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# FIRST MID-ATLANTIC CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN THE LAW

by Judy Forman Pikus

In 40% of Pennsylvania families, both the husband and wife are employed; yet these wives are unable to get credit in their own name, even when earning substantial incomes. How do we change this?

Your client tells you that she is getting paid \$25 less a week than her male co-worker, whose job calls for the same skill, effort and responsibility. What kind of action can be taken?

In many states, women sentenced to correctional institutions have no legal representation at parole board hearings and are unaware of their basic legal rights. Can law students do anything about it?

Historically, women have been locked out of the courtroom—as litigants, litigators and even jurors. We all know things are different now. But what issues confront women in the courtroom today?

These were some of the discussions taking place during the First Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference on Women and the Law, held here at Villanova on February 2 and 3. Close to 150 participants, most of them law students representing 12 law schools in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland-Washington, D.C. region—attended, despite a not-so-helping hand from the weather. The focus of the weekend was on the numerous, often frustrating and complex problems facing women as litigators and as parties to actions—problems with which the traditional law school curriculum has generally not dealt.

Two events highlighted the Conference: a keynote address by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) on Sunday afternoon and a Saturday evening panel presentation on "Women in the Courtroom," by Judge Doris Harris, Judge Merna Marshall, and Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, all of Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; with Grace Kennedy, formerly associated with Villanova's Institute of Church and State, as moderator.

Holtzman, a 32-year-old Harvard Law School graduate, is one of two women presently serving on the House Judiciary Committee. Her speech traced the outline of how women are viewed in the law: "with ambivalence" between a romanticized version of "mother" who needed protection from drinking in bars, on the one hand, yet who was not covered under her husband's pension plan on the other.

Predicting passage of the federal Equal Rights Amendment, Holtzman pointed out there was still a long way to go in "destroying the icons of sexism in our society."

"It is basically a humanitarian movement where men and women can be seen as people with shared responsibilities in the family," she said. "The law should set the norms toward a re-concept of ourselves."

The Regional Conference was sponsored by the Women Law Students Association and the Student Bar Association. While the women's group has annually sponsored a one-day symposium, this year's effort was the first involving law students and attorneys from outside the metropolitan Philadelphia

area and the first two-day event.

The conference was a direct outgrowth of the 4th National Conference on Women and the Law, held last March in Columbia, South Carolina. Two Villanova students, Caryl Oberman and Judy Forman Pikus, attended that meeting as representatives of the Women Law Students Association (aided by funding both through that group and the S.B.A.) and, during the three-day event, participated in regional caucuses which discussed the possibility of organizing similar conferences on a regional rather than national level, in order to increase accessibility to more law students and attorneys. Returning to Villanova, they proposed sponsorship of such a conference to the women law students, who voted in April to accept the idea.

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Dolores Troiani, Caryl Oberman, Nina Bartley, and Judy Pikus effectively organized the Women's Law Symposium held February 2, 3, 1974.

## The DOCKET

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

VOL. 11, NO. 4

MARCH 1974

### LABOR CONFLICTS SUBJECT OF S.B.A. SYMPOSIUM

Thursday, March 28 has been slated for the annual Student Bar Association Symposium. Featured speakers will be John Pelino, Counsel for the Altemose Construction Co. and Bernard Katz, Counsel for the Building and Trade Council of Greater Philadelphia.

The Symposium has been reduced from its regular weekend format to a single night because of scheduling difficulties. The Women's and Law Review Symposiums had previously been allotted weekends this semester and because of the importance of the two speakers it was decided to schedule the symposium around their availability. By doing away with the Saturday workshops the SBA hopes to acquire a surplus which can be divided among existing organizations or saved to bolster next year's budget.

The recent labor violence at the Altemose construction site last June has given the symposium an added note of topicality. Mr.

Pelino and Mr. Katz are considered the foremost speakers in the area and both have appeared at Temple and before the Pennsylvania Bar Association Subcommittee on Industrial Relations. The landmark decision in the Altemose case in which Mr. Katz and Mr. Pelino represented the opposing sides has become a point of considerable controversy since it was handed down in a 4-4 split decision vote of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. It has been termed, "the most extensive injunction in labor history," and it has been sustained at every appellate level due to the alleged destruction of the construction site by the defendants.

The Thursday night session will begin at 7:30 PM with prepared comments by the keynote speakers, followed by questions and discussion by the faculty moderators, Professor Granella and Professor Cannon. The session will then open up to an informal question and answer period with members of the audience. There will be a reception afterward in the Student Faculty Lounge for the speakers and all who wish to attend.

The S.B.A. extends their invitation to all interested students and faculty members. Because of the importance and timeliness of the subject matter, all students from the surrounding Pa., Delaware and New Jersey law schools have been invited.

# A KNIGHT'S TALE

by Harris M. Rosen

This tale takes place in the County of Perse in the land of Id about 1,000 years before the birth of Prosser.

The setting for our yarn is the Villanovwhere Knights Academy, one of the officially sanctioned schools for the education and training of knights. It seems this day there is much commotion in the hallways of Villanovwhere's locker lined edifice. Many of the knights are upset and dismayed over the apparent lack of opportunities awaiting them when they graduate and pass the designated tasks of knighthood. If one listens closely, some of the hushed conversations from small groups of knights in training can be heard throughout the corridors. It seems that some of the knights are quite happy about their future prospects, they having inherited a position in their father's kingdom or they, having married a fair princess of noble birth whose father is more than willing to offer such young knight a position of wealth and promise.

Another group of knights known as the Order of the Quash (so named because they are the best in all the most violent knightly skills) are preparing to take their place as protectors of the nobility in many of the most prestigious kingdoms. However, the great majority of the knights are getting prepared to traverse the countryside in quest of challenge and livelihood. It is said that the knights abound in all the neighboring lands, that there are few dragons to slay and even fewer innocent maidens to rescue. Many knights blame the Council of Knights' Rights (the main organizational body for approving knights' status) for allowing this surplus of knights. Other knights blame the academies, themselves, oblivious to the realities of knighthood, for allowing so many aspirants to enroll in their school. Still other knights blame the King for giving many jobs to the knightesses (female knights) rather than knights.

Just now the murmurs cease and along the corridor walks Mallard de Obie (the Right Knight), the head of the academy. Resplendent in his three piece armor, de Obie is the visible symbol of authority and power at the academy, although he is reluctant to use his authority to effectuate change. Apparently when one knight asked de Obie for programs aimed at helping the knights gain experience for their future occupation, he looked up ethereally and raising his hand toward the sky, proclaimed, "It is not in my power. Only He in His divine wisdom can ordain such a change." de Obie, although a man of impeccable chivalry, seems unable to modify his own views to meet the needs of the current knight.

In spite of the quest for positions, there is great comradery at the academy. The jousting league flourishes and is a great outlet for all the knights. The knightesses have their own organization in which they attract successful knightesses from all the surrounding lands to come and speak at the academy. And, in truth, it is rumored that some of the knightesses become the most successful and most feared of anyone because of their unending zeal. There is a small group of

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The addition of an optional credit in Legal responsibility seems to indicate that somebody up there realizes the inadequacies of the present arrangement. Unfortunately, the solution does not lie in offering two hours of bullshit rather than one hour. It is apparent that the content of this course has not been scrutinized by the curriculum committee lately—no reasonable person who had been exposed to the present course would approve of doubling it. To inform the uninitiated of our progress to date: We have learned that there are only three professions, (prostitution not included) and that as neophytes in one of them we are part of a very select and elite group. "Look at your childhood playmates. Where are they now?" We are going to be held to a high standard of conduct because we are such a high order of being. Even within our group there is a caste system in which lawyers who are graduates of night law schools or first generation Americans end up scrounging to make a living, representing only poor people (God forbid) and wading through a mire of ethical problems in their futile attempt to move up from the bottom rung. Lawyers without these stigma quite naturally become the policy makers of such august groups as the A.B.A., which has been in existence for almost 100 years and began accepting blacks as early as . . . . Since these high echelon types have not had to face any moral dilemmas in establishing themselves they are eminently suited to the task of formulating the code of legal responsibility which will be our guiding light. There is another legal group, the National Lawyers Guild, which started out fine but was corrupted by communists after a year. One should think twice about joining this organization because large law firms may not be willing to take a chance on hiring a Guild member. (After all, they never put out a code of ethics.) In our most recent lecture we were taught how to tread the thin line between ethical business overtures (legal tie pins) and ambulance

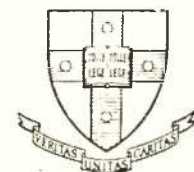
chasing, which the A.B.A. officially frowns upon. It seems that all lawyers solicit—those who do it with style and subtlety get away with it while those who do it blatantly are censured. This lecture corrected earlier misinformation that prostitution is not included as one of the three professions.

This is the kind of drivel we are taught in Legal Responsibility. I don't object to being apprised of the existence of a caste system, but I do object to an attitude which tacitly approves of this system. The course exposes all the hypocrisy and smug self-righteousness of the profession which Watergate has made famous. But it is presented to us as the way things are and there is no criticism of this decadent status quo by the teacher and no opportunity for criticism from the students. What is even worse, discussions I have had with other students have revealed that they are eating up this ego-inflating rhetoric. When and if we are ever in hiring positions with large firms we will feel justified in promulgating a policy which discriminates against first generation Americans and graduates of night law schools. We all know they have trouble keeping their noses clean. This kind of thinking promotes an invincible sense of superiority. We will not have to be degraded by contract with ethical problems—we will be protected by the system. A decent course in Legal Responsibility would attack a system in which sacred inequities are handed down from one generation to the next by persons in positions of authority. Ours does not. I would like to see other points of view in the present course. If each member of the faculty gave one lecture on the problems with which he is most familiar we might all benefit. It would be a refresher for them and a refreshing change for us. There would be no sacrifice of the essential Truths which we are currently learning. That sort of propaganda does not deserve the platform for an hour a week. Whoever decided to give it two hours is doing the future of legal morality no favor.

knights from the province of Seoul who while at one time were not welcomed into the fraternity of knights, are now respected and admired for their accomplishments. However, this group is dissatisfied with the academy system, for it is rumored that only a limited number each year are allowed to become knights. In addition it seems the knight's entrance examination measures the ability to fight and throw a lance with the right hand while most of the Seoul people are raised to use the left. The Council says that the reason there is a limit to the number of Seouls admitted each year is their inability to score highly in the right handed test. There is also a group called the Yuccadews who because of their oath of fealty to a different monarch were at one time not particularly welcome in the academies but who today abound and flourish.

In addition to the league, there are dances held at the academy, at which time the knights and the neighboring princesses get together for revelry. Many of the Yuccadews and the Seouls don't frequent these gatherings because it seems many of these princesses are leary of the Seouls, and not very fond  
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## THE VILLANOVA DOCKET



Published four times a year in October, December, February and April at Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085 by the students of the Law School, for the friends, Alumni and students of the Law School.

The submission of articles and information is welcomed and encouraged.

*Editor in Chief* . . . . Frank J. Williams  
*Associate Editor* . . . . Daniel Carter  
*Feature Editor* . . . . Harris Rosen

*STAFF:* J. W. Hajar, Jack Tucci, A. Wayne Parker, Eric Sterling, Joseph Murphy, Jane Siegal, Joe Paparelli.

# NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD CHAPTER FORMED AT VILLANOVA

A group of approximately twenty law students here held an organizational meeting on January 22 for the purpose of forming a chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild at Villanova. The National Lawyer's Guild is one of the three major organizations within the legal profession, and describes itself as "an association of lawyers, law students, legal workers, and jailhouse lawyers which squarely faces the need for change in the structure of our political and economic system. The Guild, working collectively through its many projects, places its political and legal skills in the service of all those who are struggling against economic exploitation, racism, sexism, and attacks on civil rights and liberties."

The initial meeting resulted in the formation of four projects of immediate concern. The first was a Governance Committee, established for the purpose of discovering where decision-making occurs within the school and making this information known, so that students can begin exerting influence for change in a concerted manner.

The second project is an Alternative Forms of Practice. Working in conjunction with Dean Wiesner and the Placement Office, a forum on Alternative Practice was scheduled for February 11. The project is also working on getting publications on alternative practice for the library, and getting in touch with law collectives and law communes around the country.

The suspensions of numerous undergraduates without hearings following Christmas vacation led to the formation of the third project, tentatively called Student Legal Services. Students working on this project have already made attempts to ascertain who has been suspended and under what circumstances; they have engaged in negotiations with student leaders, faculty and administrators on main campus; and they have done legal research for some of the attorneys representing suspended students. The project also hopes to prepare a pamphlet for undergraduates on their legal rights within a private institution such as Villanova.

The fourth group is called National Affairs. The Guild has numerous projects all over the country, including the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, the Attica Defense, the Grand Jury Defense Office, the National Labor Committee, and many others. The National Affairs group plans to do fund raising for some of these projects, notably the Wounded Knee Committee which is presently defending Wounded Knee participants both in St. Paul, Minnesota and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. National Affairs will also publicize topical information from Guild projects, and hopes to start bringing in speakers on subjects of national interest.

The new chapter of the Guild here hopes to serve as a focal point for student activism within the law school, and provide an alternative student organization to the Student Bar Association. The apparent desire and need for such an organization has been adequately demonstrated by the enthusiastic response at the first meetings. Any interested students are urged to get involved. In-

formation on upcoming events, such as regional and national conferences in March, Alternative Practice Forums, Villanova chapter meetings, and local Guild activities is posted on the bulletin board outside the Women's Lounge.

Wayne Parker

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## DEAN ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY

for Communication with Students  
and Alumni

Dean J. Willard O'Brien has initiated a new program in conjunction with the *Docket* in which written inquiries from students and alumni would be answered by the Dean in the *Docket* so that matters of general concern to the Alumni and Students would be aired.

The procedure of the program is that students submit their questions to the *Docket* office, Room 8, and Alumni mail their questions to *The Docket*, Villanova School of Law, Villanova, Pa. 19085. The questions received will then be reviewed by the Dean and *Docket* editors so that the most pertinent issues will be addressed. Obviously, time and space limitations require that the screening process take place.

The *Docket* encourages the student body to use this forum to express their questions and problems concerning all facets of the Law School so that the Administration and Students can achieve a mutual understanding for each other's needs.

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## ABA PRESIDENT SAYS LAW PROFESSION SHOULD WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS

President Chesterfield Smith of the American Bar Association today challenged the practice of granting life-long licenses to attorneys.

"No longer should we as professionals allow marginal lawyers repeatedly to accept cases that they cannot competently and proficiently handle, or let some drift in and out of the profession without some demonstration that they have retained at least a minimal level of competence," the Lakeland, Fla., attorney said in remarks prepared for the National Conference of Bar Presidents.

The conference is meeting here in conjunction with the ABA midyear meeting.

## FOUR LAW SCHOOLS JOIN IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

by Christine White Wiesner  
Assistant Dean

The placement offices of the law schools of Villanova, Pennsylvania, Rutgers-Camden, and Temple have joined in an experimental effort to inquire of local medium to small size law firms in order to find out which are and which *are not* hiring this year. In addition, letters were sent to law firms, companies, and public interest offices in several areas of the country. Out of state firms were also encouraged to interview prospective applicants at the on-campus interviewing facilities. The geographic areas selected were based upon the results of an Employment Information questionnaire distributed to second and third year students at the beginning of the fall term.

Early in February almost 3000 employers received a letter explaining the program and a brochure describing each of the law schools. It is hoped that this project will aid law students who spend many hours in an effort to discover which law firms are hiring at a given time.

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## JOBS LISTED FOR ALUMNI

Dean Wiesner's office occasionally receives information from employers who have positions available for experienced attorneys. One job listing in January is for several lawyers with 5 yrs. exp. to handle complex real estate matters for large corporation with offices in N.Y., Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas and Los Angeles. For details contact Dean Wiesner.

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"It is also obvious to me," the ABA president said, "that even the very best lawyers are usually truly competent and proficient in only a few areas of the law—minimally competent in some other areas, and—most likely—incompetent, or at least inefficient, in the rest."

He said it is the organized bar's public and professional responsibility to "face these issues and promptly correct any abuses resulting from them."

He warned that failure to act "will inevitably lead to a loss of the time-honored right of lawyers to govern themselves..." and

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## SKEPTIC TANK

### "PAPER CHASE PURSUED"

by Jane Siegel

Bad films make the best movie reviews. It's always easier to say a film is bad in a witty way than it is to pick out and praise its values. *Paper Chase*, directed by James Bridges, is a relatively good subject for review. It would be simple to turn the old satirical screws on this picture and forget the few outstanding points. However, since it's probably too late to save most readers the effort of seeing the movie, it's best not to be as acidic as this escapee from the paper shortage may deserve.

Actually, *Paper Chase* does rate a few cheers. It has no evil motive, foul language or violence and really isn't a bad picture if you don't mind spending Saturday night in the classroom. But the logic of the film is something like a paranoid's dream. It only makes sense if the viewer swallows the writer's underlying preconceptions concerning law. If one pauses to analyze the overall validity, it neither comes right down to reality nor does it rise high enough to be carried by the hot air of fantasy. But *Chase* is far from totally devoid of talent and momentum. John Houseman, as the amazing Professor Kingsfield, is brilliant. His elegant arrogance and air of eminence, bring a personal authenticity to the film. Houseman adds a certain concrete weight and stability to a picture that occasionally drifts off in the clouds after a certain Seagull. He thankfully goes through no facile character shift which would leave the rest of the performers lying around like so much excess baggage.

Certainly the picture should be credited for its easy humor. The 'exam-cram' in the hotel was absolute dynamite even if Hart's trip through the ice (to prove his irrationality) was a bit too slapstick. Bell's 800 page outline and its demise showed great poignancy as well as wit. And, instead of cutting up such heady dialogue as, "I've got to get organized . . ." and ". . . and find out who I am" let's just chalk that up to humor too. But, all kidding aside, the movie too frequently leaves the mind free to wander and wonder what it all means.

That brings up the question of why a director like Bridges would think it was appropriate to spend a million dollars to create a picture about first year law school, and then not even be fair in the portrayal. Are we to assume that the public interest has now shifted from doctors, salesmen, brutal detectives and even stewardesses to law students for heart thumping excitement and electrifying relevance? Or, is Bridges just trying to squeeze all the cross-currents of the American character into one school year? If the idea is to picture the cruelty and sterility of education today, and the desire for achievement in an abstract vacuum, then the picture can be condemned for malicious mischief. The study of law is shown only in terms of the martinet Kingsfield; and what law is in terms of society is not even hinted at. Harvard is painted as the strictest, most demanding, intellectual environment since the Middle Age monasteries and the only place to go if you want to suffer. And that's not true because Villanova could just as easily award degrees for sado-masochism. (Want to see my scars?)

But the ice becomes most paper-thin around Timothy Bottoms as the un-person hero, Hart. The classic fantasy role of the poor vomiting boy who makes good is not only rather worn, but the carefully tousled boy seems very unstable. What is one to think of a guy whose fanatic hero-worshipping is accompanied by a continuing desire to break into buildings for jollies and who cannot be depended upon to remember the birthday of one very desperate friend? His one concluding instant of revolt against the system is shockingly ambiguous and is, as they say, "too little, too late." Hart seems, at most, to have the ability to survive; rather than the talent to change the situation. But Bottoms does a truly credible job with the material he is given.

Then, of course, there is that dear little sex-motif Susan who simply enjoys academically castrating eligible students for some unexplained reason. We never know whether it's because she hates herself or daddy Kingsfield or because she is a necessary instrument to precipitate Hart's crisis. Far be it from me to say the unbelievably stereotyped device of the professor's daughter was stuck in only because the movie needed some sex to sell it to the public. As for the other students, they are such clockwork performances there is no need to tick off their nuances even if they are occasionally funny.

Perhaps the biggest question mark about *Paper Chase* is its loose mix of reality and fantasy. The film expertly creates the atmosphere of carnivorous tension in the classroom, the cool terror that can be instilled by an academic skilled in psychological warfare. But what of the pompous brutality Bridges creates *between* the students. At least one Harvard law student, see 59 *ABAJ* 1436 (1973), denies that it exists. Fortunately, positive personal experience with Villanova law students allows writing this aspect of the ethos off as dramatic license. But, while the suicidal Kevin is sadly real, query whether he is the sort of subject who should be flaunted before the general public who can only find *him* dramatic license. Of course, it goes without saying that everything said about grades, up until that ridiculous last scene, was nauseatingly accurate. Interestingly enough, those involuntary spasms of legalese ratiocination so inappropriately inflicted upon the outside world by future lawyers do seem to be part of a real legal disease.

However, some breaches of reality were so fundamental that they cannot go unmentioned. Hart's full-time job named Susan could be a bit much for first year studies. As for Hart's three student "echelons" and the failing creatures in the back of the room, he ought to check where Villanova's top second year student(s) sit. And, since silence in class may indicate a confident comprehension of the situation rather than fear; and pure nonsense may frequently come from the mouths of those who speak, Hart's other two divisions are of equally dubious usefulness. Also, since when do students put their name on a blue book except on an 'audience-needs-to-know' basis?

That brings the whole analysis down to two points; 'The S.O.B. Kingsfield' scene and that atrocity at the end. Probably somewhere in this world of academicians there is some professor who really could calmly congratulate a student for perceiving what a monster he is. But in the immediate vicinity there's no one who *combines* such spikey

tyranny with hoary wisdom *and* the required degree of internal security and bigness that such a magnanimous gesture requires. But, perhaps that's just as well.

Concerning the finale, we were all severely tortured upon. There is no possible good faith explanation for the outcome. The movie should have ended in the elevator when Kingsfield still couldn't remember Hart's name. All that the movie was, is abruptly reduced to infuriating pettiness with that aeronautical pass-fail maneuver Hart pulls with his grades. The gesture was stupid, frivolous and contemptuous. The hysteria was for nothing; a student tried to kill himself for nothing; and the audience was manipulated into caring about it for nothing. In the end, there is certainly nothing.

## THE S.B.A. SOCIAL SCENE

by Jack Saile, Jr.

The social activities of the second semester started off with our now infamous Faculty-Student Get Together on Tuesday, January 29. The Tuesday time was necessitated by some poor class scheduling which placed second and third year classes on Fridays at 3 P.M. There was some apprehension of sparse attendance by students for a Tuesday affair, since it was felt that many students would spurn the free beer in favor of studying for classes the next day. Our fears did not materialize, however, and we had one of the best turnouts of the year. The S.B.A. would also like to thank the faculty who do come and encourage those who don't to try it (and they'll like it). There will be at least two more of these in the future.

At the time of writing this article the third Mixer of the school year is being planned. The date is Friday, February 8 and a live band will provide the entertainment. Due to financial reasons this will possibly be the last mixer of the year.

Also planned for the second semester is another Tennis Tournament. This one will be open to the school at large (and not just the better players as was our Battle of the Sexes in the first semester). It is hoped that more women will enter this time and show off their skills. In connection with this there will also be a Professor's Doubles Tourney featuring our first semester champs Mac Namera and Valente (the Dynamic Duo).

Last but surely not least is the grand finale of the social year—The Dinner Dance. This year the Dinner Dance will be at the Holiday Inn in Valley Forge on Saturday, March 30. In order to allow those people on limited budgets to attend, ticket prices are according to the entrees you choose, rather than a single price for all. Tickets are \$5.75 per person for Stuffed Breast of Chicken, \$6.50 per person for Filet of Flounder with Shrimp and \$8.50 per person for Prime Ribs of Beef. Thus a couple could pay as little as \$11.50 if both chose Breast of Chicken or as

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# AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES 1974 SUMMER PROGRAM IN ISRAEL

The American University School of Law, Washington, D.C., will hold its fifth annual summer session for law students from the United States at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem during a six week period from approximately July 14 through August 23, 1974.

The program offers two courses: "International Law Issues of the ME Conflict" and "Comparative Law of Israel and the Middle East." Each of these courses will be given for three hours credit, transferable to other law schools upon approval of the Dean. The International law course will concentrate on legal aspects of the Middle East situation and will deal with such topics as the U.N. role, Suez passage, the status of Jerusalem and the occupied territories, refugee rights, the law of warfare, belligerency and reprisals, and peace keeping responsibilities. The comparative law course will provide an introduction into the structures and methods of different legal systems, with a special emphasis on Middle Eastern law: ancient, Islamic and Israeli. The course will examine the substance, procedure, institutions and social policies underlining the Israeli and other legal systems found in the Middle East.

The distinguished faculty will consist of American, English, European, Israeli and Middle Eastern scholars. It will include members of the judiciary, practitioners and ranking government officials. All classes will be in English.

The program will have available to it in Jerusalem the excellent facilities of one of the major libraries and centers of international and comparative law. The students will have an opportunity to explore individual research areas, and will be permitted close observation of the workings of the Israeli government, its legislative, judicial and administrative tribunals. Students will have the opportunity to travel through the country and visit various social, economic and religious institutions. Included in the program are planned visits to prisons, courts, and the legislature.

Varied cultural and religious activities are constantly available to students of all faiths while in Jerusalem, with easy access to both the "old" and "new" city of Jerusalem from the new dormitories of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. The uniqueness of the "old" and "new" city of Jerusalem allows not only an opportunity to examine the interaction between very distinct cultures, but also the development of different legal climates, approaches and systems.

The total cost of tuition, and room and board, and travel in Israel for the program will be \$893. This fee includes tuition payment for six semester hours transferable credit at the American University, health services registration at the Hebrew University, lodging and meals in Israel, and several days of sight seeing and field trips in Israel. Arrangements for low-cost transportation between the United States and Israel will be available through the Institute's travel agent. Classes are open to students at all accredited law schools and to members of the bar.

Enrollment will be limited and interested

students should contact as soon as possible:

Director  
Law and Policy Institute Abroad  
The American University School of Law  
2139 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
(Tel: 202-686-3800)

## ALUMNI NEWS

It has come to the attention of the *Docket* that James F. Falco, Class of 1968, recently exhibited his legal ethnics in a manner that brings pride to the students and faculty of the Law School.

The incident involved an effort by the First National Bank of Dallas to merge with Houston-Citizens Bank and Trust and form a bank holding company. As a result, the holding company would have acquired partial interest in fourteen other Dallas area banks.

An evening meeting between top Antitrust Division officials and bank officers on October 16, 1972, was scheduled to resolve antitrust questions centering on whether the proposed holding company should be required to dispose of its 14 "affiliates." Falco, protested at the meeting, saying that a "deal \* \* \*" should not occur in our back offices during after hours." Falco also recommended that the Department file suit to block creation of the holding company. Nevertheless, an agreement satisfactory to both the Department and the bank was worked out on October 16, and the following day representatives of Justice and the Dallas bank went together to the Federal Reserve Board to seek its ratification.

Falco was removed on October 17 from an investigation into competition in the Dallas area banking market, and was later denied promotion on the basis of his protest, Department officials conceded.

The Fed ultimately approved formation of the holding company in November, agreeing to the pact worked out by Justice and the bankers. It provided that the holding company, to be called First International Bancshares, would keep five of its affiliates and dispose of the other nine.

Later, Justice attorneys recommended that the Department oppose acquisition of the five affiliates, but top Antitrust Division officials again overruled them, and the acquisition of the five was allowed to proceed unhindered.

First National's board of directors contains a number of prominent Nixon reelection supporters, including Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements. The bank's board gave over \$350,000 to the 1972 Nixon campaign, much of it coming at or about the time of the October 16 meeting, when the antitrust problems were resolved.

The office of Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski has begun investigations concerning the incident.

## ALUMNI PARTICIPATE IN CAREER PANELS

by Christine White Wiesner  
Assistant Dean

Alumni are increasingly contacting the law placement office when they know of available positions in their office or when they have suggestions to offer to currently enrolled law students who seek practice in a specialized area or in a particular geographic area. This is an important way for an alumnus to contribute vitally to the development of the law school and its currently enrolled students.

In addition to the regular job notice posting and on-campus interview program, I have established a series of career panel discussions in order to give students an idea of various employment opportunities available.

Several panel discussions consisted of invited panelists composed entirely of Villanova Law alumni. On the Judicial Clerkship Opportunities panel were Christopher W. Mattson, now associated with Barley, Snyder, Cooper and Mueller in Lancaster, PA, who discussed opportunities with the New York Supreme Court Appellate Division; Phyllis Subin, who is now with the Defender Association of Philadelphia and who was a law clerk to Judge Lisa Aversa Richette, Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, spoke about clerkship opportunities in Philadelphia; G. Christyn Zappacosta discussed clerkship responsibilities based on her experience with Judge Louis D. Stefan, Montgomery County Common Pleas Court, Norristown, PA.

Martin G. McGuinn, who is an attorney with Sullivan and Cromwell, conducted a general discussion on Employment in Large Law Firms in New York City.

In January there was a panel discussion on Practice in Medium to Small Law Firms. Members of the panel were John J. Donohue, partner of Donohue and Eichman in Upper Darby, Christopher B. Chandor of Chandor and Anthiel in Doylestown, Robert O. D'Ambrosio in private practice in West Chester, and Stephen Shaiman, an associate at Sklar, Pearl, Lichtenstein and Sklar, Philadelphia.

Student reaction to these panel discussions seems to be very favorable and several students have made suggestions for future topics.

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• The *Docket* is no longer able to  
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# BASKETBALL REVIEW

by Red Klotz

The 1974 Law School Basketball League schedule began on January 22, 1974. A great deal of credit for the organization of the league must be given to Dennis Joyce, ICC President, and Mike Corso, President of the Warren Stern Club and Commissioner.

The number of registrants shows an unprecedented interest. Those who play in the league take their basketball seriously and before the season the corridors were filled with boasting, recruiting and psyching.

There are twenty four teams, divided into four conferences of six teams each. Each team will play seven games, with the top three teams in each conference partaking in a playoff.

There are really eight to ten teams who have a chance of taking all the marbles. Last year's champ, CIC seems to be stronger than last year and is the team to beat. Led by the scoring of Bill Walters this contingent was the team that hustled the most last year. They rely on speed and conditioning as well as a rather confusing trap press. A much improved Wayne Weinberger and a hustling Bill Schmidt will be important cogs in CIC's attempt to establish a dynasty. One of the big questions for them will be rebounding. It may be a particularly difficult task for the champs, since the tallest starter Mike Nolan (6'-2½") is coming off a painful back injury and post-season operation. But Mike has been getting in a lot of extra practice time to get back his timing and leaping ability.

CARDOZO-IVES will also furnish a rather impressive third year team. CIA has always been judged to have some of the finest talent in the league but it has never lived up to its full potential. CIA possesses perhaps the best combination of forwards in the league in Tom Massick and Dave Stetler. The latter is an exceptional leaper, and if he is able to overcome the weight problems that have plagued him in the past, he could help CIA to a surprising season. One of the keys to their success may be how they use Tom Forr, who can control any game and may be able to slow down the shooting of Dennie Joyce who has been nicknamed "Slingshot" by some of his teammates. An important sixth man will be Jim Beam.

Warren Stern will have three fine teams. WSA will be led by 6 ft. 6 inch Harry "The Horse" Garman. His presence will allow WSA to rebound with anyone. Jack Saile will play forward this year and will help immensely if he becomes more offensive minded. Newcomer Dick Callahan will give the Sterns some much needed outside shooting power, and Rick Ludwig, a transfer from CIA will give them playoff experience. John Junos and Jerry Egan will give heft to the front line. But teamwork and turnovers may be the key to the success of Mike Corso's five.

WSC is my pick for the surprise team of the league. Led by Mike Roth's outside shooting and the fine inside work of John Furey this team seems a shoe in for the playoffs. Joe Carney will help in the backcourt. Hank Pedicone will help, though his shooting won't make you forget Jerry West or Em Bryant for that matter, his boardwork will remind old timers of Jungle Jim Lusteotoff.

WSE will be the finest first year group and definitely has a chance to go all the way. They will be led by Frank Helstab, who bears resemblance to a fat Lou Costello, and Ken Jewell a big man with a touch like Mel Counts. Charlie McClafferty and Scott Oberholtzer add size and experience. However a number of questions have been raised concerning Helstab's recruiting practices. At this time it would appear that Helstab will not be sanctioned personally but Warren Stern may lose its share of the TV package that Corso got with Channel 12.

Tuney More will definitely produce 2 strong teams. TMA came in second last year to CIC and will be hard pressed to repeat since the league is stronger and the Tannics are beginning to look their age and some even older than that. Jim Semple will be called upon to make some outside shots to keep the pressure off one of the finest big men in the League, Frank Pedrotty. Unfortunately for Jim, Commissioner Corso will not allow oxygen to be used during the game. Frank Chesters must learn to do something besides shoot. Ditto Dave Rosenberg; Ditto Bob Janes. It is hoped by this author that the latter contingent gives Mike McCarthy more of a chance to shoot. Of course, I think that there are at least twenty-three other teams hoping the same thing. Bob Hall could be a real surprise and may be a starter by the end of the year.

TMC will be led by one of the finest guards in the league J. Barney Noble. However Barney is expected to be operated on in mid-season to the chagrin of his teammates. Jeff Petit is a strong rebounder and a fine athlete. Barry Gross will be helping with the rebounding, that's pretty funny. Ken "Chicken Trot" Harris will have to control his school yard tactics. Mike Kravitz, Joe Carroll, Lonny Cades and Andy Forstenzer give depth and speed. Well at least the last three do.

## OTHER TOP PLAYERS

BLSA	— Roland Blossom, Henry Draper
CLS	— Sheldon Goodstadt
HWB	— Tom Fleming
TMB	— Mark Schwartz, Jim Swick
TMD	— Jim Reynolds, Adrian Yakobitis Dave Lieberman
TME	— Joe Cuter, Bob Long
CIB	— Frank Fleming, Frank Williams, John Pesota
CIK	— Kent Huerman, Jim Culleri
CID	— Bill Fox
CIE	— Larry Cohen, Ken Myers
CIF	— Jack Robinson, Gino McGuinness
CIG	— Bill Brennan, Vinnie (Stretch) Dimonte
WSB	— Norm Brand, Tom Innes
WSC	— Don Mancini
WSD	— Matt Nichols, Len Sloan
WSF	— Taylor Tunstall

## ABA PRESIDENT SAYS LAW PROFESSION SHOULD WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS

Continued from Page 3

would result in "letting some consumer agency—government or otherwise—do it for us."

The ABA president said that "clients are not readily able to discern or evaluate the ability of attorneys, even when they have received terrible or bad service."

He also said that "it is not sufficient to rely on the economic marketplace as the means to insure that lawyers provide good service, stay up-to-date and render competent legal counsel."

Smith suggested that lawyers be required to prove their legal competency through periodic recertification. The recertification programs would be established and implemented by the states through their state bar associations and other leaders of the legal profession.

Conceding that many factors bear on competency, Smith said the legal profession "must design systems establishing, enforcing and maintaining at least minimum levels of competence needed to protect the public from the shoddy or incompetent practitioner."

The ABA president said there are several methods and solutions that could be improved to measure legal competence, including peer group evaluation tied into a program of continuing legal education requirements. Such programs are in formative stages in Kansas, Minnesota and California.

Smith said there also should be an overall program for regulation of specialization. He applauded efforts in several states, including Arizona, California, Florida, New Mexico and Texas, for pioneering in the field.

He said that disciplinary action should be taken against attorneys who fail to maintain or exercise competence as attorneys.

Pointing out that Canon Six of the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility requires lawyers to represent clients competently, Smith said he believes those who "render shoddy or bad service because of basic incompetence are guilty of ethical misconduct."

The ABA president said that grievance committees and disciplinary commissions "must begin to involve themselves in disciplinary sanctions against those who habitually give bad service to clients."

Smith said that he feels the organized bar "should not oppose—and perhaps should even encourage—malpractice suits against incompetent attorneys . . ."

In addition, he said, "state and local bar associations might well look into the feasibility of establishing competency boards to review questions of malpractice, and in all cases in which a complaint is justified, make recommendations for recoverable settlements by the guilty lawyer—or, if that fails—furnish witnesses for the injured party in a malpractice suit."

The ABA president called for a salary increase for federal judges.

Pointing out that their salary has been at \$40,000 a year since 1969, Smith said the pay for federal judges "must be sufficient to attract those individuals who can perform the most difficult judicial tasks competently, and who will do so in an honest and ethical way."

## FIRST MID-ATLANTIC CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN THE LAW

*Continued from Page 1*

Planning sessions began in September, with the bulk of the work actually done between November and January. Initial funding which made the conference possible was a grant from the S.B.A.

Conference coordinators were Dolores Troianni, Marina Bartley, Oberman and Pikus. Heading the various committees were Sharon Gratch, workshop; Ellen Hyman, invitations; Dana Breslin, housing; Dallas Atkins and Sally Howe, publicity; Kiane Koken and Debbie Cohen, media contacts. Also involved both in planning stages and during the weekend itself were Leigh Keyser, Lynn Malmgren, Dolly Shuster, Lynne Gold, Jane Siegel, John Furey, Rita Banning.

The basic format of the conference followed that of the South Carolina meeting—a series of workshop sessions running concurrently. The choice of workshops for the Regional Conference reflected a two-pronged approach by the planning committee: to present workshops dealing with legal problems women face in today's society, as well as workshops concerning issues women attorneys, in particular, must face. In the first category, the Conference offered workshops on Women in Prison, Women in Sports, Credit Practices, the Equal Rights Amendment, Employment Discrimination, Sexism in Education, Rape, Divorce, Reproductive Freedom, and the Discriminatory Pattern of Pennsylvania's Laws. In the second category, workshops presented included Women as Litigators, the Two-Career Family, Minority Women in Law and Politics, Alternate Forms of Practice, the All-Woman Law Firm, Recruiting Women into the Legal Profession: How and Why.

Leading these workshops were women attorneys from the Justice Department in Harrisburg; the New Jersey Civil Rights Division of the Attorney General's Office; the Center for Law and Social Policy in Washington, D.C.; the American Civil Liberties Union, Philadelphia. Also, women attorneys from the Philadelphia area were workshop leaders, including Barbara Brown, Philadelphia Defenders Assn. and instructor in Sex Discrimination and the Law at Villanova; and Dolores Sesso Spina, a Villanova graduate now with Pepper, Hamilton and Sheetz, Philadelphia. Susan Cherner and Caryl Oberman, third year students who head the Muncy Project, conducted the Women in Prison workshop.

The Women Law Students Association is hopeful that another law school in the region will sponsor the Conference next year, so that it can become an annual forum

for women in the legal profession in this area of the country.

On the national level, the 5th Annual Conference is scheduled for March 29-31 in Austin, Texas, sponsored by the Women's Law Caucus of the University of Texas Law School. This conference will bring together women law students, professors, attorneys and legal workers to further examine the status of women under the American legal and political system and the role of women as practitioners and scholars. Main speakers at the national conference will be Eleanor Holmes Norton, attorney and director of the New York City Commission on Human Rights; Frances Farenthold, attorney, who is head of the National Women's Political Caucus and a declared candidate for the governorship of Texas; and Sarah Weddington, member of the Texas House of Representatives and winning counsel in *Roe v. Wade*, the abortion case decided in January 1973, by the Supreme Court.

Plans are now underway to raise funds to enable Villanova women to attend the Texas Conference.

## A KNIGHT'S TALE

*Continued from Page 2*

of the Yuccadews because of their manner of speaking, called circumlocution.

Villanowhere Academy is a relatively new academy and hasn't yet earned the reputation of some others. While in recent years it has grown and improved, it is currently going through a period of stagnation which many of the knights attribute to the lack of flexibility of Mallard de Obie. While other academies make strides to prepare a knight for the realities of battle, Villanowhere remains transfixed in the older doctrines. The knights are guided by an intricate set of minute rules (Hamar Obie's Code) which tends to favor form over substance. Many of the knights who have graduated and seek to serve in other lands find that the Code hinders their chances. They find that a lack of in-the-field experience and poor marks on their knightly lessons hinder their chances to earn a livelihood. Many of the knights are beginning to place the responsibility for this deficiency not on de Obie's shoulders alone but also on the faculty of knights, who remain oblivious to the practical demands of knighthood. Chrissie de la Wesson, the academy's contact with the outside world, reports that there is a dearth of positions.

## The S.B.A. SOCIAL SCENE

*Continued from Page 4*

much as \$17.00 if they both chose the Prime Ribs. They could also choose Chicken and Prime Ribs for \$14.25, or any other combination.

The entertainment will be provided by The Allusions (a 5-piece band) who I am sure will even top the performance of last year's band where a hat was passed around at 2 A.M. to keep them playing another half hour. The Allusions play a broad spectrum of music ranging from today's Top 40's such as the Doobie Brothers, to the Vintage stuff such as the Rolling Stones, to the Moldie Oldies such as Chuck Berry.

Tickets go on sale at the end of February and I encourage you to buy early because the banquet room only holds a limited number and tickets will be selling fast.

Some knights feel that Chrissie, although her efforts are made conscientiously, lacks sufficient contacts with nobility and sufficient knowledge of the kingdom to really help many knights.

It seems that a strange pattern of conduct has developed in the academy. While all knights are supposed to begin a particular endeavor on an equal basis and develop their skills to the best of their ability, many students use aids from other sources. Some of the Order of the Quash pass on the secrets of former Quashers and use the instructions of the famed warrior Frankus Ferrius. Most of the other knights are enlightened by the writings of that famous French knight, Jacques Gilbert.

Because of the lack of positions for knights, a few of the knights are talking about enrolling in the Hahnemason School of Alchemy. Most, however, are preparing to enter upon the challenges of knighthood, whether their goal is to serve the king, aid the nobility, or assist the serfs. The knights realize that until some of the more ludicrous practices of the academy and the Council are changed, knighthood will be less fulfilling and more of a struggle but they will still enter upon the profession of knighthood with the hope that some new progressive ideas can be incorporated into the older doctrine of chivalry to create a code of rules which reflects a more intelligent and equalitarian framework within and outside of the academy.

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