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The Villanova University School of Law (A History)

Harold Gill Reuschlein

J. Edward Collins

Robert P. Garbarino

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THE VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
The Villanova Law School's four Deans; Left to right, Dean Emeritus Harold G. Reuschlein, 1953-1972; former Dean John E. Murray, Jr., 1984-1986; Dean Steven P. Frankino, 1987-present; and former Dean J. Willard O'Brien, 1972-1983.
INTRODUCTION

Dean J. Willard O'Brien made a timely decision some years ago to preserve the memories of those who have been involved in the Villanova Law School story. He retained the service of Professor Emeritus J. Edward Collins to document the Law School story and write his memories of the school with particular emphasis on the personalities of the principal actors of the initial three decades. After completing his assignment Professor Collins moved to Florida and there was a short hiatus in this Law School project. Dean John E. Murray, Jr. capitalized on the fortuitous return to the Villanova community of Founding Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein to enlist him to edit and supplement Professor Collins' work. When I was appointed dean in 1986 I retained Dean Reuschlein to expand and complete the project, to make it a pictoral as well as a narrative history and to add lists of significant persons, events and publications in extensive appendices. Dean Reuschlein placed his strong and pervasive stamp on the entire enterprise — sufficient to be described as the principal author. During the past four years he has been supported and aided by the many hours of dedicated labor of Associate Dean Robert P. Garbarino who is a member of the first graduating class. Together they span and encompass the school's entire history.

This book, therefore, is the product of the combined efforts of a number of persons. The text reflects the singular style and perspective of Harold Reuschlein and, in many paragraphs and one complete chapter, the particular voice of Ed Collins. The whole was supervised by Dean Reuschlein and brought to fruition with the cooperative efforts of Bob Garbarino.

This is a School of Law product and publication. It was easy to convince the principal contributors to participate. I simply reminded them that if they did not do the first history of Villanova School of Law someone else would — a true Hobson's choice. My role has been to encourage the process and celebrate its completion.

I salute the authors, the participants, those who have been a part of the Villanova Law School story and the readers who, in enjoying our past, will encourage our future.

Steven P. Frankino
Dean
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It was frequently and accurately said of Dean Reuschlein that he had a propensity for attracting important personages to the Law School. Perhaps it was because of his persistence and the fact that the "word was out" that the visitors invariably had an awfully fine time during their stay at the Law School. The pictures of Supreme Court and other prominent judges, clergy and persons that follow bear witness to that reputation.

Dedication of Garey Hall, April, 1957. Recipients of honorary degrees are, from left: Senator (later President) John F. Kennedy, and Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren, U.S. Supreme Court. With them are Father James A. Donnellon, President of Villanova University, Milton Hauser, law partner of Eugene Garey, and Mr. Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones, Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Chief Justice Warren gave the convocation address.

Professor William D. Valente presents his treatise to Mr. Justice Antonin Scalia, U.S. Supreme Court, during Justice Scalia's 1987 visit to the Law School.

Mr. Chief Justice designate William H. Rehnquist, U.S. Supreme Court, and Dean John E. Murray, Jr. at 1986 commencement.

Reimel Moot Court Finals, 1965. Standing, left to right, are Charles A. Haddad '66; Lee Silverstein '67; Andrew J. Hailstone '66; and Robert G. Kelly '65. Seated are Judge William F. Smith, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit; Mr. Justice Potter Stewart, U.S. Supreme Court; Mr. Justice Michael J. Eagan, Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
Reimel Moot Court, 1967. Front row: The Bench — Mr. Justice Henry X. O'Brien, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Mr. Justice Byron R. White, Supreme Court of the U.S.; Chief Judge Austin L. Staley, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit. Standing are Patrick J. O'Connor, '67; Edward R. Murphy, '67; Judge Theodore Reimel; Dean Reuschlein; Robert L. Clarey, '67; and John B. Day, '67.

Reimel Moot Court, 1969. Seated are Mr. Justice Thomas Pomeroy, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Mr. Justice William H. Brennan, Jr., Supreme Court of the U.S.; Judge Francis Van Dusen, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit. Standing are Gregory R. Leonard, '69; Charles C. Whitty, '69; Dean Reuschlein; Joseph D. Casey, '70; and Samuel J. Knox, Jr., '70.

Forum, March 10, 1958. From left are Matthew J. Ryan, '59; Anthony J. Mazullo, '59; Thurgood Marshall, later U.S. Supreme Court Justice; and Dean Reuschlein.
Left to right are Rev. John A. Kleekotka, O.S.A. President, Villanova University; Mr. Justice Arthur M. Goldberg, Supreme Court of the U.S.; and Dean Reuschlein at 1965 commencement.

Dedication of the completed Quadrangle, Garey Hall, April 15, 1972, with recipients of honorary degrees. From left are Dean Reuschlein; Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, Supreme Court of the U.S.; Vincent P. McDevitt, Vice-President and General Counsel, Philadelphia Electric Company and member of the Law School Board of Consultants; Robert Meserve, President of the American Bar Association; and Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor, Columbia University.

At the 1962 Alumni Dinner are Judge Thomas Clary, U.S. District Court, E.D. Pennsylvania; Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan, U.S. Supreme Court; Father James A. Donnellon, O.S. A., President of Villanova University; Mr. Chief Justice Charles Jones, Pennsylvania Supreme Court; and Dean Reuschlein.

Reimel Moot Court, 1964. Left to right are Richard H. Roesgen, '64; Thomas M. Twardowski, '65; Judge J. Cullen Ganey, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit; Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, Supreme Court of the U.S.; Mr. Justice Benjamin Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Thomas A. Riley, Jr., '64; and William J. Green, '64.
PROLOGUE

The year was 1927, the U.S. economy was booming, and Villanova College was giving thought to expanding into graduate professional education by establishing a law school. As time passed, boom descended into depression, but plans for the law school continued to simmer until finally reaching the boiling point in 1933, when Villanova College turned its attention to the small, independent, unapproved, and apparently underfinanced Philadelphia College of Law. To the Augustinian Fathers, the time seemed opportune for a take-over of the College of Law. Operating in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, the Augustinians were committed to cooperation with their Archbishop, His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty. Without the knowledge and approval of the Cardinal Archbishop, it was unthinkable that any important action be taken by the Augustinians or any other religious community operating in Philadelphia or its environs in that day and age.

So the Cardinal’s gracious nod of approval was sought, and was sought, and was sought, with only silence emanating from His Eminence. Why this disturbing silence? Apparently, a pontifical university located in the nation’s capital furnished the explanation. The Catholic University of America, located in Washington, D.C., had operated a law school since 1898. The School had become a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) in 1921. It was, however, struggling in competition with its Jesuit neighbor, The Law School of Georgetown University (AALS 1902) and the unapproved Columbus Law School, an evening school sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, later absorbed by Catholic University. Indeed competition was not restricted to legal education under Catholic auspices. Operating in the capital city were the George Washington University School of Law (AALS Charter Member), the National University Law School (later absorbed by George Washington) and the Washington College of Law (for women, later absorbed by American University). The Catholic University of America is a pontifical University, therefore a creation and a nurtured child of the Holy See. Thus, it is not difficult to understand that interference or competition without the approval or blessing by the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia was unthinkable. At least so it seemed to Dennis Cardinal Dougherty.

Despite exchanged correspondence between Father Edward V. Stanford, the President of Villanova College and Bishop Corrigan, the Rector of the Catholic University, in which the Bishop expressed no objection to Villanova opening a law school in the Philadelphia area, the ultimate and dispositive answer of Cardinal Dougherty seemed to be: clear the matter with Rome without my blessing. So the Philadelphia College of Law passed out of existence and the plan for a law school at Villanova was put on a long-time hold to await a much later day.

When the idea of a law school at Villanova was finally revived, the aspiration became a reality at a speed surprising in light of the foregoing history. The dramatic ending of World War II and the subsequent hostilities in Korea had brought a flood of servicemen to the United States with grants of federal funds for the education of
veterans, and an insatiable hunger on the part of the recipients to make up for lost time in establishing themselves in civilian careers. Everywhere, the empty classrooms of the war years were being filled to capacity and beyond. A war-hardened generation was eager to prove itself in the professions. What would Villanova do to meet these demands and opportunities?

Administrators of the University were not in total agreement as to the course to pursue. A very powerful and influential voice in the College administration favored the founding of a medical school. Other administrators, conversant with the excessively high cost of medical education, were emphatically wary of such a move and the heavy financial commitment such a move would involve. The fact that a significant number of medical schools formerly operated by private universities had transferred their efforts at medical education to state-supported facilities seemed to have had a significant impact at Villanova. Under the impression that a law school could be operated at reasonable cost, the element in administration eyeing a medical school in the college’s future saw the law school as a step into professional education, which might ultimately warrant the establishment of a medical school at a later date. At any rate, the die was cast and Villanova College arrived at the determination to found and operate a law school.

Enter at this point a young and personable Villanova College president, Father Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A. At the outset, Father McGuire decided he needed professional backing to further his plans for a law school and accordingly organized a group of lay advisors, Catholic judges and prominent lawyers, with whom he discussed his hopes and concerns. (This group later developed into the present Board of Consultants to the School of Law.) This initial group of advisors was a rather formidable one, whose views were not likely to be ignored. Among the early members were a former Attorney General of the United States, a soon-to-be Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, members of the federal and state judiciary, practitioners who had arrived as well as younger members of the bar who were climbing the ladder of success in their profession. The sentiment of the advisory group was emphatic in its conviction that Philadelphia needed and should welcome a quality Catholic law school and that the need extended to the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There was but one law school in all Pennsylvania under Catholic auspices, the Law School of Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, which at that time was exclusively a part-time evening operation. Thus buoyed by such distinguished backing, Father McGuire was able to persuade the College Trustees of the feasibility of moving in the direction of graduate education in the law. Though the commitment to a law school had been made, the hoped-for medical school and a projected mammoth football stadium were still planned and programmed for a time, until the proponents passed from the scene.

During all this time of planning and well into the operating life of the Villanova School of Law, the Jesuit Fathers at St. Joseph’s College in Philadelphia indicated their intention to establish a law school, initially, at least, to be a part-time, evening operation. It was the view of administrators at Villanova and of Villanova’s advisors and of the yet-to-be appointed founding dean that the establishment of two Catholic law schools in the Philadelphia area fore-ordained disaster for both such ventures. In warding off the threat from St. Joseph’s one must give great credit to the influence of Walter Gibbons, a member of the original board of advisors, who often served as lawyer for the Archdiocese in important matters; the influence of James
McGranery; Herman Obert; and, according to Dean Reuschlein, who spoke about the matter to Archbishop O’Hara (later Cardinal O’Hara), perhaps to the then-new Archbishop himself. At any rate, the folly of two Catholic colleges competing with each other in legal education was made apparent.

And so, the die was cast. There was to be a Villanova Law School. It now became necessary to take the first step to make the dream a reality. A dean must be found. Understandably, in this quest, the advisory group could be of little help. Off to Chicago went Father McGuire to talk to legal educators in attendance at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. While at the meeting, the president contacted Dean Vernon X. Miller, then of the University of San Francisco (later to be president of the AALS and Dean of the Catholic University of America Law School), Dean Anthony Papale of Loyola University, New Orleans, Dean James A. Doyle of Creighton University, Omaha, and Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, one-time Dean at Boston College. Father McGuire spoke with all of these prospects at the Chicago meeting. Of the group only Moynihan expressed interest in girding for battle and starting a new school, but then concluded that family commitments would keep him in Boston.

With Father McGuire’s return to the Villanova campus, new candidates were proposed — not sitting deans — but veteran law professors: Walter H.E. Jaeger of Georgetown and Harold Gill Reuschlein of the University of Pittsburgh. In pre-World War II days, Reuschlein and Jaeger had been longtime colleagues on the Georgetown faculty. No sooner had Professor Reuschlein been suggested, when Father McGuire established contact with him by telephone. The phone call immediately set sparks flying. A trip to visit with Professor and Mrs. Reuschlein in their home in Mount Lebanon immediately established good rapport between Father President and the Reuschleins. After numerous weekend planning visits to Villanova, a deal was struck. It was the beginning of a love affair between the Reuschleins and Villanova which has continued for almost forty years. In late February, 1953, an agreement was reached between Villanova and Professor Reuschlein. Soon the world learned that Villanova would launch a law school and that both the College and the Dean-designate were determined to make history with a program destined to achieve excellence in a minimum of time.
I. THE BIRTH OF A LAW SCHOOL

Having accepted the deanship of a law school in conception only, the immediate problem was to bring it through gestation to birth within a short six months. The problem was made the more challenging because during three of those short six months, Professor Reuschlein was committed to fulfill his contractual obligations as a member of the Law faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, three hundred miles distant, which obligations included preparation for and the conduct of his classes, formulating and correcting final examinations, shepherding the Law Review, attendance at faculty and committee meetings and participation in commencement festivities. Much needed doing on site at Villanova: arranging quarters for a classroom for entering students, establishing a library and setting up offices for an initial faculty. Of even greater moment was the need to secure a competent full-time faculty and the need to secure students in sufficient number to form an entering class. In short, it was necessary to formulate a sound educational policy which could be made to work in facilities, which, though temporary, would permit efficient and commendable work on the part of students and faculty. There were those who told the dean that it would prove impossible to provide what was needed in such a short time. Yet, on Monday, September 13, 1953, at nine o’clock in the morning, the first class of sixty-eight college graduates was appropriately welcomed and immediately put to work in the Law School’s quarters on the second floor of the original wing of what is now the Falvey Memorial Library.

Obviously, the dean’s spring and summer 1953 had not been restful. Of course it was necessary to announce the opening of the School of Law with the first of what would become the annual Bulletin or Catalogue. Bulletin 1953-1954 has been characterized, perhaps with some justification, as a masterpiece of overstatement. Whether so or not, it was apparently effective. At such time as it was imperative that the Bulletin should appear, only three of the initial faculty of six had signed on. The three so listed were the dean, John George Stephenson III, a former professor at the University of Miami and Sterling Fellow at Yale, and Francis Eugene Holahan, recently graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and Editor of its Law Review. Before classes began in September, Arthur Clement Pulling, recently retired as director of the Harvard Law Library, Thomas J. O’Toole, who had served on the law faculty at Northeastern University and John T. Macartney, an impressive young bank trust officer from the Philadelphia area, were enthusiastically aboard. The University Library building (which had not yet become the much enlarged Falvey Memorial Library) housed the School of Law. The building is pictured in the Bulletin.
over the caption "Library-Law School". Actually, only the top floor of the library building, plus a reading room on the first floor, constituted the complete physical facilities of the School of Law.

Recently, Father McGuire stated that Dean Reuschlein’s "greatest asset was his ability to select the proper people for the proper job." That talent was probably best manifested by the expeditious acquisition of a competent faculty and librarian. The six have been mentioned above. Each of them justifies a brief characterization because of the significant roles each played.

During World War II, John George Stephenson III had taught at the Judge Advocate General’s School housed at the University of Michigan. The dean, while at Ann Arbor, had been impressed with Stephenson’s teaching skills. As the war was winding down and John Stephenson was about to be separated from military service, the then-Colonel Reuschlein urged him to enter law teaching, whereupon shortly thereafter he joined the law faculty at the University of Miami. At the time Dean Reuschlein was searching for an initial faculty, Professor Stephenson was enjoying a sabbatical year as a Sterling Fellow at Yale. The Dean visited Professor Stephenson in New Haven and persuaded him to join the new educational venture. That the law school would set up shop at Villanova was appealing to Professor and Mrs. Stephenson, for Villanova, located on Philadelphia’s Main Line, was redolent of an atmosphere comparable to the Princeton of Stephenson’s college days.

Not only was Francis Eugene Holahan, in 1953, graduating editor-in-chief of the University of Pittsburgh Law Review, Holahan, the senior law student, had demonstrated a marked scholarly bent. To the dean he seemed ready to be plucked for the new academic venture.

A most significant appointment to the initial faculty was Thomas J. O’Toole, a young member of the faculty at the Law School of Northeastern University. On a visit to Cambridge, Professor Warren A. Seavey of the Harvard Law School warmly recommended Professor O’Toole to Dean Reuschlein. Professor O’Toole proved to be vigorously effective in the classroom, in short, a superb teacher, but this was not his sole contribution to Villanova Law School’s success. Because of O’Toole’s unbending adherence to the highest educational and professional standards, the dean regarded him as a highly desirable complement to his efforts. Many who were close to the operation of the School of Law in its early years regarded Professor O’Toole (later assistant dean and vice-dean) as, in large part, the quality conscience of the School while the dean was the educator statesman with a myriad of influential friends in prominent places in the profession and in legal education. So, Thomas O’Toole came to Villanova with the same vision the dean manifested — that of a high quality Catholic law school — to be numbered among the best. His influence in the achievement of that goal cannot be overstated.

The dean thought it desirable that the original faculty should include a young lawyer from the Philadelphia area. John T. Macartney filled that prescription. He held
degrees from the College and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He had served ably as a judicial clerk and as a trust officer of a major Philadelphia bank specializing in estate planning. Significantly, he had also been a research fellow participating in the drafting of a public health code for the Commonwealth under the tutelage of Dean Reuschlein.

The original faculty, including the dean, had much ivy draped about its shoulders. Among them were holders of degrees from Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. If physical facilities were rather sparse, the faculty was well trained. Remember, it was Horace Mann who said that all that was needed for a great educational experience was a log with a student at one end and a great teacher at the other.

The law librarian, retiring as Director of the Harvard Law Library, held a professorship from the moment of his arrival, and was in a class by himself. We deal with the founding of the Law Library at Villanova infra and there we treat of the career and contribution of Arthur Clement Pulling, whose arrival at Villanova insured the almost instant presence of a more than adequate library from the very inception of the School of Law.

Now that an able faculty and distinguished librarian were in place and poised for action, the awesome problem of securing a student body of educated adults desirous of a legal education presented itself. All that could seriously be offered was a promise, proclaimed with high confidence. It has been said the pleasant dream of law professors is a school without law students. That is somewhat akin to a church congregation without sinners. Students must be had. How then did Villanova happen to open its doors with an entering class of 68 students?

Perhaps, the indefatigable Dean Reuschlein furnished the explanation. He convinced the college president, Father McGuire, that he should make available funds for a dozen or so tuition scholarships and should consider mature law students as ideal proctors for undergraduate residence halls and so permit them to earn their keep in this fashion. Parenthetically, it must be remembered that in 1953 Villanova was an all-male college and that the entering Law School class of 68 members had but 3 women. With that established, Father President offered his counterparts, presidents of potential feeder colleges, the invitation to name a top flight graduate who would receive a full tuition scholarship plus the opportunity to receive board and room free of charge at Villanova’s new School of Law. But more had to be done. The brightest so designated by their presidents had to be convinced that Villanova was the place to go — no mean selling job. Seemingly, the Law School was fortunate in that a number of military veterans were being separated from the service too late to take the Law School Admission Test, a then growing prerequisite for admission to law studies at the more prestigious law schools. So applicants were assured that if they would enroll at Villanova they would be accepted on the basis of their college degree and that they would sit for the Law School Admission Test during the first year of their law studies with little likelihood of being dropped because of a poor test score. The Dean convinced many that if they desired to begin their legal education immediately, his way was the way to go. And come the veterans did. When they subsequently discovered, to their dismay, that federal funds were not available for tuition at the unaccredited Villanova Law School, Father McGuire, the president, was persuaded to pay, out of college funds, the amount the veterans expected to receive in monthly federal grants, until the School of Law was provisionally approved by the American Bar Association early in the second semester of the first year. And so the bodies were there: a seeding of bright scholarship students and a larger group of hungry veterans. Not a bad crew with which to set sail. The dean was pleased with his efforts.
II. THE ACCREDITATION OF A LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation of a law school by the American Bar Association is the *sine qua non* of legitimacy and respectability. Without accreditation, a law school's graduates are in a state of limbo, unqualified to be admitted to practice law in virtually every jurisdiction in the United States. Not surprisingly, even before the Villanova School of Law welcomed its first class, speedy and full approval (accreditation) was an imperative objective. The strategy envisioned not only seeking approval by the American Bar Association, but also membership in the Association of American Law Schools and even, looking farther ahead, acceptance into the Order of the Coif.

In the summer of 1953, in anticipation of the arrival of the first class, the Dean met with the Pennsylvania Board of Bar Examiners, to be grilled as to the plans for the quality of the nascent school. Noting their obvious concern at that meeting, the Dean assured the Board that there would never be a night division (part-time) as long as he would serve as Dean of the School of Law. When asked if the new law school would comply with the American Bar Association's standards, the Dean created consternation momentarily by stating that he was not paying much attention to the A.B.A. standards. When asked why he took such an attitude, he replied that he regarded the A.B.A. standards as too minimal and that he expected to launch an enterprise that would not be content with the very minimum. The Dean emphasized that the standards of the American Bar Association and those for membership in the Association of American Law Schools were, for the most part, quantitative in that they prescribed the number of professors, the minimum number of books in the library, seating space, salary structure, physical plant and the like, with only one qualitative standard, and that somewhat nebulous. The one qualitative standard as stated in 1953 required the law schools to offer "a sound educational program." Happily, that standard has now been much more precisely defined as standards 301 through 308 of the Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools. The Dean then boldly stated that he would embrace the more rigid requirements of the more demanding of the two associations and would not only meet them but multiply each one by a factor of three. The outcome of the meeting was reported favorably to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The next step taken by the Dean was to secure a commitment from Chief Justice Horace Stern that, under agreed upon conditions, graduates of the school would be permitted to practice in Pennsylvania. Enlisting the good offices of Charles Bernard Nutting, Reuschlein's dean at the University of Pittsburgh and the incoming president of the Association of American Law Schools, as the contact man, a letter was obtained from the Chief Justice stating that if the American Bar Association had given provisional approval to the Villanova Law School by the time the first class was graduated, the graduates would be allowed to sit for the Pennsylvania Bar examination, and upon successful completion would be permitted to practice in the Commonwealth.
With that commitment in hand, the Dean needed to focus his attention on securing provisional approval by the American Bar Association. The most helpful and influential person to enlist in the Dean’s campaign for provisional approval was the late John G. Hervey, Advisor to the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. Hervey, an Oklahoman, earned his college degree and his law degree from the University of Oklahoma and held a Ph.D. in history from the University of Pennsylvania. Before assuming his duties with the A.B.A., Hervey had been a professor of Law and Dean of the School of Law of Temple University. During his sojourn in Philadelphia, he developed a warm friendship with Walter Gibbons and Judge Vincent Carroll, both prominent members of the Philadelphia Bar who had become members of Father McGuire’s advisory group. Hervey had developed a warm regard for both men.

According to Dean Reuschlein, John Hervey was a man with four intense loves: his family, legal education, the Masonic Order and the Methodist Church. Dr. Hervey and the Dean hit it off from the beginning particularly since Hervey was convinced that the Dean was determined to organize what John Hervey believed might well become the flagship of the Catholic law schools. Further, upon meeting with Father McGuire, a man of great warmth, charm and culture, Dr. Hervey was impressed with him and his visions of a law school.

With this background of friendly feeling toward, and professional respect for, the President, the Dean and distinguished members of the Board of Advisors, it came as no great surprise that John Hervey, who moved around the country in his capacity as Advisor to the Council, was spreading the word that “Villanova was doing everything right” in its venture into legal education.

When Dr. Hervey inspected the School of Law in January 1954, after it had been in operation but a single semester, he reported to the Council that the School was off to a good start, that it was exceptional in its emphasis on training for leadership in the profession, that the faculty was composed of teachers of vision who were being eyed by raiding deans of other law schools, and that the admissions policy was to refuse to admit students who had failed in other law schools. All this augured well for the School’s prospects. In March of the same year (1954) the School of Law was provisionally approved by the American Bar Association.

In the meantime, the approval of the University of the State of New York (Board of Regents), a condition precedent to law graduates being permitted to
practice in New York, was sought and in August of that year, the first year curriculum was approved. Simultaneously, the groundwork was being laid for application for membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

In March 1955, John Hervey reinspected Villanova and again commended the School for the quality of its achievements and in the summer of 1955, the Regents of the University of the State of New York approved the second year curriculum.

In the fall of 1955, during the first semester of the third year of operation, the Dean reported to the then-President of Villanova, Father James A. Donnellan, O.S.A., that, while permanent (full) approval by the American Bar Association might, in light of the experiences of other quality law schools, be expected during the summer of 1957, his aim was to persuade the Council of the Section of Legal Education to fully accredit the School at the annual meeting of the A.B.A. in August 1956 in Dallas and to seek admission to the Association of American Law Schools at its annual meeting in December 1956.

That this ambitious aim was not to be realized was due to no lack of effort on the part of the Dean. On August 25, 1956, the Council of the Section of Legal Education, at the annual meeting of the A.B.A. in Dallas, denied the petition for full approval, following which a reconsideration was requested by the Dean, granted, and on the following day, despite an eloquent presentation by the Dean, the action of denial was affirmed. The Dean’s report to the President of Villanova University (by this time Villanova had shed its college status and been designated a university) indicated why the refusal. The Council was and is composed of both legal educators and practicing lawyers and judges, some of whom at that time were also bar examiners. At the first meeting, the Chairman of the Council, Dean Frederick D.G. Ribble of the University of Virginia, informed the Dean that it was the belief of a majority of the Council that no law school should be fully approved until first bar examination results were known to be satisfactory. Upon the Dean’s learning that one law school had been fully approved prior to demonstrating that satisfactory bar examination results had been achieved, a reconsideration of Council’s action was sought and again denial was had by “a painfully close vote,” the adverse votes coming principally from the practitioners rather than from the legal educators. Upon the final denial the Dean was assured by the Chairman that full approval “would be served on a silver platter” at the next meeting by the Council in February 1957 with the caveat that the School should not “come a cropper” on the bar examination. So the timetable for approval and membership in the Association of American Law Schools had to be adjusted.

In November 1956, the results of the first bar examination were a disappointment. The single applicants to the bars of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts and New York were all successful. In Pennsylvania, of 22 who were examined 10 passed, a 45.45% success rate as compared to the state-wide average of 63.02%. Despite the disappointing bar results, the American Bar Association, at the mid-winter meeting of the House of Delegates granted full approval to the Villanova
Law School. Interestingly, after approval it was learned that in the mid-winter bar examination in Pennsylvania, of the nine original failures who took the examination, six passed, the success average of repeaters throughout Pennsylvania being just over 50%. Parenthetically, the Pennsylvania Bar results showed but slight improvement in 1957. To this date, the Dean has no satisfactory explanation for the poor results among the first two graduating classes. Happily, beginning with the bar examinations given in 1958, the results were gratifying and they have been gratifying ever since. And so the School took on the next challenge: early acceptance into membership in the Association of American Law Schools. There were, among the officers of the Association, those who felt that because of the less than spectacular Pennsylvania Bar examination results, Villanova had no cause for appreciable optimism.

In October 1957 the School of Law was inspected by a two-man team from the Association of American Law Schools. The two evaluators were Dean Gray Thoron of the Cornell Law School and Dean Anthony Papale of the School of Law, Loyola University, New Orleans. In the preparation of the inspection report, the Dean and Vice-Dean O'Toole were permitted a somewhat unusual contributory role. This insured that the report contained an unprecedented detailed statement of all aspects of the Villanova Law School story. The evaluators concluded that the Executive Committee should recommend that the School's application for admission to the Association be approved. Because of the known sentiment of the then-president of the Association, it was with serious misgivings that the Dean and Vice-Dean attended the meeting of the Association in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Because of doubts raised in the deliberations of the Executive Committee, the Dean has often stated his gratitude to two members of the Executive Committee, Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard Law School and Dean John Wade of Vanderbilt University Law School. They seemed not overly concerned with Villanova's unsatisfactory bar examination results, believing that in view of the School's faculty and program, bar examination results would right themselves. (They did.) At any rate, out of that meeting in December 1957, Villanova's School of Law emerged as a member of the Association of American Law Schools. And so on to the final challenge of the triple crown, recognition by the Order of the Coif.

Initially, consultations looking forward to application for a chapter of the Order of the Coif were had with Professor Victor H. Kulp of the University of Oklahoma, the perennial secretary and treasurer of the Order. At the time of the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting in Philadelphia in December 1958 a dinner was served at Garey Hall with the overall purpose of interesting influential faculty members from a number of "Coif schools" in our quest. Helpful guidance was obtained especially from Dean Lockhart of the University of Minnesota. In October 1960, the officers of the Order of the Coif sent an inspection team consisting of Professor Clark Byse of Harvard, who had been a professor at the University of Pennsylvania at the time Villanova Law School was inaugurated and Professor Shelden D. Elliott of New York University, a former dean of the Law School of the University of Southern California. The School of Law was granted a Chapter in May 1961, being the forty-eighth law school in the United States to become a member of the Order since its establishment in 1909. Villanova was also the first religiously oriented law school to be so honored, not an insignificant achievement for a school that at the time had graduated only five classes.
The Villanova University School of Law

III. EUGENE LESTER GAREY
The Man and the Bequest

Eugene Lester Garey was born in Chicago in 1891 and received a formal education limited to high school until he entered the Chicago Kent College of Law from which he received a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1913 as his reward for part-time evening study. Upon graduation from Chicago Kent he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois and practiced law successfully in Chicago for twelve years, after which he moved to New York City where he became a member of the Bar of New York and established the Wall street firm of Garey and Garey. Along with his general and corporate law practice, Mr. Garey served as counsel for the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Administration and Enforcement of Law from 1937 to 1939, was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1938 and became the General Counsel of the Select Committee of the United States House of Representatives to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission from 1943 to 1944. In addition, he was a director of the Butte Copper and Zinc Corporation for many years and also the long-time general counsel of the Rand Corporation. During his professional career, Mr. Garey was prominent in bar association work both state and national, being particularly active in committees dealing with communications law and administrative law generally. A devout Catholic, he was active in affairs of the Archdiocese of New York and was decorated as a Papal Knight of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. He died in May 1953, leaving a widow, Margaret Garey, no children, but half-brothers and a half-sister.

From its founding, the Charter of the then Villanova College, dating from 1848, restricted membership on the Board of Trustees of Villanova College to Roman Catholics who were citizens of the United States. Historically, the Board had been composed of a majority of priests of the Order of St. Augustine. To secure to the Trustees and to the College Administration the advice and counsel of lay leaders in the community, an Advisory Board of laymen was established. The group was composed principally of prominent residents of Philadelphia and the Main Line suburbs, with some participation of prominent New Yorkers. In this way, the College tapped the thinking of particularly distinguished representatives of the legal, business and financial communities.

Serving for many years on the Advisory Board was William R. Mooney, the long-time president of Bryn Mawr Trust Company. A strong bond of friendship developed between Mr. Mooney almost immediately after his initial meeting with Eugene Garey. After much reflection, Mooney suggested to Father McGuire that Garey, as an exemplary Catholic layman and outstanding lawyer, should be consid-
ered for a Villanova honorary degree.

As Father McGuire recalls, in the period following upon World War II, commencement exercises at Villanova were held frequently to accommodate the flexible, accelerated curriculum available to veterans returning from military service. The customary commencement exercise was limited to a small number of graduates and was rather informal. It was principally a Baccalaureate Mass in the College Chapel after which the degrees were conferred. As the student body increased in size, it became necessary to structure the curriculum. With increased formal structuring of the curriculum came more formal commencement exercises of the traditional type. With the formalizing of commencement exercises, the practice of conferring degrees *honoris causa* upon distinguished citizens was resumed. Previous to making his approach to Father McGuire, Mr. Mooney had assembled a collection of Eugene Garey’s speeches, many of which dealt with Mr. Garey’s overriding concern with the threat of communism. Being very much impressed with Garey as a person, with his philosophy and skill as an orator, Mr. Mooney turned his collected material on Eugene Garey over to Father McGuire. Garey’s speeches were highly critical of those citizens who had departed from the ethical and political values he believed to have inspired the founding fathers. The speeches strongly urged the return of the younger generation to an appreciation of our country’s hard-won national heritage. Father McGuire, being sincerely impressed by the reputation of Eugene Garey as an outstanding Catholic layman and lawyer, concluded that he would be an appropriate recipient for an honorary degree from Villanova.

After further checking Mr. Garey’s character and reputation with the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, Father McGuire journeyed to New York to meet the man who had so favorably impressed him. Mr. Garey received Father McGuire in his law office and after introductions, Garey opened the conversation by asking, “What can I do for you, Father?” to which the President of the College replied: “It is not so much what you can do for me, as what I can do for you at Villanova.” Father McGuire then told him he had read his speeches, and understood and respected his philosophy and his ideas as to the education the young should be receiving. He then stated that he would be happy to invite him to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, from Villanova. Father McGuire reports that Garey “looked at me, two big tears starting down his cheeks, and said, ‘You know, Father, I never received a degree from any college.’”

On August 28, 1948, at exercises on the feast day of St. Augustine, Mr. Garey was invested with the degree, Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) *honoris causa*. Thereafter he became a frequent visitor to the campus and a generous benefactor of Villanova. He was fond of spending weekends in Philadelphia, visiting the College, walking about
Eugene Lester Garey

The Villanova University School of Law

the campus, talking to students and interesting himself in their future career plans. Rather surprisingly, it was his custom to attempt to dissuade students from becoming lawyers, advising rather that if they wished to embrace a profession, it should be engineering or a discipline with a readily identifiable scientific character.

In the early fifties when Father McGuire was developing his plans for a law school, he occasionally consulted with Eugene Garey and received his warm endorsement of future plans. It was at this point that Garey revealed that in his will, after providing for his wife Margaret during her lifetime, his estate was to pass in its entirety to Villanova. So upon his death in May of 1953, his will containing such a disposition of his property was offered for probate with the full approval of Mrs. Garey, who survived her husband for but a very brief period. While Garey left no children, half-brothers and a half-sister survived him. The estate being of appreciable size, as might be expected, a contest to the will developed.

Consistent with the general laws of Pennsylvania and other states in mid-nineteenth century controlling religious and educational corporations, a provision in the Villanova College Charter of 1848 sounding in *mortmain* prohibited the receipt by the College of property the annual income from which would exceed $5,000 in value. While the statutory limitations upon which the charter restrictions were based had been amended in 1889 to raise the limiting ceiling to $30,000, in 1915 to $50,000, and in 1929 to $350,000, the Charter's original $5,000 limitation had never been changed. Villanova had been advised not to worry about any effort to amend the charter so as to eliminate the $5,000 limitation. Dean Reuschlein suggested that apparently counsel who had so advised was not familiar with similar advice given to Cornell University decades before which resulted in disaster for Cornell as recorded in *Cornell University v. Fiske*, 136 U.S. 152 (1889) and in President Andrew D. White's Autobiography (1932 ed.).

At the Dean's urging, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth was consulted as to the University's desire to have the charter amended to eliminate the *mortmain* restrictions entirely. The Attorney General, Honorable Frank Truscott, was sympathetic and the charter was promptly so amended through administrative action of the Attorney General.

In short order, the half-brothers and half-sister of Eugene Garey instituted suit in New York, challenging the ability of Villanova to take the bequest and challenging the validity of the Garey will. At this point, at Dean Reuschlein’s urging, the University administration authorized the Dean to appoint a research team from the Faculty to investigate and make recommendations with respect to the problems besetting the University and the Garey bequest. Professor Thomas J. O'Toole was asked to determine whether, under Conflict of Laws doctrines, New York or Penn-
sylvan law controlled; Professor Donald M. Collins was to investigate tax problems involving the widow’s life estate preceding the residual charitable disposition; and Professor Stephenson was commissioned to determine whether the bequest could be validly accepted and whether Mrs. Garey could effectively waive her life estate as she expressed her desire to do so.

And so the legal issue was drawn as to whether Villanova could lawfully take under the will, a matter to be litigated in the Surrogate’s Court in White Plains, New York, Eugene Garey having been a resident of Westchester County, New York.

At the recommendation of Dean Reuschlein and Milton Hauser, a partner in the firm of Garey and Garey, the lawyer engaged to represent the University at the hearing before the Surrogate was the Honorable William F. Bleakley, a former county judge for Westchester County who later served as a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of New York. Judge Bleakley was a political voice in Republican politics statewide, at one time having run unsuccessfully for Governor of New York against Governor Herbert Lehman.

A pretrial conference was held in the chambers of Surrogate Charles H. Griffiths which resulted in a proposal for settlement by the contestants. They offered to withdraw their claim to an interest in the estate for $10,000, a figure which Dean Reuschlein bluntly characterized as “a bargain.” To dispose of a claim that could conceivably be litigated to the highest judicial levels, such a modest sum was a proposal the knowledgeable would doubtless characterize as an offer that could not be refused.

When the President of Villanova, Father James A. Donnellon, O.S.A., successor in office to Father McGuire, asked Dean Reuschlein, who was in the courtroom, whether the proposal should be accepted, the Dean responded: “Father, please accept this offer of settlement quickly before the contestants’ lawyer wakes up.” The President’s acceptance was given and Judge Bleakley and the Villanova group adjourned to a most agreeable luncheon. The Garey bequest was saved.

The Garey estate, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Garey, on her death in 1955 passed to Villanova. In April, 1957, the new School of Law building was dedicated as Garey Hall. (See The School of Law Moves to Garey Hall).
IV. THE PRE-GAREY HALL YEARS

We have treated of the adventurous first year in the operation of the School of Law, supra under the title The Birth of a Law School. Turning now to the second year in the life of the young Villanova Law School, we encounter a new class, new courses and new additions to faculty and staff.

Jane L. Hammond, M.S. in Library Science, from Columbia and cataloguer at the Harvard Law Library, followed Arthur Pulling to Villanova and took the title Assistant Librarian. Donald M. Collins, a graduate of Villanova College and of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and an associate with Donovan, Leisure Newton and Irvine, became the seventh member of the law faculty. Professor Donald Collins had been a dedicated undergraduate at Villanova, being editor of the College newspaper, the Villanovan. The Dean entertained the expectation that his latest addition to the faculty would be a successful recruiter of Villanova undergraduates, the brightest of whom had been looking elsewhere for their legal education. He was not disappointed. Also, during that second year a registrar for the School of Law was engaged, replacing the University registrar who had been assigned these extra duties for the first year. The new arrival, Carmelita Geraci, had been the registrar at the Law School of Northeastern University in Boston. She was brought to Villanova at the suggestion of Professor O'Toole — a wise move, since accurate and well-organized student files were an essential for a school seeking American Bar Association approval.

At the beginning of the second year, the student population numbered 97, 33 survivors in the second year class from the 68 who initially enrolled and 64 newly enrolled in the first year class. The library collection was growing to the extent that the mere cataloguing of the additions, apart from their stacking, offered a continuing challenge to keep reasonably current. Cartons of books were lying about awaiting stack space. Problems of logistics abounded. It became necessary to carve out an additional classroom, to find office space for the added personnel, and to arrange for hearing rooms for moot court arguments in various campus buildings. Then, too, it was necessary to earmark space for the use of students selected to prepare the publication of an intramural mimeographed Law Review (volumes 0 and 00) as a training device for the anticipated Villanova Law Review which was to begin publication in earnest the following year.

All of the above called for the adeptness of a juggler, the nimbleness of a quick-change
Mr. Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and former Chief Justice Horace Stern study the program at a Villanova Alumni dinner.

The Executive Board of the first Student Bar Association: Left to right, John G. Kneafsey, Representative; Arthur S. O'Neill, Treasurer; Albert E. Janke, President; Neale F. Hooley, Vice President and Secretary; John F. Gaffney, Representative.


The Editorial Board of the Law Review: Left to right, Thomas J. Brady, Case and Comments editor; Robert P. Garbarino, President and Editor-in-Chief; and Joseph R. Glancey, Articles editor.
artist and the planning skills required for a challenging military operation. An additional classroom was made available on the ground floor of the University Library building and the Dean asserted in his first Annual Report to the President of the University that “it is absolutely necessary for the School of Law to occupy its own exclusive quarter by not later than the opening of the academic year 1956-57. As nearly as I can ascertain, we cannot demand the use of an additional inch of space in the general library building. What we will do for additional classroom and office space during the academic year 1955-56, I do not know.” As the School of Law encroached upon more of the library building, the relation between the University Library administration and the Law School became somewhat strained and tensions developed between law students and undergraduates in the use of library facilities. The situation was becoming increasingly serious.

Happily, the first year of operation was concluded on a festive note. The first annual Law School banquet was held at the old Haverford Hotel, with University administrators, the Board of Consultants, the faculty and students attending. Our distinguished guest was Vice-Chancellor Charles B. Nutting of the University of Pittsburgh who was then serving as President of the Association of American Law Schools. It was good indeed to celebrate a successful inaugural year.

In the interim, despite many obstacles, the School of Law was moving ahead. Admission standards were gradually being raised. As already indicated, the first class had been admitted without the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) having been taken although the test was administered to all the students during the academic year. Not surprisingly, no one was excluded for low test scores that year. In all subsequent years the taking of the Law School Admission Test was an absolute requirement for admission. At first, a combination of a test score of a minimum of 350 (on an 800 scale) and an undergraduate college average of not less that a C-plus was a prerequisite for admission. In quick succession following the admission of the second class, the minimum Law School Admission Test score was raised, first to 385 and then to 450. The School curriculum for the second year, as had the earlier first year curriculum, was approved by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. An appellate moot court team composed of students who had just completed their first year of law was fielded in the Regional Moot Court competition against the law schools of the region. To the astonishment and admiration of the members of the local judiciary, the Villanova team was successful against the teams of the University of Pennsylvania and Temple. While thereafter falling to the team from the University of Pittsburgh, Villanova was selected as a co-representative of the district in the National Competition in New York City. It was at this point that Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania commended the Villanova performance against seasoned opponents as amazing for a school in existence only fifteen months. While losing to the University of Kentucky in New York, the experience proved to be particularly profitable. Dean Reuschlein and Professor O'Toole capitalized on the experience by acquainting the team members with a number of prominent practitioners as they visited the Harvard and Yale Clubs of New York. The experience served as a tremendous morale booster for the provisionally accredited Law School as it dramatized to the student body that the education the students were receiving stacked up well with that of older and more prestigious schools.

In the second semester of the School's second year, two issues of Volume O
of the Villanova Law Review appeared in mimeographed form. The intramural publication consisted of student casenotes and comments and was intended as a training exercise for the staff in anticipation of the publication of Volume One of the Villanova Law Review which was to appear the following year. Robert P. Garbarino ’56, one of the members of the National Moot Court team, was the first Editor-in-Chief, Thomas J. Brady ’56, the Case and Comment Editor and Joseph R. Glancey ’56, the Articles and Book Review Editor. The effectiveness of the first editorial board deserves high praise. Their effectiveness in the solicitation of articles for the first public issue was noteworthy. These men were not only law students, but also served as instructors in Business Law in the undergraduate College. The Editor-in-Chief, now Associate Dean Garbarino, recalls that work was completely student written or edited with only the advice and consent of Professor Holahan. The disarray of the ever-increasing unstacked acquisitions to the law library collection, the limited accessibility to the Law School’s quarters in a building not under the jurisdiction of the Law School, the minimal availability of stenographic help and the lack of space for quiet editorial work made publication challenging. It is doubted that any other law school broke into law review print so early in its life and under such trying conditions. In conformity with the custom established during the first year of recognizing the importance of professional social contacts, the year concluded with the second annual Law School banquet. Chief Judge Charles Desmond of the Court of Appeals of New York was the speaker, while deans of the local law schools and Chief Justice Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania graced the head table. A second remarkably successful year for the School of Law was happily concluded.

As the School of Law began its third year (1955-56) the student population had grown to 115, composed of 31 potential graduates, 24 in the second year class (of the 64 who started, many having been lost to military service) and 60 entering students. With the three classes aboard, a full curriculum including a modest program of electives and a Law Review to be inaugurated, space was an even more critical need. Exacerbating the problem was the ever-increasing size of the library collection and the addition of another full-time member of the faculty, William Bentley Ball. Professor Ball earned his law degree at Notre Dame and was the Editor-in-Chief of Notre Dame’s Law Review during a year while Dean Reuschlein was a member of the law faculty at Notre Dame. In seven years of professional life, Professor Ball had held positions with the pharmaceutical manufacturing firm of Pfizer, Inc., and with W.R. Grace Company. A number of part-time lecturers complemented the full-time faculty to fill out a curriculum of 31 courses made available to second and third year classes. The morale of the students and faculty was remarkably high, all believing that upon their shoulders rested the future, the full approval and the reputation of the School.

The commitment having been made by the University administration to build a new home for the School of Law, it was with keen anticipation that ground was broken for the structure to be later known as Garey Hall. On September 2, 1955, a week before registration of the classes for the impending academic year, and on the fourth centennial of the death of Saint Thomas of Villanova, the first shovelful of soil was turned over on “Mount Misery” by Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York. He immediately surrendered the shovel to Chief Justice Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Successive digs were made by Archbishop (later Cardinal) O’Hara, Archbishop of Philadelphia, Father Greenlee, Augustinian Prior
Provincial and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Father Donnellon, President of the University, Father McGuire, the immediate past President and Director of the University Development Foundation, Professor Philip Mechem of the University of Pennsylvania law faculty and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of American Law Schools, Judge Vincent A. Carroll, first chairman of the Board of Consultants, Dean Reuschlein and Joseph R. Glancey, '50, '56, President of the Student Bar Association. All this breaking of ground prompted Archbishop O'Hara to quip that with this many shoveler, little heavy equipment would be needed to dig the hole for the foundation of the structure.

At the ceremony, the Dean spoke by way of commitment: "Here in the house that will rise on this site, we pledge ourselves to teach law in a manner not mean but grand — to the glory of God and the honor of our Country and our Commonwealth. . . . It is our hope that the building to be erected here will house a school of law which will not only train its students toward proficiency but will also serve the community and the nation in moulding law to fit the eternal purposes of justice amid the changing conditions of our age."

As the School progressed well into its third year, the Villanova Law Review, Volume 1, Number 1, was published bearing the date of January 1956. It contained greetings from Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Horace Stern of Pennsylvania, and Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The lead article was by Honorable Charles Desmond, Judge (later Chief Judge) of the Court of Appeals of New York. Somewhat uniquely, there appeared by way of preface, a "Dean's Letter" reporting upon the progress of the School, the plans for the Law School's new home, and the growth of the library collection to 40,000 volumes. The "Letter" concluded with the Dean's seemingly justified observation: "I believe that never has an American law school accomplished so much in such a brief time."

The second number of Volume One published in May also contained a "Dean's Letter" commenting on the inauguration of the Institute of Church and State under the directorship of Assistant Dean Thomas J. O'Toole.

The third year again saw the Law School's Moot Court team performing creditably in the Philadelphia competition, successively meeting and subduing Rutgers and the University of Pittsburgh, but succumbing to the University of Pennsylvania by a split 2-1 decision. For the second year, Villanova was invited to participate in the national competition in New York City. The team consisted of third year students, James P. Garland of Maryland, Arthur R. Flores of New York and Thomas J. Brady of New Jersey. In New York, the team members were, in accord with the public relations policies of the dean, introduced to several major Wall Street law firms. Unfortunately, Villanova met defeat, this time at the hands of Emory University School of Law. However, the experience and exposure proved most worthwhile; the new Law School was performing well in the big leagues.

In March 1956, the first meeting of the highly successful Villanova Law
School Forum, soon to command the participation of many of the great and near great, was addressed by Chief Justice Stern. The Chief Justice's subject was "The Law and Its Practice, Present and Future." Chief Justice Stern had an intense interest in the education of young lawyers. Understandably he had a great love for his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania Law School. We were privileged to share in his enthusiasm; the strong affection that he had for Villanova was witnessed by his gracious attendance at so many of the early School functions.

In April of 1956, the first Villanova Law Review banquet was held at the Barclay Hotel in Philadelphia at which time the founding board of editors of the Law Review and Robert P. Garbarino, Editor-in-Chief, turned over the reins to the incoming board, headed by Francis R. O'Hara '57 as Editor-in-Chief. The universally respected Honorable George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator and distinguished dean of the Philadelphia bar, had enthusiastically agreed to speak at the dinner. Unfortunately Senator Pepper met with a serious accident which hospitalized him just a day or two before the dinner. With little notice, our good neighbor, Dean Benjamin F. Boyer of the Temple University School of Law, spoke to the dinner in Senator Pepper's stead. Two weeks later the annual School of Law banquet was held, again at the Barclay. Chief Justice John Biggs of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit spoke to the diners in his inimitably delightful way.

The school year ended with the history-making graduation exercises at which Bachelor of Laws degrees were conferred for the first time at Villanova. On June 4, 1956, 28 survivors of the original entering class of 68 received their degrees. Robert P. Garbarino graduated first in the class and he, with Donald W. Grieshober and Thomas J. Brady, were awarded their degrees cum laude. The graduating class had the distinction of including the first female graduate of the Law School, Jeanne Ward.

Midway during the third year of operation, the new law building was nearing completion and during the Christmas recess, the move was made into the original portion of the structure now called Garey Hall.

The early experience was beautifully spoken to by Chief Judge Desmond of the Court of Appeals of New York. He wrote in early 1955:

"Now back to the lovely 'Main Line' suburb of Villanova, Pa., and the newest of America's one hundred and sixty law schools. A visit there renews one's optimism. The attitudes I deplore are absent or inconspicuous. The dean has mature experience, garnered in several great universities, and a practical, hard-headed administrative competence. The faculty are young, wholesome enthusiasts. One of America's most skilled and learned law librarians heads that important department. Student selection is cautious but sane. A new building is underway. The whole spirit of the enterprise is young and vital and enthusiastic. It would take me very far out on a dangerous limb to predict for Villanova Law School a quick and striking success, but I will be surprised and disappointed if it does not turn out that way Vivat, floreat, crescat."

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V. THE SCHOOL OF LAW MOVES TO GAREY HALL

In January 1957, the School of Law departed its temporary quarters in the University Library and moved into its attractive new home, Garey Hall. The new building proved to be not only attractive but commodious, and well adapted to the School’s needs.

The building was designed to accommodate three hundred students. The classrooms, in 1957, proved to be a bit over generous in size for a student body of 134. Those classrooms were reflective of the then current philosophy of legal education, i.e., generous admissions policies but demanding requirements for survival. Of the three major classrooms, the one for the first year students could comfortably accommodate 170, that for the second year about 90, while the third year students were assigned to an attractive courtroom with jury box and the usual trappings of a courtroom, which seated 60 students.

The law library boasted stack space for 160,000 volumes, for the then current collection of 65,000 volumes. The reading room then had a seating capacity of 160 and its shelves accommodated a readily accessible collection of 15,000 books. In the stacks were carrels for law review and other research activities. Two offices on the faculty level plus the conference-size room (the present faculty lounge and library) served as headquarters for the Villanova Law Review.

Offices for the full-time faculty members numbered 12, which proved more than adequate for the full-time faculty of six (excluding deans) that made the trip to Garey Hall.

Another feature of the building was a beautiful spacious well-appointed student lounge replete with a great stone fireplace and an adjoining outdoor flagstone terrace overlooking the campus. In addition, a number of meeting rooms were assigned to law clubs, organizations designed to bring the student body together in small groups for study and social purposes.

During three memorable days, April 25, 26, and 27, 1957, Garey Hall was dedicated. Events of the dedication were remarkable, beginning with a solemn Pontifical Mass, celebrated in the Nevin Field House by Bishop J. Carroll McCormick in the presence of Archbishop (later Cardinal) O’Hara with Bishop Fulton J. Sheen as the preacher. The theme of the Dedication was “Law — the Foundation of an Ordered Peace,” inspired by Saint Augustine’s aphorism: “Peace is the tranquility of order.” Symposia dealing with International Peace, Industrial Peace and Interracial Peace followed, the discussions being led by panels of distinguished law teachers,
public administrators and interested citizens of note. On the evening of April 26, a delightful banquet was held at the Warwick Hotel, graced by Chief Justice Jones of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, members of the federal and state judiciary, officers of the University, lawyers and students. The dinner speakers were Dr. John G. Hervey, Advisor to the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association and Chief Justice Jones.

On the final day, Saturday, April 27th, an academic convocation was held with an address by the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, the recipient of an honorary degree along with Senator (later President) John F. Kennedy, Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Milton I. Hauser, a law partner and confidant of Eugene Garey. Not surprisingly, the Villanova Singers, founded by Dean Reuschlein, sang several Bach chorales. Following the convocation, guests, faculty and students proceeded to Garey Hall, where Father Provincial blessed the building and Chief Justice Warren sealed the cornerstone. A final luncheon at recently dedicated Dougherty Hall brought to a close a memorable dedication weekend. Portraits of Eugene and Margaret Garey have graced the main corridor of Garey Hall since the building opened.

It should be noted that while the Garey bequest was not the source of the funds employed in the construction of the Law School building, the Garey funds proved to be a godsend during the early years of the School of Law when tuition income was insufficient to support its operation. Villanova and especially the School of Law were indeed blessed by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Garey.

As the School of Law moved to Garey Hall, the occasion also celebrated the issuance of the second volume of the *Villanova Law Review* which during the year had grown from a semi-annual to a quarterly publication, which it continued to be until 1970 when it was expanded to a six-issue publication.

The Association of American Law Schools examining team inspecting the School in November 1957, consisting of Dean Gray Thoran of the Cornell Law School and Dean Anthony Papale of the Law School of Loyola University (New Orleans), unhesitatingly recommended that Villanova be forthwith admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. And so at the Association
meeting in San Francisco in December 1957, Villanova joined the club. (See Accreditation of a Law School)

Professor John Stephenson conducting a class in the first-year classroom in Garey Hall.

Left to right are Arthur Pulling; sculptor Edward Fenno Hoffman III with his bas-reliefs of Sts. Ives and More; and Dean Reuschlein.

At left is Father Donnellon, Villanova University President. To his left are Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and Dean Reuschlein.
VI. OF THE LAW LIBRARY AND ARTHUR PULLING

Should you offer yourself as a candidate for a position as director (head librarian) of the law library at any accredited law school today, you would be expected to indicate three earned degrees, from college, from a school of library science and from a law school — invariably, A.B., (B.S.), M.S. in LS. and J.D. Arthur Pulling had no degree, having gone to work in the Harvard Law Library at age fourteen, yet he was justifiably recognized as one of the greatest and most respected law librarians in the United States. That he acquired such eminence is a tribute to his keenness of mind, dedication, extraordinary capacity for work, and his warm and friendly personality which attracted and retained friends. He was ever ready to offer invaluable assistance to all using his libraries — student, faculty and practicing lawyers.

As indicated, Arthur Pulling began his career as an apprentice librarian at the Harvard Law School. At age 25, he was recruited by the Dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, William Reynolds Vance, to direct and to build its library. Shortly after World War I erupted, Pulling was commissioned in the Army as a captain in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps with the mission of assembling a working law library from the undisciplined collection of law books and historical material scattered in the various offices of the War Department. From all accounts he was highly successful in this assignment. Dean Reuschlein recalls that during his time at the Pentagon, during World War II, senior officers still serving recalled Pulling’s work and spoke appreciatively of him. After the Armistice, upon his return to Minnesota, the President of the University characterized his contribution to the building of an outstanding library as being of greater value than the contribution of any other member of the law faculty. And yet, because of his lack of formal education, he was denied promotion in rank. Today, the rare book room at Minnesota is dedicated to Arthur Pulling and proudly bears his name. In 1942, Pulling returned to Harvard Law School as associate librarian and curator of rare books. Shortly thereafter he became Director of Harvard’s Law Library and so served until his mandatory retirement at age 65. The year was 1953 and the Villanova Law School was on the drawing boards.

When, in 1953, Dean Reuschlein, who was searching for a law librarian, heard of Arthur Pulling’s situation, he betook himself at once to Harvard and proposed that rather than accept a position with the Library of Congress, which Mr. Pulling was considering, he should come to Villanova as a full professor and undertake the building of its law library. In no small degree swayed by his great love for law students and attracted to the challenge of Villanova, Pulling came and for more than
nine years performed brilliantly in putting together an outstanding law library collection. After he had completed his first year of service at Villanova, the University conferred the degree Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, upon its distinguished law librarian. Thereafter he was, deservedly, Dr. Pulling.

The high regard in which he was held is best attested to by people who knew him, worked with him and, without exception, loved him. On his retirement from Villanova in 1962, Professor Edward M. Morgan, who had been a Professor of Law and an associate of Pulling at Minnesota from 1912 until 1917, and Professor of Law and acting Dean and once again an associate with him at the Harvard Law School from 1925 to 1950, wrote: “Since 1953 the Law School of Villanova University has had the best law librarian in the United States and has enjoyed the benefits of his wide experience not only in the art or science of selecting, caring for and using law books, but also in making provisions for the housing of them . . . . An institution, as well as an individual, may profit from the mistakes of others. It has been said that the people have profited more from the folly of the powerful than from the wisdom of the weak. Certainly Harvard profited from the mistake of Minnesota in failing to recognize Pulling’s service by promotion of rank, and Villanova profited from the mistake of Harvard . . . . It is hoped that his influence at Villanova will be of lasting benefit.”

Dr. Pulling would himself ride a University truck and with students load books, deliver them and supervise their shelving. Judge Carroll enjoyed referring to Pulling as the David Harum of the book stalls. Associate Dean Garbarino ’56 loves to recall Pulling bartering for books and his indefatigable activity in exchanging with other law libraries, near and remote. Maura King Buri, one of the original library staff and now the person longest in service at the School of Law recalls his great joy in introducing students to the library and guiding them in legal research. Two years before his retirement from Villanova, Arthur Pulling was honored by the Law Library Association of New York as one of four “great librarians.” Dean Reuschlein reports, “Arthur characteristically responded with a paper entitled ‘The Pleasure of My Work.’ ”

In the short period of nine years the library had grown to maturity. It should be noted that upon leaving Villanova after his second retirement in 1962, Dr. Pulling went to the University of Maine and again began the work of building a law library for a new law school. His labors were terminated by his death in 1963 in the midst of his beloved law books.

At the dedication of the new wing to Garey Hall, John Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia, blessed the library and christened it in honor of the first librarian, Arthur Clement Pulling. This was done at the suggestion of Pulling’s protégé and successor, Jane Hammond, director of the law library at that time. As the library doubled in floor space in 1972, the collection had grown to nearly 160,000 volumes, with a seating capacity doubled to accommodate 325 students in the main
reading room. The number of carrels available to students was greatly increased. Microfacsimile reading and printing facilities had been installed. There was a rare book room (fulfilling a dream of Dr. Pulling), a periodical room on a lower level, a new Law Review suite and at the basement stack level, a bindery.

All in all, Professor Jane L. Hammond, '65 served Villanova for 17 years, ten of those years as Director of the Law Library. During that period she figured prominently in the work of the Association of American Law Libraries, serving as the Association's secretary and later, as its president. She also had been a member of the Depository Library Council of the United States Government Printing Office. Not only was Professor Hammond the Director of the Law Library, she taught Legal Bibliography to first year students and served as confidante and counselor of women students. In addition to all those duties, she studied law and received her J.D. degree from Villanova in 1965. Indeed Jane Hammond served the School of Law with distinction and devotion for seventeen years until 1976 when she left to assume a professorship and the office of Law Librarian at Cornell University. Happily, she continues to serve Villanova as a member of the Board of Consultants to the School of Law.

Charlie R. Harvey succeeded Professor Hammond. She had been librarian for the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice in Washington. During her term of office, 1976 to 1981, the collection increased to 200,000 volumes, the first computerized document retrieval system, LEXIS, was installed and training was afforded students in its use.

During an interim period in which a search for a successor was conducted, Regina Smith, now librarian of the Jenkins Memorial Law Library of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the then Reference Librarian at the Law School, took charge of the collection.

In 1982, Alan Holoch, the Associate Director of the Law Library at the University of Southern California, assumed the directorship of the Pulling Law Library. Under his administration the collection grew to over 270,000 volumes. The collection of microforms was expanded and computer facilities were augmented by adding an additional LEXIS terminal and subscribing to the WestLaw Computer Assisted Legal Research System. Significantly, an extensive training program in the use of computers in legal research is now available to all students. The library participates in On Line Computer Library Center (OCLC), a computerized bibliographic data base providing instantaneous catalogue information from more than 100 major American library collections. The law library is also a subscriber to the nonlegal information data base, DIALOG. Professor Holoch left his post at Villanova in July 1987 to become Director of the Law Library at Ohio State University. During his tenure a great many physical improvements were made in the library, enhancing
its usefulness and attractiveness to an appreciable degree.

During an interim period, Elizabeth Devlin, Esquire, served as Acting Director of the Law Library. She now serves as Associate Director of the Law Library.

With the beginning of the 1988-89 academic year, Professor William James became Director of the Pulling Law Library. Professor James came to Villanova after serving with distinction from 1977 to 1988 as Director of the Law Library at the University of Kentucky. Professor James earned his B.A. at Morehouse College, his M.S.L.S. at Atlanta University and his J.D. at Howard.

VII. THE FIRST DECADE
A Summary

With the settlement into Garey Hall, the ambition of the Dean for his school was not sated. He envisioned, as the next development, a graduate residence hall adjoining Garey Hall. For several years, the Dean’s annual report to the University President, Father Donnellon and later Father Klekotka, spoke to the need for such a facility: “Our greatest need is for a sizable company of highly qualified students living together as a community of scholars. The School of Law here at Villanova will never be the kind of law school we want and need until such facilities are available.” Sketches were prepared for a handsome building, compatible architecturally with Garey Hall, located immediately to the east of Garey Hall and connected thereto by a covered walkway. The building was to contain a chapel, commons area, dining facilities and student residences. For a number of years the sketch was invitingly displayed in the Dean’s office. But the plan to build the residence hall was shelved because of the development of a more pressing need. By 1970 it became apparent that Garey Hall had to be enlarged. There was a burgeoning demand for legal education coming from an ever expanding number of eligible young people. Space was also needed to serve the needs of the necessarily increased faculty and staff required to serve the students. In fifteen years Garey Hall had become inadequate.

In retrospect, it may have been fortunate that the Dean’s desire for a graduate residence hall was not fulfilled. There was much student unrest disturbingly prevalent on campuses throughout the country during the later sixties and early seventies. However the School of Law at Villanova was quite free of any disturbing occurrences. But though in the 1950s and early 1960s there was a clamor for housing on campus, by the later 1960s law students in general wanted no part in campus housing. Today, the pendulum seems to have returned to a position indicating renewed interest in campus housing on the part of law students.

Other challenges were gradually being overcome. More and better qualified students found their way to the School of Law. In 1961 Villanova became the first Catholic law school to be accepted to membership in the Order of the Coif. The Chapter was installed with appropriate ceremonies on November 17, 1961, with Professor John P. Dawson of the Harvard Law School as installing officer. (See “Accreditation,” supra.) Year by year, the School earned greater recognition from the practicing bar, the judiciary and the world of legal education as a quality institution turning out high calibre, well trained lawyers. The recognition was earned
by the joint efforts of the administration, the faculty and the staff. Though highly qualified teachers left the School, they were replaced by equally highly qualified successors. Throughout, to an extent rather unusual in the law school world, all connected with the operation were devoted to the ideal that the best interests of the School were identical with the best interests of the students. From the beginning the tradition was established that faculty members should not only be competent professors in the classroom, but also accessible as advisors to any and every student. Faculty office doors were always open to inquiring, puzzled and, at times, disheartened students. Unofficially, the motto of the faculty might well have been “demanding in the classroom, available in the office.” It may be doubted that many law schools over the years have offered a closer rapport on a professional level between faculty and students.

Faculty changes came relatively early. By 1962, within five years of the move into Garey Hall, of the original faculty, only the Dean and Professor Stephenson remained. Thomas J. O’Toole, then Vice Dean and full professor, left in 1962 to practice law in Bethlehem and later to become successively Professor of Law at Georgetown, Dean at Northeastern and then, as now, Professor of Law at Suffolk. William B. Ball left at the end of the 1961-62 academic year to become the first executive director of the Pennsylvania Catholic Conference established by the bishops of Pennsylvania. Over the years Professor Ball developed an enviable reputation as an expert on the Constitution and church-state relations having become a leading practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States in that troubled area. After five years of service, John T. Macartney returned to private practice. In 1961 Donald M. Collins also left to reenter practice, though he did retain his connection with the School as an adjunct in Taxation for a number of years. After seven years of service, Francis E. Holahan, who had during his tenure at Villanova been a Kent Fellow at Columbia (1957-58), returned to his alma mater, the University of Pittsburgh where he continues to serve. In 1962 Arthur Pulling, having reached the age of seventy-five, shelved his last Villanova law book, leaving the School his ten year accumulation of 95,000 volumes in the hands of his able successor, Jane L. Hammond. As indicated supra, Dr. Pulling started a library at the newly established School of Law at the University of Maine. Regrettably, his tenure at Maine was brief, his death occurring in September 1963.

To replace the departed founding fathers and to increase the faculty to meet the needs of a growing student body, a succession of able young faculty appeared on the scene. Among the new arrivals was Florian Bartosic who remained but one year. In view of his expertise and high interest in labor law, he left to serve with the “Monitors” assigned to exercise surveillances of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. After service in the “house of labor” for a number of years, he returned to law teaching and is now the Dean of the School of Law of the University of California at Davis. Soon thereafter, Ernest F. Roberts arrived. Roberts proved to be a brilliant innovator and classroom performer. After six years of service at Villanova, Professor Roberts joined the Cornell Law School faculty where he is now the Edwin H. Woodruff Professor. William H. Painter, a serious scholar in the area of corporate and tax law, served most effectively for six years until ill health resulted in his resignation. Happily, he resumed teaching at the University of Kansas City (now University of Missouri-Kansas City) and is currently the Albert E. Jenner Professor at the University of Illinois. Wayne R. LaFave graced the faculty during
1960-61. He is now the David C. Baum Professor at the University of Illinois. Villanova welcomed his return as the Giannella lecturer in 1987.

A noteworthy characteristic of this early group of faculty members, a feature not substantially altered for a number of years, is the preponderance of those with ivy league education on both the undergraduate level and in law, with a heavy emphasis on Harvard Law School training. This influence on the young School of Law was highly significant and was reflected in the work ethic, the professional standards, the curriculum and the unwavering drive for excellence.

A group of teachers destined to give the school distinguished service for many years arrived in 1961 and 1962. This group included Donald A. Giannella who served until his untimely death in 1973 and Donald W. Dowd, still serving. Both Giannella and Dowd were completely Harvard educated. Arriving also were J. Edward Collins, Boston College and Cornell, emeritus since 1985, and Gerald M. Abraham, Arts and Law from New York University and currently Associate Dean at the School. All these men quickly gained a reputation among the students as being heavy hitters. Graduates of that era have vivid recollections of successive classes orchestrated by O'Toole, Roberts, Collins, Giannella and Dowd in which they felt somewhat raked over. Some relief was afforded by sessions with the more gentle, benevolent and sympathetic Stephenson and Abraham.

From that era of the early sixties we are grateful for the contribution of John J. Cleary, '59, the first Villanova Law graduate to join the faculty of the School of Law. As an able, thoughtful and dedicated successor to Thomas J. O'Toole as Assistant Dean, he performed many duties that in later years were to be handled by specialists maintaining separate offices for admissions, placement and alumni relations. During his tenure John Cleary taught courses in Antitrust and Family Law. In 1966 he left to enter private practice.

Those were the days when classes were relatively small, women students were few, veterans of military service were numerous and student financial aid was modest in amount. The students were hungry and were thoroughly convinced that they had better be prepared. The attrition rate was high and that meant the survival of the most fit and the most determined. Perhaps it was not exactly fun to learn during those years, but it was certainly fun to teach. The results of professional labors were evident, as a student could be observed advancing from year to year, each faculty member having a required exposure to classes in each of the three years of the curriculum. Each final product graduated was familiar to his mentor and whatever misgivings there were as to the quality of the professional education and training absorbed by each student by the time of graduation, such fears were rather quickly dispelled when the results of the bar examinations were published. The classes were not so large but that faculty members could entertain members of the graduating classes at their homes for tea, after having counseled each one personally in the first year of law study. It was a period in which the morals of
the young were not suspect and the attitude of youth to age was one of respect, even when frequently the differences in age could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The faculty on the average was young, some indeed having no prior experience in teaching. Many, when appearing before their first classes at Villanova, were often facing their first law classes as instructors, the exceptions being veteran teachers Collins, O'Toole, Reuschlein and Stephen­son.

In the spring of 1963, the School of Law completed its first decade of service. Entrance enrollment which had numbered 68 in the initial class peaked to 103 in 1959. The student population rose from 117 in 1955, the first year with three classes in residence, to 184. In 1963, the average credentials of entering students were still less than desirable and the rate of attrition continued to be disturbingly high. But bar examination results had improved to an impressive degree, the School boasting quite often the highest percentage of successful applicants to the Pennsylvania Bar of any law school in the Commonwealth. The Institute of Church and State had been established under the directorship of Professor O'Toole in 1955. Its avowed purpose as announced in the New York Times for Sunday, December 18, 1955 was to "render a distinct service to our country by providing a center to which information and opinion may be brought and weighed by persons who, regardless of religious affiliation, sincerely desire to hear other men's ideas in this area and to achieve reasonable solutions of the problems considered." Over the years distinguished spokespersons graced the forums sponsored by the Institute. The publications record of the Institute, including proceedings of the forums and the noteworthy Annuals, under the title "Religion and the Public Order," is most impressive.

During this period an exchange professorship was inaugurated with England's University of Nottingham with Professor Brian Hogan of Nottingham teaching at Villanova while Professor Ernest F. Roberts visited at Nottingham. A course in Law and Psychiatry was established with a practicing psychiatrist assigned to the course.

The Villanova Law Forum, under the direction of Professor William B. Ball, featured a distinguished annual series featuring, among others, noted lawyers Edward Bennett Williams, Melvin Belli and Robert Dechert, noted political figures such as Senators Muskie of Maine, Javits of New York, Dodd of Connecticut, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, noted authors Katherine Drinker Bowen and Alpheus T. Mason and the journalist James J. Kilpatrick. During that period several justices of the Supreme Court of the United States visited the School including Chief Justice Warren, Justice John M. Harlan and Tom C. Clark. Other judicial visitors included Chief Judge John C. Biggs of the United States Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit, Judge Henry T. Friendly, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, Chief Judge Charles E. Clark, Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, a former dean of the Yale Law School, Chief Judge William H. Hastie, Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit, Chief Judge Charles
Desmond of the Court of Appeals of New York, Chief Justice Raymond S. Wilkins of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Chief Justices Stern and Charles Jones of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Chancellor William Duffy of Delaware. A number of distinguished legal educators spent time with students at the School, including former Dean Charles E. Clark and Dean Eugene V. Rostow, both of Yale, Professor Paul Freund of Harvard and Vice Chancellor Charles B. Nutting of the University of Pittsburgh. Eminent members of the Church hierarchy spent time at the School, including Cardinal Spellman of New York, Cardinal O’Hara of Philadelphia and Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen.

Perhaps the most beautiful tradition at Villanova is the annual Red Mass celebrated each fall. This Votive Mass of the Holy Spirit is offered to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the School of Law and the legal profession. The tradition began at La Sainte Chapelle in France and at Westminster Abbey in England. The Mass was celebrated to implore divine guidance for those who judge, legislate, serve clients, teach and study law. The English celebration is on the Feast of St. Michael, Archangel (Michaelmas, September 29) which marks the opening of the royal courts. In Washington, the Mass, traditionally celebrated at St. Matthew’s Cathedral, marks the opening of the October term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Mass takes its name from the red vestments of the celebrants, the red and ermine robes of the Law Lords and the scarlet gowns of the faculties. Red is the liturgical color associated with the Holy Spirit.

The School of Law first celebrated the Red Mass on the morning of October 20, 1957. The celebrant was Father James A. Donnellan, O.S.A., Villanova’s President. The Villanova Singers sang the Ordinary of the Mass and Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein served as choirmaster and organist. Dean Reuschlein presided at the organ for the Red Mass until his retirement in 1972. The Faculty, law students and most of the approximately 50 alumni attended. Father Robert Regan, O.S.A., Professor of Ethics preached. He characterized the first Villanova Red Mass as “an historic event in the life of the School of Law and its parent University.”

The tradition has continued through all the years. Shortly after the first celebration, the Mass came to be celebrated in the evening so that alumni and members of the Bench and Bar could more conveniently attend.

Principal celebrants over the years have included distinguished members of the American hierarchy and presidents of the University. Preachers have included many college and university presidents, and in recent years a number of lay speakers. See Appendix, infra.

As the era closed, several graduates had been named to prestigious clerkships, including two clerks to Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Villanova Law School was growing in stature and was gaining ever wider professional recognition. The Dean had been elected in 1962 to the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. He was to continue his work in various capacities with that important group for 20 years. The School of Law was forging ahead in pursuit of its goal, if not to be the best law school in Pennsylvania, then to be as good as the best.
VIII. THE SECOND DECADE
An Era of Change, 1963-1972

Any account of the Villanova Law School would be incomplete without reference to the changes in the society in which it must function. The middle sixties and seventies are characterized as a period of revolutionary generational upheaval. Just a few years previously, the United States Supreme Court had adjudicated segregation laws to be invalid. A country of whites with a significant black component was on the way to becoming a society of blacks and whites. The youthful Kennedys and Martin Luther King, Jr. fell to assassins. Concern over missiles in Cuba gave way to deeper anxiety over the Congress authorizing President Johnson, in the aftermath of the Tonkin gulf incident, to use the armed forces in Vietnam in “defense of freedom.” Campuses exploded with anti-war protests and demonstrations while ROTC programs and military recruiting activities came under heavy fire. Resistance to registration for the draft was widespread. Flower children blossomed and hippies hopped onto the front pages in news stories out of San Francisco and other metropolitan areas. Long hair and pony tails, denims and overalls, faded, patched and shredded, became the chic uniform of the day. T-shirts and sweat shirts blazoning outrageous messages emerged as the media of the young. Authority generally, police, the government and the Establishment particularly, were defied and defiled. Conventional rules of conduct of the previous generations were to be left to those who were deemed to be “old folks.”

While the nation’s law schools were comparatively free of the frequently violent manifestations of student unrest, they were, as the United States Supreme Court is frequently said to be, located in the relatively peaceful eye of a hurricane. The Villanova Law School was happily free of disruption or threatened disruption and so continued its business of educating for the profession. All the while one could observe a degree of erosion in the relationship between the learned and the learners. A cynicism beyond the critical attitude law students are trained to develop filtered into the classrooms. Perceptibly, as well as imperceptibly, changes occurred in execution of the School of Law’s founding philosophy. Less convincing was the concept that from day one Villanova law students were to be treated as apprentice lawyers and as members of a noble profession, and were expected to act the part witnessed by professional dress and deportment, to treat their associates as fellow professionals, and to hold the law and its institutions in high esteem. Being basically a conservative school, changes came comparatively slowly,
but come they did. On the instructional side, the curriculum of a traditionally required course of study with a minimum of electives came under criticism from students who believed themselves better qualified to determine what was needed for their professional training than were the faculty and administration. To compound the legal difficulties, legal educators, not without prodding from the practicing bar, were seriously questioning traditional educational methods and programs, with ever more widely held doubts as to whether students were being adequately equipped for a profession rapidly evolving from one with a dominance of individual general practitioners and small firms, to one of legal specialists and multi-member, multi-office behemoths.

Not without significance during this decade was the emergence of minorities desiring greater acceptance in the society and in the profession, and the coming of age of a movement of younger women seeking to be liberated from constraints. Both minorities and women began looking to the law not only as a mechanism to secure their objectives of equality, but as a source of career opportunities. The decade presented a changing world which did not leave Villanova unaffected.

In a large part, the quality of a law school may be measured by the quality of its faculty. Bluntly, no law school is better than its faculty. That the founding faculty members at Villanova did their tasks well is borne out by the Law School’s early accreditation and acceptance by the professional community. With the departures of Ball, the first Collins (Donald M.), Holahan, Macartney, O’Toole, Painter and Roberts, the new team of Abraham, the second Collins (J. Edward), Dowd and Giannella, the veteran Stephenson and later additions faced the new challenges. Also being challenged were the students, by a vigorous group of faculty.

Serving a one-year stand as a visiting professor at this time was John E. Murray, Jr., from the law faculty at Duquesne University. During 1964-1965, while teaching courses in Torts, Conflict of Laws, and Antitrust Law, his revision of the classic *Grismore on Contracts* was published. During that year he served as the faculty advisor to the *Law Review* and arranged an outstanding commemoration of the decennial of the *Review* by way of a public colloquy on “The Morality of Law,” the title of a then recently published book by Professor Lon L. Fuller of Harvard. Participating in the colloquy were Professor Fuller, Professors Cohen and Dworkin of Yale, Professors Parker of Haverford, Naughton of LaSalle, and O’Neal, Giannella and Murray of Villanova. Professor Murray was destined to return to Villanova as Dean during academic years 1984-1986.

A significant group joined the faculty in the fall of 1965: John Stuart Carnes, Steven P. Frankino, destined to return to Villanova as Dean in 1986, J. Willard O’Brien, who succeeded Dean Reuschlein and served as Dean of the School from 1972-1983, and William D. Valente who has contributed significantly to the legal literature of Education Law and the law of Local Government. Taken aboard the same
year was George Daniel Bruch, who as a law student had been editor-in-chief of the Georgetown Law Journal during the time Dean Reuschlein served upon the Georgetown faculty. George Bruch, a retired Air Force colonel, had served as a valued member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. He served as Vice Dean until 1972 when he returned to government service. During the spring semester of 1968, he was Acting Dean while Dean Reuschlein was on sabbatic leave to teach at Case Western Reserve University. Dean Bruch conducted seminars in Public Contracts and Environmental Law.

John Carnes, in an all-too-brief life as a teacher of Property, was an avid environmentalist whose enthusiasm was reflected in his seminars in urban land development and land use planning.

Another lifetime faculty member appeared the following year (1966), Marcus Schoenfeld, who, replacing William H. Painter, became over the years the resident tax authority and senior member of the growing tax department which by 1980 was to expand into the successful Graduate Tax Program.

In 1966, a class of entering students for the first time presented credentials showing an average Law School Admission Test score of over 500 (on the then 200 to 800 scale) and undergraduate grade point averages in excess of 3.00 (on a four-point scale). With honors credentials common, together with the notable increase in credential qualifications, there was a marked increase in the number of applicants. So many were seeking admission and so many were being accepted that class sectioning in the first year became inevitable. The cohesiveness of the small student body and the familial relationship arising from the multiple exposure to the small close-knit faculty was rapidly becoming a thing of the past. A new era was dawning.

At this time, another new phase of the Law School’s development began with the introduction of a skills training program. The faculty, with considerable misgivings, sanctioned an experiment carrying no academic credit (participation being voluntary), a Saturday morning (horrors!) program bearing the intriguing title, “Trial Practice Happenings.”

“Trial Practice Happenings” had its origins in some rather free-wheeling demonstration trials. By way of example, Professor Ernest Roberts, in his inimitable way, had staged a demonstration trial arising out of a motor vehicle accident which was simulated on the Law School parking lot. The Radnor Township Police, in all innocence, were called, with the Chief’s connivance, to investigate. They subsequently appeared as witnesses for the jury trial held in the School’s courtroom. While the educational benefit to the participating and observing students was never clearly evaluated, the embarrassment of the investigating police officers involved was such that, when they discovered they had been taken, for sometime thereafter identifiable Villanova law students driving on Lancaster Pike supercautiously obeyed all traffic regulations to an extent never before or since observed.

After the departure of Professor Roberts for Cornell (unconnected with this
or other similar incidents), no further instruction in trial practice was given save in 1964 when there was staged a demonstration jury trial presented by outstanding trial lawyers before Chief Judge Thomas Clary of the United State District Court with faculty members appearing as parties and witnesses. Finally, in 1966 “Trial Practice Happenings” happened. The experimental program involved demonstrations and student presentations of opening statements, examinations, direct and cross, and closing arguments. From this modest beginning, serious faculty interest developed with the ultimate inauguration of a course for credit as an approved addition to the curriculum. Trial lawyers and judges generously gave of their time and talents in demonstrations and critiques of the student presentations.

The heightened student interest prompted an invitation to a skilled trial attorney, Melvin Shralow, to join the full-time faculty. For two years he further developed the course with marked success. In 1971, the quintessential trial lawyer, the ebullient and unforgettable Thomas McNamara came upon the scene. He was later to be joined by Leonard Packel, now the senior professor teaching Evidence and co-head of trial practice activities. When Professor McNamara left in 1976 to seduce judges and juries in Grand Rapids, Michigan, James Manning was appointed to succeed him, becoming the first black member of the School’s full-time faculty. A highly skilled and experienced trial lawyer with the Philadelphia office of the United States Attorney, he quickly established himself as a most dedicated teacher and de facto counsellor to minority students.

Anne Poulin, a former Assistant United States Attorney from Chicago, now shares with Professor Packel the responsibility of conducting a program which involves six additional adjunct teachers, of which two are sitting judges, which trains almost all members of the third year class. First and second year students participate in the trials as witnesses and jurors. The student participants have produced consistently successful teams in regional and national law school trial competitions and their achievements have been a matter of considerable pride to Villanova.

The year 1967 witnessed a revolutionary change in the second and third year curriculum. From its foundation, the school followed what has often been characterized as a Harvard pattern with a program consisting of a generous majority of required courses for the three years, the second year offering a single elective in each semester, and the third-year courses being 40% required, the balance being elective. Generally, the required courses ran throughout the academic year. The curriculum so formulated represented the best thinking of the faculty and administration as to those areas of the law in which practicing lawyers should be well prepared. When the School was small in number of both students and faculty, a professor usually taught in each of the three years and was likely to be at least somewhat acquainted with a majority of the members of each graduating class. Since all students had received basically the same education, the comparative capabilities of graduates could be confidently appraised.

In the sixties the picture changed. Upon the arrival of younger professors of the stripe of Frankino and O’Brien, teachers were called upon to justify their required
course offerings as being inescapably essential for one to effectively practice law. The result was that while no courses were eliminated from the curriculum, none survived as being completely indispensable and therefore to be required. All second
and third year courses became elective. However, beginning with the academic year 1967-68, the faculty concluded that a "minimum exposure in several important areas of the law is considered desirable." To implement the faculty decision, four subject oriented categories were devised and students, during their second and third years, were required to elect a minimum of two courses from each of the four categories. In addition, Jurisprudence and Professional Responsibility were required in the third year and in their third year, Catholic students were required to attend a series of lectures on the Canon Law of Marriage.

As a result of all this, selections of courses were rather often made by students for reasons unrelated to course content. Such reasons were likely to be the perceived personalities of competing teachers, their respective grading practices and the range of classroom challenges to be anticipated. If faculty members were of variable quality as pedagogues, perhaps the elective system might tend to make operative a form of Gresham's law, the effect of which might well be that indifferent teaching would tend to drive out good teaching, with popularity breeding heavily elected courses with fewer students gracing the classrooms of the more demanding teachers. In any event, graduates were no longer identical in training and in their knowledge of the law. The permissiveness of society had come to be significantly reflected in the permissiveness of the curriculum.

The New Frontier of the Kennedy administration came to be replaced by the Great Society of President Lyndon Johnson. As this happened, funds from federal and foundation sources became available in significant amounts to make legal services more readily available, particularly to the poor. To fight the war on poverty there was established the neighborhood law offices of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The decision of the United States Supreme Court mandating counsel for criminal defendants increased the necessity for lawyer availability for the underprivileged charged with crime, and so Public Defender offices became common. The Council on Legal Educational Opportunities (CLEO) came into prominence with Ford Foundation backing, which was to stimulate clinical education in law schools by furnishing supporting funds for the establishment of clinical programs. Further, in line with a developing pattern, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania changed its rules to permit third year law students to represent indigents in court matters, provided that in
criminal hearings a supervising lawyer was present.

In reaction to these developments and the movement of law schools nationally into clinical education, the faculty in 1970 approved a funded clinical program. The director was (now) Judge Lisa A. Richette, former Chief of the Family Court Division of the Philadelphia District Attorney's office and author of a significant book, *The Throwaway Children*, dealing with juvenile justice problems. To assist her as a clinical instructor was Jerome E. Bogutz, ’62. A center city law office was established in Philadelphia for the representation by Villanova students of indigent juvenile defendants called to appear before the Philadelphia and Delaware County courts. The involved students actively participated in the management of the law office in addition to counselling and defending the clients.

The clinical program was enthusiastically welcomed and participated in by second and third year students who either had a desire to assist the poor or could not wait for a taste of practice and an experience with real live clients. It operated from the Philadelphia law office until 1972 when Professor Richette, having been elevated to the Common Pleas bench in Philadelphia, was unable to continue to head the program. Named as Director for a year was Thomas C. Carroll, ’67, and the project’s base was transferred to Garey Hall, the Philadelphia office having been closed. Ultimately, Professor Leonard Packel, as a newly arrived faculty member, assumed its direction. Associated with him later was Professor Anne Poulin. While the initial flaming zeal of students for clinical education somewhat subsided during the 1970s, the Clinical program in Juvenile Justice continues to flourish and is now directed by Professor Poulin.

Due to significant yearly increases in enrollment by 1970-71, the last academic year prior to the completion of the addition to Garey Hall, 477 students, of whom 36 were women and 16 of minority extraction, were being taught in three major classrooms presenting an almost insoluble class scheduling challenge. To add to the excitement of the time, a building construction crew was tip-toeing as quietly as noisy mice about its chores on the other side of fragile temporary walls. Fourteen full-time faculty members occupied office space designed for a somewhat smaller number. The game of musical chairs worked due to the cancellation of Professor John Stephenson’s planned sabbatical year at Willamette University because of incapacitating illness, the unfortunate illness and demise of Professor John Stuart Carnes and the unexpected departure of Professor Melvin Shralow to accept appointment to the staff of the newly-elected governor of Pennsylvania upon his inauguration at the beginning of the second semester. Through this confusion, the educational offerings were maintained at their usual high standard even though the recently appointed young faculty members, John F. Dobbyn, Howard R. Lurie, Walter John Taggart, ’68, and Robert K. Walsh had no previous law teaching experience. This now distin-
guished foursome demonstrated what high levels of intelligence, dedication and perspiration can accomplish under trying conditions.

With the changeover from a largely required program of studies to one in which the second and third year were almost completely elective, the number of available courses mushroomed from 17 electives in substantive law offerings, plus New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania practice courses, to more than 40. In addition, some 15 seminars were being offered, the faculty having determined in 1970 that a seminar experience should be a prerequisite to the law degree.

Of significance among the new electives was Professor Collins’ course in Contract Drafting initiated in 1971. The concept was to simulate a law office experience with the teacher occupying the position of a senior member of a law firm and the students his young associates. A client’s roughly sketched business transaction, to which agreement had been informally reached, was to be researched and discussed and the final product was to be a document which would accomplish the client’s objectives and be appropriate for his signature. The format was as close to a clinical experience as possible. From the beginning the course was successful and it has served as the progenitor of comparable courses involving the drafting of wills and of documents for use in business planning.

And so the second decade of the Law School’s existence passed into history as did the Reuschlein administration, with a completed addition to Garey Hall giving the School of Law new facilities, more classrooms, more faculty offices, increased library and secretarial space, an enlarged student lounge, a dining commons, a student body of maximum desirable size, an expanded faculty with members of 15 to 25 years of teaching experience and with bright young professionals beginning their teaching careers. There was now a much more widely varied curriculum boasting seminars, clinical offerings and practicums. Then, too, there was a more sophisticated student body and one allegedly more highly qualified. There was a commitment by all on board to change the profession, if not the world, for the better. Singing his Nunc Dimittis, Dean Reuschlein made his exit, both happy and proud.
IX. HAROLD GILL REUSCHLEIN
Dean Through Two Decades: 1953-1972

[At this point, Dean Reuschlein must drop his pen temporarily and defer to Professor J. Edward Collins].

When Harold Gill Reuschlein agreed to the task of founding a law school at Villanova he was 49 years of age. He had spent most of his adult life in and around law schools. Educated at Iowa, Yale and Cornell, he had taught at Georgetown, Notre Dame, Syracuse and Pittsburgh. His Georgetown experience was interrupted by military service. Entering the Office of the Undersecretary of War in 1942, he rose to the rank of Colonel and served as Deputy Chief and finally as Chief of the Office of Legislative Services in Headquarters, Army Air Force. With the end of World War II, he resumed law teaching at Notre Dame, followed by service at Syracuse and Pittsburgh.

If he was at all observant, and no one who knew him could think otherwise, he had closely observed the functioning of eight deans and university administrations and evaluated their strengths and weaknesses as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the institutions with which they were involved. While never a dean or a dean’s associate or assistant, he came to Villanova with eyes wide open and ears attuned and with a clear vision of what he intended to accomplish at the law school he was starting.

Blessed with vibrant health, a surplus of energy, a strong personality, charm, persuasiveness, a wide circle of professional friends and acquaintances whom he was not reluctant to tap and utilize (in a non-perjorative sense, of course), a strong religious faith, a not inconsiderable touch of guile and gall, and a more than fair amount of good fortune, he proved to be the ideal man for the task at hand — administrator, educator and politician.

He convinced a Harvard-Yale-Princeton trained serious Protestant scholar, John George Stephenson III, that he should further his teaching career after a year of graduate study at Yale, by leaving the non-sectarian University of Miami and join forces with a new law school organized under the auspices of a Roman Catholic religious order — a law school definitely intended to be Catholic in tone. His persuasive powers sold the distinguished retiring law librarian at Harvard, Arthur Clement Pulling, on turning his back on a prestigious position with the Library of Congress, to build a law library at Villanova when it had no adequate facilities in which to house a collection and had even less adequate funds with which to finance one. He sold an extremely ambitious, capable and idealistic young law teacher, Thomas J. O’Toole, on the proposition that he could advance his professional career by joining the faculty of a non-existent law school, growing with the school. He persuaded presidents of both Catholic and non-Catholic colleges and universities to send their top graduates to this untried and unaccredited professional school, the inducement to the prize students being a tuition scholarship and for some of them an opportunity to serve as proctors in the undergraduate residence halls for board and
room on campus. More significantly, perhaps, he persuaded Villanova’s administra-
tion to provide the scholarships and the perquisites when University funds, as always, were scarce.

Perhaps Dean Reuschlein’s guile was evident when he described the original law school facilities in the Falvey Library in the Law School Catalogue he put together singlehandedly as providing “a commodious and beautiful reading room,” “law library stacks equipped with individual study cubicles” and a “well appointed classroom and a student lounge” when the realities were such that the Dean’s puffing might understandably raise the eyebrows of later consumer protectionists. And early on the Dean made an unequivocal pledge to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and to the Board of Bar Examiners of Pennsylvania that the new Villanova Law School would not operate a part-time or night division but that the School would be a full-time operation of superior quality. To a question from the Board of Bar Examiners as to whether the new School would comply with the American Bar Association Standards for Accreditation of Law Schools, the Dean replied that he was paying no attention to the ABA Standards and said they were too minimal and since they were virtually all quantitative, Villanova would exceed all of ABA minima from the very beginning. Thus, an immediately favorable local climate was created. Professional organizations and influential lawyers and legal educators the Dean used as tools to secure what he believed necessary for his Law School, all to the glory of Villanova. As a result, the School of Law came to be highly regarded by objective observers as “the jewel in Villanova’s crown.”

In no small degree, the prompt accreditation of the School of Law, its early acceptance into membership in the Association of American Law Schools, its being the youngest and first church-related law school to be granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif, its being housed in short order in an attractive and functional new law building, and its remarkably early and steady acquisition of recognition in professional and community circles as a builder of quality lawyers was due to the presence, foresight and indomitable will of Dean Reuschlein. He never laid claim to being among the great teachers of the law, but few, if any students of his would deny his impact upon them and his great accomplishments for his and their School. He earned the respect and admiration of judges and prestigious practitioners who visited the School as lecturers, as participants in forums and seminars and as judges in the appellate court competitions.

His use of friendships with very important people is shown by the appearance of no fewer than eight members of the Supreme Court of the United States as sitting
judges in the Reimel Appellate Court final arguments or as dinner speakers, by Chief
Justice Earl Warren and then Senator John F. Kennedy as recipients of honorary
degrees at the dedication of Garey Hall and by the presence of Mr. Justice Clark as
the principal guest at the later dedication of the addition to Garey Hall. Forum and dinner speakers over the years
were significant persons from the Who’s Who of America’s
Statesmen and of the American Bar. When something
needed doing for the good of the School an influential
voice always seemed to respond to the Dean’s persuasive
call.

During the first ten years (1953-63), the School of Law
was small and intimate, gradually building to a full-time
faculty of ten (one of whom served as Assistant Dean), an
adjunct faculty of nine, and a student body of 221. Of
course, the Dean was the head of the family. While the
faculty in meeting assembled played an important role in
the formulation of policy decisions, on matters concern­
ing which the Dean felt strongly, his voice came through
loud and clear, not lightly to be ignored. When the student
body became unduly exercised, a rare circumstance in those early days, the students
were quickly brought into line by his compelling words. He never lost sight of his
objectives, his orders always being “full speed ahead.” Philosophically, he believed
that the faculty and Law School administration knew more about how to operate a law
school than did the students. Further, he tended to believe that, in the main, the
responsibility of those who came to learn to be lawyers was to respond to the
challenges of the program as set before them. Professional dress, professional
courtesy and respect, as well as professional responsibility were expected and
demanded. Students were to be treated as the adults they were, with respect and with
trust, despite his not infrequently stated observation that it is unbelievable the
extremes to which law students would go to resist education. The same was expected
of them in their relations with fellow students and with the faculty and administration.

The Dean’s principal concerns for the future of the School of Law seemed to
be two. First, he was painfully conscious of the competition of schools subsidized by
public funds with consequent lower tuition charges. To face this competition, tuition
at the Law School was kept at the lowest
possible figure with student money used
as efficiently as possible. One conse­
quence was that faculty salaries were sig­
nificantly lower than justice might dictate.
It is a tribute to the Dean and his educa­
tional philosophy that few, if any, faculty
members were lured away to other schools
solely for more attractive compensation.

His second great concern was to
house law students on campus in a gradu­
ate residence where they could become “a
community of legal scholars.” Because
of the intervening need to enlarge Garey

The beloved Mrs. Marcella Reuschlein.

Dean Reuschlein conducts the Villanova Singers, which he
founded in 1953.
Hall, his graduate residence never became a reality. It is fascinating to speculate as to how the character of the School might have been altered if it had materialized. Fortunately, a number of the amenities of such a residence facility were incorporated in the 1972 addition to Garey Hall.

The Dean saw no inconsistency between the concept of a community of scholars living together in community and his pervasive aim to train lawyers capable of practicing with high professional skills and standards. He believed that such communal living would produce both highly skilled practitioners and legal scholars and educators. Consistently, in screening applicants for faculty positions emphasis was placed upon a desirable period of prior experience as a practitioner. It is not surprising that few graduates of the School became law teachers. Of the small group that did, most joined law school faculties after having spent a number of years in successful practice.

If the first ten years were years of satisfaction in that the Dean could see the Law School developing along the lines of his vision, there was a change of focus during the latter years of his administration. The world of university and professional education was in ferment. Nationwide, boards of trustees and university and college presidents found themselves more and more called upon to share with their constituencies control of the operations of their institutions. The voices of faculties and students became more audible and often strident while those of presidents and deans were significantly more muted.

Professional organizations of university and law school professors insisted that their members be granted wider participation in the management of the academic institutions with which they were affiliated. Professional accrediting agencies approved, indeed encouraged and adopted requirements for such participation in their standards. Philosophically, the position was taken that the faculty should have primary responsibility for the curriculum, methods of instruction and requirements for graduation and degrees, together with a significant voice in academic appointments, promotion, tenure and decanal selections.

In some institutions, faculties took the position that they were entitled to organize bargaining units and to affiliate with unions of educators. When Dean Reuschlein departed, it was without capitulating. In fact, a respected columnist in the Philadelphia Inquirer, commenting upon Dean Reuschlein's leaving Villanova, put it that "Harold Gill Reuschlein may well be one of the last of the big-time deans."

At the time, students were abandoning their quiescence. The military engagement in Vietnam with its conscription of youth, the development of nuclear energy for military purposes with its horrifying possibilities, the disillusionment of
the young with the societal judgments being made by their seniors (Can you really trust anyone over thirty?), the demonstrations by blacks in the south and in northern ghettos and finally the campus unrest leading to strong police action at Kent State, Columbia, California (Berkeley) and other colleges and universities made the task of educating the young more difficult and less pleasant. As the cost of tuition constantly rose, the frustration of students were matched by the frustrations of those endeavoring to govern the campuses. Ultimately, professional associations as well as associations of university administrators agreed that the governance of institutions of higher learning was the joint responsibility of the major elements of the academic community: governing boards, administrators, faculties and students.

While student demonstrations on the Villanova campus during this period were relatively peaceful and the School of Law experienced virtually none of the campus unrest, attitudes were nonetheless changing and long established relationships between the dean and the student body and between the dean and the faculty were affected. The Dean in his column in *The Docket* ("As I See It") in the Winter Issue (1970), addressed the question of student participation in governance: "Just how can student participation in governance improve the quality of law schools?," to which he responded in part, "I think the whole business is a rather dismal business, absorbing a great deal of precious time, involving the exercise of the least praiseworthy talents of students and faculty carrying forward to a kind of intellectual suffocation." The Dean observed that "governance may be such a preoccupation of the many as to stifle the scholarly business of a law school." Having expressed such misgivings, he advised: "Let's all have fun as we experiment — but let's not kid ourselves."

During 1968, the Dean took a sabbatical semester and taught Corporations
and Jurisprudence at the Law School of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. On his return he concentrated his activities on the drive to enlarge Garey Hall. With faculty participation he worked out the design to complete the quadrangle, marshalled the necessary forces to secure the project's financial backing and drove to the completion of the construction so that, when dedicated in April, 1972, he could by September of that year retire from the deanship and proceed to Saint Mary's University in San Antonio to become for the next 12 years the Katherine Ryan Distinguished Professor of Law. His last great design for the School of Law had been accomplished with the dedication of the new wing with the Cardinal Archbishop of Philadelphia blessing the structure, and the naming of the enlarged law library after his old friend and associate, Dr. Arthur Clement Pulling. The presence of Justice Tom C. Clark of the Supreme Court of the United States (ret.), and the presence of President Robert Meserve of the American Bar Association and of distinguished legal scholars again exemplified his touch, so evident during his regime, of bringing the noteworthy members of the legal establishment to the School.

Much of Dean Reuschlein's contribution to legal education may be found in his 25 years' service in the educational surveillance activities of the American Bar Association. He served for 20 consecutive years in the work of the American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, variously as Chairman of the Section, as long time member of the Council of the Section, as member and for four years as Chairman of the Section's Committee on Accreditation and Approval of Law Schools. His was largely the impetus leading to the promulgation of the present set of Standards for the Accreditation of Law Schools. He took great satisfaction in his role in founding in 1970 the now highly regarded Annual Workshop for Law School Deans and his long service in the work of inspecting and evaluating performance of scores of law schools.

At Villanova University, as an accomplished musician, he left a much appreciated legacy in the Villanova Singers, the University's highly regarded male choral group which he founded in 1953.

Testimony to his services to academia is witnessed by the six doctorates honoris causa conferred upon him.

For his services to his Church, two Popes have honored him with Knighthood in the Order of Saint Gregory the Great and the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

In all the Dean's efforts, Mrs. Reuschlein was a much-loved participant. The great and near great who visited the School of Law were invariably housed and dined by the Dean's gracious lady and generations of students and alumni frequented the Reuschlein home on Spruce Lane in Villanova.

Dean Reuschlein's portrait graces the wall of the main corridor of Garey Hall, opposite the Dean's office, the gift of the Class of 1959. Of more importance, his powerful personality has been indelibly etched upon the minds of more than 1000 alumni who passed through the School while he served as Dean. To that group of alumni and to some 39 full-time faculty members with whom he had been associated, Harold Gill Reuschlein, teacher, administrator, promoter and academic politician will always be the Dean and the Villanova School of Law will always be his Law School.
X. THE THIRD DECADE
A Law School Maturing — 1972-1982

The first two decades in the life of the Villanova School of Law involved its establishment and the securing of its home, its acceptance by the profession, its accreditation and its expansion. The student population, by 1972, had increased to 625 from the first three-class population in 1957-58 of 134. The new addition to Garey Hall proved suitable for the increased student population. With a change in command, the time had arrived for the inevitable reappraisal of the original objectives of the School and the consideration of formulating new objectives.

In anticipation of the regular seventh year inspection of the School by a team of evaluators from the American Bar Association, a self-study was mandated. The task of preparing the self-study fell to Professor Donald Giannella who prefaced his work with a statement of the traditional aims of the School dating back to its foundation:

"The primary goal of the law school has been development of the professional competence and responsibility of its students to prepare them adequately as members of the bar. The school also seeks to make direct contributions to the legal profession and the community. Another major goal of the school is to advance legal scholarship and research. Such advancement normally constitutes a contribution to the legal profession and in many instances can also be directly related to the promotion of community interests."

The self-study forthrightly concluded that for varying reasons, the School had fallen somewhat short of its stated aspirations, except for effective teaching involving a heavy investment of faculty time in distinctive student contact in and out of the classroom.

The Report of the American Bar Association’s inspection team echoed the self-study, noting the necessity to increase the size of the faculty, the need to increase faculty salaries and the need to furnish the faculty with more adequate secretarial and research assistance. A further reason for the faculty’s failure to sufficiently distinguish itself in other than its teaching functions was the fact that the faculty did devote significant time to administrative and committee activities particularly in the areas of admissions and alumni relations and to a lesser degree to placement. This circumstance seemed to have escaped the scrutiny of the inspectors. The School’s administration proposed to address itself to these areas of concern with progress anticipated. The suggested direction of corrective action was two-fold: (1) free the faculty to look beyond teaching, and what should be staff problems, to scholarly publication and community involvement and (2) improve the quality of student life by greater support from the Placement Office already in place, thus addressing the students’ principal career concern, namely, securing on graduation a good employment start in the profession.

The faculty to whom these concerns were addressed consisted of the senior
teaching team of Abraham, J. Edward Collins, Dowd, Giannella, O’Brien, Frankino, Schoenfeld and Valente, which had been augmented by more junior, but rapidly maturing, additions from Dean Reuschlein’s administration: Cannon, ’62, Dobbyn, Cohen, Hyson, Lurie, McNamara, Rothman, Taggart, ’68 and Walsh, together with Becker, newly appointed by Dean O’Brien. This complement offered a formidable array of faculty talent to take the School through the challenges of the third decade and to correct the spotlighted weaknesses.

Significant developments occurred in short order. Within two years of the new administration’s assumption of authority, full-time offices headed by a trained technician with supporting staffs had taken over the formerly faculty-administered admissions and alumni activities. The Placement Office, already in place from the previous administration, was given added staff. A full-time Admissions Office was established, headed by Sandra Moore Mannix, who was succeeded in 1986 by Denise McGarry. Since 1990, the Director of Admissions has been Maureen O’Mara. A full-time Placement Office had been created by Dean Reuschlein and was headed by Christine White-Wiesner. Mrs. White-Wiesner was succeeded by Joan Beck and later respectively by Virginia Schuman and Marie Helmig. Joan Beck returned to manage the office for several years until moving to distant parts. She was succeeded by Janet Egner, who, upon her marriage, moved out of state. In 1990, Elaine Fitzpatrick was named Director, serving under the new title of the office, Director of Career Services.

Under Dean O’Brien, alumni activities were transferred from the part-time directorship of alumnus Professor Walter J. Taggart, ’68 and placed in a newly created office headed by a full-time administrator, Robert O. D’Ambrosio, ’72, to be succeeded for a brief time by Mary P. Buxton. From 1986, the Director of Alumni Affairs was the indefatigable Trudy Gallagher Riddell who left to enter teaching in 1989. In 1985 the Financial Aid responsibilities were separated and the Office of Financial Aid established with Audrey D’Orazio as Director. The present Director is Wendy Barron.

These offices and initial appointments by Dean O’Brien not only lifted the burden from the shoulders of harried professors, but greatly increased the effectiveness of operations to the benefit of the students and alumni. Applicants for admission were more widely recruited, the School became more widely recognized in higher educational circles and admission decisions were made more expeditiously in the evaluation of the ever-expanding numbers of presumably more highly qualified applicants. However, the ultimate decisions regarding acceptance of applicants continued to be exclusively the province of a faculty committee. Under Dean O’Brien’s tenure, the Office of Admissions was assigned the additional significant function of helping students to secure essential financial assistance from various
external sources as well as processing applications for student loans from expanding Law School funds. In 1990, the Alumni Office was reorganized and is now part of the newly-created Development office with major gifts and annual giving responsibilities as well as supervision of alumni relations. The Director of the Office of Development is Gerard J. Lauber and Laurie J. Russo is the Director of Alumni Services (the new name for the office).

In 1990, the public relations and publications functions, performed for many years by the Dean and faculty members, were combined, broadened in scope and made a full-time function.

Someone has endeavored to fix the prime aspirations and motivations of the young during the past several decades. The anonymous sage had it that in the '50s the young aspired to love and romance, in the '60s to peace and the '70s to getting a job. If true, the establishment of the Placement Office with resulting jobs was conducive to love and peace for students and peace-of-mind for the faculty. The Placement Office has been successful in assisting students and graduates in gaining full-time professional positions, and in securing summer and part-time law-related employment for students while still in residence. It has actively encouraged and assisted potential employers in contacting and recruiting students, counseled job aspirants about how best to present themselves, both in writing and in person, so as to effectively sell future employers, instructed students on how to conduct themselves in interviews and follow-ups and has advised as to where and how to make individual contacts with lawyers and law offices. In the annually published statistics of placement success by law schools nationally, Villanova has consistently been among the elite.

During the earlier years, the conduct of alumni affairs had rested almost totally in the hands of Dean Reuschlein. He had been intimately acquainted with the early graduates as students and was not reluctant to conduct telephonic solicitation of them. He took immense pride in the high percentage of gifts he was able to secure from the various classes. He often said that inducing alumni to give to the School of Law might well be the most important of his decanal activities. Dean Reuschlein's one-on-one style was remarkably effective, until the classes became so large and the graduates so numerous that he could no longer address them by their first names. Simultaneously, the duties of the Dean in an ever-expanding School were becoming more onerous. Despite ever-increasing duties, Dean Reuschlein managed to keep his close contacts with class presidents and alumni giving chairpersons.

Class reunions, their scheduling and the manifold duties connected with
them, ultimately devolved upon an indefatigable and a most loyal alumnus, Professor Walter J. Taggart, '68.

When Dean Reuschlein migrated to San Antonio, the time had arrived for the appointment by Dean O'Brien of a full-time director of a newly created office devoted to the solicitation of funds from alumni and friends of the School of Law and to the organization and supervision of alumni functions. As noted, the first director of the Alumni Office was Robert O. D'Ambrosio, '72, who continued the annual solicitation telethon, using both faculty and student solicitors. Initially, the Alumni office was charged with certain duties in the area of continuing legal education. As the five-year class reunions became more numerous and more county gatherings of law alumni were scheduled and the task of record keeping increased with each graduating class, there was but little time to devote to continuing legal education, and so during the third decade a Director of Special Graduate Programs, in the person of Professor Arnold B. Cohen, was appointed.

The freeing of the faculty from administrative chores was accompanied by a gradual increase in the secretarial staff. From a single pool of three or four secretaries available to the faculty, satellite secretarial offices, conveniently located, were developed. Dean O'Brien introduced the electronics data processing age to the Law School with a special fundraising effort which resulted in the purchase of the Law School's first word processor and a new copier. Very quickly word processors and further additions to the copier equipment became very common at the Law School. The stage was set for the introduction under Dean Murray of personal computers in each faculty office.

With the multiplication of duplicating equipment, the age of paper descended upon the School like a blizzard. As professors needed to spend less time pecking at typewriters and pushing pencils, they sought and secured sabbaticals which facilitated the publication of articles, course books and texts and contributed to their intellectual renewal.

Concurrently with these developments, the economy was facing a raging inflation which did not leave law school tuition unaffected. At Villanova, the basic cost of a legal education (tuition) in 1953 was $400 per year; by 1972, tuition had risen to $1,570 (1989-90 tuition and fees were $11,240 per year). At the same time, the price of law books and the cost of living were shooting skyward.

The initiation, at the urging of Dean O'Brien and Professor Taggart, of Villanova University's participation in the United States government-sponsored work-study program made research assistants available to faculty members. There were, of course, additional benefits accruing from participating in the work-study program.

With faculty relief from many administrative duties, an increase in secretarial assistance, the availability of student research assistants, along with the more frequent occurrence of sabbaticals, the scholars of the faculty began to blossom in print. Professor Valente published *Local Government Law, Cases and Materials* in 1975 (2nd ed. 1980, 3rd ed. 1987); in 1980 he also published *Law in the Schools* (2nd ed. 1986), and in 1985 his two-volume treatise, *Education Law, Public and Private*, appeared. Professor Cohen published his *Debtor-Creditor Relations Under the Bankruptcy Act of 1978* in 1979 (with Supplements in 1981 and 1983), a volume of *Bankruptcy, Secured Transactions and Other Debtor-Creditor Matters* in 1981 (Supplement 1985), *Debtors' and Creditors' Rights* (with Zoretsky) in 1984, and
The Villanova University School of Law


The 1970s saw the departure of valuable members of the faculty (other than those who died), notably Professors Frankino, McNamara and Walsh. Of the three, only Frankino had teaching experience before coming to Villanova. However, all three proved to be excellent classroom performers with unusual out-of-the-classroom rapport with students. They were open, friendly, energetic, vibrant people with a warm devotion to the School and everything associated with it — a devotion which continued even beyond their respective tenures. Professor Frankino was a major contributor to the transformation of the curriculum from a largely required curriculum to a predominantly elective one. He taught Conflict of Laws, International Law and International Business Transactions. Professor Walsh was a tireless worker, particularly in faculty recruitment. He taught principally in the public law area. Professor McNamara, the typical colorful, personable, witty and outgoing trial lawyer, brought the drama of the courtroom to the Trial Practice program, making it the most popular elective in the curriculum. All three were ambitious men: Frankino and Walsh left to be law school deans (at Creighton and Arkansas, respectively), and McNamara to return, albeit with a feeling of regret that financial considerations compelled his retirement from teaching, to the life of a successful trial practitioner. Their contributions were significant and their presence unforgettable to students privileged to have had contact with them. Their departure was also a deep loss to their colleagues to whom they were always a positive delight.

Three replacements for the departing faculty members arrived during the last year of Dean Reuschlein’s administration. They were John J. Cannon, ’62, who came with impressive governmental and private practice experience in Philadelphia, Arnold B. Cohen, a one-year veteran of the explosive ’60’s at the Berkeley campus of California, and a successful Philadelphia lawyer, John M. Hyson, who arrived with valuable private and governmental practice experience in Boston and Frederick P. Rothman, who had taught for one year at the University of Utah, and whose first inquiry of Villanova during his recruitment interview was as to the size of the law library, thereby characterizing him for what he is, a serious professional.

To these three, Dean O’Brien promptly added Lewis Becker, an experienced practicing lawyer in New York City and Philadelphia; Robert A.J. Barry, the sophisticated Manhattan corporation lawyer, and Leonard Packel, a veteran Pennsylvania trial lawyer, public defender and deputy Attorney General who worked with and then succeeded Professor McNamara as the in-house model of a successful trial lawyer and became the czar of instruction in Evidence and Trial Practice. Here was a solid array of first-class performers, all of whom quickly earned the respect and regard of their colleagues and of Villanova law students.

A major concern of Dean O’Brien was that the increase in the number of women law students was not matched by the presence of women on the faculty. In fact, at this point in time, the faculty was all male, with the notable exception of Professor Jane L. Hammond, ’65, the long-term preeminent law librarian. In fact,
over the years, the library staff was pretty much a women's preserve, with two notable exceptions. The first of these was Joseph S. Ciesielski, '69, who served as Professor Hammond's assistant from 1962 until he received his law degree from Villanova, whereupon he left to head the law library at the University of San Diego. The second male among the books was Frank Yining Liu, who served as Assistant Librarian from 1971 until 1980, when he became the law librarian at Duquesne University.

Charlie R. Harvey was appointed in 1976 to succeed Jane L. Hammond, '65, who, after 22 years of outstanding service, eight as assistant under Arthur Pulling and fourteen as head librarian, left to accept a comparable post at the Cornell Law School. Fortunately, Professor Hammond continues to serve the School of Law as a member of its Board of Consultants. Charlie Harvey left Villanova in 1981 to serve as law librarian at Rutgers University (Newark). She was succeeded by Alan S. Holoch who served five years as Director of the Law Library and then assumed similar duties at Ohio State. He was succeeded by Elizabeth M. Devlin, '76 in July, 1987 as Acting Director of the Law Library until the arrival of William James from the directorship of the University of Kentucky Law School Library in 1988.

Dean O'Brien took action to alleviate his concern about the relatively small number of blacks in the student body and the absence of women and minorities among the full-time teaching faculty. Mary Joe Frug was appointed to the faculty in 1975 and served for several years until leaving when her husband, a member of the law faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, accepted appointment to the Harvard Law faculty, whereupon she accepted appointment to the New England School of Law. James H. Manning, Jr., served as the first black member of the full-time faculty from 1976 to 1981, when he became a trial lawyer in the employ of Sun Oil Company.

Women have become an increasingly accepted and important component of the full-time faculty, beginning with the arrival of Jane L. Hammond in 1954 as assistant to Arthur Pulling, and the appointment of Mary Joe Frug. Miss Hammond succeeded Dr. Pulling as Librarian in 1963, thus achieving faculty status. In the fall of 1978, Dolores B. Spina, '66 joined the full-time faculty after serving as the first woman member of the Board of Consultants. She was particularly active in the Trial Practice and Juvenile Justice programs until leaving the full-time faculty in 1981. She was succeeded by Professor Anne B. Poulin who came from the office of the United States Attorney in Chicago and brought her considerable trial experience to the Trial Practice and Juvenile Justice programs in addition to her courses in Evidence and Criminal Procedure. In 1982, Charisse Lillie, the first full-time black female professor, joined the faculty, leaving in 1984 to enter government service. More recently, the complement of women faculty members has been increased with the appointment of Ellen Wertheimer, Doris Del Tosto Brogan, '81, Catherine J. Lacnot and Ruth Gordon. The new professors represented an impressive array of experience and background. Professor Wertheimer, after a Third Circuit Judicial Clerkship, was engaged in private practice in Philadelphia; Professor Brogan, after a distinguished academic career at the Law School, was a member of the litigation department of a major law firm; Professors Lacnot and Gordon joined the faculty during Dean
Frankino’s deanship. Lanctot had a broad range of litigation experience with the United States Justice Department; and Gordon practiced in New York, specializing in international organizations law.

Another problem giving concern to Dean O’Brien was the fact that School operations were financed almost exclusively out of student tuition, as opposed to the situation at a significant number of law schools where substantial endowments constituted a significant source of funds. Then, too, demographic changes nationwide seemed to indicate possible future problems. There was the observable movement of population to the sun belt with an anticipated shrinkage in the regional pool from which the majority of the School’s students were drawn. This migration forbode shrinking tuition funds in the future, even with tuition increases which might prove to be self-defeating. Compounding the problem was a foreseeable shrinkage in the college-age population as the baby-boom generation following World War II ceased to be baby-boomers.

To deal with these problems, the Dean determined that endowment funds should be aggressively pursued and alumni giving stimulated to the maximum degree. Revenue producing programs might be developed through utilization of the School’s unused facilities, during weekends and vacation periods. Efforts to secure endowment financing were begun but had to be somewhat low-key because at that time the University was in the midst of a major fund drive, its “Covenant Campaign.” Meanwhile, renewed efforts to increase alumni giving were gratifyingly productive. The results indicated an alumni loyalty which compared more than favorably with other law schools nationwide.

The move to more productively use the facilities of the School achieved success to an encouraging extent through the development of programs in continuing legal education and the inauguration of the Graduate Tax Program. Continuing legal education which had originally been assigned to the Alumni Office was split off with the appointment of Professor Arnold Cohen as the Director of Special Graduate Programs. Though Professor Cohen was heavily involved in teaching and in the production of scholarly publications, his efforts were successful. His offerings were well received.

And so the Villanova School of Law moved into its fourth decade with a change of command, continuing vitality and high hopes.
XI. J. WILLARD O'BRIEN
PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1965-PRESENT
Dean 1972-1983

It has been truthfully said that Harold Gill Reuschlein was the right man, in the right place, at the right time to found, develop and bring the Villanova Law School to professional maturity. J. Willard O'Brien might well be characterized as the right man to lead the School of Law through a period of spectacular inflation, both in economic matters and in the number of people desiring to make law a career. It was an era of unprecedented student activism and faculties campaigning for decision making powers and a period when, as never before, law teachers were re-evaluating the professed aims of legal education and critically re-examining the training for lawyers of competence. It was a time when law school deans and university administrators were quietly resigning to return to the more placid life of the classroom. It was a time which called for a quiet, determined, patient and unflappable executive officer. Such a man was the Dean.

A relatively young man (age 42), Dean O'Brien, the unanimous choice of the faculty, brought to the position a strong academic record from Fordham, both as an undergraduate and as a graduate of its law school where he had been editor-in-chief of the Fordham Law Review. He had an acquaintance with military life as an intelligence officer with the Air Force, experience as a five-year associate with a prominent Wall Street firm and a reputation as an effective law teacher earned over three years at Syracuse University and seven years at Villanova. Moreover, he had proved himself to be an accomplished mediator and conciliator during the student unrest on the undergraduate campus at Villanova. He was fully conscious of the traditions of the School he was to lead, its problems and the challenges it was to face, and its faculty and the university administration under which it was to operate. He was intimately known by the people with whom he was to function: faculty, staff, administration and the university hierarchy. He was admirably qualified by experience for the post, except in one respect — he had never been in an administrative post in a law school before
and he had but little opportunity for indoctrination. He was to be trained on the job, and the result was admirable.

When Professor O’Brien first occupied the Dean’s chair, the Law Quadrangle had recently been completed which meant expansion of the physical plant to accommodate a student population of 650. The library space had been enlarged for a growing collection of some 160,000 volumes; the full-time faculty, all male and all white, numbered 20, with an average teaching experience at the school of some five years (including 29 years for one of the originals, Professor Stephenson.) There was a library staff of nine headed by Professor Jane L. Hammond, then in her seventeenth year of service and her tenth as Director of the Law Library. In administration, the position of vice-dean had been recently vacated. Mary Louise Lindsay, who had long served as secretary to Dean Reuschlein prior to her appointment as Registrar, had completed seven years as Registrar and was succeeded by Miriam J. McFadden, who remained in that job until her retirement in 1989, when she was succeeded by Phyllis T. Bagley. Christine White-Wiesner had only recently organized the Placement Office which was also entrusted with supervision of the financial aid program. At the beginning of Dean O’Brien’s tenure, the annual budget for the School was just a bit over the $1 million figure. At the end of his term in office, the annual budget had grown to $4 million.

A significant factor in the choice by his colleagues of Professor O’Brien to be Dean was his participation with distinction as chairman of the Tri-Party Commission authorized by the University Trustees to examine student demands. In the late sixties, students and faculty of the undergraduate schools of the University were restive, complaining of their lack of voice in the formulation of University policies. Decisions resulting in constant and substantial increases in tuition, control of student social life, the selection of department heads and college deans were allegedly made with a minimum of consultation with the affected constituencies. The festering discontent led to a student strike and presentation of a list of student demands, including a demand for establishment of a university senate. This ultimately brought about a meeting attended by trustees, officers of the University administration and students.

Traditionally, law schools have fought to maintain independence from control by general university committees. Villanova’s School of Law was not unique in that regard. When the law faculty caucused prior to the above noted meeting of faculty, students and administration, it was decided that the law faculty should not participate as members of any body formed to examine student demands and governance, but serve only as consultants upon request. Despite the decision, when the Law School delegation attended the meeting, Professor John Carnes, a Quaker, accustomed at the meetings of the Friends to have those present remain silent until “the Spirit moved” someone to speak, was apparently so moved as to nominate Professor O’Brien as a faculty representative on the Tri-Party Commission. Professor O’Brien recalls that he was stunned by the reversal of the caucus position, but felt that he had been put in a position where his refusal to accept
the nomination would be detrimental to the best interests of the School of Law in its relations with other components of the University. He announced that he would accept the nomination, not as the representative of the faculty at the School of Law, but as a member of the University community.

Professor O'Brien was elected to membership on the Tri-Party Commission and was subsequently selected by the Commission members as its chairperson. The Tri-Party Commission recommended creation of a Summer Commission on University Governance to examine increased participation by various segments of the University community in the governance of the University. Professor O'Brien was named to membership on the Summer Commission which spent an entire summer formulating a proposed constitution for a University Senate. The Commission recommendation for a University Senate was approved by the Trustees, and Professor O'Brien served as a Senator for a number of years. His effective participation in the work of the Commission and the University Senate most favorably impressed members of the University administration. His colleagues on the law faculty were, at the same time, pleased in that he had preserved the independence of the School of Law from Senate control. Indeed, to this day the University Senate Constitution states that the Dean of the Law School operates within the University as a Vice-President for the professional school and contains specific provision for exclusive law school control over designated matters and at the same time provides for Law School faculty and student representation on the University Senate. The author of this protocol was then-Professor Steven P. Frankino, working closely with Professor O'Brien. So when candidates for the deanship were considered, the experience of Professor O'Brien in his service to the University administration proved highly relevant. To the law faculty's decision, the President and Trustees of the University readily gave their approval.

The early years of Dean O'Brien's tenure were particularly challenging. Crises invariably enter the life of a dean and the new Dean's crises arrived early. Within two months of his ascendency to the post, he lost, by death, the senior member of his faculty, Professor John G. Stephenson, III, the venerable and benevolent teacher of Property who had been Dean Reuschlein's first appointment to the faculty. His classes having been suspended due to his illness, his unexpected death, well into the fall semester, not only saddened his colleagues, students and alumni, but necessitated an immediate replacement to teach his courses in Property and in Decedents and Trust Estates. The Dean met his first crisis by securing the services of Leonard M. Levin, a distinguished lawyer who joined the full-time faculty and happily is still aboard.
A second challenge early on was introduced with the arrival of a letter from the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association informing the Dean that reinspection of the School of Law was long overdue. The ABA Standards for the Accreditation and Approval of Law Schools require each approved law school to be subject to "periodic inspections" to assure continued compliance with the standards for accreditation. Normally, inspections are held at seven-year intervals.

Villanova had been evaluated initially for accreditation by the American Bar Association in 1954 and 1955 and by the Association of American Law Schools in 1957, then in 1960 for membership in the Order of the Coif and in 1969 by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for approval of a federal government grant to partially finance the construction of the addition to Garey Hall. But over many years, the American Bar Association conducted no reinspection. The reason for the lapse had never been adequately explained. It has been suggested that because of the presence of Dean Reuschlein on the Council of the Section of Legal Education and later as Chairman of the Committee on Accreditation of the American Bar Association, there may have been a disposition to forego Villanova's inspection. In any event, in the first year of the O'Brien administration the School was to be inspected, and so it was.

An additional problem requiring prompt solution was filling the position of Vice Dean made vacant by Dean Bruch's resignation. George Daniel Bruch had served with high competence as Vice Dean for seven years, during one semester of which he served as Acting Dean while Dean Reuschlein enjoyed a sabbatical as a visiting professor at Case Western Reserve University. To fill the vacancy, a very recent graduate, and so necessarily without experience, was selected. The appointment was a reflection of the incoming Dean's philosophy of adjusting the character of the institution to meet the exigencies of the time as expeditiously as possible. His choice was Alan R. Jackman, '72, who became the first black administrator at the School.

He was assigned special responsibilities for student relations, publicity and the recruitment of minority applicants for admission. In rapid order the first female was appointed to the full-time faculty; the first black became a full-time and a part-time faculty member; and the first woman was appointed as Assistant Dean.

The American Bar Association inspection was held in the spring of 1973. The report emphasized concern about a number of weaknesses: (1) a student-faculty ratio of 38 to 1; (2) faculty salaries below what was to be expected of a first-class law school; and (3) inadequacy of secretarial and research assistance for the faculty with a resulting meager harvest of scholarly research and publication. While accreditation was found not to be in jeopardy, marked improvement in those areas was deemed critically necessary.
If the new dean had entered his office with no clear program in mind, the inspection thrust a program upon him. But he had his own deep concerns about the inadequate representation of women (one, Professor Hammond) and racial minorities (none) on the faculty. He was also much disturbed by the annual increases in tuition necessitated by uncontrolled inflation, the inadequacy of financial assistance for needy students and the lack of substantial endowments resulting in the School of Law operating with overly heavy dependence on revenue from tuition.

The effectiveness of Dean O’Brien’s administration is to be judged by his success in the resolution of these and other problems confronting him at the beginning and during his term of office. To accomplish his objectives, he proceeded quietly, patiently and persevered handsomely.

The Dean’s earlier experience as Chairman of the Tripartite Commission on University Governance stood him in good stead in his new office. The members of the Commission consisted of representatives of the students, faculty and University administration. Dean O’Brien recalls that in dealing with agenda items, while faculty and administration persuasively indicated the wish to be heard, he would deny their representatives the floor until student members had been recognized and had the full and complete say. Then, and only then, would the voices from the older and presumably wiser heads be permitted to be heard. He found that tactic assuaged the student representatives and made them more amenable to listening to others after their viewpoints had been exhaustively expounded. While the process was time consuming, it proved effective.

As Dean, he had many occasions to listen to disgruntled students, and the annually excluded students with their families and not infrequently restive members of the faculty. He was the epitome of fairness. His patience, calmness and unflappability, sometimes mistakenly perceived by students as coldness and indifference, saw him through successfully.

Faculty meetings which Dean O’Brien chaired displayed the same characteristics. Let everyone have his or her say, endure unlimited debate and exhaustive exploration of every aspect of every issue with happily a satisfactory resolution ultimately forthcoming. The meetings were invariably prolonged but at the session’s end proved quite productive. Generally, he acted the part of a referee rather than a player and when necessary was a reluctant tie-breaker. His style was quite different from his predecessor who invariably contributed exuberantly with an authoritative voice.

When Dean O’Brien’s term of office was drawing to a close, the American Bar Association’s inspection team was agreeably surprised to find that the earlier reported weaknesses of the School had been substantially remedied. The student-faculty ratio had been improved from an unsatisfactory 38 to 1 to a somewhat acceptable 25 to 1; student research assistance had been made available to the faculty by virtue of the Dean having persuaded the University to participate in a federally sponsored program.
funded work-study program and the number of secretaries serving the faculty had been doubled. As a result there was a marked increase in the number of books and articles published by the faculty. Having corrected the weaknesses of the earlier inspection report, the Dean had, in addition, accomplished his aim of changing the complexion of the School from one with an all-white, all-male administration and faculty to an institution in which women constituted about half of the student body, and women and blacks came to serve as teachers, administrators and members of the Board of Consultants.

While tuition had inevitably skyrocketed during this period of economic inflation, student financial assistance was improved, if not to an ideal degree, certainly to an impressive degree. The work-study program enabled students to work in law-related positions during the academic year as well as during summer vacations, thus providing additional opportunities to open doors to law firm employment upon graduation.

The Dean had also effected the establishment of administrative offices staffed by professionals in admissions activities, alumni relations and fund raising. Equipped with word processors, annual giving and alumni activities became part of a well-organized program. He also continued to develop the previously established Placement Office. This relieved the faculty, upon whose shoulders much of these activities had previously rested. As a consequence, more faculty time could be and was devoted to scholarly interests, publication and other purely professional tasks.

The Graduate Tax Program was successfully launched during Dean O'Brien's deanship. As explained in detail later, the Program was carefully ushered through the sometimes conflicting views of the American Bar Association concerning this relatively new joint type of program and the accrediting body for the College of Commerce and Finance.

As a result of Dean O'Brien's persistent efforts, the size of the full-time faculty was substantially increased while the student population remained relatively stable. Present full-time faculty members engaged during the O'Brien deanship included Professor Joseph W. Dellapenna, James E. Maule, John F. Murphy, Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Richard C. Turkington and Louis Sirico. Virtually all had prior law school teaching experience. This group, together with the veteran faculty members, the female professors previously noted and Professors Donald N. Bersoff, Gilbert Paul Carrasco, Michael Mulroney and Craig W. Palm added by Dean Frankino, present a formidable array for the future. Bersoff, with impressive credentials in the field of psychology, engaged as Director of the Law and Psychology Joint Program; Dellapenna, with extensive background in comparative, international and environmental law; Turkington, a recognized expert in the law of privacy; Perritt, an authority on employment, alternate dispute resolution and computers in the law; Sirico, with his substantial expertise in the Constitutional Convention, legal writing and oral advocacy; Maule, a tax expert in both the J.D. and Graduate Tax Program and Murphy, with an international reputation, specializing in international law and terrorism. Palm followed a circuit court judicial clerkship with private practice in the corporate department of a major Denver firm and Carrasco, most recently visiting professor at Seton Hall University School of Law, with a background in constitutional law litigation and civil rights policy and legislative practice.

There was also a generous increase in faculty salaries. At Dean O'Brien's inaugural, the faculty median salary at Villanova was in the lower half of that of all
schools nationwide. At the end of his term of office, it was in the top 20% of all law schools nationwide.

Despite the burdensome attention required in solving campus problems and building an administrative staff and fundraising programs, Dean O'Brien made frequent appearances before bar associations and civic groups as featured speaker and panelist, including discussions of the Holocaust, an area in which he possessed extensive expertise.

The accomplishments of Dean O'Brien's tenure were solid. As a former chairman of the Board of Consultants put it, he was just the sort of man the School of Law required for that period of its institutional life. There is no question but that he left to his successors a School of Law which preserved the ideal of its founder and grew ever more widely respected, better known and more firmly established as the quality institution it is.

All of this was accomplished while carefully preserving the warm, friendly and caring atmosphere which has been the distinctive trademark of the Law School since its founding. He performed well and we are in his debt.

In 1983 J. Willard O'Brien resigned as Dean to become Director of the new Connelly Institute on Law and Morality and also happily returned as a full-time faculty member. The Institute was established at the University by a generous grant from the Connelly Foundation, expressive of the wishes of John F. Connelly, L.H.D. '63 and Josephine Connelly. The Institute has as its general purpose the examination in a pervasive and critical way the connection between law and the ideal of justice. Dean O'Brien was named first Director of the Institute and continues enthusiastically in that significant post.
XII. THE SCHOOL OF LAW AND THE COMMUNITY
The Forum

From its inception the School of Law focused upon the development of meaningful relations with the community — the all-embracing community — which its founders fully intended the School to serve.

That community first and foremost consisted of its students — but its planners envisioned meaningful service to a much wider community — the practicing bar, the organized bar, the legal education fraternity, local government, the state, the nation and, not least, the Church.

After its first year of operation, Dean Reuschlein arranged a well-received institute under the title, “Youth, the Community and the Law” convened during the University’s summer session of 1954. The Institute sponsored a series of five discussion conferences. Participants included, among others, a former Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Archdiocesan Superintendent of Schools and a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. This pioneering effort served as a prototype for the many institutes, conferences, symposia and forums to follow throughout subsequent years. The several sessions of the initial effort, held in the auditorium of Vasey Hall, drew capacity audiences and favorable notice from the public press. It was a promise of the new Law School’s interest in the public discussion of community problems.

For many years, the Law Forum series brought students and community together to hear and to fraternize with many of the great and near-great in American politics, in professional life and many other disciplines who were seriously interested in the assessment and betterment of American life and institutions. The Forum originally organized by Professor William B. Ball hit its stride in the late fifties. After Professor Ball left the School of Law to become executive director and counsel to the Pennsylvania Catholic Conference, the Forum was master-minded by Professor Donald Dowd. Over the years, distinguished United States senators, judges, mayors, business executives, judicial biographers, consumer advocates and others “packed ’em in” at Garey Hall. After the lectures and questions and answer sessions, students and faculty fraternized with the guest in the student lounge. A sampling of Forum luminaries included such worthies as Melvin Belli, Catherine Drinker Bowen, Chicago Mayor...
Richard Daley, Senator Jacob Javits, Justice Thurgood Marshall, Senator and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Ralph Nader and Edward Bennett Williams. The Forum continued effectively until 1970 when, in the era of student activism, demands were made that it preferably be under the management of student governance. As Professor Dowd aptly remarked: "Interment of the Forum rapidly followed." No surprise. A list of Forum participants is found in the Appendix.

The Institute of Church and State

A significant contribution to the intellectual and ecumenical life of the School of Law began with the establishment of the Institute of Church and State in 1955. The New York Times for Sunday, December 18, 1955, quoted Dean Reuschlein in announcing the establishment of the Institute: "It is noted that rancor rather than reason has characterized many discussions of church-state relationships in the past. ...The Institute believes that it can render a distinct service to our country by providing a center to which information and opinions may be brought and weighed by persons who, regardless of religious affiliation, sincerely desire to hear other men's ideas in this area and to attempt reasonable solutions of the problems considered."

A substantial collection of books and other materials dealing with church-state relations was established through the generosity of Judge and Mrs. Theodore Reimel. The two notable conferences (1957 and 1958) of the Institute were financed by Judge Reimel, at that time a trustee of the University.

The first conference at Garey Hall dealt with two topics: (1) The Judicial Status of Churches, the principal speaker at that session being Mark DeWolfe Howe, Charles Warren Professor of Law at Harvard; and (2) Religion and Adoption in Custody Cases, the debate being between Father Joseph M. Snee, S.J., Professor of Law at Georgetown University and Leo Pfeffer, Esq., Director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress. The 1958 conference had as its overall theme Sectarian Freedom in a Democratic Society. The first session dealt with The Private Trust and Public Law. A thesis was developed by Professor Elias Clark of the Yale Law School with comments by William T. Coleman, Jr., Esq., then in private practice but later Secretary of Transportation in President Nixon's cabinet and our own Professor Stephenson. The second session addressed The Private School and Public Law. A thesis was developed by Father William J. Kennaly, S.J., then Professor of Law at Loyola, New Orleans, with comments by Dean Thomas M. Cooley, University of Pittsburgh, and Robert B. Kent, Professor of Law at Boston University, and others.

A third conference dealt with Secularism and Religious Freedom. Among the many distinguished participants were Rabbi Theodore Gordon, Spencer Coxe of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Father Drinan, S.J., then Dean of Boston College Law School. A fourth conference dealt with Law and Religious Pluralism, and among the participants were Rabbi Arthur Gilbert, Judge Lois Forer and Professor Richard J. Childress of St. Louis University. It should be noted that each conference drew increased participation by distinguished lawyers and clergy and the Villanova faculty, both from the general University Faculty and the Law Faculty. The proceedings were ably edited by the Director, Vice Dean Thomas J. O'Toole, and published in several hard-bound volumes by the School of Law.

Apparantly through lack of funding, the conferences of the Institute were dis-
continued. However, research at the Institute continued as did advice, counseling and problem-solving for enquiring clients.

With the departure of Vice Dean O'Toole in 1962, the directorship of the Institute was assumed by Professor Donald A. Giannella. The Institute was reorganized under a Board of Directors composed of distinguished Church-State scholars: Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and one or two of no religious persuasion (see Appendix). The Board served chiefly as an editorial board for the newly launched hard-bound annual *Religion and the Public Order*, subtitled “An Annual Review of Church and State and of Religion, Law and Society.” Professor Giannella served as editor. In his forward to the first volume, Dean Reuschlein stated the purpose of the new publication was “to bring together from the various disciplines scholarship concerning religion and the political structuring of the social order,” and to deal “with the many ramifications of the interrelation of religion, law and society.” Five volumes were published, 1963 through 1967. The first three volumes were issued by the University of Chicago Press, the last two by the Cornell University Press. The list of contributors is a veritable Who’s Who of the distinguished experts in the field: law teachers, philosophers, lawyers counseling and litigating in the field, Catholic and Protestant theologians and Rabbinical scholars (see Appendix).

The two directors of the Institute, Vice Dean O'Toole and Professor Giannella, both made notable contributions early on to the cause of ecumenism through their many speaking engagements, their participation in significant conferences and symposia, many of them of national scope, and their valuable work with the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Research studies, such as that produced at the request of the Church-State Consultation of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, on many topics were widely distributed. To all of the research projects, Grace C. Kennedy, through the years contributed significantly to the work of the Institute, particularly in the preparation of its many publications. Our gratitude is enhanced when we recall that Mrs. Kennedy’s was a completely volunteered service.

**The Villanova Law Review**

In March of 1955, in the third year of the Law School’s life, preparations began for the publication of the *Villanova Law Review*. The *Law Review* published two mimeographed issues of “Volume 1955, Numbers 0 and 00.” Each issue of the preparatory or training volume, contained only student work, consisting of both
“Comments” and notes on “Recent Decisions.” The Editor-in-Chief of these preliminary efforts was Robert P. Garbarino, ’56. The student writers, then in their second year in the School of Law, stated their purpose in a forward to “Number 0” thus: “This compilation of student work, designated ‘Mimeo #0,’ was executed by the staff with an eye to readying the machinery and smoothing the operations which are incident to the publication of a law review, so that when the first full-scale edition of the Villanova Law Review makes its appearance about January 5, 1956, it will reflect the experience of some previous work in the field.”

The remarkable achievement of the first editors who brought out Volume I is commented upon, supra. Appearing right on schedule, it carried greetings from Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter and from Chief Justices Horace Stern of Pennsylvania and Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New Jersey. The contributors of leading articles were indeed an impressive group. The first volume consisted of two issues, January and May. The second volume (1956-57) began publication on a quarterly basis and so the Review continued until Volume 16 (1970-71) when it was expanded to six issues per volume. Over more than three decades, the Villanova Law Review has been the School’s effective ambassador to the legal world, carrying to its readers the scholarly product of which students and faculty are justly proud.

For many years now, the Law Review has fielded an annual symposium dealing with a topic of general interest with legal implications and beset with controversy. Professor Dowd was the original organizing genius for the symposium. Prominent proponents of diverse viewpoints were invited to present scholarly papers, later to be published in the Law Review. Typically, there would be a session for the Law School community and interested and knowledgeable members of the bar. A public session would then follow with an introductory summary by the moderator of the positions taken by the participants. The topic was then thrown open for public airing with full audience participation encouraged. The symposium, in somewhat altered form, continues to be successful both on a professional and community level.

Research and Publication

One of the early ventures in community service was inaugurated by Professor William B. Ball who launched The Communities Research Institute Project. In the early work of the Communities Research Institute, D. Barry Gibbons, ’56, was associated with Professor Ball. As a by-product of several conferences known as “town meetings” in which problems of local government were discussed with officials in local government and interested citizens, several scholarly monographs were published. Typical of these publications is Zoning for Minimum Lot Area (1959).

During this period, an intensive ten-week seminar on the patent bar’s experience with the Patent Act of 1952 was arranged by Professor Ball. The seminar attracted 50 of the most distinguished of the nation’s patent lawyers. The learned
papers delivered at the seminar were published in book form under the title, *Dynamics of the Patent System* (Central Book Co., 1960).

Also during this era, under a research grant from the American Title Association, a project was undertaken to correlate in one volume the statutory regulations in the 50 states and Puerto Rico together with a well-considered editorial. The project was under the able direction of Professor Ernest F. Roberts as editor-in-chief and resulted in publication of *Public Regulation of Title Insurance Companies and Abstracters* (Villanova University Press, 1961).

**Clinical Instruction**

Among early efforts at clinical instruction we must note the establishment in the early fifties of the Research Service for Members of the Delaware County Bar Association where students worked on “living problems” submitted by members of the bar and screened by the faculty. Not only did the students research and do a memorandum but the lawyer was expected to permit the student to follow through to the solution, whether it eventuated in negotiation or litigation.

Beginning in 1959, and for quite a few years following, a number of students participated in the Voluntary Defender Program which afforded the opportunity to participate in the preparation for and the trial of indigent defendants represented by members of the Voluntary Defender Committee of the Delaware County Bar Association.

**Juvenile Justice Program**

Clinical instruction at Villanova really came of age with the establishing of what at the time of its inauguration was billed as a “clinical course of study in juvenile court practice.” Sustained by several grants from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (CLEPR), a subsidiary of the Ford Foundation, the Philadelphia Foundation and the Urban Coalition of Philadelphia, the Villanova University Law Associates, as the clinic was named, began a significant experiment in legal education.

Appointed to launch the effort in the fall of 1970 was Lisa Aversa Richette, who had been a former Assistant District Attorney and Chief of the Family Court Division of that office. She had recently published a very significant book, *The Throw Away Children*, an effective plea for increased involvement of lawyers and citizens in the juvenile justice system. The program involved third year students in the actual representation of indigent juvenile defendants facing charges in the Philadelphia and Delaware County juvenile courts, together with weekly seminar discussions of the clinical problems encountered, as well as on the case training in investigative interviewing, and trial preparation as components of the litigation process. As part of the clinical experience, students participated in the management of a center-city Philadelphia law office located in the Widener Building close to City Hall,
known as Villanova University Law Associates. Ms. Richette's appointment was as Clinical Professor of Law. At the same time, Jerome E. Bogutz, '62, was appointed Adjunct Clinical Associate Professor.

When Professor Richette was appointed as a judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, Thomas C. Carroll, '67, accepted appointment as Adjunct Associate Professor and Director of Villanova University Law Associates and guided the clinical program for the academic year 1972-73. Happily, Mr. Carroll continues to teach in the trial advocacy program. In 1973 Professor Packel joined the faculty and thereafter took over direction of the Program. Since Professor Poulin joined the faculty in 1981 the Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice, somewhat revamped, has been under the joint guidance of Professor Leonard Packel and Professor Anne Poulin, and more recently, Professor Poulin alone.

**Community Legal Services Program**

What is now the highly successful Villanova Community Legal Services Clinical Program had its origin in 1968 as the Community Legal Services Program designed to permit second and third year students to work in close association with organizations in Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, which were providing legal services to indigent clients. Many of the students worked in neighborhood law offices located in poverty stricken neighborhoods. The experience afforded students was wide ranging, including criminal matters, juvenile proceedings, consumer fraud, landlord-tenant problems, domestic relations and social security medicare cases. The Program is now operated on a course credit basis in conjunction with Delaware County Legal Assistance Association, Inc. The entire Program is conducted in Delaware County with the major part of the course activity taking place at the clinical office site in Chester, Pennsylvania. The Law School appoints the supervising attorneys as clinical instructors who are responsible for both instruction in substantive law and supervision of the law students. The Program involves instruction in interviewing, negotiation, advocacy and counseling. Students represent clients pursuant to Supreme Court rules permitting student court representation. Among the many types of cases handled, family violence, housing, social security, custody and visitation loom large. For the first time, in Fall 1990 a full-time integrated clinical semester and also a year-long clinic are being offered.

**Trial Practice Program**

Any discussion of clinical instruction must pay due deference to the development of the clinically pervasive instruction in Trial Practice. The origins of instruction in Trial Practice are treated in Chapter VIII, *supra*. Since we are here treating of various clinical courses, a brief mention of the worthies who have contributed much to the development of the program seems indicated. As noted, instruction in Trial Practice began as "Happenings in Trial Practice," a voluntary non-credit course taught by Professor J. Edward Collins on Saturdays. The course proved so successful
that Professor Thomas J. McNamara, an experienced trial practitioner from Grand Rapids, Michigan, was brought to the full-time faculty to teach Trial Practice as a regular. In August, 1973, Professor Leonard Packel joined the faculty and taught one section of Trial Practice. The Trial Practice course continued to increase in popularity. When Professor McNamara returned to practice, he and Professor Packel were each teaching two sections and Thomas Carroll was teaching one. The course, over the years, has enlisted as teachers a distinguished roster of Law School graduates and professors, including J. Clayton Undercofler, '66, Professor James H. Manning (1977-81), Professor Dolores B. Spina, '66, (78-81, Adjunct 1981 to date), who co-authored with Professor Packel, *Trial Advocacy - A Systematic Approach*, published by the American Law Institute in 1984. In 1981, Professor Anne Poulin joined the Villanova faculty and, as part of her duties, teaches Trial Practice. The course has continued to grow to the point where now eight sections are taught. Over the years, a very distinguished group of Adjuncts has participated in the work, including Judges Louis C. Bechtle and Robert F. Kelly of the United States District Court, Judge Stephen J. McEwen, Jr. of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Abraham J. Gafni of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, and renowned practitioners including John McConnell, Perry S. Bechtle, Hastings F. Griffin, Jr. and Deborah F. Cohen.

**Correctional Law**

During the late sixties, Professor Dowd prepared a study on sentencing at the instigation of the Pennsylvania Bar Association culminating in the drafting and ultimate passage of the Pennsylvania Sentencing Code. This led to Professor Dowd's broader interest in correctional law. To provide a forum for the exchange of views of the parties interested in the subject, Professor Dowd founded the Institute of Correctional Law and promptly assumed its directorship. The sessions of the Institute, ranging over a decade beginning in 1972, afforded an opportunity for judges and lawyers to talk freely to one another and to exchange ideas with correctional officers, including prison guards, the Commissioner of Corrections, probation and parole officers, members of the Board of Probation and Parol, jail and prison personnel, psychiatrists, prison society members and involved private citizens.

**The Giannella Lectures**

Upon the untimely death of Professor Giannella, Professor Dowd spearheaded the establishment of the Giannella Memorial Lecture, funded by the Giannella family, friends and graduates of the School of Law. The lectures have brought a distinguished group of legal luminaries to the School. A roster of the distinguished lecturers is found in the Appendix.

*Rex Lee, Solicitor General of the U.S., at the Giannella Lectures, April 12, 1985.*
XIII. ORGANIZATIONS AT THE SCHOOL OF LAW

A. Great Teaching Devices

Moot Courts

From the very beginning at Villanova, student organization to promote certain clearly academic activities manifested itself. The very first student activity on the part of the students who assembled at Villanova in 1953 was the inauguration of a program of moot courts. So when appellate arguments were mandated by the faculty, students began immediately to assist the program by way of managerial activity.

The beginnings of appellate moot court arguments are described in Chapter IV, “The Pre-Garey Hall Years.” During the early years, the activity could draw but slightly upon the students for managerial assistance because of first and second year students’ unfamiliarity with the demands of moot court activity. Professor O’Toole stepped in as mentor with assistance from Professor Macartney.

For many years, the first year moot court exercises seemed to be pretty much faculty organized and operated. During the second and third years, the moot court program was administered on a competitive and voluntary basis, functioning largely through the then-active eight law clubs. Trial practice was administered as part of the third year course in Pennsylvania Practice until the advent of Professor J. Edward Collins’ “Trial Happenings.” (See Chapter VIII, “The Second Decade”). For a period of six years, the School of Law participated in the National Moot Court Competitions sponsored by the Bar Association of the City of New York. In four of the six years, a Villanova team qualified in the regional arguments to represent the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware area in the first rounds in New York. By way of noting the euphoria resulting from the first regional argument, see Chapter IV, “The Pre-Garey Hall Years.” Believing the Law School’s interests would be better served by concentration on our own internal program, Villanova withdrew from the National Moot Court Competition. Replacing the National Competition, was the highly successful Reimel Moot court Competition, culminating each year in a final argument after weeks of “elimination” arguments before benches involving many judges and many of our alumni. For a list of the distinguished jurists who have sat for the final argument, see the Appendix.

Today, this highly successful program is administered by the Moot Court Board, a student-run, honorary organization that recognizes those students with demonstrated, outstanding written and oral advocacy skills in either the first year Moot
Court I Program or the second year Reimel Moot Court Competition. In addition to much effort devoted to scholarly research into all the factors involved in appellate advocacy, the management of this expansive program is handled by the hard working Moot Court Board.

Interviewing and Counseling Competition

As we all know, law is practiced in the lawyer’s office as well as in the courts. Until recently, very little was done by the law schools to teach the art of interviewing and counseling clients. Professor J. Edward Collins inaugurated instruction in Client Counseling, responsive to the American Bar Association’s sponsored Client Counseling Competition. After the first year, the program came under the direction of Associate Dean Garbarino, '56, who continues to administer the program. The program has been highly successful. In 1985, with 120 United States and Canadian law schools participating, the Villanova team won the national championship.

The Villanova Law Review

Perhaps no law school other than Villanova has ever dared to launch a Law Review during the first year of its existence. The beginning is described in Chapter IV, “The Pre-Garey Hall Years.” During the very first year of operation, Dean Reuschlein laid plans for the inauguration of the Law Review, with the appointment of Professor Holahan as Advisor to the proposed publication. As indicated elsewhere, during the second year of the Law School’s existence, mimeographed Volumes 0 and 00 containing student case notes were circulated. During the School’s third year, Volume 1 appeared. From the very beginning, the students took full control of editorial and managerial tasks under the first Editor-in-Chief, Associate Dean Robert P. Garbarino, '56. Stability and progress have characterized the Villanova Law Review through the 35 years of its publication. The fact that the Villanova Law Review is prepared and edited exclusively by law students is a real tribute to the students’ managerial talent as well as a tribute to their scholarship. Members of the Review are selected on the basis of academic rank at the end of the first or second year of law study. Students not selected on the basis of academic rank can enter an open writing competition. Successful competitors earn positions on the Review equivalent to those achieved by academic rank selection.

The Student Bar Association

In the first Bulletin (1953-54) announcing the formation of a Student Bar Association, it was apparent that the Association would take its inspiration from national and local bar associations, not as governing the profession but as aiding the courts in
so doing. So the Student Bar Association was not to govern or even share in governance but assist and aid the dean and faculty to whom the governance of the School was entrusted. While today, students have assumed a voice in decision making, that voice is exercised through a faculty-student committee structure, rather than through the Student Bar Association.

The Student Bar Association exists primarily because an important part of professional training is the recognition and acceptance of professional privilege and responsibility. A Bulletin of the School of Law spells out this important phase of professional training; we learn that to a considerable extent, the student body governs itself through a "student bar modeled after the organized bar." Every student is a member of the Student Bar Association and officers and representatives of all three classes are chosen in a general student body election.

The Association's avowed purposes are to "serve as a liaison between the students, faculty and administration, to allot student activities funds to the numerous student organizations, to administer the Orientation Program for beginning students, to sponsor symposia, conduct various student activities and to conduct student evaluations of courses."

Closely akin to the avowed purposes of the Student Bar Association are the activities sponsored by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. Since 1976, students have been invited to participate in the activities of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. The Law Student Division sponsors national and regional programs of interest to law students and offers special benefits, such as insurance, to its members. The obvious hope is that having tasted, Law Student Division members will, upon being graduated and licensed, embrace membership in the American Bar Association and local bar associations.

The Law Clubs

During the second year in the life of the School of Law, several student law clubs were organized. Their number soon reached eight. The primary purpose of the clubs was to furnish self-training in briefing and in the trial or argument of moot cases. It was expected that they would also satisfy the need for group study and review and that they would promote social activities.

Upon moving to Garey Hall, in January, 1957, each of the eight clubs was assigned a room in the new building, suitable for group study. For many years, the clubs served as the structure upon which appellate moot court arguments were organized. Each club entered a team in the annual inter-club moot court competition. Awards acquired by the several clubs and mementos of events important to them were kept in the club's quarters.

By 1973, the purposes of the clubs were differently stated in the Law School Bulletin. By such time the clubs had ceased to function as quasi-scholarly organizations. The role of the Inter-club Council in organizing moot court activities diminished and ultimately disappeared as moot court activities were more carefully
integrated into the educational program of the School, primarily as the result of faculty action. This change of purpose and function is tellingly illustrated by entries in the Law School Bulletins, 1973-1980: “The purpose of the law clubs is to provide law students with the opportunity to participate in extra-curricular activities as a break from the rigors of law school study.” Once the purpose of the clubs became merely to stage parties and games to “break from the rigors of study,” they went into slow decline and ceased to function by 1980. Their former quarters in Garey Hall now house expanded administrative and service functions, such as admissions, student services, financial aid and alumni activities.

The Honor Board

During the first year of the Law School’s operation, the faculty announced that the affairs of the school would be conducted by adherence to an “honor system,” governing all of the students’ work and examinations. Developing from a very general definition of the honor system, a pattern for the structure of the student board entrusted with administration of the honor system was in place by 1954. Its duties remain essentially the same today. The Board is composed of four elected student representatives from each class, whose duties are to investigate and adjudicate charges of student violations of the Honor Code of Conduct, to periodically review the Code, rules dealing with student conduct and rules for the conduct of examinations. The Board is expected, where appropriate, to recommend changes to the faculty and administration. The Honor Board also conducts student elections and assists in the administration of Law School examinations.

B. The Proliferation of Student Organizations

There comes to mind a line from Camelot: “What do the simple folk do?” Well, at such times as the faculty are not beating upon them, at such times as they are not slaving in the law library, what do the law students do? Apparently, they organize. Law students have always organized, but the practice seems to have greatly accelerated in the late 60s and 70s. One wonders whether legal education is best served by the amazing proliferation of all these special interest groups. As at most law schools, the proliferation of student organizations has been a hallmark of the last two decades. We note a sampling of the numerous organizations with no attempt to rank them in any particular order or preference.

The Docket

With publication in the first semester, 1989-90, The Docket entered upon its twenty-sixth year of publication. In the fall of 1963, Francis Recchuiti, ’64, with the “political backing” of his classmate, Al Massey, ’64, as Associate Editor, and SBA President C. Dale McClain, approached Dean Reuschlein with a proposal to publish a School of Law newspaper. After being assured that the student body would always number capable editors who had graduated as editors of college newspapers, the Dean blessed the venture and The Villanova Docket was launched and succeeded in publishing five interesting issues during its first year. Inexplicably, with Volume 6, No. 1, The Villanova Docket became The Docket. From its inception, The Docket has
been a monthly publication during the academic year. During the nine years in which Dean Reuschlein and *The Docket* interacted, the Dean contributed his column, “As I See It” to each and every issue. Dean O’Brien continued the practice, “The Dean’s Column,” until November 1976. Had *The Docket* become something less than a “house organ?” “As I See It” and “The Dean’s Column” were succeeded by the Editorial, student written, and often critical of the School and its administrators and faculty, though students and student organizations were not spared. From its inception, *The Docket* had been distributed to all alumni. Upon Dean Murray’s arrival, distribution to the alumni was discontinued unless individual alumni expressed a desire to continue to receive *The Docket*. Not a few alumni had written to one or another of the deans expressing their views, usually critical, of the newspaper’s editorials and features.

**Alumni Newsletter**

In fall, 1978, Volume 1, No. 1 of the *Alumni Newsletter* appeared heralding the silver jubilee of the School of Law. By summer, 1984, *The Alumni Newsletter* had become *Sui Generis*, but by winter, 1984, *Sui Generis*, reverted to the *Alumni Newsletter* and so it continues to this very day.

**The Law Wives’ Club**

Within a few days after the School of Law opened its doors, Mrs. Reuschlein, wife of the Dean, formed a club for the wives of law students. The avowed purpose was to provide an opportunity for the wives of law students, together with faculty wives, to participate in cultural and social gatherings during the school year. The club offered assistance to wives of new law students in locating family housing at a time when such service was not elsewhere provided. The club, each summer, compiled a list of available apartments in the vicinity of the School of Law. The Law Wives often served as hostesses at student-faculty teas and for years prepared and served luncheons for the semi-annual meetings of the Board of Consultors. The Club served a highly desirable purpose in bringing the student’s wife into the Law School community and creating the opportunity to gain insight and understanding important to professional life.

The Club flourished, understandably, while the student population was predominantly male. It must be remembered that in the first entering class there were but three women. By 1972, the student population of the School of Law numbered 596, 8% of whom (48) were women. During the 19 years of Dean Reuschlein’s tenure, Mrs. Reuschlein served as the much loved advisor to generations of students’ wives. When the Reuschleins left for San Antonio, Mrs. Giannella succeeded as advisor to the Club.

By 1976, the student population reached a total of 618, and 219, or 35.5%, were women.

With the changing population of the School of Law, interest in the Club waned and we hear no more of its activities after 1976.
The Student Legal Services Committee

The desire for more clinical instruction was emphasized by the formation of the Student Legal Services Committee in 1968, leading to the Villanova Student Community Legal Services Program. The student committee, functioning with the benefit of a faculty advisor, operated a highly successful program on a voluntary basis for some seven years until the program so developed was brought into the second and third year curriculum in 1975 as the Community Legal Services Clinical Course. For comment upon the current status of the program see supra, page 73.

Habeas Corpus

For several years, 1969-73, the student desire for front line action led to the formation of a program whereby student volunteers were enabled to work with faculty members in representing indigent prisoners who were petitioners for habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The work consisted of interviewing prisoners, investigation, research and the preparation of briefs and other legal papers.

The Faculty-Student Committee

All who followed the doings of law students during the late sixties are fully aware of student demands for a voice in law school governance. In the December, 1970 issue of The Docket, Dean Reuschlein, during a time when the Villanova law faculty was welcoming student participation, observed that “governance may be such a preoccupation of the many as to stifle the scholarly business of a law school. Let’s all have fun as we experiment — but let’s not kid ourselves.”

Organized in 1970, the committee has two subcommittees, one of the full-time teaching members of the faculty, and the other of representatives of various student organizations. The subcommittees meet both separately and jointly to consider matters referred by the faculty collectively, student organizations or by individual students or faculty members. After review, the committee may recommend action to those persons or organizations concerned. The consensus is that the committee has proved of significant value in promoting an effective avenue of communication for the reflection of student interests and a forum for productive dialogue among faculty and students.

Committees of the Faculty

In the pattern of student organizations, one must include the presence of students on significant faculty committees. Students serve by peer elections on the following standing committees of the faculty: Academic, Curriculum, Enrollment, Faculty and Student. The important justification for inclusion here is the phrase “by peer election.”

The Villanova Public Defender Bail Project

For a brief period of two years (1971-73), the students staffed and operated the Public Defender Bail Project, working in conjunction with the Philadelphia Public
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Defender's Office. The project was designed to provide needed service to the indigent defendant and to give law students practical legal experience in the criminal process. The students reviewed low bail cases with an Assistant District Attorney. The students also conducted prison interviews.

Environmental Law

Serious student interest in the problems of the environment first manifested itself in organizational efforts with the formation of the Environmental Law Council in 1973. The council functioned in association with the Philadelphia office of the Attorney General's Strike Force, the legal arm of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. The focal point of the students' activities was the Clean Streams Act of Pennsylvania. Working with state laboratory technicians and field inspectors, the law students brought criminal summary proceedings on behalf of the Commonwealth against violators of the Clean Streams Law of Pennsylvania. Whatever success the Council experienced was short-lived. We hear no more of the Council after one year of activity. After 1974, the students' interest in problems of the environment seems to have waned, but to be revived with vigor and excitement starting with formation of the Environmental Research Group in 1977, replaced by the Environmental Law Society in 1982 and launching of the Environmental Law Journal in 1989.

The Journal grew out of the Society. The Society began holding small-scale panel discussions on current environmental law topics. Eventually, the group was able to sponsor a full-scale symposium on Solid Waste Management at the height of the trash crisis in the northeast. Well-attended and well-received, the initial symposium helped provide the base for other symposia and the eventual launching of the Journal.

Additionally, an organization called V.I.E.W. (Villanova Incorporated Environmental Watch) was organized by a group of students and graduates and began publishing an index to Pennsylvania Environmental Hearing Board decisions. V.I.E.W. indexes the decisions by statutes and cases cited, doing essentially the same thing that Shepards Citations does with published court opinions.

The success of the Index also helped in establishing a foundation for the Journal. A pilot volume of the Journal published the proceedings and articles from the 1989 municipal waste symposium. With this pilot issue in hand, the students asked the Faculty to approve a second law journal — the Villanova Environmental Law Journal. The faculty approved and the Journal joined the Villanova Law Review as the Law School's second legal publication.

In announcing the launching of the Journal, Dean Frankino stated: "The School of Law is pleased to support a second law journal providing students with enhanced opportunities for research, editing and publication. I am particularly encouraged that this journal will address the vital issues of the environment."
The Black Law Students' Association

Since 1971, the Black Law Students’ Association has endeavored to articulate and promote the needs and aspirations of minority law students, to foster an attitude of professional competence and to focus upon the relationship of minorities to the American legal structure. One of the Association’s projects is the summer orientation program for first-year students.

The Women's Law Caucus

A Villanova Women Law Students Association was launched in 1972, “dedicated to the achievement of equal rights and equal employment opportunities for women in the Law School and the legal profession.” It also undertook to alert the community to the overt and subtle acts of discrimination against women and concerned itself with the legal status of women in society. Initially, membership was limited to women students but by 1976, men students were welcomed. By 1978, the Women Law Students Association was renamed and currently functions as the Women’s Law Caucus. The Caucus has in recent years conducted a series of discussions on the status and treatment of women in a variety of legal contexts.

The Lawyers' Guild

We note the Lawyer’s Guild at Villanova was first billed as a Chapter of the National Lawyer’s Guild in 1974. It is interesting to note that the local chapter trailed by some years the concern for “liberal” and social causes which reached its zenith in the 1960s. The avowed purpose of the National Lawyers’ Guild has been to provide legal support to movements for social change, civil rights and civil liberties in the United States. The chapter at Villanova engaged in support work for national and local Guild projects. Its further purpose was to serve as a focus for student activism and to provide alternative services and activities to those offered by traditional law school organizations. With the decrease in student activism and growing apathy on the part of many toward social problems, interest in the National Lawyers’ Guild and its causes declined. And so we hear no more of the Guild at Villanova after 1987. It should be noted, however, that many of the problems once addressed by the Guild are the subject of focus by other organizations, principally minority groups, religious organizations and groups committed to particular social problems.

The International Law Society

While instruction in Public International Law was offered at Villanova as early as 1956, with the appointment of Professor William B. Ball, and a blend of instruction in a common course was attempted as early at 1963, separate courses in International Law Transactions and Public International Law were first offered in 1965 with the appointment of Professor Frankino. By 1975, student interest in international affairs had developed to the point that the International Law Society had its beginnings. The purpose of the Society, then as now, is the promotion of interest in the fields of public and private interna-
tional law, as well as comparative law, through the sponsorship of speakers, symposia
and other activities germane to its purposes. The Society coordinates its activities
with those of the American Society of International Law and the International Law
Section of the American Bar Association. With the arrival in 1983 of Professor John
F. Murphy, the Society has had a rebirth of meaningful action.

Religiously Oriented Organizations

Invariably a law school conducted under the auspices of a Catholic university,
might well be expected to find a St. Thomas More Club organized early on. But as
Pope John allegedly protested to Mrs. Luce, "But, Mrs. Luce, I am a Catholic," so too
in its early years Villanova boasted an almost totally Catholic student body. The early
student body was a St. Thomas More Society without such a label. However, by 1980,
when the student body was composed of Catholic, Protestants, Jews and many of no
religious persuasion, we note the arrival on the scene of the St. Thomas More Society
at Villanova. Like its counterpart among the practicing profession, the St. Thomas
More Society of Philadelphia, membership was not confined to Catholics, but was
open to all — Protestants, Jews, agnostics and nonbelievers — as well as Catholics.
The Society was dedicated to the advancement of the ideals personified by St.
Thomas More, encompassing the pursuits of professional competence and moral
responsibilities and the improvement of society through service in law.

As noted below, other religiously oriented organizations made their appear­
ance among the law students, which prompted the St. Thomas More Society, whose
members were almost totally Catholic, to regroup under the style, Catholic Law
Students Association. Of course, the avowed purpose of the Catholic Law Students
Association was still the promotion of the ideals personified by St. Thomas More.
Happily, the group as currently organized sponsors the celebration of Mass at least
once each week in Garey Hall.

In 1982, The Villanova Jewish Law Students Association was formed. The
group is active in promoting social, cultural and intellectual activities of interest to
the entire Villanova Law School community and of special interest to Villanova
Jewish law students.

Since 1984, the School of Law has welcomed the Christian Legal Society
which is a chapter of the Christian Legal Society, an interdenominational organiza­
tion of lawyers, judges and students. The group meets for weekly Bible studies and
presents other programs to assist its members in the integration of their Christianity
with their studies and future practice.

Commendably, there is a lively interest in the contribution which religion can
make in the development of the ethical lawyer and this contribution is at work in a
genuinely ecumenical atmosphere.

A Professional Fraternity

Once the School of Law was established, the several professional fraternities,
Phi Delta Phi, Phi Alpha Delta, and Delta Theta Phi besieged the Dean for the oppor­
tunity to organize chapters. However, there was virtually no desire on the part of the
students to embrace the professional fraternities.
There was a time in the history of legal education, when most law school curricula consisted of little more than the teacher lecturing to his charges. At that period, fraternities often managed the conduct of moot courts, instruction in the use of books as well as providing social activities for their members. In today’s concept of legal education, moot court activities, bibliography instruction, counseling of students and even sponsorship of a reasonable number of social events are all part and parcel of law school operation. As indicated above, for the first two decades there was virtually no desire on the part of the law students to embrace professional fraternities or to be embraced by them. As a matter of fact, in those early days Dean Reuschlein warded off the salesmen from national fraternity offices by reminding them that “Villanova Law School is a fraternity.”

As of now, the Sandra Day O’Connor Inn of Phi Delta Phi has taken its place in the Law School, professing to encourage the desirable virtues needed for the practice of law and requiring each member to give “fifteen hours of service” to the School each year.

The Villanova Court Jesters

The most recent student organization to make an auspicious debut (March, 1988) is the Villanova Court Jesters, whose avowed purpose is to stage a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta each year and perhaps a spoken dramatic production as well. On March 25 and 26, 1988, the Court Jesters staged their first production, Gilbert and

Curtain call at the 1990 production of Gilbert and Sullivan’s “Pirates of Penzance.”
Sullivan’s “Trial by Jury,” which played to standing-room-only in the auditorium of Garey Hall. The Court Jesters’ second production was a truly professional production of Gilbert and Sullivan’s “Iolanthe.” The spring 1990 performance of Gilbert and Sullivan’s “The Pirates of Penzance” was outstanding and augers well for the future of the Jesters.

In addition to the aforementioned organizations, the list has included such diverse groups as the Criminal Law Society, the Labor Law Club, the Corporate Law Society, the Federalist Society, the Public Interest Law Society, the Diversified Students Group, the Young Republicans, the National Italian American Bar Association and the Villanova Information Age Law Society. Each year some organizations cease to function and new ones are authorized, popularity being dictated in the main by whether there is an interested leader in a given year, able and willing to devote the necessary time and energy to a program of activities. However, there is consistently a more than adequate supply of active organizations. Indeed, if there has been any problem arising from the proliferation of student organizations, it has been an overlapping of educational and social functions sponsored by different student organizations at the same time. A number of organizations have been consistently active, particularly BALSA and the International Law Society. Due in no small part to the active guidance of Professor Murphy, the International Law Society has regularly sponsored outstanding speakers, symposia and other events of interest to internationalists. In like manner, BALSA has been consistently active, due primarily to the efforts of minority students to provide valuable input and guidance for incoming minority students and provide to the student body in general a sensitivity for minority concerns and progress.

The large number of student organizations is considered a healthy sign, providing out-of-the-classroom experience in areas of particular interest to the student group.

C. Honors On the National Level

The Order of the Coif

A chapter of the Order of the Coif, sometimes referred to as “the Phi Beta Kappa for law students,” came to Villanova in 1961. The Order is the national honor society devoted to the encouragement of high standards of legal scholarship. Chapters are found in leading law schools throughout the country. Eligibility for membership is limited to graduating students in the top 10% of their class. Membership in the Order is one of the most highly prized forms of legal academic recognition. Villanova takes considerable pride in having been the first religiously affiliated law school to receive a chapter of the Order. See Chapter II, Accreditation, and Chapter VII, The First Decade, supra.

D. Enriching the Learning Experience

This seems an appropriate place to voice appreciation of two highly desirable opportunities created within the last several years.
The Villanova University School of Law

First graduating class at 1956 Alumni Dinner honoring Dean Reuschlein and the 1956 class which was presided over by Arthur “Buzz” Shuman, Alumni President.

Honorable Xavier L. Suarez, Mayor of Miami, Florida, Executive Visitation guest of Honor, with Mrs. Suarez and Dean Frankino.

Alumni gathering at the Law School.
Professor Emeritus J. Edward Collins, Mrs. Collins, Frank J. Benasutti,'65, and Dean O'Brien at 1985 Alumni Dinner honoring Professor Collins.

Villanova Law School's "Congressional Delegation:" Congressman Matthew F. McHugh, '63 (NY); Dean Frankino; former Congressman and Mayor of Philadelphia William J. Green, '64; and Congressman John J. LaFalce,'64, at Law School Alumni Dinner Dance.
Executive Visitation

One such program is The Executive Visitation Program begun in 1982. Under the Program, prominent executives from business or government meet with groups of Law School students at a dinner. The Program provides a unique opportunity for students to dine in a social setting and exchange views conversationally with a prominent executive. Begun at the suggestion of Associate Dean Garbarino,’56, with the approval of Dean O’Brien, the program was initially funded by the class of 1956. It has for many years been funded by its current patron, Francis R. O’Hara, ’57, of the Pittsburgh bar.

Jurists in Residence

In 1988, Dean Frankino began what promises to be a most valuable addition to the Law School program, the annual Jurists-in-Residence. In announcing the Jurists-in-Residence program, Dean Frankino stated its purpose: “To bring to legal education the dimensions of those who have been actively engaged in deciding cases. The judges hope to bring to you [the students] an understanding of the judicial process. They will take part in class sessions; they will hold general discussions on areas of special interest; they will demonstrate trial and appellate techniques; and they will talk to you [students] informally.” And so inaugurating this fine venture, came Judge Myron H. Bright, United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and Judge Edward R. Becker, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, to take up residence at Garey Hall for three memorable days. The law students loved it, particularly the opportunity to visit informally with the judges. In 1989 the judges in residence were Chief Judge Donald P. Lay, United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and Chief Justice Sheran (ret.) of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

E. The Organized Alumni/Alumnae

When the School of Law was about to graduate its first class of 26 in 1956, Dean Reuschlein met with them and then and there the Villanova Law Alumni Association was born. The Dean lost no time in telling the class that he expected them to carry the affection for the School of Law then demonstrated with them throughout their lives. This expectation, he told them, would be demonstrated by the degree to which they would, in the future, promote the interests of the Law School. While emphasizing many areas in which alumni might be helpful, such as recruiting future students, the Dean lost no time in establishing a program of Annual Giving.

The Annual Giving Program now results in very gratifying financial support for the work of the School of Law. Among significant activities of the Alumni/Alumnae Association, other than participation of the graduates in all phases of the Annual Fund Drive, one might mention the always delightful five year reunions, which now call our graduates to mark the fifth to thirtieth years of graduation at five-year intervals. In addition, regional alumni receptions on a national scale, often in connection with meetings of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and other professional groups are held. Then, too, there are many
countywide luncheons and receptions and an Annual Alumni Dinner, often honoring distinguished faculty and alumni. Many individual alumni and alumnae serve in the counseling program and participate in large numbers as judges in early rounds of the Reimel Moot Court Competition and in all rounds of the Interviewing and Counseling Competition. Moreover, a number of alumni/alumnae add a valuable dimension to the Board of Consultants to the School of Law. All in all, our alumni/alumnae are an enthusiastic, helpful lot and Villanova regards them with gratitude and affection.

XIV. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Reference has been made to sporadic early attempts at continuing legal education in Chapter XIII, noting the early ventures launched by Professor Ball, such as the "town meetings" dealing with problem of local government in 1959, and the highly successful Patent Law seminar extending over a period of ten weekly sessions in 1958.

But continuing legal education had its beginnings in a truly meaningful way, with the several week-long American Law Institute-American Bar Association (ALI/ABA) summer programs at the School of Law, organized and directed by Professor Walter Taggart, '68.

In 1976, Paul Wolkin, Esq., Director of the American Law Institute-American Bar Association (ALI-ABA) Joint Committee on Professional Education, and Professor Walter Taggart collaborated to bring three of the ALI-ABA regular summer programs to the Law School. Villanova served as the host institution as well as a co-sponsor of the courses.

All three of the summer 1976 courses (Bankruptcy Law and Practice, Advanced Business Tax Planning, and Post-graduate Federal Securities Law) were well attended and highly praised. Our hospitality was tested in July of 1976 when the temperatures reached 100 degrees and the air conditioning system in St. Mary’s broke down with 200 people in residence for the courses. Alternate dormitory space was provided and everyone left with a positive impression of the Law School.

Professor Taggart served as the course planner for the 1976 Bankruptcy Law and Practice course and followed up in 1977 by serving as the co-course planner for the Municipal Finance course that was offered that summer. This program was a hot topic in 1977 because of the financial difficulties of New York and the recent changes in the bankruptcy law applicable to municipalities.

From 1978 through 1985, Villanova and ALI-ABA continued their affiliation and presented six one-week summer courses in the eight year period. The courses were part of the regular ALI-ABA summer curriculum. They were as follows: 1978 — Federal Rules of Evidence; 1979 — Modern Land Transactions; 1980 — Civil Practice and Litigation in Federal and State Courts; 1982 — The Bankruptcy Code Reexamined and Updated; 1983 — Modern Land Transactions and 1985 — Advanced Business Tax Planning. Professor Taggart remained active in the Law School’s relationship with ALI-ABA and served as a faculty member on both of the Modern Land Transactions courses as well as the Bankruptcy Code course.

In 1979, the Law School and ALI-ABA jointly sponsored a course titled Trial Practice for the General Practitioner. The course was offered on weekends during the fall of 1979. Professor Leonard Packel served as the planning chairman and the faculty was
composed of distinguished trial practitioners, many of whom were Villanova alumni.

At least for the time being, ALI-ABA has decided to locate its summer courses primarily at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and at university sites on the west coast. This is largely a marketing judgment that course enrollments are higher at these sites. Our relationship with ALI-ABA remains close and it is certainly possible that in the future we will again assume the role of a host and co-sponsor of ALI-ABA summer programs.

In the late 1970's Dean O'Brien and Professor Arnold B. Cohen explored the desirability of expanding the occasional programs into a full-fledged program in continuing legal education, believing that such a program would significantly benefit the Law School, the University and the community in general.

At a time when there was no continuing legal education outside of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg and when local county bar associations offered relatively few programs, it was deemed that continuing legal education would prove of value to the general community in two ways: (1) to the extent that a program proved of interest to lay persons, they might attend even though the program would carry a legal emphasis and (2) lawyers residing or practicing in the western suburbs of Philadelphia would likely benefit by having easy access to a site that would enable them to keep abreast of current developments, acquire new ideas and learn new tactics, thus acquiring new skills.

The value of continuing legal education to the University was deemed to be in the favorable publicity which quality programs would generate, not only locally, but also regionally and even nationally to the extent that the School of Law would be able to market its programs beyond its metropolitan radius.

The value to the Law School inhered not only in the publicity shared with the University, but as a means to encourage members of the law faculty to increase their contacts with the practicing bar and to increase their scholarly output. This latter goal was to be accomplished by encouraging faculty members to serve as panelists and to transform the materials prepared for the programs into publishable articles.

Dean O’Brien and Professor Cohen in his capacity as Director of Continuing Legal Education agreed that continuing legal education programs should be held at Garey Hall, thus maximizing the Law School’s exposure. That decision, though a wise one, placed scheduling restraints on the program because of the need to ensure classrooms and parking for students. This meant that programs would have to be scheduled for weekends, in the evening, or at such times when classes were not in session. Accepting this limitation necessarily limited the School’s ability to respond quickly to new legislation and similar exigencies. One of the earliest programs tested these competing interests. The Economic Recovery Tax Act was enacted in the summer of 1981. A one-day program was arranged, to be held on Thursday, September 1st. Since Law School classes were in session, no rooms were available in Garey Hall, so the program was shifted from the West campus to a building in the center of the University campus.

Throughout the next few years, one or two day programs on specific areas of current interest were held, dealing with Tax Planning, Transportation Labor Issues, Involuntary Termination of Employment, Health Care Laws and Zoning. The programs were held, some at the Bellevue Stratford and the Four Seasons in Philadelphia and others at Garey Hall, with a view to determining whether center city
Philadelphia or Villanova would have the greater attendance appeal.

With no desire or expectation to displace Pennsylvania Bar Institute or American Law Institute/American Bar programs, the proponents of the Villanova program sought to identify specialty areas and formats consistent with Villanova's opportunities and resources. And so Estate Planning Institutes were offered in 1983 and 1984. Bankruptcy Institutes were offered in 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984. In addition, the School of Law hosted a week-long ALI-ABA summer program in Advanced Tax Planning.

In addition, an annual series of mini-courses was inaugurated, taking the form of one-half day courses on a variety of topics, thus creating a menu approach. Three or four programs were held during morning and afternoon sessions over a two-day period, posited upon the idea that lawyers would find one or more programs to be of interest, and be willing to attend for at least part of one day. This effort was titled the "Legal Development and Skills Program" and was offered in 1982 and 1983. Fourteen or fifteen mini-courses were held during each of these programs.

In continuing his efforts to find a format that would attract a sizeable attendance, Professor Cohen decided to take "our show" on the road. Taking advantage of the new tax and bankruptcy acts enacted in the summer of 1984, two one-half day tax programs and a one-half day bankruptcy program were created. It was arranged to have each of the surrounding suburban counties sponsor the programs which were held at local bar association headquarters. These programs were the first continuing legal education programs dealing with these new laws held in Pennsylvania, thus reflecting the Law School’s ability to respond in timely fashion.

When Dean Murray took command, he felt it would be desirable to shift from traditional continuing legal education. This led the dean and Professor Llewellyn to put together semester-long courses in the international tax area. A second aspect of this new thrust was to create tailor-made programs of interest to corporations. A successful six-week course on Contracts and a two day course on Bankruptcy was presented for UNISYS Corporation in the spring of 1987.

Sooner or later, it is more than likely that mandatory continuing legal education will be enacted in Pennsylvania. When that happens the task of those involved in the program at Villanova should be made easier. Meanwhile, Villanova's Continuing Legal Education continues to identify areas of opportunity.
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XV. THE GRADUATE TAX PROGRAM

From the very beginning, there was the expectation that the Law School would one day be involved in continuing legal education. In the early seventies, there was much faculty discussion of ways and means to enter the field of continuing legal education and of specialties which might be taught. Idle facilities could be effectively utilized on weekends, evenings and during vacation periods; a significant service could be offered to the bar; and income might be realized to supplement tuition revenues, the principal source of funds for the operation of the School.

In 1971, Professor Marcus Schoenfeld became the School’s representative in planning sessions of the Committee on Legal Education of the Philadelphia Bar Association, where he discovered the principal interest was the further education of professionals in tax law. However, any move by the School in that direction at that time had to be subordinated to the greater problem of caring for the exploding student population and building the addition to Garey Hall.

Early in his administration, Dean O’Brien felt the time was propitious for movement into continuing legal education. The Dean appointed Marcus Schoenfeld as a committee of one to further explore the feasibility of initiating a program, the focus of attention being on the development of Saturday Seminars in Taxation. Coincidentally, at this point Professor Alvin R. Clay, then Chairman of the Accounting Department of the University approached Dean O’Brien with a proposal that had been of interest to that department for some time—to offer a program of graduate education in taxation. The proposal received momentum with the fortunate appointment of Professor Clay as Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance. Proposed was a joint operation with the Law School in a program offering a Master of Laws degree in Taxation to lawyers, and a Master of Taxation degree to accountants. With the Law School as a co-sponsor, there existed the larger potential pool from which students could be drawn. The proposal was of great interest to Dean O’Brien and he commissioned Professor Schoenfeld to further explore its possibilities.

Under the proposal, the School of Law and the College of Commerce and Finance established the standards for admission of applicants, the educational program, the academic requirements for the degrees, and coordinated the legal and accounting components. Each School, however, was to award its own degree and set its own specific admissions requirements. It was agreed that the Law School was to bear the financial risks and enjoy the financial rewards from the project. Once the program was determined to be feasible, Professor Schoenfeld was selected as the person to sketch out a tentative curriculum.

Before the Law School could make a final commitment to the project, however, it was necessary that assurances be had that the new activity would not jeopardize the School’s accreditation by the Council of Legal Education of the American Bar Association. The American Bar Association was alerted. Dean Reuschlein, then serving on the Committee on Accreditation of the American Bar Association, suggested that a team, selected by the Consultant on Legal Education to the A.B.A., James P. White, be dispatched to Villanova. An inspection team was selected, composed of associate deans from Columbia and Georgetown and Professor
James J. Freedman, organizer and director of the then recently inaugurated graduate tax program at the University of Florida. The on-site inspection of the School resulted in a report dated January 19, 1978.

The Report was, with expressed reservations, indicative that Villanova was ready to embark on the desired program, though some doubt was expressed about the wisdom of a joint program with Commerce and Finance.

In June, 1978, the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association unanimously acquiesced in the establishment of a graduate tax program at the Villanova Law School. Next, the task was to find a program director qualified to formulate a challenging course of studies for both accountants and lawyers undiluted by the classroom presence of either professional group, recruit an able faculty who would closely monitor the quality of the course offerings and examinations, so that the professional reputation of the Law School would not suffer, but would be significantly enhanced. An exceptional person was needed who would bring a high level of technical expertise and personal effort to the establishment of a program, the continued viability of which could not be foreseen. Selection of the director was delegated to the Law School. The School turned to a committee of Associate Dean Gerald Abraham and Professors Donald Dowd and Marcus Schoenfeld to find the proper person.

In the early spring of 1980, the law faculty decided that Acting Dean Don W. Llewellyn of the Law School of Nova University should be named to the challenging position. The selection was a happy one. Llewellyn was an experienced tax practitioner, a seasoned tax law teacher in J.D. and LL.M. programs, both at William and Mary and Temple, and a sometime resident of the Philadelphia area of sufficient duration to have a familiarity with, and an appreciation of, the Philadelphia tax bar. He brought unusual enthusiasm, tax expertise, marketing skills and inexhaustible energy to the challenge given him by the law faculty — that the tax program should, from its inception, have a quality of which the School should be justifiably proud.

The challenge was in many respects comparable to that facing Harold Reuschlein who, while still an active law professor at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, was in six months to prepare publicity, recruit a student body, select a faculty, initiate a law library with a competent librarian, and formulate a course of study. In six months after the appointment of the new director, while still serving as Acting Dean at Nova, charged with bringing his law school to the successful completion of its academic year, he simultaneously was to undertake the recruitment of an adjunct tax faculty, prepare publicity, formulate class schedules, arrange courses, create course syllabi and instructional problems, confer with new instructors as to how class materials should be best presented and also prepare himself for the tax classes he was to teach.

Helpful to the initial efforts of the new director was Anthony L. Bartolini, ’58, a senior tax partner at Dechert, Price & Rhoads, and Francis J. Gray, C.P.A., a graduate of the College of Commerce and Finance and a senior tax partner in a major international accounting firm. Applicants for admission to the program far exceeded initial projections. Of the 164 applicants with credentials to be evaluated by the director, 67 attorneys and 31 accountants were approved and formed the first class.
The initial faculty as publicized in promotional material consisted of the Director, Anthony Bartolini, '58, Professor Marcus Schoenfeld, a tax accountant, and six additional tax attorneys. In the spring of 1981, the first academic year of operation, the law faculty, at the urgent request of the tax students, approved a summer semester. In the school year, 1982-1983, Nicholas C. Bozzi, '64, became a visiting Associate Professor of Law on a year's leave of absence from his position as a tax partner in a leading Philadelphia law firm to teach in both the J.D. and LL.M. tax programs. In 1983, James E. Maule joined the law faculty to teach both J.D. and LL.M. tax courses. Within 4 years, some 300 degree candidates had enrolled. As of the end of the Spring 1990 term, enrollment has stabilized at about 250 students. Since its inception, 324 degrees have been awarded, 152 to accountants and 172 to attorneys.

In 1988, Don Llewellyn withdrew as program director to devote full time to teaching in both the J.D. and graduate tax programs. He was succeeded by Michael Mulroney, formerly a senior partner in a Washington, D.C. tax specialty firm, who oversees the program's office staff and its roster of eight full-time faculty from the Law School and the College of Commerce and Finance, and its 33 adjunct instructors, as well as teaching federal taxation at both the graduate and J.D. levels.

Was it a wise decision to attempt to offer a program jointly for lawyers and accountants? In the words of Don Llewellyn, the former director, "I think it turned out to be a very wise decision. . . . I was probably skeptical about it, but I think that it has proved to be very successful. One of the goals we entertained in having a combined program was a real interaction between accountants and lawyers and I do think that there are several courses, specifically in the planning areas (business planning and estate planning) when that kind of interaction is quite valuable for both professions."

It is plain that the Graduate Tax Program has arrived and is firmly in place. Although comparative statistics are somewhat imprecise because drawn from dissimilar data, it is apparent that the Graduate Tax Program now ranks well toward the top of the 29 graduate tax programs offered in law schools throughout the country. Its student enrollment is fourth largest, and first among the four programs that offer dual degrees. It is second in the number of courses offered, third in adjunct faculty, fourth in full-time faculty, and it is a relative bargain for its students: tuition is below the national median cost per semester hour.

For the future, because the program has reached maturity, it will be possible for the director and his staff to focus resources and attention on several areas. The overall curriculum, and individual courses will be fine-tuned and tailored to anticipate and reflect changing focus and emphasis in the tax arena to meet effectively the needs of the professional tax constituency it serves in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Emphasis will be placed on long-range planning for course scheduling and sequencing to permit students to move through the program toward their degrees in a logical and efficient fashion. Attempts will be made to broaden and diversify the student base to include more entry-level professionals from large law and accounting firms and from corporate tax departments. Attention will be directed to improving the quality of student experience in the program through the use of occasional workshops in specific current topics, the encouragement of extra-curricular scholarship, assistance in writing and publishing articles in the tax field, and increased emphasis on
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placement and career counselling. In addition, continuing emphasis will be placed on maintaining and improving the quality of the adjunct faculty who are one of the richest professional resources of the program.

All in all, the program appears to have equaled, and probably exceeded, the expectations of its formulators. Its future is bright.

XVI. THE 1980s — AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

The first decade in the life of the Villanova Law School was a time calling for maximum effort to establish a law school with credentials worthy of professional recognition and respect. The requisite effort was expended and the recognition and respect of the profession was clearly forthcoming.

The second decade was a period calling for adjustment to rapidly changing social conditions. Examples of social change were the influx of women into the legal profession, increasing minority representation in the profession, the growth of generational distrust and social protestations against traditional values dear to the establishment. In addition to making the called for adjustments, there was a need to expand faculty size and physical plant. As the second decade drew to a close, the student body had been enhanced both in quality and increased numbers and the physical plant had been doubled in size.

The third decade in its earlier years was a period of unprecedented student activism, a period when the faculty, like faculties nationwide, campaigned for increased decision making powers, a period of spectacular inflation both in the general economy and in the numbers desiring to enter the Law School. It was a period of building and improving the service areas of law school administration: admissions, financial aid, placement, alumni activities. It was also a time for the inauguration of a graduate tax program and the development of programs in continuing legal education.

Greeting the man who was the dean ushering in the fourth decade, was a mature, quality school of law.

In 1984, John E. Murray, Jr., Dean for the preceding seven years of the School of Law of the University of Pittsburgh, arrived on the scene as the third dean of the School of Law. He had been a full-time member of the Villanova faculty for one year under Dean Reuschlein.

Dean Murray served but two years as dean. A tireless professional, he will long be remembered for his superb teaching skills, prolific scholarly output and many beneficial physical modifications. Early on he decided to increase computerization. His first facilitative change was to create a new word processing center and to reorganize the clerical services. The secretaries were supplied with word processors...
and shortly thereafter, each faculty member was supplied with a computer.

Perhaps the most extensive physical modification occurred to the law library. By creating an auxiliary area for infrequently used materials in St. Mary’s Hall and by the installation of moveable shelving which permitted the storage of certain materials in appreciably less space, about 6,000 square feet became usable for other library functions. A computerization area was installed in the library. Then, too, the library was refurbished with new carpeting and extensively used study rooms were created in the library area. Quite understandably, Dean Garbarino, ’56, served as the indefatigable “construction superintendent.”

During this time a most attractive conference room was constructed largely through the generosity of Patrick J. O’Connor, ’67, Michael J. Izzo, Jr., ’69, Gerard P. Harney, ’73, and Robert F. Reeder, ’69, senior members of the firm of Cozen and O’Connor. Scholarship funds were increased, especially through the generosity of Harold E. Kohn, a life member of the Board of Consultors, and the generosity of such graduates of the School of Law as Arthur J. Kania, ’56, Arthur M. Goldberg, ’61, Sandra S. Newman, ’72, Mark C. Schultz, ’75, and Jonathan H. Ganz, ’78. Other significant developments of the Murray era included the creation of a new tenure, promotion and contract renewal policy, the modification of forms for student evaluations of faculty and curricular modifications including a concentration in the development of lawyering skills in which distinguished practitioners participate.

After two brief years, Dean Murray returned to the University of Pittsburgh and now serves as President of Duquesne University.

And so we come to the era of Dean Steven P. Frankino, who had served as a much beloved professor at Villanova from 1965 to 1971. He had served with great distinction as Dean of the School of Law at Creighton University, as a partner in a distinguished Omaha law firm and as Dean of the School of Law at his alma mater, the Catholic University of America. In 1984, he was enthusiastically welcomed back to Villanova.

As one looks at the Law School, it is absolutely clear that it has “arrived.” It attracts applicants from prestigious colleges and universities from all over the country with impressive credentials. Its graduates are found in important partnership positions with the major firms in the Philadelphia region, they are impressively represented in New York City, Boston, Washington, D.C., Florida, California and other significant commercial areas. Law School graduates serve as appellate and trial court judges, leading trial practitioners and counselors, Bar Association heads, Congressmen, mayors and district attorneys of major urban areas, legislative leaders, union heads, corporate general counsel and executives. The dream of the founding Dean has become a reality. The next step represents the gleam in the eye of the deans that followed — ascendency of Villanova Law School to the ranks of the truly great national law schools. This is the challenge for the impressive incumbent faculty and Dean and the subject matter for the next edition of the Law School story.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Graduates of the School of Law: Listed by Year of Graduation

CLASS OF 1956
Thomas J. Brady
Raymond J. Conners, Jr.
John F. Finan*
Donald A. Fitzgerald
Arthur R. Flores
Robert P. Garbarino
James P. Garland
D. Barry Gibbons
Joseph R. Glancy
Leo E. Grabin, Jr.
Donald W. Grieshober
James J. Himsworth, Jr.
Neale F. Hooley
Albert E. Janke, Jr.
Arthur J. Kania
John J. Lister
James A. Lyons, Jr.
Daniel W. McCormack
Francis E. McGill, Jr.
Francis J. Murphy
Francis X. O'Brien
Philip O'Malley*
Arthur S. O'Neill, Jr.
Paul J. Quattrone
Jeanne W. Ryan
Maurice P. Sheu, III
Richard A. Stern*
David P. Trulli, Jr.

CLASS OF 1957
Thomas F. Burns*
John J. Collins
Richard A. Demichele
Thomas J. Feeney, Jr.
Edward J. Fitzsimmons, Jr.
Walter C. Furman
John F. Gaffney
Henry A. Giulianni
John G. Kneafsey
John L. Larkin, Jr.
Joseph A. Malloy, Jr.*
James A. Matthews, Jr.*
R. Barry McAndrews
Joseph F. McCloskey
Joseph R. McDonald
Robert L. McLaughlin
Joseph F. Monaghan
Leonard J. Myers
Francis R. O'Hara
John C. Voss

CLASS OF 1958
Frederick W. Anton, III
Anthony L. Bartolini
John P. Brady
Paul W. Callahan
N. John Casanave
Francis P. Connors
John P. Currie
Eloise E. Davies
Richard E. Dolan
Joseph T. Doyle
Frederick D. Duden, Jr.
Thomas E. Eichman
George S. Forde, Jr.
William J. Goebelbecker
August T. Groover
A. Benjamin Johnson, Jr.
Thomas P. Kennedy
John P. Lavelle
Burchard V. Martin
Richard K. Masterson
Edward J. McLaughlin
Edward G. Mekel
Leo K. O'Drudy, Jr.
James E. O'Neill*
Anthony L. Picciotti
Alban J. Reichert
Joseph M. Smith
John J. Stork*

CLASS OF 1959
Robert L. Brabson*
Edward T. Bresnan
Edward J. Carney, Jr.
Francis X. Ciampi*
John J. Cleary
Barbara VanHorn Colsey
James J. DeMarco
James V. Dolan
John F. Dougherty, Jr.
Edward H. Feege
Peter A. Glaesott
William E. Griffin
Vincent P. Haley
Donald G. Jewitt
Joseph P. Kelly
Robert J. Levis
William J. MacDermott
Leon A. Mankowski
Charles J. Margiotti
Anthony J. Mazullo, Jr.
William E. Movatt
Edward J. O'Connell
John P. Quinn
John M. Regan

CLASS OF 1960
Michael D. Battaglini
Gerald L. Bowen
Herbert H. Brown
George M. Bush
Leslie J. Carson, Jr.
Edward R. Casey, Jr.
Eugene Chovanos
William B. Coley, III
John H. Doran
C. Robert Ellicker, Jr.
Frank E. Gilbert
Franchot A. H. Golub
John T. Grablewski
Bernard F. Gray
John J. Guiffoyle, Jr.
John G. Hall
Berger M. Heede, Jr.
Charles C. Keeler
Thomas L. Kelley
Jack E. Levin*
Henry C. Lucas, III
Joseph J. Mahon, Jr.
John F. McElvenny
David H. Moskowitz
James A. Mullin, Jr.
Peter G. Nyhart
Edward J. O'Malley
Bernard T. Quinn
John T. Quinn
Patrick M. Ryan
Robert G. Sur
Gerald A. Tallman
Emil F. Toften

CLASS OF 1961
Frank P. Brogan
Gerald F. Glackin
Arnold C. Grossman*
E. C. Kirk Hall
John V. Hasson
Nicholas C. Kihm
George R. Kucik, Jr.
Ralph S. Levitan
Joseph J. Lombardo

CLASS OF 1962
Eugene Alessandrini, II
Bernard J. Avellino
Kenneth P. Barrow*
Basil D. Beck, Jr.
Jerome E. Bogutz
Robert J. Bray, Jr.
Denis V. Brenan
Edward B. Broderick*
James S. Burns
John J. Cannon
Neil Carver
Gregory J. Dean
Walter M. Dinda
Arthur T. Downey, III
John J. Duffy, Jr.
James J. Feerick, Jr.
John S. Fields*
Lawrence F. Flick
John W. Foley*
Thomas S. Forkin
Louis W. Fryman
Joseph W. Fullem, Jr.
Lewis H. Gold
Robert W. Goodman
Thomas S. Higgins
Donald G. Hilker
A. David Kestner, Jr.
Thomas R. Kimmel
Benjamin J. Lambard, Jr.
Frederick M. Lavin
Edward V. Lear, Jr.
James G. Lepis
John B. Lieberman, III

* indicates deceased

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CLASS OF 1964
Stephen L. Abbott
Joseph A. Barone
James J. Binns
Lemuel H. Blackburn, Sr.
P. Joseph Boyce
Nicholas C. Bozzi
Thomas G. Bradley*
Ralph G. Brown
Robert N. Campolongo
Francis N. Carter
George A. Conti, Jr.
Robert J. Corcoran
Paul E. Crawford
Francois R. Cross
Thomas E. Curtis, Jr.
John J. Donohue
Joseph F. Doyle
William J. Green
George A. Hahalis
John M. Hickey
C. Clark Hodgson, Jr.
Myron A. Hyman
Bruce A. Irvine
James P. Karp
Alan C. Kaufman
Michael B. Kean
Louis S. Konowal
John J. LaFalce
Richard L. Lord
Albert P. Massey
C. Dale McClain
Arthur B. Morgenstern
Francis J. Murnaghan
Dennis M. Nolan
Mark H. Pfaffer
Francis Recchuiti
Thomas A. Riley, Jr.
Richard H. Roesgen
James M. Salony
Thomas F. Schilpp
A. Leo Seneri
Joseph F. Shanahan, Jr.
Robert Silverberg
Edwin R. Soeffing
Esther R. Sylvester
David T. Walker
Lionel A. Waxman
Roger S. Wolfe*

CLASS OF 1965
Richard C. Angino
Richard J. Arcara
Frank J. Benasutti
Robert L. Berchem
Jack J. Bernstein
Joseph D. Bizzaro, Jr.
Harvey E. Blank
Alfred O. Breinig
Lawrence J. Brenner
Henry Burgoyne, Jr.
Joseph F. Busacca
Patrick C. Campbell
Christopher J. Clark
S. Gerald Corso
James J. Curran, Jr.
Conrad J. Desantis, Jr.
Lewis C. Di Stasi, Jr.
Paul J. Downey
Thomas P. Finn, Jr.
Rosemary Flannery
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11. Ernest F. Roberts, B.A. Northeastern, LL.B. Boston College; practiced in Mass. 1954-57; Asst. Prof., Villanova 1957-59; Assoc. Prof. 1959-60; Prof. 1960-64; Prof., Cornell since 1964; now Edwin H. Woodruff Professor.

1959

1960


1961


1962


1963
19. T. Brian Hogan, LL.B. Univ. of Manchester, England; of Gray’s Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Exchange Prof. from Univ. of Nottingham, England 1963-64; currently Prof. of Law, Univer. of Leeds, England.

1964
20. John E. Murray, Jr., B.S. LaSalle, LL.B. Catholic Univ., S.J.D. Wisconsin; Asst. Prof., Duquesne 1959-62; Assoc Prof., 1963-64; Prof., Villanova 1964-65; Prof., Duquesne 1965-67; Acting Dean, 1976-77; Dean, Pittsburg 1977-84; Dean, Villanova 1984-86; Distinguished Service Prof., Pittsburgh 1986-88; President, Duquesne since 1988.

1965
21. Steven P. Frankino, A.B., J.D. Catholic Univ. of America; teaching fellow, Northwestern 1962-63; Asst. Prof., Catholic Univ. 1963-65; Prof. Villanova, 1965-71; Dean, Creighton 1971-77; private practice 1977-79; Dean and General Counsel, Catholic Univ. 1979-87; Dean, Villanova since 1987.


23. John Stuart Carnes, A.B., LL.B. Harvard; practiced, Philadelphia 1953-65; lecturer, Villanova
The Villanova University School of Law


24. J. Willard O'Brien, B.S., J.D. Fordham; practiced, New York 1957-62; Asst. Prof., Syracuse 1962-65; Prof., Villanova since 1965; Dean 1972-83; Director, Connelly Inst. on Law and Morality since 1983.


1966

1967

1968

29. David Harris, LL.B. King's College, London, LL.M. London School of Economics; Visiting Asst. Prof., Villanova 1968-69. Currently Prof. of Law, Univ. of Nottingham, England.

1969


1970


1971

37. Arnold B. Cohen, A.B. Brown, LL.B. Pennsylvania; judicial clerk 1963-64; Assoc. in Law,
California (Berkeley) 1964-65; private practice, Philadelphia 1965-71; Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1971-74; Prof. since 1974.


1972

41. Thomas C. Carroll '67, B.S. St. Joseph’s, J.D. Villanova. Private practice 1967-72; adjunct Assoc. Prof. and Director, Villanova Law Associates 1972-73; continues to serve as Lecturer in Law (Trial Advocacy program).

42. W. Ian Hooker, LL.B. Univ. of Canterbury (New Zealand); Visiting Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1972-73 as exchange professor from the Univ. of Nottingham (England); Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1976-77; current Prof. of Law, Univ. of Nottingham.


1973


47. Joseph R. Wenk '69, A.B. St. Joseph’s, J.D. Villanova; Academic Fellow, Univ. of Friburg (West Germany) 1969-70; Community Legal Services, Philadelphia 1970-73; Asst. Prof., Villanova 1973-74; Assoc. Prof. 1974-76; Prof. 1976 until his death in 1977.

1975


49. S. Prakash Sinha, LL.B. Univ. of Bombay, M.S. Arizona, LL.M. Illinois, J.S.D. Illinois; Asst. and Assoc. Prof., South Dakota 1965-70; Assoc. Prof. and Prof., Western Ontario, 1970-75; Visiting Prof., Villanova 1975-76; currently Prof. at Pace Univ.

1976

50. Joseph W. Dellapenna, B.B.A. Michigan, J.D. Detroit College of Law, LL.M., Columbia and George Washington; instructor, Detroit Inst. of Technology 1966-68; Instructor, Asst. Prof. and Prof., Willamette 1969-74; Assoc. Prof., Cincinnati, 1974-76; Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1976-77; Prof. since 1977.

1977


1978


55. **Dolores B. Spina**, '66, B.A. Pennsylvania, J.D. Villanova; private practice 1966-78; Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1978-81; continues to the present as member of the adjunct faculty.


1979


1980

58. **Leonard R. Jaffee**, J.D. Rutgers (Newark); Asst. Prof. Louisville, 1972-75; Assoc. Prof. 1975-76; Assoc. Prof., Cleveland-Marshall 1976-77; Assoc. Prof., Louisville 1977-78; Prof. 1978-79; Prof. Rutgers (Camden) 1979-80; Visiting Prof. Villanova 1980-81; Prof., Louisville since 1981.


60. **Don W. Llewellyn**, A.B. Dickinson College, J.D. Dickinson School of Law, LL.M. New York Univ.; private practice, Pennsylvania 1962-67; Asst. Prof., Willamette 1967-69; Asst. Prof., Wm. and Mary 1969-70; Assoc. Prof. 1970-72; Prof. 1972-75; Visiting Prof., Syracuse, Temple and Rutgers (Camden) between 1971-77; Prof., Nova 1977-80; Acting Dean 1978-79; Director, Graduate Tax Program and Prof., Villanova 1980-86; Assoc. Dean 1986-88; Prof. since 1988.

1981


63. **Louis J. Sirico, Jr.**, B.A. Yale, J.D. Texas; public service, Conn. and D.C. 1972-77; Asst. Prof., Rutgers (Camden) 1977-81; Assoc. Prof., Villanova 1981-84; Prof. since 1984.
1982

65. Nicholas C. Bozzi, '64, B.S. St. Joseph's, J.D. Villanova; Visiting Prof., Villanova 1982-83, on leave from private practice.


1983
69. Doris Del Tosto Brogan, '81, B.A. Glassboro State, J.D. Villanova; private practice, Philadelphia 1981-83; Asst. Prof., Villanova 1983-84; Assoc. Prof. 1984-88; Prof. since 1988.


1985

1987

74. William James, B.A. Morehouse, J.D. Howard, M.S.L.S. Atlanta Univ.; Asst. Prof. and Asst. Librarian, Tennessee 1973-74; Director, Law Library, Kentucky 1974-88; Asst. Prof. 1974-77; Assoc. Prof. 1977-82; Prof. 1982-88; Director of the Pulling Law Library and Prof., Villanova since 1988.

1988
75. Catherine J. Lanctot, B.A. Brown, J.D. Georgetown; Judicial Clerk 1981-82; private practice 1982-83; Dept. of Justice 1983-88; Asst. Prof. 1988 -

1990

77. Donald N. Bersoff, B.S., M.A., Ph.D. New York University; J.D. Yale University; 1976-79 Asst. Prof. University of Maryland School of Law, Assoc. Prof. 1979-81; 1979-81 General Counsel, American Psychological Association; 1982-86 Adjunct Prof. The Johns Hopkins University; 1981-89 private practice; and Dir., Law Psychology Program and Prof., Villanova since 1990.


APPENDIX C

A Bibliography of the Faculty, Past and Present

NOTE: Information was solicited from all living members of the full-time faculty. A few did not respond. The editors have been somewhat selective. We apologize to all for any omissions which they deem highly significant.

The bibliography relating to past members of the faculty includes only items published during their engagement at Villanova Law School.

Present Members of the Faculty

Gerald Abraham, Professor of Law, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Books


Articles

"Constitutional Limitations upon the Territorial Reach of Federal Process,"
8 Villanova Law Review 520 (1963)
1 Modern Practice Commentator 251 (1963).

Book Reviews


Lewis Becker, Professor of Law

Contributions to Books


Articles


Miscellaneous

Donald N. Bersoff, Professor of Law, Director of Law and Psychology Program

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


"A Precise and Valid Measure of Behavior and Behavior Change in the


Book Reviews


Miscellaneous


Doris Del Tosto Brogan, Professor of Law

Contributions to Books


Articles


The Villanova University School of Law

Miscellaneous


John J. Cannon, Professor of Law

Articles

"Striker Replacements: Should They Be Presumed Pro-Union, Anti-Union, or Neither?" Term 1989-90 Preview of U.S. Supreme Court Cases 221.
"AT&T v. the Communications Workers of America," Term 1986-87 Preview of U.S. Supreme Court Cases 263.


Book Reviews


Miscellaneous


Gilbert Paul Carrasco, Professor of Law

Books


Articles


Miscellaneous

Arnold B. Cohen, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


Joseph W. Dellapenna, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


**Book Reviews**


**John F. Dobbyn, Professor of Law**

**Books**


**Contributions to Books**


**Articles**


**Book Reviews**

Articles


Book Reviews


Miscellaneous

“Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Delaware County Court.” (Symposium), 1990.


Steven P. Frankino, Dean, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


Miscellaneous


Robert P. Garbarino, Associate Dean of Administration

Articles


The Villanova University School of Law

John M. Hyson, Professor of Law

Articles


Miscellaneous


“Legal Authority for Ground Water Pollution Control: Issues in Institutional Coordination,” (Symposium on Institutional Capacity for Ground Water Pollution Control, United States Environmental Protection Agency), (October 1985).


William James, Professor of Law, Director of the Law Library

Books


Contributions to Books

Book Reviews


Catherine J. Lanctot, Assistant Professor of Law

Articles


Leonard Levin, Professor of Law

Books


Articles


Book Reviews

Miscellaneous


Don W. Llewellyn, Professor of Law

Contributions to Books


Articles


"The Scope of Section 2036(c)," 45 Tax Notes 1457 (1989).


Howard R. Lurie, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


Book Reviews


James Edward Maule, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


“Federal Tax Consequences of Surrogate Motherhood,” 60 Taxes 656 (1982).


Computer-Assisted Legal Education Exercises
Partnership Special Allocations (March 1990).
Partnership Nonrecourse Debt Special Allocations I (March 1990).
Partnership Nonrecourse Debt Special Allocations II (March 1990).

Michael Mulroney, Professor of Law, Director of the Graduate Tax Program

Books

Contributions to Books
Articles


John F. Murphy, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


"The Soviet Union and International Terrorism" (co-authored with Donald R. Brady), 16 International Lawyer 139 (1982).


"Knowledge is Power: Foreign Policy and Information Interchange Among Congress, the Executive Branch and the Public," 49 Tulane Law Review 505 (1975).

"Treaties and International Agreements other than Treaties: Constitutional Allocation of Power and Responsibility among the President, the House of Representatives and the Senate," 23 Kansas Law Review 221 (1975); 5 Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy 99 (1975).


"India" in "The Availability of Legal Services to Poor People and People of Limited Means in Foreign Systems" (co-authored with Jerry L. Kagele), 6 International Lawyer 132 (1972).


Book Reviews


Miscellaneous

"A Summary Report of the American Bar Association Conference on Law in Relationship to Terrorism" (ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security), 8 Intelligence Report 1, (July, 1986).


"Professor Richard Falk's Comments on Iran Hostage Crisis" 74 American Journal of International Law 913 (1980).


"Allegiance" (Article in the Encyclopedia Americana (1967).

J. Willard O’Brien, Professor of Law, Director of the Connelly Institute on Law & Morality

Contributions to Books


Articles


Miscellaneous


Leonard Packel, Professor of Law

Books


Articles


“How to Prepare and Conduct a Direct Examination of a Witness,” 28 Practical Lawyer 63 (1982).


Book Reviews

Miscellaneous

Craig W. Palm, Assistant Professor of Law

Articles


Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


“Railway Labor Act,” “Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service,” and “National Mediation Board” in 1A West’s Federal Practice Manual (Rev. 2nd
Articles


"Using Database Programs on Small Computers: Careful Planning is the Name of the Game," 25 Trial 78 (1989).


"Transportation Labor Law and Policy for a Deregulated Industry" (co-authored with Dennis A. Aronca), 1 Labor Lawyer 617 (1985).


"Transportation Labor Regulation: Is the Railway Labor Act or the National Labor Relations Act the Better Statutory Vehicle?" (co-authored with Dennis A. Aronca), 36 Labor Law Journal 145 (1985.)
"'And the Whole Earth was of One Language': A Broad View of Dispute Resolution," 29 Villanova Law Review 1221 (1983-84).
"Ploughshares into Swords from Buffalo Forge?" 12 Transportation Law Journal 219 (1982).

Miscellaneous

Anne Bowen Poulin, Professor of Law

Books

Articles

Miscellaneous

Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Law

Books
Statutory Regulation of Insurers in Pennsylvania (co-authored with John A.

**Articles**


**Book Reviews**


Frederick P. Rothman, Professor of Law

**Books**


**Miscellaneous**


Marcus Schoenfeld, Professor of Law

**Books**


**Contributions to Books**


**Articles**


Book Reviews
Vrooman, Edward A. Corporate Acquisitions — (B) Reorganizations.

Louis J. Sirico, Jr., Professor of Law

Books

Contributions to Books

Articles

Book Reviews

Walter John Taggart, Professor of Law

Books

Contributions to Books

Articles
Recent Developments: “Antitrust — Mergers — FTC has Implied Power to Petition for a Preliminary Injunction which a Court of Appeals Can Grant when It Is Reasonably Probable that the Proposed Merger will be Violative of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, FTC v. Dean Foods Co.,” 12 Villanova Law Review 342 (1967).
Recent Developments: “Labor Law — Craft Severance — Petitions Filed under Section 9(b)(2) will be Evaluated on a Case by Case Basis in Light of the Total Interests of All Those Concerned, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works,” 12 Villanova Law Review 679 (1967).

Richard Chase Turkington, Professor of Law

Books
The Law of Confidentiality in Pennsylvania: A Primer on the Scope of Legal Duties and Legal Rights in Respect to the Disclosure or Publication of

Contributions to Books

Articles
“Torts: Toward a General Negligence Standard for the Owner/Occupier; The Non-User and a Defectively Designed Product; Equitable Apportionment; An Alternative to Active/Passive Indemnity,” 22 DePaul Law Review 29 (1972).

Miscellaneous
William D. Valente, Professor of Law

Books


Articles


"Public Aid to Parochial Schools, A Reply to Professor Freund" (co-authored with William A. Stanmeyer), 59 Georgetown Law Journal 59 (1970).


Miscellaneous


Ellen Wertheimer, Professor of Law

Books


Contributions to Books


Articles


Miscellaneous


PAST MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY


Books


William B. Ball, Professor of Law (1956-1961)

Articles


"Censorship and Obscenity: A Panel Discussion" (Specter, Ball, Roche, Goldberg), 66 Dickinson Law Review 421 (1962).


Book Reviews


Miscellaneous


Robert A. J. Barry, Professor of Law (1973-1986)

Articles


Florian J. Bartosic, Associate Professor of Law (1957-1959)

Articles


Peter W. Brown, Associate Professor of Law (1967-1970)

Books


George D. Bruch, Professor of Law, Vice-Dean (1965-1972)

Articles


John S. Carnes, Professor of Law (1964-1971)

Contributions to Books


John J. Cleary, Professor of Law (1962-1966)

Articles


Miscellaneous

Mary Joe Frug, Associate Professor of Law (1975-1981)

Articles

Miscellaneous

Donald A. Giannella, Professor of Law (1960-1974)

Books

Contributions to Books

Articles

Miscellaneous

Peter D. Goldberger, Professor of Law (1979-1984)

Articles
Miscellaneous


Jane L. Hammond, Professor of Law, Librarian (1954-1976)

Contributions to Books


Articles


Book Reviews

Marke, J. J. Dean’s List of Recommended Reading for Pre-Law and Law Students. 5 Villanova Law Review 165 (1959).

Miscellaneous


David Harris, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law (1968-1969)

Articles


Francis Eugene Holahan, Professor of Law (1953-1960)

Books


Articles


Book Reviews

S. Alan Holoch, Assistant Professor of Law, Director of Library (1982-1987)

**Articles**


Wayne R. LaFave, Assistant Professor of Law (1960-1961)

**Book Reviews**


Barbara B. Lewis, Visiting Professor of Law (1981-1982)

**Books**


**Articles**


John T. Macartney, Professor of Law (1953-1957)

**Articles**

"Professional Secrecy and Privileged Communications, (co-authored with Father Robert Regan, OSA), 2 *Catholic Lawyer* 3 (1956).

Charles H. Martin, Assistant Professor of Law (1985-1987)

**Articles**


**Books**


**Articles**


**Book Reviews**


Miscellaneous


Articles
"Quis Custodiet: Disestablishment and Standing to Sue," 7 Catholic Lawyer 203 (1961).
"Lawyer and Conflict of Interest," 5 Student Lawyer 24 (1960).

Book Reviews

William H. Painter, Professor of Law (1959-1965)

Books

Articles

Book Reviews
Strunk, W., Jr. Elements of Style. 6 Villanova Law Review 121 (1960).

Miscellaneous

Arthur Clement Pulling, Librarian and Professor of Law (1953-1963)

Contributions to Books
Articles


Miscellaneous


Lisa Richette, Professor of Law (1970-1972)

Books


Ernest F. Roberts, Professor of Law (1957-1964)

Books


Articles


Book Reviews


Swisher, C. B. Supreme Court in Modern Role. 5 Villanova Law Review 331 (1959-60).


S. Prakash Sinha, Professor of Law (1975-1976)

Articles


Dolores B. Spina, Associate Professor of Law (1973-1981)

Books

Trial Advocacy: A Systematic Approach. (co-authored with Leonard Packel.)

Articles

Miscellaneous

John G. Stephenson, III, Professor of Law (1952-1972)

Articles

Book Reviews

Miscellaneous
Digest of Laws Relating to the Land Office and Board of Property. Villanova, Pennsylvania: Villanova University, 1959.

Robert K. Walsh, Professor of Law (1970-1976)

Articles
APPENDIX D

Commencement

Prior to 1978, the Law School graduation was an integral part of the general University commencement. In 1965, at the invitation of the School of Law, Justice Arthur Goldberg, Supreme Court of the United States, addressed the University graduates.

Beginning in 1978, the School of Law observed a separate commencement exercise apart from the general University. The speakers:

1978 - Dean Norval Morris, The University of Chicago

1979 - Thomas C. Ehrlich, President, Legal Services Corporation, former dean of the Law School, Stanford

1980 - Bernard C. Segal, former President, American Bar Association

1981 - Dean Soia Mentschikoff, University of Miami

1982 - Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Judge, Superior Court of Pennsylvania

1983 - Hon. Collins J. Seitz, Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit

1984 - Dr. Guido Calabresi, Sterling Professor, Yale University

1985 - Dr. Robert B. Stevens, President, Haverford College

1986 - Hon. William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States


1988 - Hon. Patricia McGowan Wald, Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, D. C. Circuit

1989 - Robert B. McKay, Professor of Law, New York University, former Dean, N.Y.U.

1990 - Hon. Dick Thornburgh, Attorney General of the United States
APPENDIX E

The Red Mass

Principal Celebrants and Speakers (In that Order)

1957 — Rev. James A. Donnellon. O.S.A., President of Villanova
       Rev. Robert Regan. O.S.A., Professor, Villanova

1958 — Rev. James A. Donnellon. O.S.A., President of Villanova
       Most Rev. Thomas J. Welsh, D.D., J.C.D., Bishop of Allentown (then Member,
       Metropolitan Tribunal, Archdiocese of Philadelphia)

1959 — Rev. John. A. Klekotka, O.S.A., President of Villanova
       His Eminence John Cardinal Wright, D.D., S.T.D. (then Bishop of Pittsburgh)

1960 — Rev. John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., President of Villanova
       (ret.) (then Auxiliary Bishop of Washington)

1961 — Most Rev. Francis J. Furey, D.D., Ph.D., Archbishop of San Antonio (then Auxiliary
       Bishop of Philadelphia)
       Rev. Fidelis O’Rourke, O.F.M., J.D., Dean, School of Business Administration,
       St. Bonaventure University

1962 — Rev. John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., President of Villanova
       Rev. Nicholas J. Sullivan, S.J., President of Le Moyne College

       Rev. Vincent A. McQuade, O.S.A., President of Merrimack College

1964 — Most Rev. Joseph M. Yuen, Bishop of Honan, China
       Rev. Charles J. Lavery, C.S.B., President of John Fisher College

       Rev. Lane D. Kilburn, C.S.C., President of King’s College

       Very Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher, C.S.Sp., Provincial, Congregation of
       the Holy Ghost, former President of Duquesne University

       Rev. John J. Coffey. O.S.A.

       Rev. John B. Sheerin, C.S.P., Editor of The Catholic World

       Rev. Quentin L. Schaut, O.S.B., Rector, The Catholic Center,
       Pennsylvania State University; former President St. Vincent’s College

       Rector of St. Charles Seminary)
       Rev. Robert J. Welsh. O.S.A., President of Villanova
(then Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia) substituting for Cardinal Krol,
detained in Rome at the Synod
The Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, O.S.A., President of Villanova

1972 — Dedicatory Mass upon completion of the Quadrangle — His Eminence
The Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, O.S.A., President of Villanova

1973 — Most Rev. Thomas J. Welsh, D.D., J.C.D., Bishop of Allentown (then
Bishop of Arlington)
Bishop Welsh

1974 — Most Rev. Thomas J. Welsh, D.D., J.C.D., Bishop of Allentown (then
Bishop of Arlington)
Rev. James G. Sherman, O.S.A., Prior and Pastor, St. Denis Church,
former Provincial

1975 — Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Father Driscoll

1976 — Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Dean J. Willard O’Brien

1977 — Red Mass transferred to celebration of Silver Jubilee of the School
of Law, April 8, 1978
His Eminence John Cardinal Krol, D.D., J.C.D., Archbishop of
Philadelphia
Dean Emeritus Harold Gill Reuschlein

1978 — The Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Thomas F. Devine, Esq., Chairman, Board of Trustees, Villanova

1979 — The Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Professor J. Edward Collins

1980 — The Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Rev. Francis X.N. McGuire, O.S.A., Chairman of the Board of Trustees
and former President of Villanova

1981 — The Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Professor Donald W. Dowd

1982 — Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, O.S.A., Chairman, Board of Trustees, Villanova
Dean J. Willard O’Brien

The Cardinal Archbishop

1984 — The Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Dean John E. Murray, Jr.

1985 — Rev. Dwight Reginald Whitt, O.P. Visiting Instructor, School of Law
Hon. Robert N.C. Nix, Jr., Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
1986 — Most Rev. Adam J. Maida, D.D., Archbishop of Detroit,
(then Bishop of Green Bay)
Bishop Maida

President of Villanova
Dean Emeritus Harold Gill Reuschlein

1988 — Rev. Edmund S. Dobbin, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Father Dobbin

1989 — Rev. Edmund S. Dobbin, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Rev. Michael J. Scanlon, O.S.A., Professor, Washington Theological
University; Member, Villanova University Board of Trustees

1990 — Rev. Edmund S. Dobbin, O.S.A., President of Villanova
Rev. David J. K. Granfield, O.S.B., Professor of Law, The Catholic University of
America
The Reimel Moot Court Competition —
The Bench in Final Arguments


1975-76 — Hon. Joseph F. Weis, Jr., U. S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, Chief Justice; Hon. Richard J. Hughes, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of New Jersey (former Governor of New Jersey); Hon. Thomas W. Pomeroy, Jr., Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.


1984-85 — Hon. Ruggero Aldisert, Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, Chief Justice; Hon. Wilbur Pell, Jr., U. S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit; Hon. Edmund Spaeth, Jr., President Judge, Superior Court of Pennsylvania.


APPENDIX G

The Giannella Memorial Lectures

1977 — Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor Jurisprudence, Emeritus, Columbia University School of Law

1978 — Philip B. Kurland, Professor of Law, University of Chicago Law School

1979 — T. Brian Hogan, Professor of Law, University of Leeds, England

1980 — The late Dean Monrad G. Paulsen, Vice President for Legal Education, Yeshiva University, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law

1981 — Roger C. Cramton, Visiting Professor of Law, Duke University, Professor of Law, Cornell University

1982 — J.C. Smith, visiting Professor of Law, Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Canada, Professor of Law, University of Nottingham, England

1983 — Donald W. Dowd, Professor of Law, Villanova University, School of Law

1984 — Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology of the University of Chicago Law School

1985 — Rex E. Lee, Solicitor General of the United States

1986 — Elizabeth Holtzman, District Attorney of Kings County (Brooklyn), New York

1987 — Wayne R. LaFave, Baum Professor of Law, University of Illinois College of Law

1988 — Derrick A. Bell, Jr., Professor of Law, Harvard University, School of Law

1989 — Lynn Hect Shafran, Esq., Director, National Judicial Education Program to Promote Equality for Women and Men in the Courts

1990 — Winston Nagan, Professor of Law and Anthropology, University of Florida

1991 — Ernest F. Roberts, Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Cornell Law School
APPENDIX H

Executives at Executive Visitation Program Sessions

1982  Arthur M. Goldberg, Esq. '66, President and CEO, Triangle Industries, Inc.
1982  Honorable Robert Bloom, Secretary of Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
1982  Roy Peraino, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Continental Bank, Philadelphia
1983  Thomas G. LaBreque, President, Chase Manhattan Bank
1983  John A. Murphy, President, Philip Morris, Inc.
1984  Fletcher L. Byrum, retired Chairman of the Board, Koppers, Inc.
1984  James L. Murdy, Chief Financial Officer, Gulf Oil Corporation
1986  John L. Quindlen, Chief Financial Officer, E.I. DuPont DeNemours and Company
1987  Honorable Xavier L. Suarez, Mayor of Miami
1988  Edmund L. Zalinski, former President and Chief Executive Officer, Life Insurance Company of America
1989  Thomas F. Donovan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mellon Bank East
1990  Laurence E. Hirsch, '71, President and Chief Executive Officer, Centex Corporation
APPENDIX I

Jurists In-Residence

April 1967-68 — Hon. Charles E. Clark, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit

1988 — Hon. Myron H. Bright, U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit; Hon. Edward R. Becker, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit

1989 — Hon. Donald P. Lay, U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit; Hon. Robert J. Sheran (ret.), Supreme Court of Minnesota
APPENDIX J

The Law Forum, 1955-1972

Henry J. Abraham — Thoughts on the Emerging Constitution, the
Arlin M. Adams — Supreme Court in Leadership Role.
Anne X. Alpern — The Law and Social Change.
William J. Bannmiller — The Unrealistic Approach to Criminals.
Melvin M. Belli — The Lawyer’s Responsibility to the Offender.
David Berger — The Law Is Alive — What About the Lawyers?
Emile Zola Berman — The Law Revolt
Genevieve Blatt — Solving the Philadelphia Transportation Crisis.
Anthony T. Bouscaren — For the Defense.
Catherine Drinker Bowen — Law and Public Service.
Edward J. Burke — Imperialism, The Trek from the West and East.
Victor H. Blank — A Biographer Looks at the Law.
John Rogers Carroll — Forensic Chemistry.
Joseph S. Clark — The Wiretapping Controversy.
Kenneth B. Clark — The Wiretapping Controversy.
William T. Coleman, Jr. — A Lawyer in the Senate.
Richard J. Daley — Sociology and the Law — Cooperation or Conflict.
Samuel Dash — Present Frontiers of Constitutional Law.
Robert Dechert — The City Faces Its Problems.
Charles L. Decker — The Wiretapping Controversy.
Richardson Dilworth — The Connally Reservation.
Thomas J. Dodd — Streamlining the Administration of Justice.
James B. Donovan — The City Faces Its Problems.
Abraham I. Freedman — Defending the Unpopular Defendant.
Paul Goodman — Recollections of British Courts.
Martha Griffiths — The Art of Advocacy.
Bernard Grossman — De Facto Censorship, People or Automatons.
William H. Hastie — Legal Discrimination and the Effect of the
Milton L. Hauser — Equal Rights Amendment.
Frederick Heldring — Problems of International Law Practice.
Stanley K. Hornbeck — Some Realities of Our Contemporary Federalism.
Mark DeWolfe Howe — Law Office Management.
Jacob K. Javits — International Liquidity.
James Jackson Kilpatrick — China in Law and in Politics.
Theodore R. Kupferman — The Mind of Mr. Justice Holmes.
Samuel Marsh Lane — The 1957 Civil Rights Act.
Lee Loewinger — The Soverign States.
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. — Thirty Years as a New York Trial Lawyer.
Will Maslow — Enforcing the Antitrust Laws.
Alpheus H. Mason — The Struggle for Civil Rights.
David O. Maxwell — The American Political Convention — Meaning,
Theodore R. McKeldin — Mechanics, Memories.
James H. McRandle — Public School Desegretation in the North.
George S. Montgomery, Jr. — The Supreme Court and the Political Process.
Robert Morris — Instant Solvency — Insured Disaster.
What is Good Government?
The Perception of Injustice in Totalitarian Society.
The Connally Reservation.
The Decline and Fall of American Internal Security.
The Villanova University School of Law

John M. Murtagh —
Edmund S. Muskie —
Michael A. Musmanno —
Ralph Nader —
James M. Quigley —
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The Villanova Environmental Law Journal

1  Karen L. Palestini
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APPENDIX L

Annual Alumni Dinners, The Speakers

1954 — Dr. Charles Bernard Nutting, Vice Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh, former President
Association of American Law Schools

1955 — Chief Judge, Charles Desmond, Court of Appeals of New York. Other guest: Chief Justice
Horace Stern, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1956 — Chief Judge John Biggs, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit. Other guests: Chief Justice Stern
and Justice Charles Alvin Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1957 — Dedication of Garey Hall — Dinner at the Warwick. Speakers: John G. Hervey, Esq.; Adviser
on Legal Education to the American Bar Association; Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones, Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania; Chief Justice Earl Warren attended post-Convocation luncheon the following
day

1958 — Hon. Gerald Flood, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia

1959 — Chief Justice Raymond Wilkins, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Other guests:
Chief Justices Stern and C.A. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1960 — Chief Judge Charles E. Clark, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit, former Dean, Yale Law
School. Other guests: Chief Justices Stern and Charles A. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1961 — Justice Tom C. Clark, Supreme Court of the United States. Other Guests: Chief Justices Stern
and C.J. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1962 — Dinner honoring retiring Law Librarian, Dr. Arthur Clement Pulling: Justice John M. Harlan,
Supreme Court of the United States. Other guests: Chief Justices Stern and C.A. Jones, Supreme Court
of Pennsylvania

Other guests: Chief Justices Stern and C.A. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1964 — Justice William J. Brennan, Supreme Court of the United States. Other guests: Chief Justices
Stern and C.A. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

1965 — Hon. Raymond P. Shafer, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania

1966 — Hon. Richardson Dilworth, Mayor of Philadelphia

1967 — Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, Bishop of the Philadelphia Area, United Methodist Church and
former President of the World Methodist Council.

1968 — Bernard G. Segal, Esq., President of the American Bar Association.


1972 — Dinner at the dedication of the completed Law Quadrangle: Hon. Tom C. Clark, Justice
Supreme Court of the United States (retired).
1972 to 1985 — Hiatus

1985 — Alumni Recognition Dinner honoring Professor Emeritus J. Edward Collins

1986 — Alumni Recognition Dinner honoring Dean Emeritus Harold Gill Reuschlein and the Class of 1956

The Board of Consultors to the School of Law
Roster of Elected Members by Year of Election

The Board of Consultors continues as a valued body of prominent lawyers and judges composed of alumni and non-alumni available to the Dean for advice and consultation on such matters as may be referred to the Board by the Dean.

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