned about his motives for writing the book, Bugliosi said that he had a desire to write a scholarly presentation of the prosecution. He also said the book would serve as an example to other prosecutors and investigators of how investigations can be improperly run by the police, which, in the Manson case, impeded Bugliosi's progress.

Work study offers hope

(Continued from page 2)

work-study are each given an individual ceiling: the usual range is $200 to $1200, with an average of around $950 per year. You may not earn more than your personal maximum under work-study. If you have reached your ceiling before the end of the year and your employer has realized that you are indispensible, he may not then hire you on his own payroll, or you'll have to reimburse HEW and the employer will endanger his work-study certification. There is little likelihood, however, that a student's working hours will cause him to outrace his eligibility, since the student does have to study and go to classes and the number of working hours per week is limited.

In spite of the nuisance provisions and in spite of the start-off rough spots in Villanova's work-study program, it's clearly better to earn money — and learn something in the process, — than it is to owe it. About 35 students in the still expanding work-study program must think so.

Prof. J. Clayton Undercofler III

Alum to teach advanced course

By RENEE McKENNA

J. Clayton Undercofler III, former litigator in the U.S. Attorney's Office, has joined the Villanova University Law School faculty as a visiting professor for the 1976-77 academic year. He is currently teaching Trial Practice and will teach Evidence in the spring.

A new course dealing with advanced problems of federal criminal litigation has been proposed by him and recently accepted by the curriculum committee for the spring semester.

Undercofler is a 1962 graduate of Drexel University where he majored in business administration. Upon graduation from Villanova Law School in 1966, he clerked for the Hon. Thomas Clary, chief justice of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and worked for two years as an associate with the firm of Clark, Ladner, Fortenbaugh and Young, where he specialized in tax and casualty litigation.

In 1969 he left private practice to join the U.S. Attorney's Office as an assistant U.S. Attorney. His employment with the Government lasted approximately seven years and culminated in May 1976 when he was appointed by the court as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Other positions held by Undercofler, within the U.S. Attorney's Office include Chief of the Criminal Division and First Assistant United States Attorney. These positions involved complex criminal litigation and grand jury investigations. As a result, he has acquired a wealth of experience and skill in the area of litigation which he plans to pass on to his students.

Innovative Course

Evidence of his desire to share these skills is demonstrated by the innovative new course he has proposed for the spring semester. Seeing complex criminal litigation as a growing area of law and realizing the necessity of students having a background in the field, Undercofler has designed a seminar dealing with advanced problems of federal criminal litigation. The course will focus on complex criminal cases dealing, in all probability, with white collar crime. Students will be exposed to pre-indictment problems, the grand jury and pre-and post-trial procedure.

"They will have the opportunity to deal with a complex model and see it all," he explained.

Undercofler's major concern in his legal career has been "constant learning." Reflecting on his professional experience, he said. "I'm not concerned with the ideal of where I should be on the corporate scale. A person must do what he wants to do." This is why Undercofler came to Villanova Law School rather than returning to private practice or remaining with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Challenging Offer

In his opinion, it was the "most challenging offer of available alternatives." However, Undercofler has never really considered teaching as a fulltime career. His next challenge will be to open his own law firm in Chester County.

Undercofler firmly believes that experience is an excellent teacher. Advising young lawyers interested in trial work he said: "My personal belief is that the only way to perfect trial skills is to try cases. An attorney interested in trial work should do whatever he can to get as much exposure to the courtroom as possible as early as possible. That's the only way to see if it's for you — to see if you can take the mental and physical strains."

The best place to acquire this experience is in defender's associations and prosecutor's offices, not in private practices, said Undercofler. In addition, he does not feel it takes any special talent to become a litigator.

"If you want to do it," he said, "then you have the talent."

Dean Emeritus Harold G. Reuschlein (fourth from left) with class of '61

Past, present deans preside over reunion

By LORRAINE FELEGY

Villanova Law School's classes of '56 and '61 held their 20-year and 15-year reunions October 2. A total of 36 alumni attended.

The reunion for the class of '56 was especially significant in that these alumni were the law school's first graduates.

Dean Emeritus Harold G. Reuschlein, the first dean of the law school and guest of honor, made the trip from San Antonio, Tex., to be present. Reuschlein was dean of the school for 19 years before he left to teach law full time at St. Mary's University in San Antonio.

Dean Reuschlein confessed that although he and Mrs. Reuschlein find Texas very agreeable, he does miss all his Pennsylvania friends. When asked to what he attributed his success in helping to establish the law school, the former dean jokingly replied, "to an abundance of nice people easily conned."

Expresses Gratitude

After dinner, Reuschlein gave an impromptu speech, reminising about the first years at Villanova. He expressed his gratitude to the class of '56 for the trust and confidence its members placed in the then new law school.

"We did something about which we can all be proud," he said. In a blend of truth and humor, Reuschlein mused: "I try to get back (to the law school) about every five years. I like to come back to hear everyone lie about what they're doing. You know mostly what they've been doing is going to seed. But that's not the way they tell it."

Among the alumni present was Thomas Ward, class of '61, who is currently vice president of administration of Disston, Inc., located in Pittsburgh. Ward has been a corporate lawyer since graduation."Learn economics and accounting, as well as law," was his advice to would-be corporate lawyers.

The Hon. Thomas Pitt, class of '61, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Chester County, also attended. He said it was delightful to be back and that he was looking forward to seeing Reuschlein, his dean during his law school career. Judge Pitt was one of the members of the reunion's planning committee.

Growth Noted

Peter Liebert, a former lecturer at the law school for 13 years, commented on the growth of the school over the years.

One alumnus, when asked what his most vivid memory of law school was, replied, "studying in the library." Things have not changed.

The committee which organized the reunion included Jim Conners, Jim Garland, Joe Glancey and Al Janke, all from the class of '56; and Tom Pitt, Robert Slota and Joseph Walheim, from the class of '61.

Additional members of the class of '56 who attended were Tom Brady, Ed Casey, Bob Garbarino, Barry Gibbons, Leo Gribbin, Jim Himsworth, Neale Hooley, Art Kania, Jack Lister, Jim Lyons, Frank McGill, Art O'Neill, Jeanne Ryan and Dave Trulli.

Additional members of the class of '61 included Gerry Glackin, Jack Hasson, Nick Kihm, George Kucik, Ralph Levitan, Joe Manta, Mike McDonnell, Bernie McLafferty, Joe More, Frank Murphy, Harry Oxman, Normon Shachoy, Carl Schnee and Tom Stevens.

Dean O'Brien (center) with class of '56

Client counseling competition set

By NANCY FELTON

The 1977 Client Counseling Competition of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association will be held in March of next year. The Competition is in its ninth year. Last year Villanova was one of 93 participating schools.

This year's subject matter is landlord-tenant law. The consultation situations will be prepared by Prof. Thomas L. Shaffer, Notre Dame Law School; Prof. Louis Brown, University of Southern California Law Center; Harold Rock, member of the ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility; and Prof. Walter Blakey, University of North Carolina.

The Client Counseling Competition developed as a legal teaching technique. It is analogous to Moot Court except that the skill tested is counseling rather than appellate argument. At a time when interest in both clinical tools in legal education and preventative law as a substantive area is growing, the competition fills a real need.

Typical Problem

To simulate an actual law firm situation, a typical client problem is selected and a person acting the role of client is briefed on his or her part. Prior to the day of the actual competition, students (who work in pairs) receive a brief memo concerning the problem. For purposes of preparation, students are advised to prepare a preliminary memo based on the problem as it is then understood. Unlike past competitions, the preliminary memo is not required and will not be judged. It is suggested, however, as a helpful tool for preparing for the competition.

In the actual competition, which takes place at a regional host law school, each team is given 45 minutes. The first 30 minutes are devoted to an interview with the client during which the students are expected to elicit the rest of the relevant information and propose a solution or outline of what further research would be necessary. During the last quarter hour the students may confer between themselves and verbally prepare a post interview memorandum.

Money Awards

There will be an award of $100 to the winning team in each regional competition. The national winning team will receive $300 and the national runner-up team will receive $150.

Villanova's preliminary application has been filed with the LSD-ABA. Details regarding an intra-school competition for the selection of a qualifying team for the region will be posted early in October. For further information, see LSD representatives Joan Carroll or Chris Boyd.

Alumni briefs

Thomas B. Miller, '73, has been sworn in as an assistant district attorney for the city of Philadelphia. Miller was employed by the Pennsylvania Securities Commission prior to joining the district attorney.

* * *

Stephen J. Welgarz, '71, has announced the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law at 128 North Lime St., Lancaster, Pa. The firm will be known as Allison, Welgarz and Pyfer.

* * *

James R. Howley, '67, is a general partner in the investment banking firm of Murphy, Howley, Reardon, Rich & Associates located at 245 Park Ave., N.Y. This firm works exclusively in arranging joint ventures in metallurgical coal and natural gas. Howley is also chairman of the board of the Neville Coal Sales Company, Inc. which is a broker of metallurgical coal.

Public Defender volunteers acquire practical experience

By KIM McFADDEN

The Montgomery County Public Defender's Office has been working closely with student volunteers to better acquaint them with the criminal justice system as well as to give them practical experience in brief writing.

Led by Attorney Pete Drayer, chief of the appeals division, and Joseph D'Annunzio, an attorney with the Public Defender's Office, the program entails brief writing of actual appeals cases and a series of informal lectures by members of the criminal justice system of Montgomery County.

Each student is expected to write at least one brief for the semester within a relatively flexible deadline. Weekly meetings are spent reviewing the student's progress and answering any questions, procedural or substantive. Both Drayer and D'Annunzio are accessible any time to solve inpending problems.

The first of the lectures was by Attorney Michael Morris, administrator of the 29 district justices of Montgomery County. Morris explained that with the demise of the justice of the peace system in 1969 came the district justice, who has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases. This expansion of jurisdiction has brought with it a need for screening the quality of those involved in the system. Before anyone can file for election to the position of district justice, he must pass a test qualifying him for office. If elected, he will be constantly informed of procedural changes and new laws. This is a far cry from the often uninformed JPs who worked on a commission basis — no charge, no fee!

Mark Schultz, a 1975 VLS grad and attorney with the MontCo DA's office, conducted the second lecture, informing students of the caseload and other difficulties facing the DA's office.

The program will extend throughout the year. Any second- or third-year student who would like to participate in the second semester should not hesitate to take advantage of the practical experience offered through service to the Public Defender's Office.

21 teams survive first Reimel round

(Continued from page 1)

a second time after finishing last year's competition as semi-finalists.

In this year's Reimel problem a divorced father was denied the custody of his infant son by operation of a Villanova statute which provides that the mother shall be awarded custody of the children in a divorce action unless she is shown to be unfit. Another Villanova statue denied the husband in this case alimony, despite the fact that he was an artist earning only $3,000 a year while his wife was an attorney with a $50,000 annual income. The case is now before the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari, where the petitioner-husband is challenging the two Villanova statutes on the grounds that they violate his equal protection and due process rights.

The intense competitive spirit that characterizes the Reimels was manifest when Grimes-Hardie and Mitchell, counsel for the petitioner, confronted James Detweiler '78 and Charles Durante '77, counsel for the respondent-wife, in the opening round of this year's competition. The already time-consuming preparation for the argument continued unabated until precisely 7 o'clock when the court entered and the argument began.

What is most obvious to an audience unattuned to the legal subtleties of an appellate argument is the differing advocacy styles of counsel. To be sure, this argument presented a study in contrast.

Speaking first, Mitchell strode to the podium and addressed the court with the poise and confidence of a veteran advocate. But even a veteran is not incapable of being reduced to a perfect nonplus by stinging legal conundrums delivered from the bench. And, indeed, at times Mitchell's profuse answers begged for questions to attach themselves to.

Grimes-Hardie manifested the same poise and confidence as Mitchell. Standing square-shouldered before the court, he gestured emphatically when making a point and after answering each question he inquired whether the questioning judge sought further clarification before continuing.

In contrast to Grimes-Hardie's overbearing approach, Detweiler was a demure, though nonetheless effective advocate. Though his hands fidgeting behind his back betrayed a slight nervousness, his delivery was cool and deliberate. Unlike Mitchell, however, he signaled his frustration under difficult questioning by the court by folding his arms across his chest and leaning back on his heels while mutely contemplating the mysteries of the law.

Durante approached the podium with the pensive but inspired look of a symphony conductor. The polysyllabic mellifluence of his voice was accompanied by a rhythmically patterned sweeping of his arm which kept perfect time to the cadence of his speech.

While the laymen in the audience concentrated upon assessing the advocates' style and verve, the teams were trading blows on the substantive issues. Unlike actual practice, the outcome of competitive appellate advocacy is determined more often by what should not have been said rather than what actually is said.

Mitchell found himself in the curious position of arguing that the Villanova custody statute was unconstitutional because it denied the father the opportunity to prove that he could be a mother. While that argument was meritorious, though comically incongruous, a more serious slip of the tongue in which he characterized a plurality's opinion as the holding of the Court, was not lost on opposing counsel, although the court failed to seize upon the error.

For all their rhetorical skill, counsel for the respondent were unable to justify the seemingly unfair treatment given the petitioner under the Villanova statutes. Detweiler fell silent when one judge queried whether it would be fair to deny a needy wife alimony if the roles of husband and wife had been reversed. Detweiler's contention that the state had a compelling interest in compensating women for past economic discrimination received little acceptance from the bench and triggered furious note taking at the petitioners table. Assuming that such is the purpose of the statute, another judge intoned, does that mean that the statute was designed to chastise needy husbands for the discrimination their forebearers committed against women? Detweiler had no direct answer.

Perhaps, more devastating to an advocate than being momentarily flustered by a judge's question, is to be hoisted by his own petard. This, in the writer's opinion is what delivered the coup de grace to the respondents team. Durante, in attempting to shift the focus of the court from the rights of the father to the rights of the child, characterized the right of the child to mothering as fundamental and was compelled by the court to concede that if that argument was accepted, true strict scrutiny would necessarily be applied in reviewing the statute. Of course, strict scrutiny was the very last thing respondents wanted the court to adopt.

Although Grimes-Hardie and Mitchell will be the only team to advance to the next round of arguments, it can hardly be doubted that all the participants in this moot court exercise have advanced their understanding and skills as appellate advocates. Ideally, in Reimel competition, the legal merits play no part in the outcome. Moreover, it is not the purpose of moot court competition to decide, or for that matter to debate legal issues; rather its primary objective is to develop and refine highly specialized skills of appellate persuasion. While admittedly not a perfect teaching device, a competitive exercise such as the Reimel Competition offers an incentive that will challenge participants to levels of involvement and dedication that a classroom cannot hope to match.

Editor's note: *John Freund participated in the final round of last year's Reimel Moot Court Competition.*

Mrs. Theodore L. Reimel

Lawyers give tips on jobs

By LORRAINE FELEGY

As part of the Law Career Seminar Series, the Young Lawyers Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association visited Villanova Law School, October 5, to give advice to law students on how to obtain employment in the legal field.

The representatives of the association included Steve Cushmore, John Scott, Mike Wysocki, Susan Harmon,Marjorie Rendell and Arthur (Buzz) Shuman.

Starting the discussion with the on-campus interview aspect of job hunting, the members of the association suggested the following guidelines:

- Try to enjoy the interview, don't only look at it as a ticket to a job.
- Don't limit yourself to legal topics.
- Remeber that an interview is a personal interaction between the two people involved.
- Don't use the salesman's approach, the most important thing is to be yourself.
- Avoid putting down on paper the questions that you want to ask the firm. Memorize them instead.

As to resumes, the following suggestions were given:

- Spend time on your resume.
- Get the resume professionally printed. It looks much more impressive this way.
- Put personal interests into resume, it gives you depth.
- Don't hesitate putting in all recent work experience, even though not legally related. It shows that you're ambitious.

Concerning the smaller firms who don't interview on campus,the best approach is to:

- Send your resume with a cover letter to a specific person at the firm, either the person in charge of hiring or a Villanova Law School alumnus. Don't send a zeroxed copy of your cover letter; make sure it's an original.
- Follow this up in approximately three days with a phone call asking if the resume was received and if the firm would be interested in interviewing you.
- If you know someone personally at the firm, ask him/her if you can use his/her name. Then, in the cover letter, mention that this certain person suggested that you apply for a position at this particular firm.

In order to locate the names and addresses of law firms in which you might be interested, and which are not interviewing on campus, one speaker recom-

Legal research is overhauled

By JEFF LIEBERMAN

Due to dissatisfaction with last year's program, substantial changes have been made in the first-year legal research course. The new 'Introduction to Lawyering Skills" is a two-credit course extending over two semesters, combining last year's lawyering skills and Moot Court I programs.

Grading is still pass/fail and students will receive a single grade for successful completion of the course. The first semester consists of legal research and involves the investigation of basically the same hypothetical problem as was used last year. Those who had the courses will recall with fond memories the tragic saga of the physical eviction of Fred and Margaret Gallagher and their resulting injuries.

Prof. Charlie Harvey, the new law librarian, will control the instruction of the legal research aspect of the course. Unlike last year, the course will be mainly self-taught.

Students will teach themselves how to do research by reading the text and completing problems under the guidance of student teachers. The teaching assistants consist of nine second- and third-year law students who are members of the Moot Court Board. In addition, nine library assistants, students in the second and third years will assist.

Smaller Groups

The class is divided into smaller groups this year (approximately 24 students to a group) on the theory that it will be easier to learn research technique this way since the first-year students will have a greater opportunity to work with their instructors. The class is further divided into four-member teams, each of which is required to write a brief outline of the legal issues involved in the hypothetical situation and draft a legal memorandum and complaint.

In the second semester, the teams of four will split into teams of two for the Moot Court portion of the course. Teams will then be assigned to represent either the plaintiff or defendant and will be required to write a brief and engage in oral argument.

After a thorough evaluation of last year's program, it was decided that a major revamping was necessary. According to Prof. Gerald Abraham, coordinator of the course, the idea behind combining the legal research and Moot Court I courses into one program was to make it possible for the student to be better able to work on legal analysis and preparation for oral argument.

"Since the class is already writing a memorandum, it might as well use it towards an oral argument," Abraham said. The purpose of the program remains the same — to introduce students to what lawyers do by having them actually do it.

"Hopefully, some of what they learn will stick so that they'll be better prepared when they get into practice," Abraham offered.

The Real Problem

The major concern is with the legal research phase of the course since this is where most of last year's criticism was directed. Finding the proper method for learning how to use the library is a real problem, emphasized Abraham, but he thinks that this year's set up will be effective. And, Prof. Harvey said, "There are those who think that it's something that really can't be taught." She feels that self-teaching is a good idea since "in the final analysis, that's how to learn."

It's still too early to fairly gauge student reaction, but all those involved in the program's organization are hopeful that it will work out and are awaiting response with great interest. As Prof. Harvey stated, "The method deserves a fair chance."

Prof. Barry and his lawyering skills class.

Women to discuss legal jobs

By Margeaux Rodden

The Villanova Women's Organization will present a panel on "Women in the Legal Profession," October 28, at 8 p.m.

Panel members will discuss their varied experiences which include work as a law clerk, an associate in a large firm, an assistant district attorney, and an associate in a small firm.

The panel will take up the practical aspects of their jobs, including how to get a job, the types of assignments that are typically given and why, if any, roadblocks they have faced. Panelists will speak individually, and there will be an opportunity to ask questions. All are invited to attend this event, which will be held in the faculty dining room. Refreshments will be served.

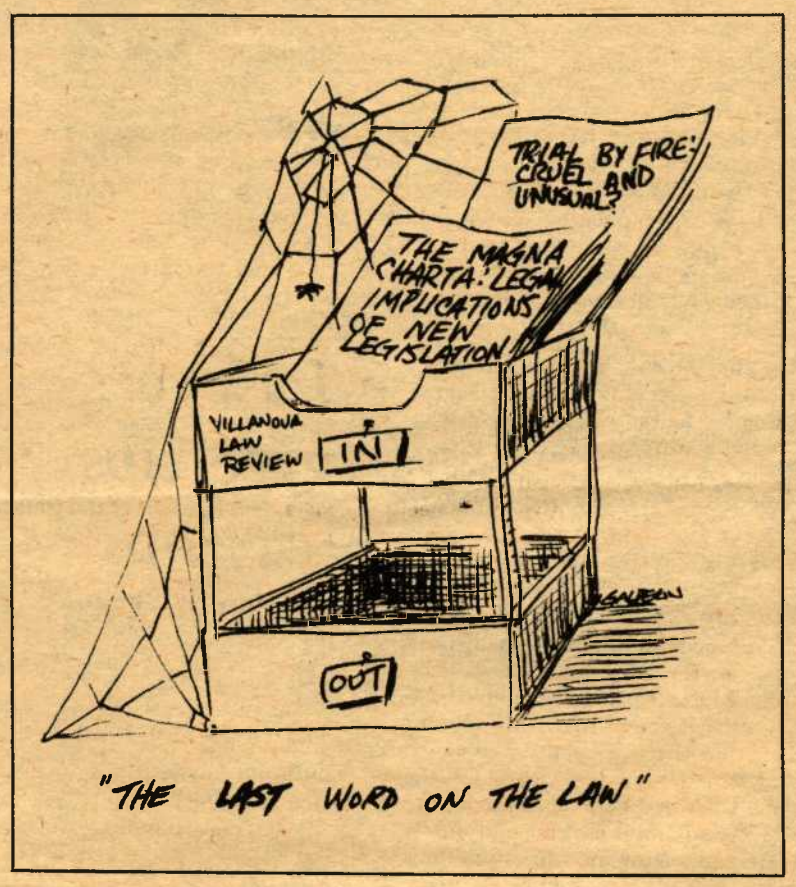
Reviewing the *Review*

Because every law school's law review necessarily reflects not only upon members of the review, but also upon every student, faculty member and alumnus, we view with particular concern the significant delay in the timely publication of the *Villanova Law Review.*

The *Villanova Law Review* has not been able to publish on time for at least the past four years. However, in all fairness, the situation has improved immeasurably. The *Review* has been catching up admirably. But since the earliest projections anticipate at least a one and one-half to two year period before the *Review* has entirely caught up, the question still remains as to whether this is soon enough. That question is left for individuals to decide for themselves. Although it is especially important to appreciate that the publication of incisive legal scholarship is both tedious and time consuming, timeliness is an extremely crucial factor in evaluating the quality of a legal journal.

Therefore, law review members should remain sensitive to the particularly heavy responsibilities that result from membership on the *Review.* The sooner and more effectively that the present Board of Editors and staff are able to resolve these present difficulties, the greater the likelihood that the *Review* will further contribute to enhancing the reputation and prestige of Villanova Law School.

CW



Exams: Prof irresponsibility

It cannot be emphasized enough that this editorial is not directed at any individual faculty member but at particular methods of examination.

We must necessarily begin with the assumption that there is no perfect method of measuring an individual's academic ability. Weaknesses can be found in virtually all academic testing. Therefore, the goal should be to develop as accurate a measurement of ability as is reasonably possible.

Every day in class, most law professors will use the hypothetical both to impart an understanding of legal concepts and to determine whether the class can apply a particular general rule to new and diverse situations. This is also the usual method of examination, that is, to create a unique factual situation that will attempt to measure a student's ability to apply general legal rules.

However, this is not always the case. One method of examination that is presently used at Villanova Law School consists of using an old examination (usually bound and accessible to all students) and either making insignificant changes in a question or lifting it verbatim from an old exam.

This method of examination raises questions both of fairness and accurate measurement of academic ability.

Even though one can easily argue that all students have equal access to old exams placed in the library, must law professors be so lazy or unmotivated as to use old exam questions and make an already imperfect exam system even more unfair? After all, what are we testing — a particular student's ability to anticipate the exact questions on an exam?

Frequent usage of this testing technique encourages students to spend more time memorizing answers to old exams rather than learning the law. Spending several thoughtful hours analyzing and discussing an old exam question which turns up on "the" exam is a tremendous advantage.

In an environment where grades mean so much and count so heavily, the mere possibility that such an advantage and its inherent unfairness may play a significant role in the examination process is no less than outrageous.

Valente's legal process a scheduling casualty

In light of criticism (see letters to the editor) in this issue, we were particularly disturbed at the administration's lack of sensitivity to student interests in requesting Prof. Valente to teach jurisprudence this semester rather than the legal process.

Although we believe that the particular letter to the editor sufficiently articulated the substantive academic merits for a course in legal process and because the school administration strongly encourages first-and second-year students to plan out course selections over the period of one to two years, this sudden course change especially disrupted the plans of those students who deferred enrollment in the course until their third year.

Since legal process would have served the interests of a greater number of students who would have preferred to elect that course rather than jurisprudence, the administration's actions in this regard were particularly short-sighted and unfortunate. Consequently, we strongly recommend that the administration make every good faith effort to institute the legal process course in the second semester so that those students with a sincere desire to elect the course will be able to do so.

THE DOCKET

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Faculty Advisor
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To The E

A question o for CLS part

To the Editor:

One would think that one of the benefits of attending a small law school like Villanova would be that the Administration could afford to deal with the students in a personal and humane manner. The recent decision of the Administration and Faculty to deny credit to Libby Bennett for work in the Community Legal Services (CLS) clinical program last year, leads one to suspect that this is not so.

The CLS clinical program is a two credit, all-year course in which students interview, counsel, and represent clients of Delaware County Legal Assistance Association, Inc. In order to receive course credit the student must undergo a four week training session and take client intake on a weekly basis during the year. The two credits are allocated one per semester for purposes of calculating the student's course load.

After completing her first semester last year at Villanova, Ms. Bennett was forced to take a semester's leave of absence because of overriding personal concerns. As a member of the CLS program Ms. Bennett wanted to continue to handle her clients' cases. She asked permission to remain in school part-time to continue her CLS work and to take Evidence, which is a prerequisite for Trial Practice. Ms. Bennett was informed that as a matter of school policy she could not be enrolled in the Law School part-time.

Ms. Bennett continued her work with CLS during the semester she was out of school, working directly from the office of the Delaware County Legal Assistance Association in Chester. During this

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Legal proc called "so

To the Editor:

It was with extreme displeasure that I noted the deletion of the course offering in Legal Process from the 1976-77 law school curriculum. Perhaps that decision-making body (whichever one it be) charged with determining what course selections will most benefit law students believed that by erasing the Legal Process course from the curriculum slate they would afford themselves an opportunity to fill the opening created with a more "relevant" or more "functional" course selection.

If such were the feelings of the curriculum selectors, then, in my opinion, their reasoning could not have been more sorely misguided. I cannot, reflecting upon my three years of contracts, codes and caselaw, recall a course which

provide or more legal Valent process which stimula

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period she handled far more cases than the other students enrolled in the course. Her work was under the direct supervision of the executive director of DCLAA. The quality of her work was so superior that Ms. Bennett was selected to supervise the work of students enrolling in the course this year.

Back in school on a full-time basis, Ms. Bennett petitioned the Faculty this week to allow her two credits for her clinical work last year. While the official decision from the Dean has not yet been rendered, it has been learned that the Faculty and Administration not only refused Ms. Bennett's application for two credits, but also denied her even a single credit for her work during the first semester.

During our first year in law school Dean Collins would frequently point out the window to the Seminary across Route 320 and shout "If you want justice, go across the street." More and more, one suspects that he was correct. In light of the hardship that the decision by the Faculty and Administration is certain to work on Ms. Bennett, it seems that a sense of fairness and equity is lacking over here . . .

Joseph Dworetzky, Steve Cope, Michael Donahue, Scott Aldridge, Mark P. Gibney, Robert Genuario, Julia Conover, James Garrity, Kathleen M. Shay, Mark J. Levin, Ronald R. Bolig, Helen Kane, Joseph Bodoff, Frank A. Baker, James Curran, Robert P. Baker, Thomas J. Bruno, Donald B. Suss, Jeffrey Swigart, Christian Barth, Dorothy Waters, Linda Salton, Rochelle S. Rabin, Robert C. Freed, Brian T. Walsh, Paul E. Beck, Howard Harrison

The heart of the lawyer

In the concern over the ills of legal education, let me suggest another malady. I believe that in prizing intelligence, law teachers have become too inattentive to — indeed, rejecting of — matters of the heart.

Legal education is an intensely cerebral pursuit. Inside the classroom, students listen as we dissect court opinions, ridicule fuzzy-headed thinking, stifle passions as unprofessional. We praise our students by telling them they "think like a lawyer," an ability requiring a wholly analytical matrix for dealing with problems.

Within days after their arrival, our first-year students learn about Law Review. And it becomes an *idee fixe,* which we encourage, that their careers will suffer if Law Review, the quintessence of intellectual meritocracy, eludes their grasp (even though this will happen to 90 percent of them). Students soon conclude that if we — and society — are to judge them highly, they must prove themselves with their heads.

I believe that the head is attached to the heart — not only biologically — and that is the pulsating heart of the professional man or woman that legal education has avoided.

I do not assert that legal education makes our graduates evil, but I do believe that legal education makes our graduates less feeling, less caring, less sensitive to the needs of others, less tolerant of the frailties of their fellow creatures, even less alarmed about the injustices of our society, than they were when they entered law school.

What concerns me is the mind-set and the heart-set into which we mold our students; that it is better to be smart than passionate, that people who feel too deeply tend not to think too clearly, that a fine intellect can rationalize any position or state of affairs, no matter how outrageous or indecent or unjust.

That we put such a premium on the lawyer's intellect would matter less if lawyers mattered less. But as we view our society, which has entrusted lawyers with so awesome a managerial role, we seem no closer than we were decades ago to achieving individual dignity for vast reaches of the population. Whether it be poverty, discrimination, joblessness; or courts, prisons and mental hospitals that do not work; or medical indigency, environmental pollution, or squalid housing — there is not a festering spot in American society that lawyers in their many power roles, if they cared, could not exert influence to improve.

Of course, there are many in the profession who do care. But there are far too many others who have not learned to care, or have forgotten how. And we as law educators have not thought it important to encourage our students to become compassionate public leaders, to become sensitive to the systematic changes that must occur if this nation is ever fully to realize its promise.

We should require our students to study first-hand our city courts, prisons and station houses, welfare centers, mental hospitals, to gain an insight into how these institutions work and, more important, the ways in which they fail.

We should require every student to give some time to public service. This might include representation of the poor, teaching law to high school youngsters, counseling community groups, serving internships in governmental agencies. Law students should know that with the privileges of our profession comes social responsibility. This lesson should begin early.

We should train our students to deal with other human beings, to begin to understand that the client who comes into a lawyer's office is usually a troubled person, to begin to appreciate that what surfaces as a legal problem very often has its roots in deep-seated social problems.

Above all, I think that we as teachers must let our students know that we value their humane as well as intellectual qualities — and our own as well as theirs. For unless lawyers value the compassionate in themselves, I think they will be incapable of caring about the human needs of others.

Curtis J. Berger

Curtis J. Berger is Lawrence Wien Professor of Real Estate, Columbia University.

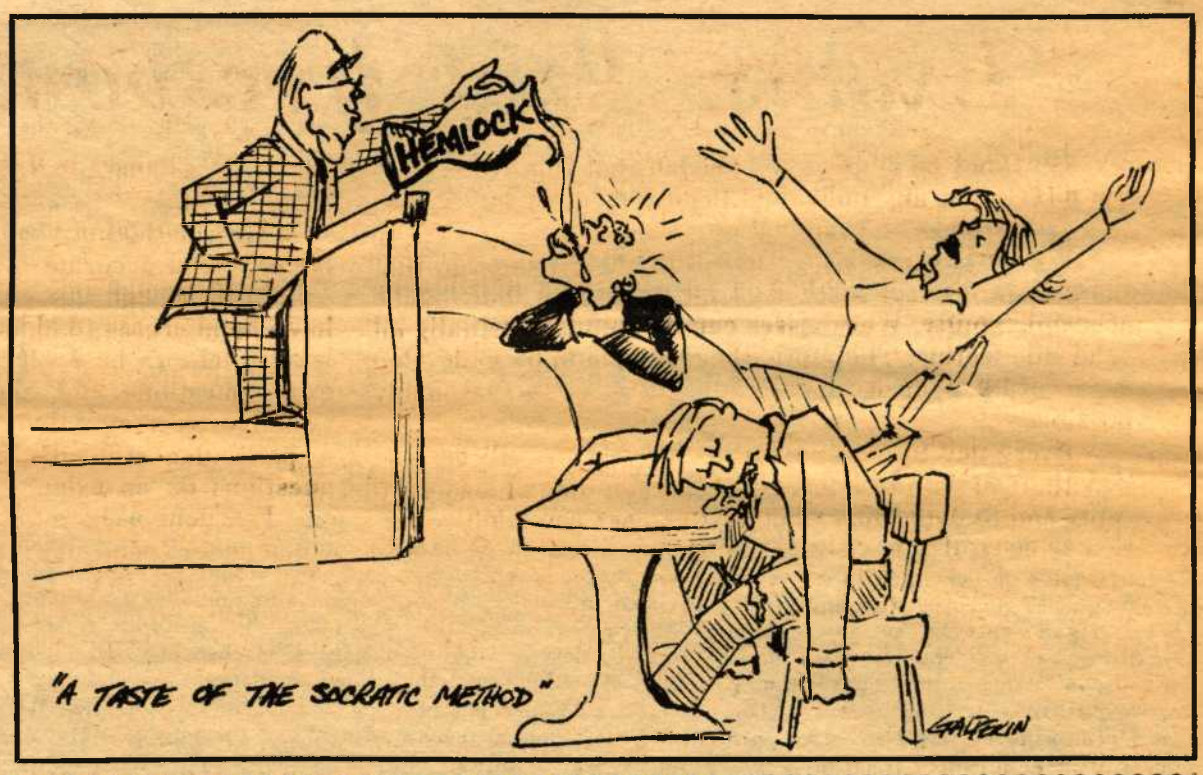
"The Heart of the Law is the Heart of the Lawyer." July 6, 1976. ©1976 by the New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

Professor lauds *Docket*

To the Editor:

One does not expect much from a newspaper whose editor-in-chief does not, apparently, know how to spell his own name (or is there a John Halebran?) And the new paper is not nearly as good for wrapping fish. But, even with these shortcomings, the first edition of Volume XIV of **The Docket** demonstrates a commitment to quality writing and an expanded coverage of newsworthy topics. Great!

John M. Hyson



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provided me with a more relevant or more functional insight into the legal system than did Prof. Valente's class in the legal process. Nor can I recall a course which I found more intellectually stimulating.

When all is said and done, caselaw can always be researched when the occasion arises, the UCC and the IRC are always available for reading by anyone so inclined and standard contracts are to be found in files replete with such materials for business ventures.

However there are no hornbooks discussing how an attorney should best proceed in order to convince a court that a particular line of precedent is inapposite or outdated, that a just resolution of a pending controversy requires the court to adopt a pliable legal standard rather than a rigid rule as the determinative principle governing the case, or that a particular statutory or common-law rule is ripe for judicial rather than legislative intervention Villanova's Legal Process course did teach these skills.

Prof. Valente's course presented the law student with a unique opportunity, an opportunity to delve behind the black print of the formal court opinion and to explore the subjective and otherwise undisclosed influences channelled into judicial decision making.

A poll of Harvard Law School graduates revealed that they found Legal Process to be the law school course most helpful to them in their roles as practicing attorneys. I fully agreed with that selection and would strongly recommend that the course be reinstituted at Villanova.

Albert R. Romano '76

Who is suing whom for what ?

I walk, I stroll, I run and dash
To come in late is much too brash
Approach the threshold, catch in throat
What were the damages — punitive? Remote?

I chit, I chat, I fumble about
Til fist hits — then familiar shout
Pound the podium, stamp the floor
"Kids, we're in business," he says with a roar.

I shift, I squirm, I feel dismay
Wondering who'll get nailed today
He's caught my eye, glares with delight
Why did I get so high last night?

I read my brief, I stress, I strain
I rack all regions of my brain
Ask why, ask how I oft neglect
Facts that from his mouth eject

I finish meekly, I **should** know the Laws
Knowing full well the snap of those jaws
And then he booms with forceful strut
Just who is suing whom, for what?

I'm still drunk — I don't know what I'm doing
What the hell do I care which one of them is suing?
Say this aloud? — What laughs, what howls
Put down again by the infamous "Jowls"

Frustration in Philly

Woe betide the hapless miss
Who thinks of Law School as a Kiss
Glance on it with mild disdain
A mere stepping-stone to fort'n 'n fame
One who doesn't realize how
She's got herself stuck in this now

Just as the Kiss, without much thought
Often leads where it should not
She finds with fear and trepidation
She's bound in endless litigation

But perhaps the most amazing part
Warned as she was right from the start
She can't discern, try as she may
And yet admits it more each day
That in the midst of all duress
Law is her jealous "Mister-ess"

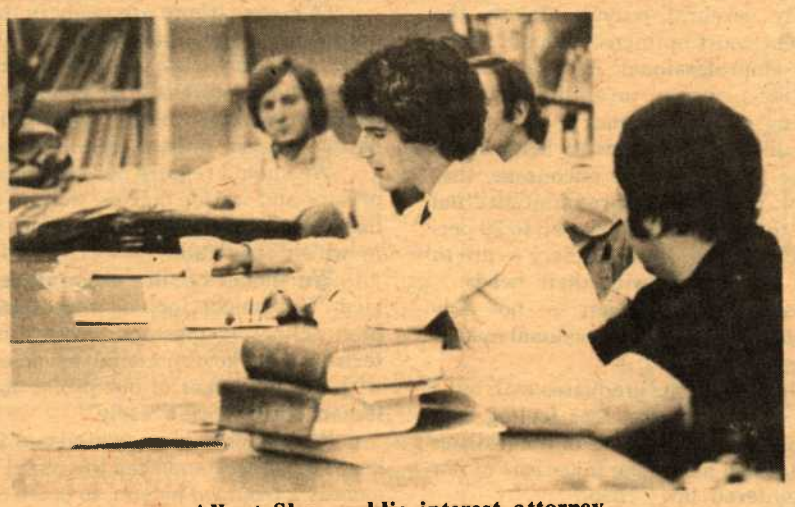
— K. Lenahan

Activist role urged in environmental law

By Kim McFadden

Albert Slap, Esq., an attorney with the Public Interest Law Center (PILC) of Philadelphia, met informally with students October 5 to discuss public interest practice an environmental concerns. Slap is a 1974 graduate of Villanova Law School and an attorney for the environmental law group of the PILC.

PILC receives funds from both state and federal sources. Although its founder, Ned Wolfe, had envisioned contributions from private law firms as a source of funding, Slap reported that such funds have not been substantial. Private attorneys, due to the expense of public interest litigation and the manpower required to effectively prepare a case, are frequently prohibited from taking on such cases. The voluntary funding of groups like PILC is one way in which these attorneys could passively meet the Canon of Ethics' requirement of devoting part of the legal practice to the public interest. Most lawyers, however, would prefer to ignore this obligation completely.



Albert Slap, public interest attorney

Branching Out

Although its existence is tenuous due to its funding problem, PILC has not hesitated to branch out from it's original areas of concern — employment discrimination and police brutality. The center is now involved in litigation in the areas of health, the elderly, the handicapped and juvenile and environmental law. Slap developed the PILC practice in environmental law after graduation while teaching business law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Environmental law litigation Slap said, requires close affiliation with the interest groups seeking redress. Slap emphasized that there is a necessity to work along political as well as legal lines in the behalf of their clients. This is necessary, Slap said, because private industry devotes time and money in the political sphere (lobbying, donations) as well as the legal arena.

The cases which come to PILC are numerous and at times, inappropriate for the center's consideration. The center prefers to handle those cases which involve a broad legal issue capable of general applicability. Whether a suit is instigated by groups, individuals or the in-house staff, itself, each case is reviewed for possible coverage and occasionally referred to private practitioners who have offered to aid PILC.

The 14 lawyers of the center are considering a further expansion into areas of occupational safety and hazards, particularly the disposal of nuclear power wastes.

Slap's visit was the first in a series of informal meetings proposed by the SBA to introduce students to diverse areas of law practice.

Some Rights Reserved D. Hammond

Next week showing at the Barry II, "Piercing the Corporate Veil." Feature times: Monday, 11 a.m., Tuesday, noon; Wednesday, 11 a.m., Room 102.

Ford ignores crises of the republic

Commentary

By M. SLOTZNICK

It's been a decade since the Great Society and the Vietnam War began getting in one another's way. At long last the American people may have arrived, remarkably enough, at a near consensus of sentiment, if not of political intention. The consensus is partly negative — and affective. It generates our present cynicism, political abstention, preoccupation with sexuality, predilection toward violent crime and familial disintegration.

These phenomena seem to be tickling every stratum of society: rich and poor, educated and ignorant, black, WASP and ethnic; rural, suburban, and urban. Together they weave the classical fabric of "decadence." Possibly the most acute question a chronicler might ask is the most speculative; whether such difficulties imply epochal reverses in the life of a civilization, even given America's metamorphic and evanescent Zeitgeist; or whether a civilization's undoings are more abstruse than the spice that peppers gossip columns.

Here a second consensus appears: deliberate political reaction. Does this widespread reaction against "decadence" belie genuine decadence? Or does it merely serve to deepen our despair? In any event, even the calm of ideological abstention can not mask the darkly nervous misgivings of the American people — the clammy nervousness of an organism that believes it is faced with spiritual and economic disease.

Such apprehensions might have seemed preposterous even twenty years ago, and probably still do. Modern American faith or faithlessness, nervousness or stability may be items of only the most abstract interest to future anthropologists. Contemporary economists would beg to differ, as would many a foreign business analyst and military strategist. But those who would argue that such spiritual matters can not move a nation are in good company; a majority of eligible voters are expected to absent themselves from the polls in the forthcoming election, apparently convinced that their national leadership is irrelevant to their hearts.

They have cause enough. The dreams of the Sixties were orgasmic and impossible — as inconclusive as might be the present impotent and impossible malaise. An energy to create and to invent still simmers within the Republic but our cornucopia of miserable and uninspiring presidents has taken such a grievous toll that the nation has lost its very ability to recognize a substantial source of its misery — those presidents themselves.

Of course there are institutions to which the notion of ennui is quite alien. To our disbelief, and our frequent acquiescence, these interests have proceeded with the same old pizazz: government and industry remain omnivorous at home, and totalitarian expansionism by other government continues overseas. Neither our liberal nor our conservative citadels seem capable of confronting either of those tyrannosaurus, despite our **consensual** appreciation of the peril. They grumble. The electorate reflects. Sixty years ago the Irish poet Yeats bemoaned that "the best lack all conviction while the worst are full of passionate intensity." He predicted apocalypse.

The Republic has endured several apocalyptic wars and many ferocious inventions, but it has survived to tell the tale. On November 2, the voters will have the opportunity to tell it again. President Gerald Ford, Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Gov. Jimmy Carter could probably all run the government with not too much incompetence, and not too much deception. McCarthy will not be elected (meanwhile he would permit his Republic antithesis to win the election, in order to maintain his own candidacy). What Ford possesses in the way of executive experience, Carter can compensate for in his demonstrated managerial competence and protean professional abilities.

But from Ford, the citizenry should not expect the slightest morsel of either practical or spiritual relief. None of his deeds as president — and precious few of his words — even recognize the depth of our present and very real disability, our disability to once again believe in our jobs, families, our home, and our ideas.

Which leaves Carter, an unsavory leftover for some humanists who would elect a McGovern or a McCarthy instead. But neither a McGovern nor a McCarthy could carry the American electorate, not at least in the next 20 years. Others might look to Ford as the safer bet for the military and commercial order, positing unconvincingly that "things aren't so bad." But business and population are fleeing the cold and crime-ridden Delaware Valley toward sunny Houston at such rate as to have virtually halted industrial expansion, and as to make of us question whether we can count on **any** kind of employment here a few years hence. Millions of women and men are this day being denied the most basic necessity of employment, of feeling a professional identity.

Ford's refusal to act strongly and creatively in the development of energy, fiscal, and employment policies has left the country with no initiative in Washington, and inadequate initiative in our communities. And it is initiative, and **nerve,** more than any particular program or policy, that we need, and crave. As for our military posture, how surreal must the nuclear arms race become before our leadership is shocked into action? Isn't it sufficient that Pennsylvanians were instructed this month to wash their vegetables for fear of radioactive contamination? How less human, how more grotesque can our vision of our world become?

There must be a route between fecklessness on the left and stagnation on the right. Jimmy Carter does not have immediate answers to our numerous dilemmas. He couldn't. He is not now privy to the critical knowledge held by Congress and the President. Yet he seems to be remarkably diligent and innovative in his proposals, far in excess of what we would expect of an "outsider." He has been accused of a certain slyness, of attempting to lull and to heal while offering no substance.

We are entitled to our skepticism. And a politician Carter certainly is. But the President has demonstrated an equal capacity for ambiguity and an unquestionable tendency to withhold and misrepresent information about his foreign dealings, about his relations with Congress, about his "investigations" of government abuses, even about his campaign finances.

The critical difference between the two major candidates rests in their initiative and their empathy with the American people, an empathy so necessary at this time. Carter will probably not succeed in "laying his hands" upon you, or upon me. But, as he has insisted, he is a businessman, a farmer, and an engineer. He reads the Bible and listens to Wanda Landowska's harpsichord, and he wants the voters to know it. His creativity and his profound perception of the interests and feelings of our variegated people are in stark contrast with Ford's Magic Mountain panorama: the blank, beautiful slopes of Aspen, as seen through ski goggles.

Young lawyers advise students on job-hunting techniques. From left to right are: Robert Lawler, Susan Harmon, Michael Wysocki, John Scott, Stephen Cushmore, Arthur Shuman and Marjorie Rendell (not shown).

Young Lawyers

(Continued from page 5)

mended looking **Martindale-Hubbell,** located in the Law Career Information Room and the reference section of the library, or scanning the Yellow Pages.

If all else fails... Volunteer

As for first- and second-year law students looking only for summer employment, if all else fails, it was suggested that one might volunteer at a firm in which you are interested. It's rewarding educationally and also provides good work experience to put in your resume for the following year.

Is that Heinz on his hot dog?

William J. Green, 38, the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate seat from Pennsylvania held by retiring Hugh Scott, received his J.D. degree from Villanova Law School. He has been a U.S. congressman since his student days, filling the seat left vacant by the death of his father, who was then the political chief of the Philadelphia Democrats. Green is running against Republican John Heinz of Pittsburgh in the November 2 election.

GPA confusion

By JEFFREY WEEKS

When you are a first-year law student, it's pretty easy to feel terrified by the thought of grades, especially when the administration posts the fall semester exam schedule during the last week of September.

This article is presented to help clarify the confusion concerning grades, especially on the part of first-year students. The following is a breakdown of the grading used at Villanova.

GPA LETTER GRADE

4.00-3.50 "A" average (superior)
3.49-2.75 "B average (very good)
2.74-2.25 "C+" average (good)
2.24-1.88 "C" average (satisfactory)
1.87-1.67 "C-" average (marginally satisfactory) A first-year student must have at least a 1.67 GPA to move on to the second year.
1.87-1.75 "C-" average (marginally satisfactory) A second-year student must have at least a 1.75 average to move on to the third year, and a third-year student must have a 1.75 to graduate.

The following are percentages of all grades given for courses, excluding seminars, in 1975-76.

GRADE	CLASS OF '78	CLASS OF '76 Fall Term	and '77 Spring Term
A	8	8	12
B	20	21	24
C+	33	31	32
C	28	32	28
C-	9	7	4
D	2	1	.003
F	.09	0	0

In response to a Student Bar Association request, Assoc. Dean J. Edward Collins posted the following:

"In order that students talking to recruiters may be better informed as to the significance of their grade point averages and class standing, the following infomration is made available. It shows the grade point averages in various percentages of the classes examined."

PERCENTAGES	CLASS OF '78	CLASS OF '77 Cumulative	'75-'76 GPA
10	3.18	3.02	3.03
20	2.89	2.84	2.79
25	2.74	2.76	2.70
30	2.68	2.66	2.63
40	2.57	2,55	2.56
50	2.39	2.44	2.49
60	2.30	2.34	2.40
70	2.22	2.25	2.33
OUT OF	210 students	185 students	188 students

Jones examines ABA code of ethics

By SUZANNE BLACK

Prof. Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia University, delivered the inaugural Donald A. Giannella Memorial Lecture September 30 on the topic of "Lawyers and Justice: The Uneasy Ethics of Partisanship."

The Donald A. Giannella Memorial Lecture Series is a unique foundation in American legal scholarship. It appears that only at Villanova Law School is there a lecture series established honoring one of a law school's own professors.

Born in Paterson, New Jersey, Giannella graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School, magna cum laude. He was associated with the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel and Ohl. From 1958-60 he was a teaching fellow at the Harvard Law School. Giannella came to Villanova Law School in 1960, attaining the rank of full professor in 1963. While at Villanova he served as executive director of the Institute of Church and State. Giannella died in February 1974.

Person of Courage

Dean J. Willard O'Brien in introductory remarks praised Giannella as a "person of courage and intellect."

Dean Emeritus Harold Gill Reuschlein commented on Giannella's scholarship and "infinite capacity for friendship," and stated that Giannella was a lawyer who "knew what it meant to serve a client ably."

Of First Quality

Prof. Donald W. Dowd, chairman of the memorial lecture committee, explained that the aim of the lectures was to bring to Villanova someone of "absolutely first quality — both of intellect and moral qualities" to deliver the annual lecture.

Under these critera Jones proved a perfect choice. A longtime friend of Giannella's, Jones was closely associated with him in the activities of Villanova's Institute of Church and State. Both men shared an interest in the problems of law and morality and had hoped to collaborate on a casebook in the area of church and state.

Cites Watergate

Jones received his LL.B. from Washington University. He was the recipient of an honorary degree from Villanova in 1972. In addition to Columbia, Jones has also taught law at Washington University and the University of California, Berkeley.

In his lecture Jones cited the Watergate incident as a moment of truth in American legal history. The ABA in response to Watergate has amended its legal education standard for accredited law schools to require a course in legal ethics, focusing on a study of the Code of Professional Responsibility.

New Emphasis

Jones welcomed this addition to legal education in that it focuses attention on the lawyer's operation. It will also cause the Code of Professional Responsibility itself to be examined more critically, he said. The code will now be the kind of object of scrutiny which law professors and students had formerly reserved for statutes and appellate opinions, according to Jones.

The major problem with the code is that it is primarily a barrister's code, focusing on courtroom advocacy, Jones explained. It neglects the ethics of the attorney's role as counselor and draftsman where the traditional adversarial safeguards do not exist. Jones said that the code sets standards too low in this area. There should be a better accommodation between an attorney's partisan loyalty to his client and his objective of the attainment of truth and justice.

The text of Jones' lecture will be published in a future edition of the Villanova Law Review.

Members of Giannella's family, including his wife and mother, felt that Jones' lecture was an appropriate tribute to Giannella, both as a man and as a teacher. They offered their congratulations to Prof. Dowd for the idea of the memorial lecture series and for the fine organization which made the inaugural lecture a success.

Prof. Harry W. Jones of Columbia

Dick Allen: victim of insensitive press?

By JON KISSEL

This observer finds it necessary to inject an element of rational analysis into the controversies surrounding the less than successful division-winning Phillies. Public opinion is frequently orchestrated by members of the press who are unable to grasp the realities of the situations they attempt to recount. Day in and day out sports reporters endeavor to obtain statements from players which they mold, exaggerate or fabricate to reinforce their individual perceptions.

Little wonder that the **Philadelphia Inquirer's** pride and joy of sports was kicked off the Flyers' team plane last year and ordered not to accompany or confront the team again. Then there was Danny Ozark's behavior in Pittsburgh earlier this year when he tried to punch another Philadelphia sports writer's teeth out and followed by boycotting the press for over 60 games.

Boos Unequalled

I have attended athletic events in nearly every major city in this country. Philadelphia's fans stand alone in the emotion and intensity they display for their teams. The Philadelphia "boos" are unequalled, just as their cheering can be deafening. These are fans who embody their partisan nature in their hearts and souls. This intense devotion becomes tragic when a city's followers are subjected to rumors, myths and legends perpetrated by writers who are outcasts of the system they malign.

Philadelphia fans were shocked when they read that their beloved Phillies were a team torn apart by racial tension caused by "demon" Dick Allen. Yet these same readers could not realize how badly this situation had been misconstrued when they subsequently read Garry Maddox's quote: "This is the closest bunch of guys I've ever played with. I never heard anyone say anything concerning racial tension until you guys brought it up."

Unfortunate Veteran

Dick Allen is a man who won't talk to the press because "they'll never get me right anyway". He is an unfortunate veteran whose career has been blackened by ruthless reporters whom he has avoided like the plague, yet a player who has won some of the highest awards baseball can offer to a rookie and a veteran and a human being who mentioned to a friend how Tony Taylor's dedication and devotion to the game should be rewarded, only to be quoted as giving an ultimatum to the team's management. Moreover, it is important to note that much of the criticism directed at Dick Allen is legitimate and well deserved.

Those who have never seen the "Ball Four" or "North Dallas Forty" side of athletics cannot be faulted for believing what they read, for the truth of the situation would amaze them. However, others, like myself, who have personally known the Phillies, talked with them, drank with them and seen what their lives and personalities are really like, realize the worthlessness of the continued babbling of insensitive reporters. The Phillies' players know who Dick Allen is and respect him for what he is. Adverse statements from individuals who have played with or against Dick Allen are practically nonexistent.

What gives the press the right to fabricate them now?

Upset in ICC opener; Caniglia clause looms

By JON KISSEL

The Inter-Club-Council kicked off the 1976 flag football season with some real surprises. A standing-room-only crowd was on hand at O'Brien Field to witness one of the most astounding upsets in ICC history.

After the usual opening day parades, floats, and speeches, William Brunner, a custodian from the lower stacks threw out the opening pass to Football Commissioner Nick Caniglia. Game One of 1976 featured Taney-Moore "B", Super Bowl runner-up for the past two years, facing a virtually unknown group of second-year students calling themselves Warren Sterns "B".

Loren Schrum, in his usual pre-game psych, devoured two fans, half a tree stump and was attempting to dismember the train tracks before his linemate Ace Gilligan reminded him he'd already eaten. Game One's results showed TMB's lack of hunger as they succumbed 25-19 in overtime, on Paul Cody's fourth touchdown of the afternoon.

Although the game featured a brilliant comeback by TMB, scoring two touchdowns in the final minute, victory was not in the stars.

Desive Lacking

"We're not organized offensively and a few of us don't have the same desire this year," said Jon Kissel, TMB's captain, referring to some notable absences after the heartbreaking loss. Commissioner Caniglia, a man known for his wit and brevity, analyzed the TMB effort to Kissell by remarking, "You guys just stunk up the field, that's all . . ."

In other contests CIA, TMA and WSA all won easily. Preseason picks favored Ted Merritt's Warren Sterns "A" (2-0) which boasts; "If we can't beat 'em, we'll out brief 'em." The Law Review and Moot Court Board comprise a good portion of the team.

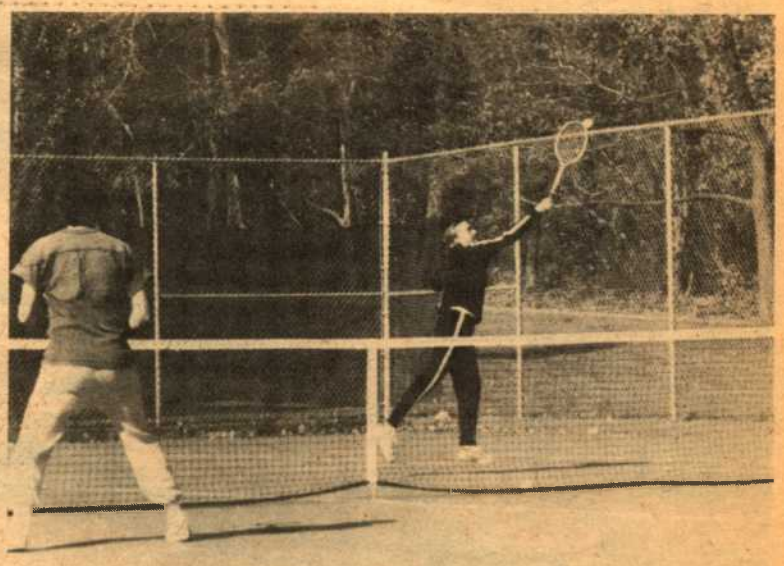
Todd "The Recruiter" Vanett, captain of TMA (2-0), met some stern opposition from the Law School Admission Committee when he attempted to enroll Dick Butkus and Alex Karas as part-time student and active club members. His efforts were short-lived as his recruits were quickly gobbled up by the sharks.

This year's football committee adopted a new set of rules, featuring a unique revision entitled "The Caniglia Clause". Any player who wishes to be declared a free agent and sign with another club may do so before the third week of the season, provided he amply compensates his former team. Although simple on its face, the compensation proviso is very intricate and complex.

"The defecting player," the rule reads, "shall be mathematically analyzed. His LSAT score will be multiplied by his present GPA. If he is currently enrolled in Fed Courts or Fed Tax a compensatory credit will be added to his GPA factor. Further, if he's in Local Government, one such credit will

(Continued on page 11)

Garey Hall's rugby team stretched its winning streak to nine games by beating the University of Pennsylvania, 4-0. This year's club is co-captained by Bob Goldman and Frank Deasey.



Dean O'Brien leaps for backhand volley while Prof. Hyson jealously guards the net.

Tennis competition

O'Rourke repeats

By RICK TRONCELLITI

On October 15, the attention of the entire law school was "removed" from the Appeals Court, Moot Court, County Court or even Traffic Court to a court of infinite prestige, the tennis court. Yes, before a packed house of students, faculty, innocent bystanders, and immaterial witnesses at the St. Mary's Tennis Courts, the champion of the law school was decided in trial by battle.

John O'Rourke successfully defended the title he captured last year by defeating first-year student Wally Tice 6-1, 6-3, before a wind-chilled and otherwise blown-away crowd of approximately 50 tennis neophytes and sometime law students.

"The key to the match was that I was able to keep the ball in play," said the champion of his victory. "He seemed to have trouble with the wind and he hit out on a lot of shots."

Before its conclusion, the early line showed defending champion John O'Rourke to be the tourney favorite. O'Rourke had stormed past five strong opponents in Todd Vannett, Bob Genuario, Paul Cody, Rich Flexner and Paul Beck. He seemed quite in control, but was apprehensive about the finals.

"I expect Scott Wallace to win the tournament," he stated a week before the finals. "He has beaten me more times than I have him."

Many others also thought Wallace would be the other finalist. However, Wallace ran into tough competition in the semifinals and did not get a return shot at the title.

Wally Tice was the proverbial dark horse of the tourney, having triumphed over Reggie Krasney, Jane Fromstein, Brian Schwartz, and Ted Merritt before facing Wallace. In the first set, the former player from Kenyon College went ahead early before losing the first set 5-7. The second set was a seesaw affair which was tied at 4-4, before Wallace completely collapsed. He proceeded to lose the next two games (and hence the second set), as well as being shut out in the deciding set, 6-0.

'Best Set'

"I don't know if he choked or not, but something happened to him in the third set," Tice commented afterwards. "He just didn't play as well as he had before, but I also played about the best set of tennis that I ever have."

While Tice's victory over Wallace may have been the most shocking upset of the tourney, there were several others along the way. First of all, the tourney finals had to be delayed for a week because tourney director Mike Sullivan skipped the player's special ConRail train for three days in order to see his special doctor about a recurring shoulder injury. It didn't help, though, as he lost to Paul Beck in the quarter finals.

Exit Editor

Another shocking upset was the defeat of **Docket** Sports Editor John Kissel in the second round. After an opening victory over Jack Duffy, "Little Johnny," as his close friend Dick Allen refers to him, was shocked by Craig Schwartz.

The third surprising event was the appearance of a female player in the third round. Third-year student Tootsie Hahn defeated Frank Deasey and Jim Seeley, before falling to Mike Sullivan.

Resident tennis aficionado Dean J. Willard O'Brien professed no prediction on the outcome of the tournament, other than the fact that if he were struck by a

(Continued on page 11)

Wally Tice, tourney runner-up

ICC Football

(Continued from page 10)

be deducted for negligence. The figure arrived at will then be divided by the number of cases he failed to brief in his first year.

A rating below 500 will require the player to attend and outline the remainder of the course in Trust Tax for his former club. Failing to do so will require him to volunteer in said course a minimum of twice a week for one month. Those players with a rating between 500 and 1500 will be responsible to their former teammates for editing the current Dobbyn Outline and finding a new artist for an updated Barry Outline. An over 1500 rating will result in that player taking any three exams for the member of his former team with the lowest class rank. John O'Rourke, last year's athlete of the year, is presently a free agent and teams are beginning to make inquiries as well as preliminary calculations.

Tennis tournament won by O'Rourke

(Continued from page 10)

ball, thrown racket, or beer can while watching the finals it would be considered an intentional tort, any mitigating circumstances notwithstanding. Rumors to the effect that a motionless highwayman would be in attendance at the finals proved to be false.

"I really haven't been following the tourney closely enough to make a prediction," the dean stated. When queried as to the possibility of a winner-take-all challenge match against the champion the dean merely commented, "That would be disastrous."

The dean did play an exhibition doubles match before the finals along with other faculty members, Professors Levin, Hyson, and Cohen. The dean warned ahead of time that any booing by the spectators would be considered intentional infliction of mental distress.

DOCKET RATING CHART

PROFFESSOR	AVG. %	INDIV. %
O'Brien	92(1)	
Valente	90(1)	
Dobbyn	73	67-73-79
Packel	100(1)	
Walsh	89	100-78
Cohen	86	90-81
Becker	89	95-83
Lurie	88	100-75
Rothman	80	100-60
Taggart	84	85-83
Cannon	97	95-98
Schoenfeld	52	73-25-66
Frug	37	56-18
Abraham	95	92-97
Collins	86	82-89
Barry	86	86-100-68
Wenk	66	61-70
Hyson	66	42-89
Levin	100(1)	
Dowd	93(1)	

The chart above represents a tabulation of the results of question number seven on the course evaluation sheet. The question asked the respondent if, knowing what he knew about the course at the end of the term, he would take it again.

In the next issue

POST ELECTION WILLIAM GREEN INTERVIEW

CLINICAL PROGRAMS AT VILLANOVA

ADMISSIONS CRITERIA BY PROF. LURIE

PROF. ROTHMAN: HOW TO ACE AN EXAM

TENURE SCREENING COMMITTEE REPORT

DISTRIBUTION OF SBA BUDGET

Professors' ratings

(Continued from page 1)

prepared) was rated 97 percent as being between 1-3 in preparedness of those responding in Civil Procedure and 63 percent in Constitutional Law II.

The evaluations have been criticized on this point for their vagueness and lack of subtlty. Frug told **The Docket** that the 1-5 type response did not clarify what the problems were and that Prof. Abraham felt the numerical response left the interpretation too wide open.

How to Interpret

Dean J. Willard O'Brien explained: "The numbers themselves are only one bit of information." While not discounting them altogether, he said, "You have to know how to interpret the data." O'Brien said this means keeping technique in mind; the professor using the Socratic method will score less than the teacher who lectures frequently.

When asked if the evaluation prompted any changes, O'Brien stressed the supportive relationship of the course evaluations to improving teaching performance. In addition to student feedback, Dean O'Brien mentioned other current practices such as closed-circuit tapings of classes and faculty evaluations, which are aimed at helping professors improve.

The student evaluations even play a part in the tenure process. According to Professor Abraham, the Tenure Committee "takes them seriously and they're going to play a part in the tenure evaluation."

Abraham stated that the committee has evaluations from the last three to five years on each candidate. After a diligent search, **The Docket** was told by every authority, including the poll's sponsor, the SBA, that copies were available only as far back as 1974-75.

Third-year student gets her cheeks rearranged while sitting for her senior portrait.

Prof. Arnold Cohen intensely contemplates the "inner" game of tennis.

The Docket encourages contributions from students, faculty and alumni

INFORMATION PLEASE

Dear Alumnus:

We want to make sure that each alumnus is receiving *The Docket*. If your address differs from the address on the label, please fill in the "cutout" below and send it in.

If you know of an alumnus who is *not* receiving *The Docket* we would likewise appreciate your help in finding him.

We are also interested in finding out what you are doing and have done since graduation. So fill in the card below and send it in. Also, if there is any particular event which would be of interest to our readers, please feel free to enclose a letter.

Your Name: _____

Address: _____
street city state zip

Name of Alumnus not receiving *The Docket:* _____

Address: _____
street city state zip

Your Present Position: _____
employer address

Marital Status: _____ Children: _____

Associations: _____

Achievements: _____

Other: _____

See enclosed ☐ : _____

Statewide average 89.6%

99% pass Pa. bar exam

The Board of Law Examiners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania announced October 18 the results of the bar examination given July 27 and 28. A total of 1,705 applicants took the examination, of which 1,527, or 89.56 percent, passed. At Villanova, at least 99.38 percent of those taking the Pennsylvania bar exam passed. It was not determined at press time whether one student had actually taken the examination.

The following graduates of Villanova Law School were successful in the exam:

Neil L. Albert, Kevin S. Anderson, Robert E. Anthony, R. Mark Armbrust, James J. Auchinleck, David P. Baker, Michael N. Becci, Scott A. Bennett, Steven Bernstein, David R. Black, Thomas J. Blazusiak, Bennett D. Block, Charles H. Bowes, Jr., Nathaniel W. Boyd IV, Stephen Braverman, William J. Brennan, Michael D. Brophy, George D. Bruch, Jr., Don O. Burley.

Dennis T. Burns, Patricia H. Burrall, Michael J. Casale, Jr., Harry S. Cherken, Jr., Kyran W. Connor, Todd R. Craun, Eve L. Cutler, Regina M. David, Alvin deLevie, Thomas L. Delevie, Barbara A. Dennis, Francis T. Dennis, Jr., Frederick DeRosa, Erik Dingle, Alan L. Director, George B. Ditter, Stephen S. Dittman, Anastasius Efstratiades, Harold Einhorn, Susan B. Eiseman, Edward F. Evans, Robert W. Evans III.

Richard E. Fairbanks, Jr., Gerard Farrell, J. Keath Fetter, Thomas Fisher III, Eugenie E. Foster, Richard T. Frazier, Peter S. Friedman, Sheri B. Friedman, Susan Friedman, Barbara J. Fritz, Samuel F. Furgiuele, Jr., F. James Gallo, Robert R. Garlin, Kenneth M. Givens, Jr., Lynne Z. Gold, Leonard P. Goldberger, Gary Goldman, Randolph L. Goldman.

Tamara S. Gordon, Eugene P. Grace, W. Preston Granbery, Julia L. Greenfield, William E. Haggerty, William D. Harris, Dale M. Heist, Dean E. Hill, Kevin Holleran, Pamela S. Holmes, John F. Horstmann III, Gary A. Hurwitz, Mark A. Hutchinson, Ellen L. Hyman, Robert C. Jacobs, Kenneth R. Jewell, Elizabeth R. Jones, Samuel R. Kasick.

Elkan W. Katz, Thomas J. Kelley, Joseph A. Kenney, Jr., Eric Kesselman, Philip G. Kircher, Emeline Kitchen, George H. Knoell III, Joseph J. Kuter, Joan R. Kutner, Dale G. Larrimore, Joseph F. Lawless, Jr., Gary H. Levin, Kathryn S. Lewis, David S. Lieberman, William P. Lincke, Robin Z. Lincoln, John M. Livingood.

Robert Long, Alan Lourie, Eugene J. Maginnis, Pamela P. Maki, Andrew W. Mancini, Donald J. Matthews, Jr., James E. Maule, Charles E. McClafferty, Christine H. McClure, Kevin P. McKendry, Susan M. McLaughlin, William E. Molchen, Lynne M. Mountz, Jerome C. Murray, Elizabeth M. Myers, Brian S. North, William E. Nugent.

Scott K. Oberholtzer, Henry E. Oliver, Bohdan R. Pankiw, Leigh K. Phillips, Katherine B. L. Platt, John T. Robinson, John W. Roland, Albert R. Romano, Lynne C. Rubin, J. Michael Ruttle, Robert Sacavage, Joseph Scalia, Marc Schwartz, Penny J. Scott, Sharon M. Scullin.

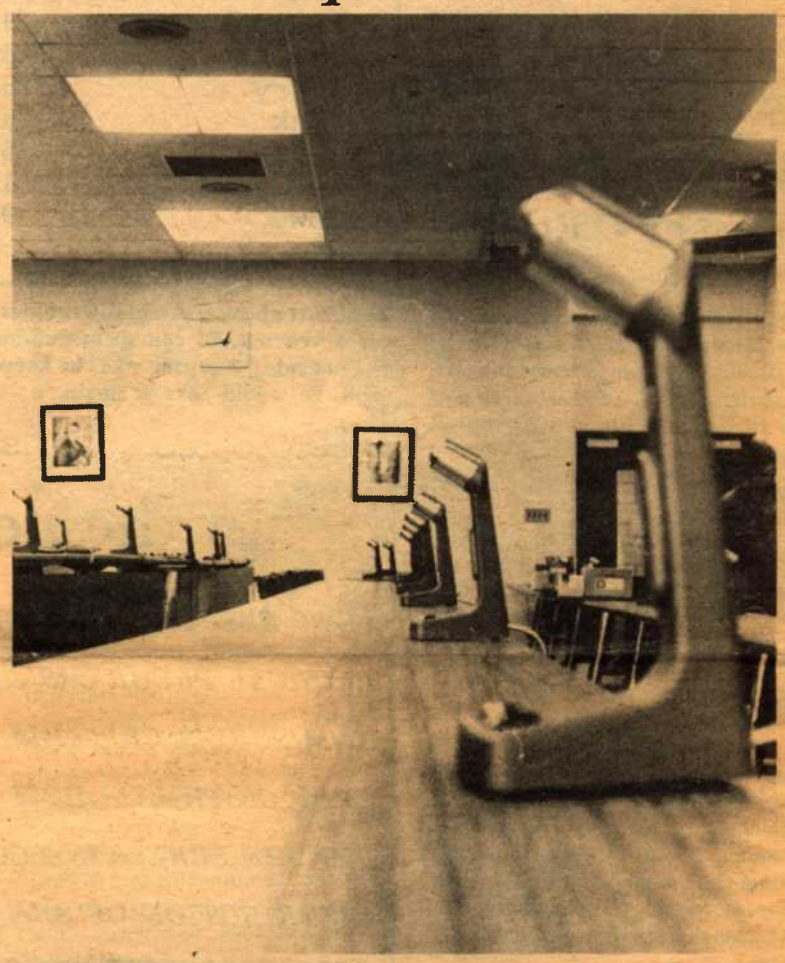
Linda E. Senker, Thomas E. Seus, Jack C. Sheak, Ronald H. Silverman, Malynda S. Simmons, Fred N. Smith, Peter J. Smyrl, Carl A. Solano, Marjorie Stein, Robert H. Steinberg, Michael A. Shechtman, Eric E. Sterling, Howard E. Stine III, Joan B. Stuart, James A. Swetz.

John J. Szajna, Walter J. Timby III, Elkin A. Tolliver, Jr., Ruth A. Tong, Christine S. Torre, G. Taylor Tunstall, Jr., Carl B. Viniar, Priscilla M. Walrath, John F. Walsh, Robert N. Waxman, Douglas J. Weiner, Marc P. Weingarten, Steven A. Weiss, Jeffery W. Whitt, Stephen W. Wilson, Nancy M. Wright, Adrian F. Yakobitis, John A. Zapf II, Steven M. Zelitch.

What's happening

TGIF	Oct. 22	3 p.m.	
Class of '66 Alumni Reunion	Oct. 23		
Women in the Legal Profession	Oct. 28	8-10 p.m.	Refreshments served
R.H. Smith CLS Fellowship Program	Nov. 3	1 p.m.	Discuss eligibility for funds and application procedures
Nat'l. Labor Relations Board	Nov. 16	3 p.m.	Types of jobs and application procedures for third-year students
Reimels Round II	Nov. 16 17, 22		

The microphones cometh



No, this is NOT a picture of a classroom for broadcasters. Row after row of microphones are NOT for the use of golden-voiced, would-be announcers. Rather they are for the convenience of law students, especially those who have never been known to speak but at a whisper. The considerable expenditure has already reaped a benefit; those whose in-class contributions had rarely reached sublime levels have foregone their opportunities rather than having their sentiments magnified in crystal-clear syllables to every nook and cranny of Rooms 29 and 30.

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