Justice Marshall Mixes Wit With Insight At Reimel Final

A capacity, standing-room-only crowd watched the second year team of Joseph Sebastianelli and Leonard Zito defeat Marjorie Weiss, a third year student, in the final round of the Reimel Moot Court Competition on Saturday, April 11, 1970. Miss Weiss, a semi-finalist in last year’s competition, participated in this year’s arguments without a partner.

The simulated appellate argument was heard by a most distinguished Bench consisting of the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Honorable Arlin M. Adams, Associate Judge of the United States Court of Appeals (Third Circuit), and the Honorable Benjamin R. Jones, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The total involvement of the participants created an atmosphere of tension which was felt throughout the audience. The argument was flavored with occasional displays of wit both from the bench and the podium.

In his critique, following the argument, Justice Marshall commented that the decision was in the true spirit of the Supreme Court in as much as it was not unanimous. He said, “It is easy to determine which ‘fat cat’ gets the three million dollars in genuine litigation but the decision is much harder in moot court competition because of its effect on the participants.”

The day of the competition was culminated with a banquet for the Bench, competitors, and guests at which Judge Adams spoke very highly of the rising reputation of Villanova Law School.

Class Day And Commencement

Scheduled For May 17 And 19

Third year Villanova law students have something to look forward to after final examinations this semester: Class Day and Graduation. Graduation exercises will be held at Convention Hall at 3:00 P.M. on Tuesday, May 19th. The students will assemble at 1:45 P.M. The principal speaker will be the well known political figure and seasoned diplomat, Avrell Harri¬man.

The traditional Class Day for third year law students is on Sun¬day, May 17th at 3:30 P.M. in Garey Hall. The ceremonies will open with the presentation of awards, followed by the presentation of the class gift, an original sculpture designed by Neil Letherman. The gift will be accepted by the President of Villanova University, the Rev. Robert J. Walsh, O.S.A. Refreshments will then be served in the Library and Student Lounge to students and attending guests.

Dean Reuschlein meets with the Bench and the Finalists of Reimel competition. Seated, l. to r.: The Honorable Benjamin R. Jones, the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, the Honorable Arlin M. Adams; standing, l. to r.: Joseph Sebastianelli, the Dean, Marjorie Weiss, Leonard Zito.
For the class entering in September 1969, the committee accepted about half of the candidates presenting completed application files. (There are a great many more incomplete applications that are called "over-admissions"") and accepted "over-admissions" to cover any emergency before the enrollment is fixed. The committee usually has to add students in its second and third year, due to the uncertainty of military demands. This represented "over-admission" on the part of the committee, due to the uncertainty of military demands. This is explained in the introduction to the Villanova Law Review, 1969, p. 39. This should not displace, however, present student clinical activities in the juvenile and other areas. We cannot be content to settle back and accept this experiment, even with all of its merits, as being the definitive prototype of the future clinical education at Villanova Law School. Students should continue to play an important role in forming the nature of existing programs and encouraging the incorporation of more clinical programs into the curriculum. One of the more obvious is the financial burden, but beyond this are the narrow scope of present pedagogical methods i.e., "revered" cases, moot trials, the Socratic method, "rabble, schlemiel-cla­se, the "guises" approach to the "real" world. Clinical courses, etc. It is not suggested that there be an immediate proliferation of new courses where students can practice "being" lawyers. Nor is it suggested that the "karmic illusion" for students to settle back and accept this process in the sense that students' records in the School of Law can be used to provide services to a community. Rather, we have in mind those who are leaving college, who are coming to the School to interview prospective associates or employers. We can help, however, that more interviewers would readily talk to students not in the top twenty-five percent grade bracket. I am confident that virtually all of our students, upon graduation, are going to serve their communities and their clients, as well as doing the things that they ought to, just what is involved in the management of a law school. As a matter of fact, "deaning" bears little relationship these days to being a "school teacher." Building and maintaining a law school is more realistically to be considered the business of building and operating a great law firm or industrial enterprise. If anyone tel­egaphs up and asks, "Just what do you do?", I would an­swer: "I devote everything I've got to keeping ahead of the competition." If one expects to keep ahead of the competition, everyone must keep the pressure on unre­lentingly. The simple operating principle is: Never compromise for something that is second best because it is easier and mini­mizes friction. It is a principle easy to state but difficult and exacting in its application.

I suppose I am saying only the obvious when I say that the most important single element in any school is its student body. So it is with us. The students are the reason for the existence of this School of Law. What the School does and what it aspires to do finds expression through its student body. Through the students and its alumni, the School's achieve­ments are recorded.

Our students know that I am often critical of them—but that is only because I want to be so proud of them. And I am proud of them.

One of the gratifying things that come to me so often and to Vice Dean Bruch, in his capacity as our placement officer, is the stream of compliments concerning the qualities of our students, emanating from men who come to the School of Law to interview prospective associates or employers. We cannot help wishing, however, that more interviewers would readily talk to students not in the top twenty-five percent grade bracket. I am confident that virtually all of our students, upon graduation, are going to serve their communities and their clients very credibly—even though seventy-five percent will obviously not have been in the highest twenty-five percent. It is a fact that a tremendous number of highly competent lawyers were not in the top twenty-five percent of their classes in their colleges.

We do have a very carefully worked out formula for admissions. It is the basis of a "karmic illusion" for students to set­tle back and accept this process in the sense that students' records in the School of Law are regularly compared with these predictive factors to deter­mine correlation and the formula is subject to change in the process in the sense that students' records in the School of Law are compared with the relative standing on the test to the relative standing with the types of courses reported upon in the transcript. The process is ready to roll. As soon as they do, a "karmic illusion" for students to settle back and accept this process in the sense that students' records in the School of Law are compared with the types of courses reported upon in the transcript. There are worthwhile educational programs not designed primarily to provide services to a community but rather to provide educational experience for students, there are certain steps that can be taken that will be of interest to stu­dents. I propose that:

1. The School should appoint a permanent full time faculty member whose function will be to assist, direct and advise students in gaining clinical experi­ence. There are worthwhile educational programs not designed primarily to provide services to a community but rather to provide educational experience for students, there are certain steps that can be taken that will be of interest to stu­dents. I propose that:

2. The School should utilize the Pennsylvania Bar and Practice "Rule 12%" wherever possible. (Continued in P. I, Col. 1)

The type is set. The presses are ready to roll. As soon as they do, a "karmic illusion" for students to settle back and accept this process in the sense that students' records in the School of Law are compared with the types of courses reported upon in the transcript. There are worthwhile educational programs not designed primarily to provide services to a community but rather to provide educational experience for students, there are certain steps that can be taken that will be of interest to stu­dents. I propose that:

1. The School should appoint a permanent full time faculty member whose function will be to assist, direct and advise students in gaining clinical experi­ence. There are worthwhile educational programs not designed primarily to provide services to a community but rather to provide educational experience for students, there are certain steps that can be taken that will be of interest to stu­dents. I propose that:

2. The School should utilize the Pennsylvania Bar and Practice "Rule 12%" wherever possible. (Continued in P. I, Col. 1)
After a year in England I returned with a keen awareness that the American legal system and English lawyers is something which is held in high regard on both sides. We seem to have more in common than we have in fact. Unfortunately, we have not as Oscar Wilde indicated "everything is a matter of degree." It is true that we should not, of course, underestimate the common legal heritage shared by both countries; and it is certainly true that it is much easier to understand the problems facing English lawyers and their approaches to the law than with continental law or lawyers; but we should not overlook the fact that the American legal system has been growing to a large extent independent of the English. It has been growing to a large extent independent of the English. It is characterized by multiplicity of jurisdictions, that it has developed quite different, distinct and unique system of legal education and organization of the bar.

It is, of course, neither necessary nor wise to decry the unique system of American legal system, but it is against the backdrop of this system that I wish to comment on the English.

Let us begin by considering the training of English lawyers. Law has never been an academic discipline; it was taught by recognized authorities, an academic discipline, it was taught by recognized authorities. Law which was studied, for the most part, was exclusively Roman Law. It was taught by recognized authorities. The only point of Blackstone as a Professor at Oxford that any common law subjects were considered in the universities. Even after the introduction of the study of common law in the studies of common law must be essentially academic. Law was treated as a practical, as an academic discipline, it was taught by recognized authorities, and not as an academic subject as one of the possible choices in an undergraduate university education. It is still in all English universities an undergraduate subject which are law schools as we know them.

However, there was in fact some influence felt in England the American system and today at most universities the basic curriculm of the law department would be similar to that of the fixed curriculm which characterized the American system a hundred years ago. There are some electives, but for the most part, only the common fundamental common law subjects are taught with a dying gap still heard the Roman Law. As for all other subjects, the basic instruction is through lectures, and until recently, there have been great numbers have not been incorporated into this system.

In many ways my comments on the British system is presupposed by the American system. The differences of the hour and the occasion, however, do not permit this kind of examination and in fact, I hope that my remarks will not interest your finding out more from any large American firms except for the absence of litigation and the small departmental nature of it. Nevertheless, the solicitor still carries on his profession more in the tradition of the family advisor and still often has many Dickensian characteristics. English solicitors of this type are, for the most part, very high in pressure and not very creative.

One of the over-all criticisms in English legal education and the organization of the practice of law in England seems to work admirably. The absence of the doctrine of judicial review has also contributed to this since it continues to work within a narrow range and in the interest of maintaining a work which in this country would be a good deal more influenced by the law. The establishment of institutions generally offers one the opportunity to sit back and examine al things, to question their continued relevance. Such is the case of the SBA with the creation of the Curriculum Committee and the proposals for the admission of students to faculty committees.

First, we must determine what the SBA has done or attempted to do in the past, or as it is so aptly put by its members, "Hey, what do I get for my five bucks, anyway?" If there is an answer to this question, we must decide if it should be answered, reformed, abolished, or transformed.

The SBA traditionally has had two major functions, that of representing the students and their faculty. The SBA was the only student organization with full student membership, and that of performing services for the students and law school as a whole. Whether these have been performed satisfactorily is not for me to judge, but rather, for you if you have the time. But the future role of the SBA must be determined.

In the past there has also been a tremendously lachrargic attitude on the part of the students toward the SBA. Again, it serves no valid purpose to attempt to blame place, but the time has come for this to end. KEEP IT. CHANGE IT. KILL IT. BUT, DO SOMETHING.
3. Scheduling has always posed problems, yet until clinical programs are actually planned into the curriculum this problem will always appear insurmountable. Since large blocks of time are usually necessary, a day should be set aside for clinical work that will not conflict with heavily used electives. If this results in heavy days or serious conflicts they will have to be set aside for clinical work that will not conflict with heavily used electives. Such a process guarantees that the clinical programs and ideas appear sensible.

4. Noteworthy activities of the semester include the subject of economic and corporate crime. Calling it a corporation whose profits are its sole concern, Mr. Nader cost the Villanova Law School with a corporate shell to the culpable officials. Economic crime is highly susceptible to sanction and yet there is rarely an appellate decision down. On the whole, there is one it almost always involves an individual defendant, not the corporation. He termed at least one governmental agency (the SEC) as an effective system of sanctions, but "we have no antagonistic body to penalize a murderous loan company, or to call a halt to Proctor & Gamble's sustained delusion of the consumer."

5. The broad language of the rule should offer many opportunities for constructive and creative applications in traditional courses or seminars as well as new courses. Yet, yet everyone has been extremely cautious and reluctant to make use of Rule 12(f) as it now stands. This is not because of lack of study, experience and use with its defects and pitfalls will be discovered. If it proves inadequate then the Law School's experience will underestimate this and serve as a basis of change. I realize that there are real dangers in this system in its presently used form, but these should not preclude its consideration as an improvement of the current system or courses in other areas. If this results in inefficient planning of courses in other areas, then they will be reorganized at the locus of the office. We can reap the experience learned in similar programs at other law schools. We can also finance it as they have—through grants from government and private foundations. This is the way that Mrs. Lisa Richette has financed her program. This would be a project that would involve and encompass the entire Law School. It might, as a bond sale, provide the Law School with the faculty, and determine policy, direct its fortunes and satisfy a need both for the Law School and at the locus of the office. We can reap the experience learned in other programs at other law schools. We can also finance it as they have—through grants from government and private foundations.

6. The program would be a project that would involve and encompass the entire Law School. It might, as a bond sale, provide the Law School with the academic equipment and the faculty, and determine policy, direct its fortunes and satisfy a need both for the Law School and at the locus of the office. We can reap the experience learned in other programs at other law schools. We can also finance it as they have—through grants from government and private foundations.

7. The program would be a project that would involve and encompass the entire Law School. It might, as a bond sale, provide the Law School with the academic equipment and the faculty, and determine policy, direct its fortunes and satisfy a need both for the Law School and at the locus of the office. We can reap the experience learned in other programs at other law schools. We can also finance it as they have—through grants from government and private foundations.

8. The program would be a project that would involve and encompass the entire Law School. It might, as a bond sale, provide the Law School with the academic equipment and the faculty, and determine policy, direct its fortunes and satisfy a need both for the Law School and at the locus of the office. We can reap the experience learned in other programs at other law schools. We can also finance it as they have—through grants from government and private foundations.

RUGBY CLUB Closes 
Out Successful Season

By BILL GOSNELY

On Saturday, April 4th, the Villanova University Law School Rugby Football Club completed a very successful season, both athletically and socially. Under the guidance of Professor-Coach Donald Dewey they finished with a record of two wins and one loss.

The first game was played against the Villanova University undergraduate "B" team. Despite the fact that the Law School team had to play without the services of massive Buzz Shuman, who had been injured the previous week, they were victorious.

The undergraduates were able to score first on a 60 yard run, however Bill Crosswell of the Law School retaliated with a brilliant broken field run and the score was soon tied at 5-5. An exchange of penalty kicks followed, and then Tom "Zoomer" Ziomek took charge of the game. Tom Hitchcock broke a field run and the score was 18-8 and the momentum built up in this game carried through to the final game of the season.

The first game was played at the 1st Troop "A" team. Regarding the overall record for the Club's initial season was impressive.

One other notable event took place in conjunction with the formation of the team. This was the Annual Rugby Banquet. More than seventy people, including players and acquaintances of the team, were present for the steak dinner held in the Student Lounge. Dean Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Broch, and Professor Dowd gave short speeches in which they complimented the rugby team on the success of the activities it has sponsored. The Dean remarked that he was glad to see this kind of athletic spirit alive at the Law School.

The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was light-hearted Francis X. Nyan, who kept the affair running at a very smooth pace. Other people who deserve a special note of thanks are Mike Stiles and Terry Quinn, the Social Chairman, Harry Knafelc and Larry Lieser, who were the "Duck" Danaher who performed the duties of mixologist for the night's festivities. The alumni officers of the Rugby Club were recently elected and they, along with the new Troop "A" team, brought the standing room only crowd to its feet with the brilliant display of speed.

The final score of the game was 18-8 and the momentum built up in this game carried through to the final game of the season. 10-0 to the Law School.

CARSWELL NOMINATION

Dear Senator:

We, the undersigned members of the Faculty of the School of Law of Villanova University, respectfully request that you vote against the confirmation of G. Harrold Carswell as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We believe the work of the Court requires that Justices be chosen from among the best legal minds the nation has to offer. We believe that those who meet only some lesser standard. We believe that sufficient doubt exists, as to whether Judge Carswell meets this high standard, exists to warrant his rejection for this important position.

We further believe that, although a man should not be made to bear forever his sins of the past, sufficient doubt exists as to whether Judge Carswell has truly rejected a belief in the equality of man which, by his own admission, he once held.

We ask that you convey our views to the Senate and to the President of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein
Vice-Dean George D. Bruch
Professor Gerald Abraham
Professor J. Edward Collins
Professor John F. Dobbyn
Professor Donald W. Dowd

March 20, 1970

Ralph Nader speaks to standing-room-only crowd at Law School Forum. Story and photo on page 1.
Library Lighting Survey Results

In Administration Action

Near the end of the last school year it came to the attention of certain concerned students of the Law School that the lighting system in the Law Library reading room might not be sufficient. Third year student Joseph R. Marino used a considerable amount of his own time at the beginning of this year to conduct a lighting survey of such conditions in the library. After securing the specifications for lighting from an outside source, Mr. Marino was able to initiate his survey.

The results of the lighting survey were surprising to say the least. The minimum amount of light needed for library reading or study has been set by the Illuminating Engineering Society at the 70 foot-candle level. According to the two separate lightmeter readings taken by Mr. Marino in numerous areas of the reading room, there is no section of this room that even reaches the 30 foot-candle level. This is the level considered adequate for normal reading in the home. On February 15, 1970 Mr. Marino was finally able to bring his findings to the attention of the Administration. This matter will be corrected when the current construction plans for the extension of the library can be implemented. The Docket wishes to thank Mr. Marino for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration the need to meet the realities of life.

ALUMNI

Subscribe to Villanova Law Review now. An invaluable tool in your practice. Only $5 per year. Please fill out the following form and return.

Name: 
Address: 
(Please make check or money order payable to Villanova Law Review)

MISSING PERSONS

The Docket wishes to obtain the present addresses of the following:

The Docket wishes to obtain the present addresses of the follow:ing


I. C. Goldberg: Class of 1967, 8501 Overland Road, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Frank P. Brogan: Class of 1961, 507 E. Broadbent Street, Philadelphia

Anyone with information pertaining to the above Alumni are kindly requested to send his response to:
Tim Dockery
Villanova Law School
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085

Thank you.

MIDDLE—The Alumni dining at their annual banquet.

ABOVE—The head table at the Alumni Dinner.

ALUMNI FINDER

Current Developments

1956
Daniel W. McCormack, Jr. is currently Assistant Vice-President in charge of production for the Fire and Casualty Company in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Maurice P. Shea, III is in charge of the Fiscal Agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, which sets fiscal policy in the First Federal Reserve District.

John J. Lister is Assistant Secretary of the Life Insurance Company of North America and manages the pension operations for the company.

1957
Joseph F. Menaghon, in addition to the general practice of law in Watertown, New York, is also deputy corporation counsel for the city.

Edward G. Mekel, associated with Dun and Bradstreet of Philadelphia, also serves as Deputy Commissioner for Philadelphia.

Francis P. Consoros, of Levit, Conover and Swawick of Media, Penna., is currently serving as Assistant Solicitor for Delaware County.

1958
William G. Griffin and James M. Coogan, class of 1967, have an oil company.

Kenneth N. Brown, of the Philadelphia firm of Costigan and Gardner, also serves as Editor of the Philadelphia Bar Association weekly publication, "The Mon Bar Report."

1962
Nicholas G. Theodore is Superintendent of the Montclair Branch of the United States Military Academy.

Thomas R. Kimmel is informally associated in the practice of law with his classmate, James J. Ferrick, in Darby, Penna.

1963
Kenneth N. Brown, of the Philadelphia firm of Costigan and Gardner, also serves as Editor of the Philadelphia Bar Association weekly publication, "The Mon Bar Report."

In addition to being President of the Montclair Civic Association.

1964
Arthur Goldberg is presently running a major New Jersey contract carrier trucking company, the Fairlawn Trucking Company.

1965
Joseph M. O' Malley and his wife, Marie, announce with great pleasure the birth of their son, Joseph Michael, Jr., on February 25, 1970.

Jeffrey L. Michelman, with the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army, is serving in the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service and was called upon to investigate the rail disaster at Noel, Missouri as representative of the Secretary of Defense.

Henry F. Burke, of the Scranton, Penna. law firm of Haggerty and McDonald, is counsel for the Scranton Redevelopment Authority.

1966
Simon B. Seaman of the Upper Darby, Penna., firm of Richard, Street and Seaman, completed a similar suit in Federal Court.

An agreement was reached with the City of Atlanta and the fees were avoided. The minimum amount of light needed for library reading or study has been set by the Illuminating Engineering Society at the 70 foot-candle level. According to the two separate lightmeter readings taken by Mr. Marino in numerous areas of the reading room, there is no section of this room that even reaches the 30 foot-candle level. This is the level considered adequate for normal reading in the home. On February 15, 1970 Mr. Marino was finally able to bring his findings to the attention of the Administration. This matter will be corrected when the current construction plans for the extension of the library can be implemented. The Docket wishes to thank Mr. Marino for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration the need to meet the realities of life.

LIBRARY LIGHTING SURVEY RESULTS

In Administration Action

Near the end of the last school year it came to the attention of certain concerned students of the Law School that the lighting system in the Law Library reading room might not be sufficient. Third year student Joseph R. Marino used a considerable amount of his own time at the beginning of this year to conduct a lighting survey of such conditions in the library. After securing the specifications for lighting from an outside source, Mr. Marino was able to initiate his survey.

The results of the lighting survey were surprising to say the least. The minimum amount of light needed for library reading or study has been set by the Illuminating Engineering Society at the 70 foot-candle level. According to the two separate lightmeter readings taken by Mr. Marino in numerous areas of the reading room, there is no section of this room that even reaches the 30 foot-candle level. This is the level considered adequate for normal reading in the home. On February 15, 1970 Mr. Marino was finally able to bring his findings to the attention of the Administration. This matter will be corrected when the current construction plans for the extension of the library can be implemented. The Docket wishes to thank Mr. Marino for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration for his unselfish work in bringing to the attention of the Administration the need to meet the realities of life.

ALUMNI

Subscribe to Villanova Law Review now. An invaluable tool in your practice. Only $5 per year. Please fill out the following form and return.

Name: 
Address: 
(Please make check or money order payable to Villanova Law Review)

MISSING PERSONS

The Docket wishes to obtain the present addresses of the following:


Frank P. Brogan: Class of 1961, 507 E. Broadbent Street, Philadelphia

James M. Baloney: Class of 1964, 8501 Overland Road, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Edgar R. Reid, III: Class of 1969, Camp David, C. Dover, Maryland

David C. Moore: Class of 1968

Anyone with information pertaining to the above Alumni are kindly requested to send his response to:

Tim Dockery
Villanova Law School
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085

Thank you.

To some, Charlie Nusseall was a new face at Villanova Law School last fall. He is something of a novelty, conjoining the seemingly anomalous roles of law student and practicing lawyer. Although Charlie is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association and has practiced law in Atlanta for ten years, he decided to obtain a J.D. degree for admission to federal practice and returned to Villanova, the law school at which he had completed two years of study.

Charlie admitted that leading a "double" life is a bit hectic at times. In maintaining his law practice, he calls his Atlanta office four times a day and flies down to Atlanta every weekend. He has two law offices there and the bulk of his practice consists of personal injury, criminal and divorce cases.

In discussing his personal experiences as a lawyer, Charlie said he enjoyed the lucrative workman's compensation cases. He felt that the most difficult case to defend was a stupid person bringing a case. The easiest, a rape case. Charlie also contended the big city atmosphere of the Atlanta courthouse with legal proceedings in rural Georgia. When trying a case outside of Atlanta, he said he was careful to maintain the image of the soft spoken lawyer. Since Charlie is a Garden State product he has to avoid the often unfavorable rural court atmosphere.

Aside from his legal activities, Charlie is also the chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Party. As a result of his political endeavors he was once personally involved in a case when he read the City of Atlanta vs. City of Atlanta. He objected to the $1,500 qualifying fee required in order to run for alderman in Atlanta. Not only did he have the right to run, he also requested his right for an injunction. As a result of this decision all qualifying fees were abolished temporarily and Charlie ran without having to pay the fee. However, the Georgia Supreme Court reversed the decision. Since that time the Socialist Party of Georgia has filed a similar suit in Federal Court. An agreement was reached with the City of Atlanta and the fees are now reduced.

Although Charlie enjoys law school he finds the theoretical aspects hard to reconcile with his personal, practical experience and is looking forward to returning to fulltime legal work at the end of this term.

In contrasting the current student body to that of ten years ago, Charlie observed that today's students are generally less mature. While noting that a majority of students appear to be quite responsible, Charlie commented that a large minority are "know-it-all spoiled children who professed to be responsible dissenters, but who in reality are just saying things like, "I'm doing this because the Establishment is wrong." Charlie felt that the latter group are the "hard core liberal" group. Charlie said that he is a Republican and practicing lawyer. Although Charlie enjoys law school he finds the theoretical aspects hard to reconcile with his personal, practical experience and is looking forward to returning to fulltime legal work at the end of this term.

In contrasting the current student body to that of ten years ago, Charlie observed that today's students are generally less mature. While noting that a majority of students appear to be quite responsible, Charlie commented that a large minority are "know-it-all spoiled children who professed to be responsible dissenters, but who in reality are just saying things like, "I'm doing this because the Establishment is wrong." Charlie felt that the latter group are the "hard core liberal" group. Charlie said that he is a Republican and practicing lawyer. Although Charlie enjoys law school he finds the theoretical aspects hard to reconcile with his personal, practical experience and is looking forward to returning to fulltime legal work at the end of this term.