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 student body. L. to r.: John Moses, Ralph Nader, the Dean and Joseph Kelley.

The Speaker launched immediately into two adjacent classrooms into which his address was piped. Even those forced to listen at a distance were able to see a good portion of the action.

The Dean of the School of Law, John G. Stephenson,绳于 the program of "Creating a Public Awareness that Institutions, Corporations, and industries can be shaken by an aroused populace." On Virginia Knauser, President Nixon's Special Assistant on Consumer Protection: "Has the unenviable job of defending the indefensibly inadequate proposals of the President to Congress."

The Speaker concluded that while most of his time will be devoted to teaching, that he does hope to take advantage of the location of Villanova and explore the western regions of the United States and Canada.

Finally, we would like very much to congratulate Professor Stephenson for having been bestowed with this most extraordinary honor. It is a reflection, not only of his teaching ability, but also of the quality of the faculty that the Villanova Law School maintains. May Mr. Nader have an exhilarating year and return to our halls promptly.

THE DOCKET
Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

NEW DOCKET
EDITORS NAMED

With the selection of a new editorial board, the editors for Volume 7 of The Docket have completed their tenure and will act as con­sultants for the final edition of Volume 7.

Robert J. Trainer, Alumni Edi­tor, and Wayne A. Barnes, Fea­tures Editor, complete the editorial board. Mr. Trainer is a 1968 gradu­ate of Villanova University and Mr. Barnes is a 1968 graduate of Pennsylvania State University.

Some inherited problems which will immediately confront the new board include the function of The Docket, wrestling with the pos­sibility of a change in format, the difficult situation of preparing a publication for two groups (alumni and students) often having dispar­ate interests, and the continuing problem of stimulating and inter­esting both groups of readers.

To make any improvements it will be necessary to greatly enlarge the staff and toward this end the new board plans an energetic recruiting program. Also, faculty, students and especially the alumni will be encouraged to submit arti­cles for publication.

The incoming editorial board will feel their predecessors at an elaborate scree planned for the post­examination period. Stephen E. Saracco and William Gormley are in charge of arrangements for the gala affair.

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.

APRIL, 1970

PROF STEPHENSON TAKES SABBATICAL
By ROBERT TRAINOR

It has recently been learned that Professor John G. Stephenson, III, has accepted the position of Visiting Professor of Law at the William and Mary Law School located in Salem, Oregon.

Professor Stephenson will begin his sabbatical leave from Villanova in September of this year and re­turn to resume his place on the faculty at the start of the Fall term of 1971. During this period of absence, the Professor will un­dertake duties similar to those he presently bears. He will instruct the some 250 enrolled students at William & Mary in Property, Wills and Trusts, Future Interests, and also conduct a Seminar in Conveyancing.

In speaking with Professor Ste­phenson, he expressed great delight in assuming these new responsibili­ties, and added that he looks upon the coming year as a most chal­lenging adventure. He also stated that while most of his time will be devoted to teaching, that he does hope to take advantage of the location of William & Mary and explore the western regions of the United States and Canada.

Finally, we would like very much to congratulate Professor Stephen­son for having been bestowed with this most extraordinary honor. It is a reflection, not only of his teaching ability, but also of the quality of the faculty that the Villanova Law School maintains. May Mr. Nader have an exhilarating year and return to our halls promptly.

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 2:00 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, Averill Harri­man.

The traditional Class Day for third year law students is on Sun­day, May 17th at 3:30 P.M. in Garney Hall. The ceremonies will open with the presentation of awards, followed by the presenta­tion of the class gift, an original sculpture designed by Neil Lither­man. 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.

by WILLIAM T. CANNON

The appearance of Ralph Nader at Garney Hall on April 2, was billed as "an effort to reactivate the Law School Forum." Consider the Forum alive and well. Mr. Nader breathed enough life into it to sustain ten less-distinguished speakers during the coming years. An electric speaker with a flashing wit, his story of "Products Liabil­ity" sketched the evolu­tion from construction defects to design defects like seat anchorage strengths, the cutting effect of ornaments and, the ram-rodd­ing steering columns, the latter a killer of an estimated 250,000 Americans until the introduction in 1967 of the collapsible steering wheel. Mr. Nader blamed the death of more plaintiff's verdicts on the legal infra structure:

"We can begin with the diffi­culty of securing evidence. The (Continued to P. 4, Col. 3)
For much too long a time now, the Bar, the alumni and the students have failed to realize 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 compared with building and operating a great law firm or industrial enterprise. If anyone thinks up and sets and "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, one 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 comes 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 to interview prospective associates or employees. I 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—a fact that a tremendous number of highly competent lawyers would creditably—even though seventy-five percent will obviously be doing so. I am confident that virtually all of our students, upon graduation, will be "good lawyers," the only question remaining is in what manner, and this is an academic, philosophical question.
After a year in England I returned with a keen awareness that the law schools in both the United States and England are something which is unique to each country on both sides. We seem to have more in common than we have in fact. I must add, however, as Oscar Wilde indicated “everything is a disguise.” 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 to deal with continental law or lawyers; but we should not overlook the fact that the American legal system has been growing to a large extent independently from the English. It is characterized by multiplicity of jurisdictions, that it has developed quite an independent and unique system of legal education and organization of the bar.

It is, of course, neither necessary nor possible for the student 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 been divided into two branches of the English legal system, and it is against the backdrop of this system that I wish to comment on the English.

One of the over-all criticisms in English legal education and the organization of the practice of law is that there has been a tremendous growth in the number of lawyers. This, according to many critics, has by no means been generally adopted. There are no procedures comparable to those in the U.S. In fact, there is a strong feeling against the notion of education that is designed as a specific training for the bar.

As a result of this academically oriented legal education, there is a wide gulf between the universities and the practicing lawyers. Most lawyers are not university educated. The lawyers in England are divided into two branches of the profession: barristers and solicitors, and each branch is in theory responsible for the training of its practitioners. By far the largest branch is that of the solicitors. To be a solicitor one is articulated with a solicitor and may also be trained at a legal practice, and one is not so much similar to bar review courses. The solicitors are responsible for the training obtained in this fashion not of a particularly high caliber and is not characterized by much imagination. The smaller and more prestigious branch, the barristers, constitutes a small group and is characterized by the determination of the clients and their continued relevance.

The trial of English cases is public outcry over abuses. The government must answer in Parliament for such abuses and the general public are treated like history or physics. As for the appellate level it is extraordinary to note that all arguments are usually very similar and very different from any large American firms. The only real argument is that of the family advisor and still has not been eliminated from the first order. Solicitors have for a year, lived, and, to a certain extent, all matters except serious litigation. They are permitted to practice law, for the most part attended by overseas students, i.e., those from Africa and Asia. The lectures are offered in the practical areas for all and requirements of these lectures must be satisfied by all students. University educated lawyers are essential for the practice of law in the common law subjects which are studied in the university.

As I mentioned the barristers are the omen of a branch of the profession. There are only about 2,000 barristers for the entire nation. The barristers represent clients directly, but are retained by solicitors. They are not permitted to practice in the solicitors’ court which is completely on his own. Success as a barrister can be lucrative, but it may be very difficult to become established. The bar has, therefore, criticized it as being as a monopoly of Blackstone as a Professor of English law.

Whether these have been perceived or transformed is not the question in determining the curriculum. Even though this experience is anticipated by the curriculum committee, a more reliable method would be to ask the students. He found this meeting to be very valuable and intended to hold several others during the 1970-71 school year. Professor Abraham added that any suggestions concerning the admission of students to faculty committees. The examination of the SBA must be determined.

One of the over-all criticisms in English legal education and the organization of the practice of law is that there has been a tremendous growth in the number of lawyers. This, according to many critics, has by no means been generally adopted. There are no procedures comparable to those in the U.S. In fact, there is a strong feeling against the notion of education that is designed as a specific training for the bar.

One course in Professional Responsibility is fundamental to a large extent exercised through Parliament or the courts, or the way to upper class institution. It has also been criticized as being as a monopoly of Blackstone as a Professor of English law.

In many ways my comments on the British system is summarization of the particular is always preferable to a discussion of generalities. The exigencies of the hour and the occasion, however, do not permit this kind of examination and I only hope that my remarks will meet your interest in finding out more about a legal system which is both very similar and very different from ours. I, for one, am most interested in the ways of having for a year, lived, and, to a degree, worked with English scholars and lawyers.

The sixth annual Law Review Symposium was held at the Law School on Friday, April 3, 1970. The topic of discussion was population control, its social and legal implications. Above, members of the panel, student co-ordinators and faculty moderator, l. to r. seated—Tanya R. T. McQuillen, P. H. course, Ph.D.; Carl S. Shults, M.D.; standing, David Markum, Cyril C. Means, Jr., Enq. Professor Donald Gianilessi and Gilbert Newman.

EXAMINATION OF SBA

By JoK RELEY

The establishment of institutions generally affords one the opportunity to sit back and examine all aspects of an organization and question their continued relevance. Such is the case of the SBA with the Admission of Students to Faculty 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, do what I get for my five bucks, anyway?” If there is an answer to this question, we must decide if it should be revised, expanded, or transformed.

The SBA traditionally has had two major functions, that of representing the student body and the student's organization for the year. 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 laggard attitude on the part of the students toward the SBA. Again, it serves no valid purpose to attempt to blame the students, but the time has come for this to end. KEEP IT, CHANGE IT, KILL IT. BUT, DO SOMETHING.
Scheduling has always posed several important courses) then courses into sections should be apparent. As the school grows the wisdom of splitting these anyway. This should make the search. This proposal deserves be set aside for clinical work that will not conflict with heavy dangers involved in its ill-conceived use, but these should not preclude an introduction of new programs and ideas appear theoretical.

Schooling 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 elected courses. If this re­sults in heavy days or serious course conflicts (as between several important courses) then the scheduling of these courses into sections should appear apparent. As the school grows the clinical programs will be needed for this reason. This should make the schedule more flexible. Unless the scheduling problem is solved the encouragement of clinical programs and ideas appears impossible.

Certain present courses could be modified to include field re­search. This activity deserves special consideration since the whole law school needs a more appropriate angle than a text­book. In a time when many mem­ber the Law School in its commitment to the prevention of oppression rather than of justice, law students and faculty alike must not avoid the burden of seeing the legal system as it is. Knowledge of the legal system is the key to important as knowing the ropes. The case system is not bal­anced, and it is necessary to de­fine a different method of data gathering. In this case the methods of legal instruction is in order.

The prior suggestions are based on the assumption that the Law School. In the community, I have discussed with faculty and students within existing legal-social agen­cies that were not designed to accommodate law students. They have unique problems which arise as a result of their pur­pose, function and organiza­tion. They cannot be our teach­ers, but our experience within them, by our Law School, has been in­structive. With this past expe­rience I feel that we are now ready to fashion programs of our own. There are many pos­sibilities because the Law is rife with problems. We could estab­lish an Office of Legal Aid in a forgotten community or the Lud­low in Philadelphia, or we could establish an office in a prison to attend prisoners with a host of legal problems. However fash­ioned, the Law School would staff it with an attorney and volunteer students, formulate and determine policy, direct its fortunes and satisfy a need both of the Law School and 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 bore, attract the attention of some of com­munity within ourselves that we so sorely lack. Such responsi­bility would not only be good for law students, but also for the Law School.

Some of these suggestions may seem unrealistic, at best fantasies, but each is attainable. If they require creativity, effort, hard work and even a bit of luck then they are in the best traditions of the Law.

VCLS
(Continued from P. 2, Col. 4)

The broad language of the rule should offer many opportunities for creative and experimental programs in tradi­tional courses or seminars as well as new programs. Yet even its extremely cautious and reluctant to make use of Rule 12%. It cannot be accounted for as study, experience and use will not affect and pitalize be discovered. If it proves inade­quate then the Law School’s experience will underwrite this and serve as a basis of change.

I realize that there are real dangers involved in this un­accounted use, but these should not preclude an introduction of new programs and ideas appear theoretical.

Abandoning his announced topic for the evening, Mr. Nader next addressed himself to the subject of economic and corporate crime. Calling street crime insignificant next to them in terms of danger to pub­lic health and safety he said, “We need sanctions that will pierce the corporate shell to the culpable official. Economic crime is highly susceptible to sanction and yet there is rarely an appellate decli­ned to hear. On the contrary, there is one it almost always involves an individual defendant, not the corpo­ration.” He termed at least one governmental arm (the SEC) as an effective source of sanctions, “but we have no analogous body to penalize aurious loan company, or to call a halt to Proctor & Gam­ble’s sustained delusion of the com­sumer.” Painting the situation as ludicrous, Mr. Nader spoke of one large manufacturer, fined heavily by the government after persistent, systematic violations threatening public welfare, being allowed a de­duction on its tax return for a “necessary business expense.”

Law school education also came under Mr. Nader’s fire.

“Too often students study a theoretical system that does not actually exist. We must update the staple courses and keep them required while expanding into relatively—contemporary subject fields. We have Estate Planning but no Environmental Planning; we plan for the dead, but not for the living. Lawyers must be architects of a new social system. They are needed in industry, not only however, only if they have grappled with reality.”

Mr. Nader amused the audience all evening with perceptive one­liners. On the Socratic teaching method: “A game which only one can play.” On law reviews: “There are a lot of worthwhile topics that can be explored in less than 15,000 words and 400 footnotes. On soci­ety: “Like a fish, it rotes from the head through the exam: “Forget about it: let your imagi­nation run loose while in law school and rely on the cram courses to see you through.” On General Motors: “A corporation whose profits are 2.5 million an hour and whose contributions to pollution control total $12 million a year—they who violate man’s basic right to breathe free air.”

Mr. Nader cost the Villanova School of Law $800 more than $1500 in arranging his appearance. From the view­point of the student body who at­tended, their wives and guests, it was our soundest investment ever. His appearance marks an auspici­ous return of the Law School Forum to prominence here at Garvey Hall.

A view of the capacity audience at the Law Review Symposium on Population Control.

THE VILLANOVA D O C K E T
APRIL, 1970

Symposium on Environmental Pollution

On April 7, in the Student Lounge, Professor John Stuart Carnes acted as moderator for a symposium on Environmental Pollution. The following panelists were described in the panel were: Damon Childs, Assistant to the Executive Director of the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia; James Germain of Boy F. Wexton, Environmental Scientists and Engineers; Dr. Henry Horn, Professor of Ecology at Pennsylvania State University; Dr. Robert Millaway, Post Doctoral Student and Instructor of Plant Physiology at Princeton University.

The evening opened with a brief presentation by each member of the panel. What then followed could properly be described as a well organized. These attending proceeded to pose solutions to the problem of environmental polli­ganization. In his speech, Dr. Horn advocated evolution, to opt for in­terregal travel and leave the earth as a dead junk heap.

Coffee and cookies for those at­tending provided a suitable and soothing finish for a chaotic, yet profitable, evening.

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A view of the capacity audience at the Law Review Symposium on Population Control.

Nader
(Continued from P. 1, Col. 5)

Urban Environmental Studies Seminar

By ROBERT J. TRA INOR

Let our eyes never be blinded to the needs of society. Let our ef­forts never falter in the wake of society’s oncoming change. So it has been destined that we, as a discipline designed to acquaint its members with the problems of our environment, As a consequence of this burden which has been placed upon us, we must look to our legal institutions as a source of guidance. We must be taught to identify the problems as they now exist, and to anticipate the future area that will envelop our envi­ronment. We must be taught to analyze and to re-examine our past and present efforts to ensure suc­cess at a future date, as well as to give the academic equipment to cope with unforeseen environ­mental problems.

Villanova Law School has not been remiss in fulfilling this obli­gation. Under the leadership of Professor John Stuart Carnes the school has added to its curriculum this year an Urban Environmental Studies Seminar.

Here, we are confronted with a discipline designed to acquaint its members with the problems of our environment, As a consequence of this burden which has been placed upon us, we must look to our legal institutions as a source of guidance. We must be taught to identify the problems as they now exist, and to anticipate the future area that will envelop our envi­ronment. We must be taught to analyze and to re-examine our past and present efforts to ensure suc­cess at a future date, as well as to give the academic equipment to cope with unforeseen environ­mental problems.

This purpose is accomplished by having each member of the semi­nar lead the group in a discussion on assigned reading. In addition, the group leader is encouraged to supplement his knowledge of the topic by having present an outside speaker whose experience qualifies him to deal with the matter at hand. Such a process guarantees a meaningful and stimulating ses­sion.

One of the several activities during the seminar is the Ludlow district of Philadelphia on March 5th. Through this trip was to expose the students to the workings of community organiza­tions to attack capitalism, the ecology of the city. Also, plans are in the making to have members of the seminar reside in the homes of individuals situated in ghetto and slum areas.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate Professor Carnes for having the foresight to initiate such a necessary and valuable venture.

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THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

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EDITORIAL BOARD

Vol. VIII

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Feature Editor Wayne A. Barnes
Alumni Editor Robert J. Trainer

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CARSWELL NOMINATION

Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to Pa. Senators Schweiker and Scott concerning the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

March 20, 1970

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, and from 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 hear 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,

[Names of faculty members]

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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 typical reading conditions in the library. After securing the specifications for lighting of the library 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 correcting a very important inadequacy in study conditions at the Law School.

ALUMNI
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Lawyer-Student Expresses Opinions

By Judy Krogh

To some, Charlie Musdott was a new face at Villanova Law School last fall. He is something of a novelty, combining the seemingly paradoxical 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 return 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. Maintaining his legal practice, he calls Atlanta his "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 wrangles' compensation cases. He felt that the most difficult case to defend was a murder, saying that the easiest, a rape case. Charlie also contended that the big city atmosphere of the Atlanta courtroom with legal proceedings in rural Georgia. When trying a case outside of Atlanta, Charlie 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 courts.

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 (Musdott vs. City of Atlanta). He objected to the $1,500 qualifying fee required in order to run for alderman in Atlanta. "In my request for an injunction. As a result of his political endeavors he was once personally involved in a case when he read the City of Atlanta (Musdott vs. City of Atlanta). He objected to the $1,500 qualifying fee required in order to run for alderman in Atlanta. 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-all-someone-in-authority." Charlie felt that the latter group is a result of spoiled children who professed to the paradoxical roles of law student 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.

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