Annual Advocates Ball
Held at Falcon House

On March 20th, the Student Bar Association presented the 2nd Annual Advocates Ball, the foremost event on the social calendar of the law school. Instead of the traditional evening of dancing, the student representatives formulated plans for a dinner dance at the Falcon House, on West Chester Pike, in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

The dinner dance was initiated at the request of the majority of our student body, who wished to replace the annual fall dance, and the Spring Law Day Barquet, with a more enjoyable evening for both the law student and his date.

The social activity started at 6:30 P.M., when a cocktail hour was served until 7:00 P.M.; dinner started at 7:00 P.M. and dancing began at 8:00 P.M. The price of the ticket included in the price of the ticket for the dance.

Hastie Discusses Federalism at Forum,
Says Constitution Is Our Gift to World

The "aspects of federalism" were discussed by the Honorable William H. Hastie at this year's third Law Forum on February 26, 1965. Presently a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Hastie claimed that "our federalism is America's great contribution to world government." Citing Australia and several South American countries as a few examples, he stated that our government "has been the greatest, rather than the least," Hastie pointed to "our Constitution's ability to foster cooperation." The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

The basic problems, Hastie believes, lie in the federalism-defying Supreme Court. To Hastie, many of the "problems" are rooted in the "welfare state." Hastie believes that the "welfare state" is more a policy issue than a constitutional issue. The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

The basic problems, Hastie believes, lie in the federalism-defying Supreme Court. To Hastie, many of the "problems" are rooted in the "welfare state." Hastie believes that the "welfare state" is more a policy issue than a constitutional issue. The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

Annual Alumni Dinner
Attended By Graduates from Five State Area

The Law School's Alumni began last month, when an Annual Dinner was held for its members. The first meeting in Grey Hall started with cocktails in the Library and was followed by dinner at 7:00 P.M.; dancing to the music of a band in the lounge of the Falcon House.

The total also included approximately 40% of the local alumni. The following day at 11:00 A.M., a second meeting was held to discuss the academy's ability to meet its objectives. The guests were the invited guests of the Alumni bringing the total attendance to 118.

Dinner was served in the lounge followed by appropriate remarks of Robert H. Ford, George S. Ford, Jr., 28 Alumni President, the Very Reverend John A. Klocko, O.S.A. and Dean Reuschlein.

Inaugurating the evening's speaker was one of the Honorable Theodore L. Reinel, Trustee of the University. The speaker, the Honorable Ray mond P. Sharfer, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered some timely comments on the state-wide effect of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions in Civil as well as Criminal cases. The encouraging responses from the Alumni guaranteed continuance of this event in the close-knit atmosphere of Grey Hall.

Barstower's Wife's Plan Activities

This year the Barristers' Brides organization has been more active than ever before. The membership is composed of 75 couples, although a glance at the column on the marital activities of the current student body indicates that the Barristers' "emancipation" has an everincreasing roster.

Led by its President, Ann Twarowski, with Roberta Gold as its secretary and Angela Mairne as Treasurer, the group has given a Christmas Party for the children of the law students and on February 15th they held a Spaghetti Dinner for members and their families.

The major event this year was the Spaghetti Dinner, which was attended by 65 persons. The theme was St. Valentine's Day and the table was decorated with hearts and the table was decorated with hearts and flowers for the returning Alumni. More than ninety members were in attendance. Some came from as far away as New York, Maryland and Western Pennsylvania. The total also included approximately 40% of the local alumni. The following day at 11:00 A.M., a second meeting was held to discuss the academy's ability to meet its objectives. The guests were the invited guests of the Alumni bringing the total attendance to 118.

Dinner was served in the lounge followed by appropriate remarks of Robert H. Ford, George S. Ford, Jr., 28 Alumni President, the Very Reverend John A. Klocko, O.S.A. and Dean Reuschlein.

Inaugurating the evening's speaker was one of the Honorable Theodore L. Reinel, Trustee of the University. The speaker, the Honorable Raymond P. Sharfer, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered some timely comments on the state-wide effect of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions in Civil as well as Criminal cases. The encouraging responses from the Alumni guaranteed continuance of this event in the close-knit atmosphere of Grey Hall.

Annual Advocates Ball
Held at Falcon House

On March 20th, the Student Bar Association presented the 2nd Annual Advocates Ball, the foremost event on the social calendar of the law school. Instead of the traditional evening of dancing, the student representatives formulated plans for a dinner dance at the Falcon House, on West Chester Pike, in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

The dinner dance was initiated at the request of the majority of our students, who wished to replace the annual fall dance, and the Spring Law Day Bashes, with a more enjoyable evening for both the law student and his date.

The social activity started at 6:30 P.M., when a cocktail hour was served until 7:00 P.M.; dinner was served from 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. The price of the ticket included in the price of the ticket for the dance.

Hastie Discusses Federalism at Forum,
Says Constitution Is Our Gift to World

The "aspects of federalism" were discussed by the Honorable William H. Hastie at this year's third Law Forum on February 26, 1965. Presently a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Hastie claimed that "our federalism is America's great contribution to world government." Citing Australia and several South American countries as a few examples, he stated that our government "has been the greatest, rather than the least," Hastie pointed to "our Constitution's ability to foster cooperation." The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

The basic problems, Hastie believes, lie in the federalism-defying Supreme Court. To Hastie, many of the "problems" are rooted in the "welfare state." Hastie believes that the "welfare state" is more a policy issue than a constitutional issue. The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

The basic problems, Hastie believes, lie in the federalism-defying Supreme Court. To Hastie, many of the "problems" are rooted in the "welfare state." Hastie believes that the "welfare state" is more a policy issue than a constitutional issue. The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.

The basic problems, Hastie believes, lie in the federalism-defying Supreme Court. To Hastie, many of the "problems" are rooted in the "welfare state." Hastie believes that the "welfare state" is more a policy issue than a constitutional issue. The latter group, which are more commonly known as the "problems surrounding the "welfare state," have evolved over the course of the past 13 years, especially since the 1960s.
As I See It . . .

By Harold Gill Reuschlein

Spring is nigh at Carey Hall this will be a busy season indeed. Before I write of the business of the next several weeks, let me express pride and satisfaction in our First Alumni Dinner. All of you realize that our alumni have attended the succession of “Law School Dinners” hitherto conducted by the Villanova Student Bar Association which our students also attended. This year, for the first time, our Alumni conducted the first dinner attended by alumni only. It is scheduled for Thursday, February 11 and I am happy to report, for those who were not present, that it was a tremendous success. Some 115 attended. I am most grateful to our Alumni President, George S. Foyce, Jr. ’58 and to the Dinner Chair, Robert H. Ford, ’60.

Before this reaches you, we shall have been treated to the 1965 edition of the final argument in the Reimel Appellate Moot Court Competition. Participating will be Andrew J. Hallstone of Scranton, Penn State ’63 and Robert G. Kelly of Wynnewood, Penn ’62 representing the Chief Justice Warren Club who will argue against Charles A. Haddad of Haddad & Silverman, of Atlantic City, Temple ’63, representing the Temple Club. This year the winning team will march into the courtroom at Garey Hall on Saturday, March 13 before a distinguished bench presided over by Mr. Justice Potter Stewart of the Supreme Court of the United States as Chief Justice. His associates will be Mr. Justice Michael J. Eagen of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Judge William F. Smith, judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Just about the time this column hits your desk, the 1965 Alumni Giving Campaign will be launched under a chairman to be determined this week (March 8) by your officers. What a phenomenal group our alumni has been. For three years in succession now, 82% of our alumni have contributed each year. In 1964, we increased the dollar volume by 26%. Joe Walheim ’61, last year’s Giving Chairman has set an enviable mark for his successor. I know our graduates are aware that the School of Law is largely judged by the degree of support our alumni give to it and I know our Alumni are proud of the School and want it to assume an even more enviable position among law schools.

As I write, we are dispatching to all alumni a request for data for a new edition (1965) of the Villanova Law School Association Directory which will replace the first Directory issued in 1960. We want the new Directory to be as accurate as possible and we want to send it to the printer as early as possible. This way, we can do only if you will return your personal data promptly.

What I wrote in this column a year ago is even more pointedly true today. Competition for superior faculty and the superior student becomes “So What?” and we provide I can have each and every one of our alumni in the competitive effort with me. Why? I said last year because the repetition of the year of our 1965 Giving Campaign: “You do more than your part in giving us money. True, the dollar volume is small. It’s as small as you are young — but it is growing and it will be, I know, tremendously significant years hence.”

I am happy to report that a number of our alumni have been most helpful in contacting about placement opportunities. This is greatly appreciated and as your fortunes improve, such effort on your part will yield rich dividends to the Law School. This is not a one-way street. If we can

The Villanova Docket

Published four times a year by the students of the Law School, for the friends, Alumni and Students of Villanova University.

Editor: Richard E. Regan
Associate Editor: William B. Kelleher
Managing Editor: Michael Macchiarella

Haddad-Silverman Win Moot Court Finals

Mr. Justice Potter Stewart Presides

Charles A. Haddad and Eugene D. Silverman, attorneys for the Plaintiff-appellant were successful in the abrogation of the doctrine of immunity and defeated Andrew J. Hallstone and Robert G. Kelley, who appeared for the defendant, in the final round of the Reimel Moot Court competition. Aside from the immunity issue that was the focus of the issues of the case presented, the issues of whether a cause of action will lie for conversion of a dead body for intentional infliction of emotional harm, and the ground on which the appeal was based, were also considered.

The legal arguments included the Honorable Potter Stewart, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; The Honorable Michael J. Eagen, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and the Honorable William F. Smith, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

The final argument was heard in the courtroom at Carey Hall on March 11 at 3:00 P.M. A capacity audience of over three hundred viewed the proceedings and met with the presiding justices, participants and faculty of the law school at a reception and coffee hour in the student lounge following the argument.

Appellee’s Argument

The appellee’s arguments on behalf of Mercy Hospital, Inc., were developed historically. According to Kelly, the early courts were of the mind to protect the assets of charitable institutions in order that their good works would not be hampered by the negligence of the charity’s employees. Continued operation was deemed of greater importance than individual recovery.

Appellant’s Argument

The appellant’s arguments centered on the issue of immunity for acts of conversion of a dead body. The court must determine whether the action was one of conversion of personal property and, if the courts do not enter an ex parte judgment of the case presented the issues of immunity in cases of conversion of personal property rights, there is only one possible remedy — a declaratory judgment of non-liability.

Appellant’s Argument

Kelly is of the opinion that the courts should not enter an ex parte judgment of non-liability only when some objective standard of injury is in evidence.

Hallstone dismissed the action as not an action of conversion of the dead body on the grounds that there is no property interest in a cadaver, i.e., personal property rights, there is only the right to inter and not of possession for any particular purpose, which is the same as entering in Reimel Moot Court.

The final memo is from 10-12 pages and is graded on the student’s analysis, research, argument, correct citations.

One credit is given for the student’s participation which is the same as entrance in Reimel Moot Court. Law Review students are graded on the same criteria.

This year’s participating alumni are: Leslie J. Carson, Jr., Thomas L. Deegan, Vincent F. DeCicco, E. Lenox, Anthony J. Mazullo, Robert E. Soto, James A. Matthews, Robert J. Bray, Stewart H. Savett, William F. Coyle and Will S. Morett.

Alumni Supervise Writing Program For Third Year

Still in its experimental stage, the third year legal writing program began last week. Previously, those who had not participated in Reimel Moot Court Competition were given “practical training” problems from local bar members.

This procedure lacking sufficient supervision of the results was replaced with the present Alumni sponsored program.

Responsibility for the immediate supervision of the program rests on the individual alumni who agree to participate. Each is assigned one or two third year students. The alumni selects and oversees the problems and the student’s solution.

Since the participating alumni is furnished with student schedules, conferences are held during the four-week period allotted for completion.

The final memo is from 10-12 pages and is graded on the student’s analysis, research, argument, correct citations.

One credit is given for the student’s participation which is the same as entrance in Reimel Moot Court. Law Review students are graded on the same criteria.

This year’s participating alumni are: Leslie J. Carson, Jr., Thomas L. Deegan, Vincent F. DeCicco, E. Lenox, Anthony J. Mazullo, Robert E. Soto, James A. Matthews, Robert J. Bray, Stewart H. Savett, William F. Coyle and Will S. Morett.

Alumni Supervise Writing Program For Third Year

Still in its experimental stage, the third year legal writing program began last week. Previously, those who had not participated in Reimel Moot Court competition were given “practical training” problems from local bar members.

This procedure lacking sufficient supervision of the results was replaced with the present Alumni sponsored program.

Responsibility for the immediate supervision of the program rests on the individual alumni who agree to participate. Each is assigned one or two third year students. The alumni selects and oversees the problems and the student’s solution.

Since the participating alumni is furnished with student schedules, conferences are held during the four-week period allotted for completion.

The final memo is from 10-12 pages and is graded on the student’s analysis, research, argument, correct citations.

One credit is given for the student’s participation which is the same as entrance in Reimel Moot Court. Law Review students are graded on the same criteria.

This year’s participating alumni are: Leslie J. Carson, Jr., Thomas L. Deegan, Vincent F. DeCicco, E. Lenox, Anthony J. Mazullo, Robert E. Soto, James A. Matthews, Robert J. Bray, Stewart H. Savett, William F. Coyle and Will S. Morett.
Alumni News, Marriages, Births, Relocations and Achievements

The outstanding achievements of our Alumni are once again news. Hardly a week goes by that one does not read about their accomplishments, activities and travels. Tom Freney '52 was unable to attend the annual alumni dinner because at that time he was traveling on business through Ireland, Denmark, Germany, and Portugal.

From New York it was learned that John E. Hall '60 has become associated with the firm of Fluch and Sipp. Congratulations to John and also to Frances Murphy '40. Frank was just appointed assistant district attorney of Montgomery County. He has been law clerk to Orphans Court Judge Alfred L. Tait Jr. since January, 1968.

Bill Van Allen '62 who has been with the Justice Department since he graduated from Law School became associated with the Washington, D.C., Firm of Arrent, Fox, Kinnear, Pottke & Kohn on February 15th, and he and his wife Lorraine became the parents of a baby boy, George, on the same day.

N. John Casamass '54 is presently giving a course in Labor Law in the Graduate School of St. Francis College at Loretto, Pa.

First Lieutenant James L. McHugh '52 continues to add to the list of his outstanding achievements. Wes was received in a special letter of commendation to the Dean that Jim has graduated second in his class from the Judge Advocate Special class on February 12. In addition he has received number of awards and honors. Wes was Editor of the Villanova Law Review and will be traveling on that path. He is now law clerk to Associate Justice Clark of the United States Supreme Court.

Bill Van Allen '62 and his wife have named their fourth child, a boy, Lucas. He and Donald Starr '62 have named their fourth child, a boy, George on the same day.

Hugh '62 came into the world. This is the fifth of Clementon, New Jersey. In the second year, there was one more permanent arrangement.

The first customer and he commented greatly increased demand for coffee machine. The machine would not disgrace its tasteful liquid but would hold trea­sonously any cola deposited. At a weekly meeting of the S.B.A. Ed Mullin related that Rutgers law school (Camden) had has success with its service. On McMenaman fell the task of coordinating with other schools to seek out particulars and to assess the student opinion at Villanova. On reporting his findings he submitted that the service would be feasible, profitable and very much appreciated at Villanova. Before beginning operations the consent of the administration was needed and a committee comprised of McMenama, Mullin and Tom Henry approached Dean Beauchlein with the proposal. The dean, having heard the details, asked pertinent questions about the operation of the service. The dean then gave his consent to the service and also volunteered the use of the coffee maker used by the school until more permanent arrangements could be made. McMenaman then solicited bids from suppliers and the service was begun. Gerry Donnelly, of the second year, was the first customer and he commented favorably on the quality of the coffee. Since then the students have become accustomed to the service and it has been assimilated into the routine of the lunch room.

The alumni-student writing program whereby Villanovans are assigned a specific topic to research in aid of an alumnus-attorney and earn a one-hour credit is another attempt to meet the need for practical training. Cleary said that alumni have been most cooperative, despite the same problems of co­ordinating the time as met in the Voluntary Defenders' situation.

While Cleary's duties in his three years in his post are mainly concerned with interviewing applicants and handling day-to-day student problems and aiding in placement of graduates he has also taught a course in the actual work of the profession, as practiced by attorneys. Last spring he carried almost a full teaching load. This fall he added the course in Unfair Competition.

The full-time Villanova Law School graduate on the faculty, Cleary came here following a short

Cleary Labels Practical Training Current Concern of Law Schools

The best way to supplement law school study with practical training is a current concern of both law school teachers and attorneys, with concrete solutions imminent, according to John J. Cleary, Assistant Dean.

Pennsylvania's State Board of Law Examiners has been examining such programs as New Jersey's "skills course" of three months with a view to replacing the present requirement of six months' clerkship under a practicing attorney, prior to admission to practice. John J. Cleary indicated that the local clerkship program which places a law student before and after graduation under the practical tutelage of an attorney does not always work out as visualized. The em­bryo lawyer frequently complains that he is assigned mainly to re­viewing and frequent trips to city hall and courthouses, necessary but not sufficiently instructive, and of what his ultimate practice will require.

Legal Aid

Since his position embraces problems of legal aid to law students from their first application, through their law school days and up to their admission to practice, Cleary sees the practical training area from two aspects. He is a member of two committees, the Philadel­phia Bar Association, one being Professional Education. The other is the committee on Mar­riage, Divorce and Family Law.

Practical Training

The alumni-student writing program whereby Villanovans are as­signed a specific topic to research in aid of an alumnus-attorney and earn a one-hour credit is another attempt to meet the need for prac­tical training. Cleary said that alumni have been most cooperative, despite the same problems of co­ordinating the time as met in the Voluntary Defenders' situation.

While Cleary's duties in his three years in his post are mainly concerned with interviewing applicants and handling day-to-day student problems and aiding in placement of graduates he has also taught a course in the actual work of the profession, as practiced by attorneys. Last spring he carried almost a full teaching load. This fall he added the course in Unfair Competition.
SBA Sponsors Lectures on Jury Selection and Discovery

The Villanova Law Student Bar Association sponsored two lectures on the basis of the courses taught at the Law School on February 25th and March 4th from 4 to 5 p.m. Through the efforts of SBA Chair, Mr. James Cavanaugh and Harry Short, both judges of the 29th Judicial District of Pennsylvania Law School, presented two lectures on practical problems of trial technique.

Mr. Cavanaugh is now a partner in the firm of Richter, Lord, and Coburn in Philadelphia and was present to discuss the practical problems of plaintiff attorneys concerning the right of plaintiff attorneys to get a visual scene of the accident because testimony concerning the scene of the accident often differs from the real facts.

Mr. Cavanaugh discussed the discovery procedure used by plaintiff's attorney and his own experience with the first phase of a case begins with the filing of the complaint in the office of the attorney. The attorney thoroughly investigates the client's interest in the case. The lawyer determines what had happened (b) client's personal data: that is, (1) prior medical history; (2) prior medical claims.

The second phase of pre-trial preparation consists of the utilization of: (a) a police report; (b) a medical report; (c) a statement of the plaintiff; (d) securing statement of witnesses and (e) contact defendant's insurance company.

Mr. Short then discussed the basic principles of plaintiff's attorney; that is, finding out the facts and evaluating the case from a monetary standpoint. Mr. Short emphasized that it is very important for defendant's attorney to get a visual scene of the accident because testimony concerning the scene of the accident often differs from the real facts.

Mr. Short pointed out that the discovery phase is where the defendant's attorney gets into the case.

Mr. Cavanaugh's lecture underscored the fact that court as a willful opportunity to learn. A clerk is set for and a mandatory apprenticeship.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest court in the country, antedating the Supreme Court of United States by 72 years. It is also the oldest court in continuous existence in the United States. I was privileged to spend one year as law clerk to the 36th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Bell, Jr.

That experience convinced me that the position of clerk to a Justic is neither as glamorous as it appears to some nor as important as it may seem to the clerks. The most important and unique aspect of the position is that it provides the clerk with an unequaled opportunity to learn. A clerk is set for and a mandatory apprenticeship.

The duties, as a result, of the opportunities of each clerk, differing according to the work habits of "his Justice." I have heard some clerks in Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices complain that all their work was clerical. I have heard others say they did work of appellate opinion that gives him the best opportunity to read all the briefs. I also have heard that if one has his clerk's notes, one must attend the argument to learn the argument. One must attend the argument and not just read the argument.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest court in the country, antedating the Supreme Court of United States by 72 years. It is also the oldest court in continuous existence in the United States. I was privileged to spend one year as law clerk to the 36th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Bell, Jr.

That experience convinced me that the position of clerk to a Justic is neither as glamorous as it appears to some nor as important as it may seem to the clerks. The most important and unique aspect of the position is that it provides the clerk with an unequaled opportunity to learn. A clerk is set for and a mandatory apprenticeship.

The duties, as a result, of the opportunities of each clerk, differing according to the work habits of "his Justice." I have heard some clerks in Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices complain that all their work was clerical. I have heard others say they did work of appellate opinion that gives him the best opportunity to read all the briefs. I also have heard that if one has his clerk's notes, one must attend the argument to learn the argument. One must attend the argument and not just read the argument.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest court in the country, antedating the Supreme Court of United States by 72 years. It is also the oldest court in continuous existence in the United States. I was privileged to spend one year as law clerk to the 36th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Bell, Jr.

That experience convinced me that the position of clerk to a Justic is neither as glamorous as it appears to some nor as important as it may seem to the clerks. The most important and unique aspect of the position is that it provides the clerk with an unequaled opportunity to learn. A clerk is set for and a mandatory apprenticeship.

The duties, as a result, of the opportunities of each clerk, differing according to the work habits of "his Justice." I have heard some clerks in Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices complain that all their work was clerical. I have heard others say they did work of appellate opinion that gives him the best opportunity to read all the briefs. I also have heard that if one has his clerk's notes, one must attend the argument to learn the argument. One must attend the argument and not just read the argument.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest court in the country, antedating the Supreme Court of United States by 72 years. It is also the oldest court in continuous existence in the United States. I was privileged to spend one year as law clerk to the 36th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, John Bell, Jr.

That experience convinced me that the position of clerk to a Justic is neither as glamorous as it appears to some nor as important as it may seem to the clerks. The most important and unique aspect of the position is that it provides the clerk with an unequaled opportunity to learn. A clerk is set for and a mandatory apprenticeship.

The duties, as a result, of the opportunities of each clerk, differing according to the work habits of "his Justice." I have heard some clerks in Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices complain that all their work was clerical. I have heard others say they did work of appellate opinion that gives him the best opportunity to read all the briefs. I also have heard that if one has his clerk's notes, one must attend the argument to learn the argument. One must attend the argument and not just read the argument.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.

The problems were based upon issues involving the basic courses of the first year: that is, contracts, torts, and property.