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.

Apparently 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
The 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.