The seminar is open to all under­
graduates, police officers, and those
wishing to enrich their background.
The seminar is fully accredited and its
credits can be used to fulfill re­
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Omnibus Crime Bill Is Focus
Of Criminal Law Seminar

In 1968, Congress passed what is
today known as the Omnibus Crime
Bill. The bill was an attempt on
Congress' part to alleviate prob­
lems facing the police in America
today. Title I of the Omnibus
Crime Bill dealt with the ways in
which the Federal Government
could help to finance the construc­
tion of new police stations and other
facilities to help educate the local
police. Thus, plans for a seminar
to discuss the issues addressed by
the bill were announced.

The seminar is composed of ten
weekly lectures given on Wednes­
day evenings between the hours of
7:30 and 9:30 p.m. starting on
February 26, 1969. The first hour
of each session is devoted to a lec­
ture by one of the panelists pr­
presenting a five-minute introduction to the topic of the day. The
second hour is devoted to a group
discussion in which the members of the class will take part. Professor's Mc­
Kenna and Gian­nella will be the
moderators at each session and will
be the presiding specialists at three
of the evening's sessions.

The seminar is not merely a look
at the legal aspects of law enforce­
ment, but is also an attempt to in­
corporate the sociological and
psychological aspects of criminal
justice (i.e. Forensic
Psychiatry).

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The extent of the Federal Com­
munications Commission's power
to demand of the communications
media such things as equal time for
programs that deal with matters
under the Federal Com­
munications Act. It is the "fairness
documentary" that requires equal time
on television for political candi­
dates. Under the "right of reply
documentary" stations who take an edi­
torial controversial stand must
offer equal time for the oppos­ing
side to rebut the statement. If
the public is attacked, it must be
notified beforehand, fur­
ished with a copy of the statement,
and offered a chance to rebut the
statement. This doctrine is also
responsible for the Federal Com­
munications Commission's rule that
stations are required to include
campaign advertising in their
calendar, and is based on the prin­
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As I See It . . .

By HAROLD GILL RUEHLEIN

As I write, the second semester is well under way. One of the exciting features introduced into our instructional program at the beginning of the semester is Professor J. Edward Collins' new offering in Trial Advocacy. Professor Collins has scheduled ten two-hour sessions on Monday nights on a non-credit basis. Sessions are held in the Courtroom.

The program is designed to give the participants an opportunity to acquire clinical experience in the trial of cases, to familiarize themselves with the guidance of trial attorneys and judges. It is conceived as a bridge between the course on Evidence traditionally offered and the credit course in Trial Practice recently instituted in the third year curriculum. In each session, multiple problems are presented dealing with a limited facet of a trial of a case. The students prepare themselves to act as participating lawyers and are called upon to demonstrate how the problem would be handled in a courtroom setting.

Collins' new offering in Trial Advocacy. Professor Collins has called at random from the group, during which demonstration they are subjected to objections or motions to strike urged on them. At the end of the room, the demonstrating attorneys show how skilled practitioners would handle the same problem. A critique follows the demonstrations.

In the ten sessions there will be covered the basics of direct and cross examination, the preparation of witnesses for the stand, the use of documents and the taking of depositions, the voir-dire examination of jurors, opening statements, the techniques of cross examination, the examination of expert witnesses and summations.

We have been very fortunate in securing some of the most outstanding members of the Philadelphia trial bar as participants in the program. All of our attorney guests are either fellows of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, members of College of Trial Lawyers, or have distinguished themselves as successful barristers. Participants in the most prestigious Philadelphia law firms are represented. The following are the distinguished lawyers who participated in the sessions: Robert W. Honeyman, Edward L. Eppich, John M. Kurtz, David E. Goshens, Thomas A. Riley, Paul R. Sand, Frederick B. Smith, and William W. Vogel. Also participating is Judge Charles R. Weiser of the United States District Court.

The program has been extremely well received by the students and it is hoped that it will become a permanent part of our program in training men for the active practice of law. It is anticipated that it will also make more meaningful the course in Trial Practice presently offered in the third year which course now includes as a condition to the granting of our alumni close to us are programmed.

Community Legal Services Elects Board of Officers

At a meeting of the membership on Thursday, February 5th, a constitution for Villanova Community Legal Services was introduced and ratified. Pursuant to it, new Board members were elected. Miss Ann Gormally, Miss Carol Cliffrd, Miss Kay Heron, Mr. Terry Quinn, Mr. Stephen Gallagher and Mr. Walt Reiss will serve as Board members during the coming year.

The Board will be responsible for coordinating the Villanova law student student's interest in volunteer work in the various agencies in the area. In addition, the Board is responsible for the forthcoming Poverty and Law Workshop, as well as the development of new law student assignments.

Many students are presently placed with agencies in Philadelphia. Students with Community Legal Services work in neighborhood offices located in ghetto areas as well as in the Tenants' Rights Council. One student is satisfying his third year legal writing requirement by preparing a memoandum in a case involving the alleged murder of a Vietnamese civilian by a U.S. soldier.

As I See It . . .

On Saturday, April 12, at 3:00 P.M., the Honorable William J. Brennan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will preside over the final session of the Reimel Moot Court Competition, sitting with Mr. Justice Brennan will be the Honorable Francis I. Van Dusen, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and the Honorable Thomas W. Dowd, Jr., Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The presence of Mr. Justice Brennan on our most distinguished bench is of special interest as he wrote the majority opinion in United States v. Eastman Kodak Co., 362 U.S. 29 (1960), a perennial case in anti-trust law.

This year the Reimel Moot Court Competition will provide a forum for discussion of price maintenance and fair trade agreements. Beyond the forensic aspect, the selection of that problem will be of significant value to the participants who do not come into contact with these areas during his law school career and will very often, in practice, be confronted with fair trade problems.

The situation presented is that of a nationwide manufacturer, who markets through selected dealer franchises, in any of its own branches, one located at each of the states in maintenance and profit sharing. In selecting resale accounts, the manufacturer relies on the recommendations of the representatives, who are instructed to inform the prospective retailers that sales to them are conditioned on adherence to the manufacturer's list price. When a dealer is selected

Without Ray's help, especially Professor Peter W. Brown and members of the Board of Directors who are discussing new programs and are making contacts with other agencies in an effort to improve and expand the involvement of Villanova Law School students in community legal programs.

Our alumni will be pleased to learn that the customary events which make life good here at Garey Hall and which draw our alumni close to us are programmed.

On Friday, March 7, the annual dinner for alumni and their invited guests was held at the Marriott on City Avenue. We were fortunate to have as our guest speaker the Honorable William T. Gossett, President of the American Bar Association, a great lawyer with a consuming interest in legal education. Cary S. Levinson '67 was the dinner chairman.
Registrar, Girls Friday
Reveal Interests

Coming up the main steps of the Law School we cannot see to fail you
at the Administration Office. And if
doors of the office are
open we can spy Karen Conaboy
either busy answering the
phone or distributing the
current hand-out in Civil Pro or Labor
Law. But beyond Karen behind
the rest of the staff—Marie Speece, Danielle
deLuca, Pat Murphy, Miss Lindsey,
Mrs. Inez Bentzig and Barbara Foley.

Just who are these seven girls
that staff the Law School office?
Karen Conaboy, we all know. She's the one that counts heads in
all those first year classes to make
sure everyone is there. Karen also
got to know the wives of many of our
students, since she gets to take
down those frantic urgent messages
that they call in while hubby is in
class. For being our own private
answering service we say, Thank
You. But be careful if you ever get
behind her VW on the road—she
couldn't quite learn to shift gears
and has a practice of rolling back
into the car behind her!

Danielle deLuca has been with the
Law School for three years—graduating this February to
retirement and motherhood. Danielle has been the admissions secretary.

One thing all the girls in the office have in common is a love of basketball
and they rarely miss a Villanova game. But they are not all just rooters. Pat Murphy
coaches the CYO girls team at the
Annunciation Church. And not to
mention she manages, along with
Marie Speece, to take dicta-
tion from our distinguished faculty
on the third floor.

The newest addition to the office personnel is Mrs. Inez Bentzig. She
also works as a faculty secretary. Prior to coming to Villanova, Mrs.
Bentzig worked in New York City as an executive secretary. She cur-
rently spends a great deal of her leisure time polishing her talents
as a portrait painter.

Barbara Foley is Vice Dean
Burch's secretary, and can usually
be seen busy typing away as we
walk down the hall. This lucky
girl spent three weeks in October
in England, Scotland, Ireland,
and Wales; and had, well you
see, it was a marvelous time. More re-
cently she appeared as a grieving
widge in a third year trial practice
class. This was Barbara's first
time in a courtroom of any kind
and she found it interesting and
"sorta" like it is on TV.

We are all familiar with the inti-
tials M.L.L. at the bottom of our
grade sheets. Those initials belong
to Miss Mary Louise Lindsey, the
Law School Registrar, who was
to go out and seek to see her. But as busy as she
was she took time out to tell us about her trip to Hawaii and Cali-
ifornia last May. She loved Hawaii
and the outer islands, explaining
how beautiful everything was there.

While in Hawaii, Miss Lindsey managed to take time out to call
Jim Burns, a '62 alumni of the Law School and the son of the pres-
cent governor of Hawaii. Dinne-
land was also on her itinerary and
she liked it so much she ended up
spending the whole day there. And
while in San Francisco she remem-
bered and met Tom Henry '65 and
called him.

In seeing how busy and active our office people are, the
Committee of the Day on WIP!!!

Approaching The Status Quo
LAW SCHOOL CURRICULUM REVISTED
by PAUL GANDOL

In a report issued by the Committee on Curriculum of the
Association of American Law Schools, the Chairman,
Charles J. Meyers, of Stanford University, has called
for sweeping changes in the present structure of legal
education in the United States. In the report, entitled
"The Committee has come to believe that legal education
is in a crisis and that fundamental changes must be made
sooner or later. It is not only that law students across the
country are spending the point of open revolt, but also that
law faculties themselves, particularly the younger members,
share the view that legal education is too rigid, too uniform,
too narrow, too repetitious and too long. In addition, law schools
clearly have not faced the consequences of the fact
that the profession is rapidly becoming specialized, a
clear fact which important implications for the law school's training mission, not only in the
three years of formal law study but also thereafter."

Meyers' diagnosis of the law school problem begins with
the observation that the schools suffer from rigidity in that
students generally study nothing but law; and an overly
theoretical study, at that. Little provision, he feels, is made
for other course work which might supplement legal studies, and
with the exception of summers, no provision is made for a
combination of academic with practical experiences.

A closely related problem is uniformity—that is, not only
within a given law school, but across the board. The same student,
being at a different school, might be doing exactly the same thing in terms of both the content and method of
courses.

Aridising out of rigid and uniform curriculums, the narrow-
ness of legal education presents, in Meyers' view, a distinct
problem. Course requirements inhibit the pursuit of areas of
interest and prevent specialization. Going further, he says
that the case method inspired "Socratic" technique has "made
law teachers suspicious of exploiting the knowledge of other
disciplines which does not readily lend itself to Socratic ex-
position."

As for the effectiveness of the case method itself, Meyers
ingeniously characterizes it as "boring and repetitious."
But the report questions as well the length of legal education.

"The argument is that three years is surely too long, and
the courses essential for every lawyer to know (sometimes re-
quired) are not sufficient. For the law teacher, the nature of the
material to be processed "is rapidly becoming specialized, a
consequence which has important implications for the law school's training mission, not only in the
three years of formal law study but also thereafter."

A local consideration of matters such as Meyers dealt with
is in the lap of the Curriculum Committee, chaired by Profes-
or Gerald Abraham. Planning at Villanova seems to
be rapidly becoming specialized, a view of thefact that
there are today one of the most liberal course selection systems in American law
schools.

The elective trend, according to Professor Abraham, is
underlain by the philosophy that the student, once given gen-
eral training in basic legal methods, can more profitably spend
his time pursuing courses in which he has the greatest interest.

This statement offers food for thought.

Professor Meyers goes on to "prescribe" some specific, but
highly personal and theoretical suggestions as to how
how law schools might provide solutions to the above problems.

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eral training in basic legal methods, can more profitably spend
his time pursuing courses in which he has the greatest interest.

Because this freer choice allows for a greater degree of special-
ization if the student wishes, important areas in the curriculum
are centered upon the establishment of more courses—both in
existing areas and in new areas opened by an awareness of the
school's potential social utility.

Content and methodology of courses, Professor Abraham
indicates that Villanova is proceeding by the traditional indep-
dependence of law professors to present their courses as they
wish. He feels, however, that new methods will be considered

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1.)
PA. LAW STUDENT SYMPOSIUM TO MEET AT VILLANOVA

A major step in providing Penn­sylvania law students with clinical trial experience for credit will be taken on Monday, 22 December, 1968, when guest speakers represent­ing various segments of the legal profession and students from Pennsylvania’s six law schools will meet at the basilica school, Villanova, for the third annual Pennsylvania Law Student Symposium. The agenda includes morning lectures, afternoon panel discussions and an evening reception.

This year the Symposium will focus on the concept of practice by law students before admission to the bar; the thesis is that appearance by students in court for certain purposes in limited kinds of cases has several distinct advantages: it can furnish effective legal assistance for citizens who might otherwise be deprived of it (this can be directly, by the use of students to represent such citizens, and indirectly, by using law students to represent attorneys with work among these citizens); it can also provide practical experience to the practicing law student, enabling him to embark on the prac­tice of law in the near future with a new insight into the practical administration of justice and hopefully with a sensitivity for the pressing social problems which inhere in our societal and legal institutions.

At the present time law students offer voluntary services to numerous legal agencies in various ways: interviewing, investigation, bail reform and brief writing. The Symposium experience and the experience in states where students are allowed to appear in court raise legitimate questions about the ability and de­rivability of law students in the active role of a trial lawyer; what screening techniques are necessary in law school programs? How much supervisory control is enough? What legal clinics are actually within the grasp of the law student? How much of a manpower resource can be ex­pected from such programs—or do they consume their worth in super­vised training and may more be explored at the Symposium by lawyers, judges and educators with the experience and in­sights necessary for fruitful dis­cussion.

Two Delaware Valley Industrial Firms, Philadelphia Gas Works and Price Waterhouse Corp., along with the Philadelphia Student Bar Association are underwriting the cost of the Symposium.

Among the distinguished array of guest speakers are: Jefferson Fordham, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Eugene V. Alexanian, Chief of Litigation for the District Attorney’s Office of Philadelphia; Herman Pollock, first chief Public Defender of Philadelphia; Charles H. Bacon, CLE Director, Philadelphia Bar Association; and Charles F. Reimel, Chief Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The chairman of the event, third year student Mike Kennedy, expressed hope that a representative subclass be presented by the Pennsylvania Legal Defense and Trial Bar of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

Presently, there are law schools offering for credit seminar programs which include clinical experience; others have clinical programs for Robert J. Shy.

Among the presently established programs in Pennsylvania include trial experience. Establishment of a clinical trial program will be the culmination of presently existing programs. Chairman Kennedy indicated a be­tween the District Attorney and the Pennsylvania bar. Professor Shy expressed doubt that the Symposium will attend to clinical experience for which credit is not given. None of the presently established programs in Pennsylvania include trial experience. Establishment of a clinical trial program for law students in Pennsylvania. It is expected that material gleaned from the Symposium will material­ize into the formulation.

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Barristers’ Brides
Present Film
On Ghetto Life

On February 15 in room 101 of the law school, the Barristers’ Brides sponsored a film on juvenile delinquency and life in the ghetto. About 75 persons attended the film, including Judge James C. Maguire, who posed a question and answer session afterwards. The film makers and actors “tell it like it is.”

Members of the Barristers’ Brides and their husbands are invited to a cheese and wine tasting party to be held in the lounge on March 21 at 9 p.m. There will be a charge of $1.50 per couple.

President of the Club, Mrs. Gor­den Aydelott, wishes to announce that the club’s final meeting this year will be a fashion show and an auction of items which includes the distinction be­tween an invitee, a licensee, and a trespasser when determining the standard of care imposed on a third party. Our next meeting comes just in time for final exami­nations. Not so timely for students in last semester’s course in Credi­tor’s Rights (but still of great in­terest) is an interpretation of Sec­tion 17 (a) (1) of the Bankruptcy Act explaining which tax liens are not affected by a discharge.

Another casenote examines whether prisoners are entitled to equal protection and due process under the Sixth Amendment. Not so timely for students among our ever vigilant member­ship is a decision by the SBA’s disciplinary committee, which eliminates the distinction between an invitee, a licensee, and a trespasser when determining the standard of care imposed on a third party.

Incomes arising in this situation is governed only by the Regulation not by the Code itself.

First-year students especially will be interested in the California law which eliminates the distinction between an invitee, a licensee, and a trespasser when determining the standard of care imposed on a third party. Our next meeting comes just in time for final exami­nations. Not so timely for students in last semester’s course in Credi­tor’s Rights (but still of great in­terest) is an interpretation of Sec­tion 17 (a) (1) of the Bankruptcy Act explaining which tax liens are not affected by a discharge.

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Incomes arising in this situation is governed only by the Regulation not by the Code itself.
James Edward O'Neill '58 died after a short illness on October 20, 1968. The School of Law has lost a most loyal and devoted alumnus. Jim came to us in September 1955. He had graduated from West Chester State College where he had been a music major. There are those among you who read this who will readily understand why this circumstance immediately drew me close to Jim.

It was apparent from his first day in this School that Jim O'Neill would be a good lawyer in the best traditions of the profession. He loved people and wanted to help them; he was thoroughly unfailingly and dedicated himself wholeheartedly to every task and challenge we had for him. In his senior year he was, by election of his fellow students, President of the Villanova Student Bar Association.

Between his college years and his time with us at the School of Law, Jim O'Neill had served his country as a Marine, leaving the service as a captain. He was a man of whom the Marine Corps could be justly proud. He was a patriot, in the very finest sense of that word.

Upon graduation from the School of Law, he associated himself with a lawyer for whom, as a law student, he had the highest regard, Theodore O. Rogers of West Chester, Chester County. After a few years, the firm of Rogers and O'Neill emerged. As a young lawyer, Jim O'Neill dedicated himself to public service. He served as President of the Commerce of Greater West Chester. He also served as an officer in many other benevolent and civic organizations in Chester County, as Assistant Solicitor for the County and four of its townsships as well as secretary to the Board of Examiners of Chester County. Every good cause commanded his service. I never saw a more selfless and compassionate young man.

He was a truly fine Catholic gentleman and gave devoted service to his parish (Saint Agnes, West Chester) as Chairman of the Church Council.

But it was in his role as a family man that I found Jim O'Neill to be most truly loving. He and his lovely wife, "Ginny," were the parents of four fine children. To be in their home and to see the love this exemplary father bore his wife and children was always a rewarding and unforgettable experience.

Jim O'Neill was the kind of man we want to graduate from this School of Law. We miss him and always shall.

In my long lifetime, I have known only a few of God's noblemen. Jim was one of them.

HAROLD GILL ERIEHDREICH