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 Competition 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
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.

First issue of The Docket, Fall 1963.

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
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 appearance 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 organization 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 opportunity 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
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.
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.