SBA MIDYEAR REPORT

by Barry Gross

President .............. Barry Gross
Vice President .......... Fran McGowen
Secretary ............. Carl Vinlar
Treasurer ............. Lynne Rubin

Third Year Representatives
Hank Pedicone Jack Tucci Mark Schultz

Second Year Representatives
Vincent DiMonte Sharon Gratch
Charles McClafferty

First Year Representatives
C. Murphy Archibald (Section A)
Barbara Woodbridge (Section B)
Ellen Wharton (At large)

Faculty Advisor ........ Professor Waish

This is the first year that the Student Bar Association has operated under its new constitution which was ratified by the student body last March. There are two major differences between the old and the new constitution. The membership of the Executive Board of the S.B.A. has been increased from 12 to 13 members with the addition of a first year representative to be elected at-large by the first year class. There is also now a veto power by the student body of any Executive Board decision by the use of a referendum provided for in the new constitution.

The SBA began the year by sponsoring the Annual Orientation Program, under the able leadership of Vice President McGowen. This again proved to be a highly successful avenue for the first year students to become acquainted with the academic, athletic, and social aspects of the Law School.

As in past years, the Student Bar Association not only sponsors and conducts a variety of academic and social functions on its own, but also provides financial grants and other support to virtually all of the student organizations in the school. This year's SBA budget totaling $6,250 is nearly double the budget of last year. The additional $3,000 provided for in this year's budget was secured from the university budget itself. There will not be any further student billing. The Ad hoc Committee on fees fund for the first time. This extra $3,000 will enable the SBA to sponsor more activities as well as provide higher grants to other student organizations for their activities. The SBA Budget for the 1974-1975 year was approved as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SBA Grants to Other Student Organizations:</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law Student Division of the A.B.A.</td>
<td>$191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter Club Council</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Lawyer's Guild</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munday Prison Law Project</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black American Law Student Association</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby Team</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Law Association</td>
<td>650</td>
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**Total** $2,733

**SBA Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.G.I.F. Parties</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Houses</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner Dance</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixers</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movies</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Projects</td>
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<td>Year End Reserve</td>
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**Total** $3,235

**Total Amount**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SBA Treasury</th>
<th>$8,250</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBA Programs</td>
<td>3,517</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be Appropriated</td>
<td>$282</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The SBA sponsored the second annual law school tennis tournament won for the second year in a row by Barney Noble. The SBA has also made available to the student body a wide collection of study aids including Gilberts, Legal lines, West Horn books and West Nutshell books through its bookstore run by a Student Franchise.

Next semester the SBA will continue its social program with mixers, coffeehouses, the Dinner Dance and more TGIF parties. A movie series under the direction of Marc Weingarten will offer a new type of social activity to the student body. The SBA will also hold its annual symposium, in late March.

One of the main projects of the SBA for the Spring Semester will be the continued work of the Conference Committee headed by Sharon Gratch and Fran McGowen. The

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the Steering Committee held on Tuesday, November 26, the Women's Association discussed the activities planned for the coming semester. Although these arrangements are tentative at present, the Committee hopes to have firm commitments made by Christmas.

A large part of the program involves the continuation of the discussion series which was instituted this semester with the W.O.A.R. rape discussion. This event drew a substantial number of students and proved to be greatly interesting, thus the program is being extended. Three discussions are planned for next semester.

The first to be held in January, shall deal with insurance and credit for women. Not only will the participants explain the discrimination encountered by women in attempting to obtain either insurance or credit, but also will attempt to discover what lawyers can do to alleviate the problem. The group hopes to include a prominent woman lawyer who is knowledgeable in this field in their discussion.

The second presentation, tentatively scheduled for February, pertains to financial responsibility and management for women. An explanation of the economic picture will be offered in an effort to encourage more women to invest in various markets which are traditionally entered into by men. This discussion is expected to relate to the financial conditions of both single and married women.

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IN THE BEGINNING

PART I

John Halebian

Beginning in the 1920's, thoughts of establishing a law school at Villanova University were first discussed, but since the Bishops of the United States and the Trustees of the Catholic University in Washington had either requested or mandated that no Catholic University or College should open such a professional school until the University was well established, the plan was dropped.

In 1953, the Augustinian college of Villanova became a University and a law school was established. The founding of the law school was the culmination of intricate planning that was initiated towards the end of 1951. The President of Villanova at that time, Reverend Francis X. McGuire, O.S.A., formed a group of eminent lawyers and judges from the Philadelphia area to advise him during the planning. Moreover, this group emerged as the "Board of Consultants" of the present law school.

The goal was to inaugurate the first full-time school of law under Catholic auspices in the State of Pennsylvania, which would "strive for the optimum requirements of legal education."

The search for a dean was commenced. Although the first few prospects were not

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Faculty Faculties

Jane Siegel

Did you ever wander into a classroom, after thoroughly studying an assignment the night before, sit down, listen to the professor’s discussion and wonder if you and The Man had seen the same law? Did you ever watch a professor turn moldy, bad-joke-encrusted pages of lecture notes and follow along with him in a copy of last year’s class notes—word for word? Did you ever wonder if that guilty, gasid-indigestion feeling before class was the same that the professor’s mind knew exactly what was happening, but somehow the link was missing between his mind and his mouth? Worse yet, have you had that gnawing, traitorous suspicion that some very fine lawyers are not the greatest teachers? And finally—to be answered only by people who do NOT hear voices and think people are following any application for admission to the bar. As a matter of fact, some of these very complaints are frequently kicked about in bars. The issue is what can be done about teaching ineptitude right now, right at the source of the problem—in the horse’s mouth, so to speak.

But before all of the following is dismissed as mudslinging and/or lunatic fringe, perhaps the facts need to be delineated more precisely. There is no institutional nor any fancy basis to the grievance; just a simple truism: In the law school context, to be a student of the law requires a teacher of law. In order to become the best lawyer possible, the highest quality education obtainable is a critical factor. Other than changing law schools, it is up to the students and faculty to work together to see that the “ability to teach” and the desire to teach (assuming the ability) are not only present in each and every new and tenured professor, but that “the tools of the trade” are kept sharp. There are some presently existing channels to express criticism and have an impact on the quality of our legal education. Students must use them or shut-up! New channels must also be developed. Professors need to take advantage of the opportunities offered to learn improved teaching techniques or go back to private practice. There are two caveats that are necessary before any tripping campaign is launched. One, the ability to teach the law (or any other subject) is very different from an individual’s ability to understand and practice law. A weak teacher is not necessarily an incompetent lawyer. But this is a school and not a law firm, and teaching skills are primary. Second, personalities can’t really be changed. If a student is not learning because he or she doesn’t like the professor’s personality or simply doesn’t bother to prepare, then that student ought just can’t! The desire to learn is at least as important as the ability to teach in the process of education.

There are several affirmative actions students can take to improve the quality of education. First, there is a new tenure system in operation. For the first time the tenured faculty has a voice in the recommendation process. By voting for this procedure the faculty now has an opportunity to consider “the ability to teach” as a quality necessary for tenure. But how do the other professors know whether students to the rescue. What better source of info about the crime than the victims? All those little white course evaluation forms from the SBA have to be filled out responsibly by every student. The summary of those forms is distributed by the SBA to EVERY faculty member. That means that if Professor Superannuated takes his own stack and does with them what he does with everything else—trashes them; he’s still not safe. Every other faculty member knows that 95% of his students rated him, on a scale of 1 to 5, as a negative 3. Faculty cannot only exert informal pressures and offer help, but can withhold recommendation for tenure while he cleans up his act. Even if the professor is already tenure, miss as mudslinging and/or lunatic fringe, he’s still not safe. Every other faculty member knows that 95% of his students rated him, on a scale of 1 to 5, as a negative 3. Faculty cannot only exert informal pressures and offer help, but can withhold recommendation for tenure while he cleans up his act. Even if the professor is already tenure, miss as mudslinging and/or lunatic fringe, he’s still not safe. Every other faculty member knows that 95% of his students rated him, on a scale of 1 to 5, as a negative 3. Faculty cannot only exert informal pressures and offer help, but can withhold recommendation for tenure while he cleans up his act. Even if the professor is already tenure, miss as mudslinging and/or lunatic fringe, he’s still not safe. 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SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Randy Rosen

Two women law students were recently designated recipients of fellowships designed to aid women in pursuing their studies in traditionally male-dominated fields. Janet Scovill, a third year student, is one of 80 women out of 867 applicants who received a fellowship from the American Association of University Women. (AAUW) this organization annually award approximately 100 fellowships to doctoral or post-doctoral candidates or to women completing their final year of professional training. As the association states, "Emphasis is placed on the capability and qualifications of the applicant, the significance of her project as a contribution to knowledge and her potential as a scholar." The award is in the form of a stipend to be used as the recipient desires. Aside from academic and personal qualifications the awards are made on the basis of financial need; this year the maximum award was $6,000. The application procedure for this fellowship is quite involved and requires detailed financial information about the applicant as well as biographical and academic credentials. The scarcity of scholarships available to professional students makes these two particularly attractive. The fact two Villanova women have qualified for these awards is a clear indication that our women students possess the requisite academic and personal credentials and should be encouraged to apply in the future. Assistant Dean Weiser does not yet have information on this year's application procedure but will put up a notice as soon as she receives any information.

SBA MIDYEAR REPORT

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Committee was active in the fall semester with the aid of Dean O'Brien in laying the groundwork for an investigation of both the food service and the nature of the cafeteria facility itself. The SBA is also planning to concentrate on further developing the Faculty Course Evaluation Program to both aid the student directly, and to get it put into the faculty tenure decisions.

The SBA will continue to be of service to the student body. However, as in the past, the SBA can only be successful if the student body is willing to participate in its activities and decision making. The SBA meets every Monday at 5 p.m. in Room 13A. All meetings are public and student attendance is encouraged. The representatives you elected will, as in the past, continually come before you to ask for your suggestions. They are called "representatives to represent you." Thus, if you have any complaints or suggestions tell them or come directly to an SBA meeting. It is your duty to make your complaint or suggestion known; it is ours to correct or implement; only if you participate fully in your SBA will the Executive Board be able to perform its function.

Sincerely,
Barry Gross
President

CURRICULUM PLANS DISCUSSED

by Sharon Gratch

A small breakthrough in establishing open channels of communications between student and faculty members of the Law School occurred at the recent open curriculum committee meeting. The most controversial subject of discussion was student dissatisfaction with the sectioning of Constitutional Law II. Nearly 200 students had registered to take the course with Professor Dowd. In order to reduce the class to more manageable proportions without eliminating 46 people, the course was sectioned between Professor Dor (B) and Professor Valente (A). Ungrateful though it may seem, students in Section A greeted this arrangement with consternation because they were slated to be denied the teacher of their choice. At the meeting, students had the opportunity to express their frustration. Basically, it was a very natural desire to control one's own education. Students were angry that even the limited freedom of choice which can currently be exercised over curriculum is subject to ex post facto curtailment. A people rallied against the capricious nature of the assignment of teachers. The faculty advanced the rationale that having one professor teach the same section both semesters was justified by a newly aroused interest in the subject. The usefulness of this reasoning was exposed by Section B people who have Professor Walsh for Con. Law I and Professor Dowd for Con. Law II.

The outcome of the meeting was a compromise. All third year students who waited until this year to take Con. Law II in order to have Professor Dowd are permitted to switch into his section. However, no second year students will be allowed to switch, nor third year students in B be able to take Professor Valente. While it is comforting to know that some students, at last, will get their choice of teachers, there is no justifiable basis for this discriminatory treatment. The obvious solution to the scheduling snafu was suggested several times at the meeting—let students choose which section to take. Since it was a unique problem, it called for an equitable solution. It would have been a small concession to make but one which would have gratified 196 people. The arguments against freedom of choice were administrative hassle and the stare decisis effect. But the issue involved one course in an unprecedented situation so neither answer was satisfactory. There does not appear to be any logical reason why an exception to the system could not have been made in this one case. Perhaps the decision to stand firm can be traced to a proclivity for the status quo which is stronger than logic.

The meeting was certainly productive for the 5 third year students who will be able to exercise an enviable freedom to choose which Professor will be teaching them Con. Law II next semester. It was also refreshing to see students and faculty members engaged in uninhibited debate over the issue. There was an indication that the curriculum committee is considering the possibility of scrapping the arbitrary and dictatorial sectioning.
SOME REFLECTIONS ON PAKISTAN AND ITS CRIMINAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS
by Professor Donald Dowd

Pakistan is a relatively small country, but within it there is a startling variety of climate, peoples and geographic characteristics. In the extreme northeast the traveler may visit mountain passes surrounded by cold, threatening peaks of more than 25,000 feet and inhabited by blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked mountaineers. He may visit the intensely hot deserts of the Sind, the lush river land of the Punjab, the wild west-like atmosphere of the northwest frontier or a thriving semi-tropical seaport metropolis—all within an area which would easily be in the Baghdad of Harun-al-Rashid—the noise, the confusion, the markets, the variety of costumes and animals (except for the occasional incongruous presence of a truck or a car) seem to convey all the sights and sounds of a vital, middle eastern city of the 8th or 9th century. In another city, such as Lahore, filled with horse carriages, British colonial architecture, and superb remains of its Moghul past, one could easily feel that one was in 19th century British India. Islamabad in its stark, geometric rawness gives a not too reassuring picture of perhaps the 21st century.

Although fascinating I shall not discuss further the startling features and evocative qualities of Pakistan but rather pause on a more prosaic consideration of the legal system which is in operation in that country.

The purpose of my visit to Pakistan was to consider, as part of a study group of different disciplines, possible problems of its legal system and the potential for "modernization." Any evaluation of the law, however, cannot be separated from the people and the land where it is operative and as we think about the law, we should also have in mind the desolate mountains, the deserts, the over-populated cities and the strange mixture of past, present and future.

It would seem difficult for any legal system to operate uniformly well in a country so varied in space and time. It may be surprising that the code of criminal law and criminal procedure still in operation in Pakistan is the mid-19th century code developed by Macaulay and the law commissioners for British India which in turn was based in part on Livingston’s code for Louisiana. Twenty years after Pakistan’s independence from England I saw no sign of general dissatisfaction with the code, no indication of any attempts to amend or reform it, and indeed a certain reverence for it. In the course of a short visit one can come to no profound or perhaps even satisfactory preliminary conclusion, but I talked with an extraordinary variety of judges, practitioners, scholars and law students and as far as the criminal law is concerned there would be no expertise of even an interest in supplanting the "colonial" law by any other system, although several other sources of law might seem more fitting.

Pakistan is almost entirely Muslim. Of all the religious institutions Islam is the most alien to Western minds. It is a legalistic in theory. From Islam not only moral precepts but laws which govern almost every aspect of human life have been developed or could be derived. In its constitution Pakistan commits itself to reform its laws to conform with the Islamic law. In one area of Kashmir, an independent district and not really under central control, a strongly conservative local government has, in fact, this year undertaken to adopt Islamic criminal law including mutilation of thieves and stoning of apostates. But in all the "civilized" and developed parts of the country I saw no movement whatsoever towards adopting Islamic criminal law in lieu of Macaulay’s code.

In many ways the conservative character of Islam is reflected in the fact that the Macaulay code is, after 100 years, itself an object of reverence and a heritage to be conserved. Its logical consistency and sense of order has great appeal for the Islamic mind and it is evident in the application of the criminal law are thought of in terms of faulty administration rather than faulty structure. Many lawyers bemoan the untrustworthiness of witnesses, some accuse the lower courts of corruption and delay, but almost none seem to feel that the fault might lie in the law or that the law should be adapted to local conditions.

Alongside of the national criminal law, is the concept of tribal law or, in the area of Punjab, the concept of village law decision-making. Some of those with whom I spoke asserted that such decision-making was fairer, more efficient and less costly than the criminal courts. It was asserted that no one would dare lie in the tribal or village tribunal. Excessive costs of going to a remote court under the old justice could be both swift and sure. They acknowledged that such a system could not be used in large urban areas but they praised its excellence in the frontier or village communities.

This judgment, however, seems nostalgic and romantic. Everyone with whom I spoke indicated that the village system was in rapid decline, and that as the authority of the central government became stronger in the frontier areas tribal law would pass out of existence. It would appear that for all of its faults, the central criminal justice system has an increasingly strong appeal throughout the country. With the advent of better communications, television and radio, the existence of local institutions has been seriously threatened. It was no surprise that political area where there has been an emergence of national consciousness and national parties, the move from local domination under a local squirearchy to a more national view of the law was regarded. Whatever its merits, few felt that there was any possibility of returning to the simpler more direct criminal justice system administered by local leaders in rural areas.

A rather startling aspect of Pakistan’s new constitution is its open avowal of socialist philosophy. The present Prime Minister is a pragmatic socialist. In some areas of economics there has been a movement towards nationalization and recently there is a new, more modern labor code. However, even among the most leftist lawyers I spoke to suggested that the criminal law ought to be modified along “socialist” models. Although there is great admiration for China and the Chinese accomplishment, although politically feared, respect for the Russian socialist experiment, any borrowing from these countries has been strictly in the area of economics and social planning, and not at all in the area of their approaches to the criminal law.

In a way, it would seem that since I heard no complaints there was no problem of modernizing criminal law in Pakistan. Yet I am somewhat uneasy about this conclusion. Behind the apparent unanimity of opinion is the fact that this opinion is still necessarily only that of those who are educated, are familiar with English and are familiar with the inherited wisdom. A subtle and difficult problem in Pakistan is presented by the fact of the use of English as the official language of the educated while the vast majority are either unfamiliar or imperfectly familiar with it. This has lead not only to a class distinction but a psychological dissociation between a small literate English-speaking elite and the majority of the citizens. In one sense it would seem that having English as the lingua franca for the country, a language which is not only understood within the country but throughout the whole world is a great advantage for a developing state. In science, letters, diplomacy it would seem highly desirable to have an educated class which can communicate easily and freely with colleagues throughout the world. The cost, however, in terms of perpetuating such an extreme example of Disraeli’s “two nations” may be too great.

The same problem exists in the law. It certainly impressed me as I was discussing the law with the Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab that we spoke in the same language, understood each other and shared the same legal heritage. Yet, watching a trial in Lahore, listening to the confused testimony generally given in Urdu but recorded in English, listening to the judges and lawyers talking one language while witnesses talked another and feeling a generational sense of bewilderment on the part of all except the counsel and the judge made me wonder if a system so alien to so many could really work very well. I also wondered whether a legal code evaluating human behavior based on a rationalist conception of man held in England in the 19th century could provide an adequate basis for evaluating conduct of the majority of people in a country such as Pakistan today. It is certain that presumptuous, over two-month visit, to say there is a problem that those who are in the system do not appreciate. But I merely suggest that a more detailed and careful study of the actual operation of the law might uncover weaknesses in the system that do require modernization.

If the criminal law is old and conservative, the constitutional law is harsh and new. Pakistan has been through a series of constitutions in its brief period of independence and its current constitution was adopted recently just after the last war with India.

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and the division of the country between West Pakistan and what is now Bangladesh. I shall only briefly comment on the constitution from the point of view of its political structure, but I shall emphasize those facets that would be of interest to an American lawyer. The new constitution established a parliamentary system with a titular president and relatively strong prime minister. It provides for a federal republic. It sets up a central administration and establishes parallel administrations for the provinces. There was some comment on the aspect that the constitution in spite of its form has effectively facilitated a dominance by the Prime Minister and central government and that the local governments do not provide as they do in the United States a basis of independent political parties. In fact, in the last year the Prime Minister effectively removed opposition party leadership in both Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province and the party of the Prime Minister is now dominant throughout the country. Some critics also say that the constitution makes it too difficult to unseat a prime minister since this cannot be done without an alternative prime minister suggested at the time of a vote of no confidence. Since the opponents of the regime say that it is impossible to offer such a shadow government, in effect Pakistan has a presidential system without the usual presidential responsibilities. Also a temporary provision in the constitution prohibits for a period of time those who are on a party from voting against that party and therefore there is little likelihood of the Prime Minister being upset by a vote of no confidence. Those favoring the constitutional provisions, however, point out that the experience with Bangladesh shows that dualist systems are congruous and indefensible than they might under another system.

Perhaps it might be appropriate to make a few observations on the legal profession the legal profession and the political freedom if it is to survive.

As a legal point of view the provisions that are most interesting, however, are those guaranteeing human rights. Like the American constitution the first article expresses provisions for a bill of rights or declaration of rights. Due to the emergency created by the war with India and the loss of Bangladesh and the continuing potential for disintegration caused by opposition in the frontier provinces, these provisions were suspended under the equivalent of a Defense of the Realm Act. The Prime Minister assured us that this was a temporary situation and, in fact, before I left Pakistan, certain provisions had already been relaxed. The opponents to the regime say, however, that there is no protection of civil rights. They assert that they have been subject to every form of physical abuse from assault to sodomy to murder, that they have been imprisoned without trial, that some judges have been corrupted, that even when they have obtained a writ securing their freedom they have been immediately rearrested and that in general they are given neither the protection provided in the criminal law nor the rights provided in the constitution. It is, of course, difficult if not impossible to assess such complaints but I can only assert that they were made by prominent attorneys and even former members of the government.

On the other hand, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab said that the courts have been and are courageous in interfering with the provisions of the constitution to protect constitutional rights even in spite of the emergency provisions. He cites the extensive and successful use of habeas corpus and the fact that in the past the Supreme Court of Pakistan went as far as holding the entire regime of a former president as unconstitutional and illegal. He admitted that there were difficulties in the nonjudicial aspects of the administration of criminal law but said that all magistrates are being brought within the authority of the court, and that the court was posed of and firm in its independence. Those supporting the government argue that with increased stability the protection of constitutional civil rights will be strengthened. The opponents say that the violation of such rights at the moment is a cause of instability and that the country cannot tolerate greater political dissent and the protection of this dissent but must restore political freedom if it is to survive.

One thing that even a casual visitor would notice is that freedom of the press as we know it does not exist. Newspapers regularly carry accounts of the suppression of other newspapers or magazines and the tone of the newspapers is anything but critical of the government. Again it is argued that an un­fettered press could fire the secessionist flame and religious strife. There seems to be a certain siege mentality which would prevent the full development of freedom of speech or the press. Although this is true in many nations, the fact that Pakistan adheres to English law and Anglo-American constitutional ideas perhaps makes these restrictions of liberty seem more incongruous and indefensible than they might under another system.

Perhaps it might be appropriate to make a few observations on the legal education and the legal profession in Pakistan. Pakistan, not unlike many other states, has far too many law students and far too many lawyers. The study of law comes after college as it does here. However, in Pakistan one normally finishes college at an earlier age. Legal studies are not considered tremendously rigorous, nor do they necessarily lead to the practice of law. The study of law or at least enrollment in a law school is considered a reasonable step to take after an undergrad­uate degree in a country where there is vast competition for what few jobs exist and no great hurry to go out into the working world. Law is studied primarily on the English model with set subjects and a lecture system. There are little or no innovations in the curriculum and the classes are extremely large. At the University a very small number of full-time teachers and a large number of part-time teachers share responsibility for legal instruction. Many students do not complete their three years or do only a fraction of the course.

Among those who do become lawyers a great number fail to survive in practice. However, in my short stay I met many brilliant, effective lawyers and I was honored to be present at the annual meeting of the Bar Association where the interest was high and the questions intelligent. I left with the
interested in gambling on a law school which did not even exist, Fr. McGuire, who personally conducted the search, was successful in securing Harold Gill Reuschlein for the position.

In September of 1953, although the first class contained only 70 students they represented 30 colleges and universities from 6 states. The original faculty numbered six men of outstanding legal caliber. Along with Dean Reuschlein were John G. Stephenson, III, from the University of Miami law school, Arthur C. Pulling, who established the law library, Thomas J. O'Toole, John Macartney and Francis Holahan.

In March of 1954, only 7 months after the school had begun, provisional approval by the American Bar Association was obtained, with full approval coming in 1957. The first issue of the law review was to appear in 1964.

Much of the credit for building up the law library must go to Arthur C. Pulling, former librarian at Harvard law library, who became Villanova's law librarian. Pulling had many friends and associates who were in a position to donate or secure many thousands of volumes for the benefit of the law school. This was the primary reason for the law library acquiring such a large collection in such a short period of time.

Eugene Garey was a successful New York corporate lawyer. Although he never attended Villanova University, he was extremely dedicated to the university. Garey became familiar with Villanova through the friendship of Reverend Francis X. McGuire, O.S.A. In 1947, Garey received an honorary degree from Villanova University. Upon his untimely death in 1953, Villanova received an enormous sum of money that eventually went towards the construction of the law school facilities which were formally dedicated in April, 1957.

At that dedication ceremony, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, delivered the convocation address and a United States Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Four years after the first entering class, the Villanova School of Law had its own facilities to allow it to pursue the goals of a legal education more effectively. (To be Continued)
THE RUGBY SCENE

M. Charles

If anyone can remember back as far as the last Docket issue, they will recall that the Garey Hall rugsers (GH) had just successfully defeated Temple Medical School R.F.C. and First City Troop R.F.C. This article hopes to bring the reading public up to date with the latest activities of the rugby club and also to chronicle the past glories of the club as it swept the remainder of its fall schedule.

The next team to fall to the mighty thrashing machine of Garey Hall was Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. As was the situation throughout the season, the opposing club was much larger than GH. However, the City-Liners were never really any match for the experienced side fielded by the Law Schoolers. In fact, the game was so lopsided in its play that PCO made GH's play look like that of the famed Barbarians. GH went on the offensive immediately after the second half began. Charlie Dunlap fell on a loose ball for a score. (Dave Smith had scored the first try.) Then an awe-inspiring combination of precision passing and brilliant open-field running produced a Ronan-Kraybull-Kravitz score which broke the game wide open. Mike Casale, Jack Riley, and Kim Montgomery all scored. John Karscz, doing an imitation of a tank, ran 40 yards to cross the goal line. It was obvious that the game was turning into a rout when even Steve Kraybuhl scored.

The second game was much slower-paced. Garey Hall again emerged victorious. GH escaped defeat one more time. The final score of 34-0 was indicative of the over-powering play of GH. The scrum, powered by Dave Smith, scored the first three tries. The scrummers dominated the play. In fact, the backs were mostly idle until the second half. The first time the ball got cleanly out to the backs they scored. The scoring spree continued, with Pedicone supplying all the points. Because of the beautiful weather, there was a large number of spectators and fans at the field and at the party. This season will see a concentrated effort to bring out more viewers.

The second half began. Charlie Dunlap had scored the first try. Then an awe-inspiring combination of precision passing and brilliant open-field running produced a Ronan-Kraybull-Kravitz score which broke the game wide open. Mike Casale, Jack Riley, and the toe of Frank Helstab produced the rest of the scoring.

The second game was another shutout 18-0. Because of a misunderstanding, eleven players had to play both games. This was especially difficult since the team members had vigorously participated in an SBA mixer the previous night. Mike Ruttle, Jack Riley and Frank Helstab provided all the scoring.

The final game of the season was against Bethlehem R.F.C. This club is a reorganization of the old Moravian and Lehigh teams, both of whom were beaten by GH last year. Neither of the two games was particularly exciting. Each was a well-played, hard hitting game. GH came out on top 26-6 in the first and the second ended in a 0-0 stalemate. Two trys each by Jack Riley and Q. Sturm padded the winning margin.

The real excitement was found at the post-game party. GH, which prides itself on being a good party club, was undefeated in post-game activities during the season. Bethlehem just narrowly missed pulling a major upset. The party lead swung back and forth. Bethlehem's magnificent rendition of 'Eskimo Nell' and solemn playing of 'Amazing Grace' with eight kazooos providing the background seemed to provide an unsurmountable lead. However, a last minute charge by the irrepressible Mark Sigmund pulled GH over the top. It was agreed by all that Mark's performance, just barely over the First Amendment, was the highlight of the day. The performance provided the winning margin over his hometown rivals.

The season was successful in all respects (except maybe spectator-wise). There are plans to make the upcoming season even better. The first match is March 22nd. I hope this issue reaches you before then so you can make arrangements to come out and join us.

SKEPTIC TANK

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same course for over 8 years from completely taking root. After that long, it's a little difficult to be interested in whether the course is being well taught. And since the real challenge to teaching skills is dealing with first year law students, every professor should have to teach a first year course periodically. (Note: the preceding suggestion does not stem from any sadistic desire to subject first year students to the likes of Prof. Putrid or Prof. Mumble who only descend on second and third year students) but it might just help all concerned. And finally, remember the Dean. If a substantial group of students have a reasonable complaint about a teaching tactic—see him. The buck has to stop somewhere and if the teacher himself will not respond to rational criticism, then perhaps the Dean will.

But, most importantly, remember those SBA eval forms. Keep those cards and letters coming in.