PROF. VALENTE'S TEXTBOOK ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS PUBLISHED

December 1974 marked the first publication of Prof. Valente's textbook, "Local Government: Cases and Materials." Prof. Valente saw a definite need for a book in this field which besides the general problems also addressed itself to specific problems arising in the East. He hoped his text would be geographically more representative. He felt that some of the texts presently in the field were in reality thinly disguised land use planning books, others were too specialized geographically or dealt with only selected problems and didn't address the broad problems. He also hoped that the updated cases he has incorporated in his text would serve to make the text more topical in a rapidly changing area of the law.

Five years in the writing, Prof. Valente devoted 3 full summers and his sabbatical semester to compiling and assimilating the myriad of material at his disposal. Three law schools including the University of Pennsylvania have already indicated that they will use the book as the text for their local government courses next year and other schools have demonstrated interest in the book.

Prof. Valente said he became interested in local government because so much of the action in both the public and private sectors revolves around intricate dealings with local government officials and knowing how to comply with requirements and codes of the various local municipalities. Having worked himself in a city law department, Prof. Valente said that the type of working knowledge needed to be effective at the local level is not easily picked up on the fly. The conglomeration of different authorities and special purpose districts necessitate a studied and careful approach to the problem.

The book, in seven broad chapters, employs about 200 principal cases, 1500 note cases, 24 data tables, 7 figures, and references to recent annotations and legal writings in even greater numbers, all of which are happily compiled in the opening indexes.

"At the minimum level, I wanted a book I could teach. I hope that it will be found educationally productive by other teachers who use it," said Prof. Valente.

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Next time you wonder why Villanova law school is so . . . perhaps solace can be taken in the knowledge that there may in fact be a reason for the present practices and institutions, and that this reason may have been the result of a well thought out long range plan.

Such planning is the function of, oddly enough, The Long Range Planning Committee, composed of Chairman Professor Abraham, Professors Barry, Rothman, Hyson and Walsh, and student representative Fred DeRosa. The Committee's work involves work with other committees on problems and plans over the long term in such areas as finances, curriculum, administration, library, alumni, continuing legal education and placement. The work has been split up to be done by subcommittees, which will lay the groundwork for the eventual committee recommendations.

The committee has completed its threshold investigations by analyzing that most important of factors—finances. Next it will undertake work on what to do within the available financial picture, as well as to find ways to better the picture. As one committee member said, everyone has ways to spend money but no ways to raise it. Still it seems that compared to other comparable law schools Villanova is at least on par. But finances are always subject to the pressures of the economy and thus difficult to predict over more than a short period.

Some of the suggested long range proposals include the possibility of smaller sections, new courses and clinical courses; all of which will be expensive. There is not too much talk of increasing substantially the physical structure at present. Generally, there seems to be the feeling that the most needed improvements are in the area of increased faculty to student ratio because from this new programs and more individualized attention will spring. But as yet no firm proposals have been made. The committee will be meeting throughout the school year and would be receptive to any suggestions or comments.

Tom Blazusiak

The DOCKET

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 1975

PROF. FRUG

Late in 1974, the Law School announced the acceptance of a new faculty member, Professor Mary Joe Frug. Professor Frug is the second female to join the Law School faculty. She graduated from the Law School at George Washington University and has had previous teaching experience at Columbia Law School.

Professor Frug began her career at Columbia as a teaching fellow. In that capacity, she instructed a course in Legal Research and Writing. The following year, as she attained the rank of adjunct professor, Prof. Frug also taught a seminar in Professional Responsibility.

At Villanova, Professor Frug is presently offering a course in Sex Discrimination and a seminar in Professional Responsibility. Her previous teaching experiences never involved a class of greater than twenty students as Columbia's Legal Writing Course is taught in small groups. In an effort to increase participation, Prof. Frug stated that she attempts to teach the Sex Discrimination class in an intimate way and is pleased to find that the students do participate.

Both men and women are enrolled in the Sex Discrimination lecture. Professor Frug remarked that "the problem of sexual equality is just as great for men as it is for women, as everyone must give credit where credit is due." She feels that in order to view the problem of women's rights in the proper perspective at this time, women should
SKEPTIC TANK

FAIRY TALE TRUE
By Jane Siegel

Once upon a time, many weeks ago, there lived a dear little college boy named Red Wild Cat. He lived on-campus in the Kingdom of Garey. And, although he loved his T-shirt (which said Veritas, Unitas, Caritas) very much and respected the police in every way, he was a bit of a thief. His real problem, though, was that he was a clod and a borderline motor-moron. He was, therefore, always tapped at his Whisp Inflation Now games. So, one day as Red Wild Cat sat bemoaning his state of affairs he noticed that he didn’t even have a dime to pry off the license plate he was going to steal. In his agony he cried out, “I’d give my favorite rubber duckie for an easy hit.” Suddenly, poof, an evil wide-mouthed fairy toad-mother appeared. She had a big nose at the end of her wart, looked a little like a toad-soldier glass house. And under the ice and snow (that stays until April) the midnight auction at Garey anyway.

So Cat and that evil-mother hopped off the window, he went out the door and down the sloping passageway. But since he was still P.O.’d about the lav lost upstairs he decided merely a temporary solution.” And, as we all know, things ought to be permanent and never change. However, is true that everyone and his brother either has or is entitled to have a master key.

So Cat and that evil-mother hopped off to wait for the stroke of 1 a.m. They watched all the lights go off and the guard key, for which he had traded 13 cents and a dime, for which he had traded 13 cents and a dime. He flicked on his flash—the better to hear him or being clumsy or even being caught. In 30 minutes he had $420 and was done. Not feeling athletic enough to go out the window, he went out the door and down the sloping passageway. But since he was still P.O.’d about the lav lost upstairs he decided to riffe the tampax machine in the lower women’s lounge. Gleefully he scammed over with his plunder.

But all fairy tales have to have an ending or they would go on, unhappily, forever after. Cat got away with the money, kissed his fairy toad-mother good-bye, and gave up his life for something with more money like price-fixing in the cafeteria. Toad-mother, spell bound by that kiss, is now trying out for Garey’s undefeated women’s basketball team, the Learned Hands. (What legs!). And as for Garey, it is still change-less as a result of Cat’s cents-less crime. However, it is said that in the high chambers of Garey the Prince of Patience has finally had it and is formulating a counter-attack on the thieves and vandals. (Afterall, one stolen Cadillac is enough for any Prince). One idea is hiring serfs on a self-help basis to be interior guards from the house. (Any volunteers?) Another involves imposing upon the $6,000 man to make an unannounced blitzes through the building during the night. Also in the suggestion box is: putting in a moat with alligators, plant a magic bean so that every night it is full of beans, and put in an invisible protective shield, use bionic security guards, hiring the seven dwarfs, wishing upon a star.

THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

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The submission of articles and information is welcomed and encouraged.

Editor in Chief.................Jack Tucci
Associate Editor..................Jane Siegel
Sports Editor.....................Bill Walters


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Frank Saschin and John Reed.

REIMEL COMPETITION
by Randy Rosen

Petitioner, Alvin F. de Levie and F. James Gallo will argue against respondents David Worby and Joseph Lawless in the final round of the Fifteenth annual Reimal moot court competition on Saturday, April 12th at approximately 3 p.m. in rooms 120-1A.

Presiding will be the Honorable Tom Clark, Assistant Justice of the United States Supreme Court retired, the Honorable Samuel Roberts of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Arlin Adams of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

This year’s problem, which concerns exclusionary zoning, has already been argued in four previous rounds, in which both second and third year students participated.
IN THE BEGINNING: PART 2

John Halebian

In attempting to assess the historical significance of the past years of Villanova Law School, different areas were chosen to analyze. These are admissions, the course curriculum, job placement, passing the Pennsylvania bar exam, and two particularly significant people in the school's history.

I. ADMISSIONS

Villanova Law School used to be easy to get in but hard to stay in. Now the reverse situation exists, it is hard to get in but easy to stay in. Two significant factors account for this development. The increasing competitiveness represented by the growing number of applicants seeking admission is probably the more obvious reason, but the development of the school's reputation over the years has also had a significant impact on the difficulty of gaining admission. As the school has become more well-known applications have steadily increased.

About ten years ago, the law school would receive from 1,000 to 1,500 applications for approximately 85-100 places for the first-year class. Last year there were approximately 2900 applicants for 220 places in the first-year class. This is a particularly important change because in the past, the school had difficulty finding enough qualified applicants to fill the class. The school refused to accept just anyone to fill all of its seats so that in some instances those seats went empty. Obviously, this is not the problem today.

Another interesting development has been the decreasing academic attrition rate of the law school. In the earlier years, 15-20% of the first-year class would not make it into the second year. Today, the percentage is in the neighborhood of 5%.

The average grade point of the entering class about ten years ago was approximately 2.65-2.75 and LSAT score about 550. This years class averaged about 3.25 for the grade point and 625 on the LSAT. Part of the higher grade point average seems due to the inflated grading taking place at many colleges in recent years.

The increase in enrollment of women appears to be due entirely to more women applying to Villanova on their own and not to any recruiting effort or encouragement by the admissions committee. There is no quota set or separate admissions criterion for male or female applicants. The director of admissions roughly predicted that female representation at law schools will level off somewhere between 33-40% of the student population in the future, and that it probably would never be evenly split. It also appears that a greater number of older women are applying to Villanova law school. They are usually the wives of professionals.

There are no future plans to increase the size of the incoming classes. Considerations such as the number of faculty, available seminar and classroom space and budgetary considerations have more or less determined the present size of the school and incoming classes.

II. COURSE CURRICULUM

The law school course curriculum has undergone significant change since its inception. In the earlier days of the school the first two years were completely required including one or two courses in the third year. Courses such as corporations, constitutional law, and tax were required in the second year. The student had most of the third year to elect courses of his own choice.

Beginning in the middle 1960's the curriculum began to undergo change. Only the first year remained completely required while the second and third years became entirely elective within certain category requirements. This period also witnessed the introduction of seminar requirements. A little later (circa 1968) practice oriented clinical programs were developed.

The Vietnam War had a particularly interesting effect on the structure of the course curriculum. Partly because of the draft and...

by Randy Rolfe

Thanks to the recent appearance of Professor William D. Valente’s coursebook on “Local Government: Cases and Materials,” the Law School began 1975 with an important new contribution to legal instruction.

It should be well known to practitioners that issues of local government law, although seldom identified as such, are constantly being raised by the increasing complexities of our national life. Teachers of local government, who are attempting to prepare law students for the many challenges of this area, often feel that they are constantly struggling to keep up. The challenge is not only how to teach the various topics but what topics to teach, and how to develop an organizational framework which will make the student comfortable in the future.

In traditional local government courses a more or less structural approach was taken, on the assumption that all local governments share certain characteristics, problems and concerns. Courses emphasized government structure and processes, in addition to regulation, land development, taxation, service contracts, eminent domain, personnel, and governmental expansion.

Today, however, as demonstrated in the introductory material and appendices of Valente’s book, law with these complexities, encompasses both the government of a major city and the local school district, both regional special function units which cross state boundaries and small county governments which have general responsibility but no centralizing power. The challenge is more and more structural consciousness.

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The next two sections, on judicial and legislative control, delineate the modes of defining and circumscribing the powers of the government units, without trying to impose any classifications intended for all time. While Sato and Van Alstyne chose not to discuss constitutional limitations on local governments because these would presumably be covered in other courses, Valente recognized that at the risk of redundancy, the basic soil in which are found the roots, as well as the potential of local governments must be thoroughly understood before the fine points of the special assessments doctrine, for instance, may be comprehended. The same hard foundations are laid in the rules of interpretation and delegation, so that the student is not left to glean those matters from the cases alone at the serious risk of discovering them too late to return to those cases and examine the more complex doctrines, substantive factors, and refinements which they were intended to illuminate.

With similar clarity, the next two sections, on financing and staffing of local governments, describe the means to the end of governing, neither leaving their complexity wholly to accountants or municipal bond experts, nor losing sight of the legal, political and normative aspects. For instance, the discussion of the timely issue of organization of government employees considers both the pressures to accommodate the laws, which are intended to accommodate the laws, pressures on the labor-intensive industries like government.

Finally, the section on local government torts deals with the government’s almost incidental relationship to the individual as it goes about its various “public” purposes. The complex area of immunity and consent to be sued is well illuminated, with valuable emphasis on the diverse approaches and trends in different states.
A COMMENT

The discipline of law is one which, because of its inherent lengths and breadths of precedents and caveats, recommends itself to perspectivism rather than myopia. Indeed, what upper-classman has escaped that awesome retort to his pregnant pause; "but you studied that in first year contracts," and how many first year students in search of the missing link in contract law have found that it was to be found only, "next year in Tax or Sales."

Thus, our discipline, apparently more than most, requires not only the close scrutiny of a very small molecule of law, but the ability to perceive the cosmos of The Law as well; and to see the molecule in relation to it.

But, while we are trained to put and keep things in perspective as a requisite to competence as legal practitioners, at times it seems that some, and I believe, too many of us have lost our feint for the trees, the law for the grades, and our happiness for the charms of success—not for success but for the charms; the rewards, the glory.

Now, I do not mean that striving for success, or excellence is not a worthy objective; the most worthy objectives that a person can have in this life. But this objective, unlike others that confront us as possibilities in life, such as trying to find the easiest way to get by, or the most pleasurable, requires a not insignificant measure of drive, desire and midnight oil.

Unfortunately, one of the by-products that results from the burning of large amounts of this oil over prolonged periods of time, as for instance through college and law school, is too often a kind of hazy smoke which obscures all but that which we are so earnestly engaged in. And it is easy to continue working in this atmosphere, because we are rewarded by the whole world's telling us that if we work hard we will "get ahead" and "be something." "Be a success." And peering up from our toil, into the obscuring vapors, that we have created, that we have clothed ourselves with, without the praises of the world which so values the charms. There we are; we alone with our success ... if any has been achieved. The charms in the obscuring mist are gone and we see ourselves and our goals in true perspective. It is at last as latent that seen in its proper perspective, true internal success that fulfills US rather than external success that only charms us with the praises and envy of others, is the only kind important at all.

Still, all of the quasi-philosophy above does not mean to suggest that one cannot be a success in the eyes of the world and still maintain one's perspective. I think there are people that have done it and that more could do it. It only takes the desire to clear the mist and look at ourselves to see if we are chasing excellence and true success or only the charms. But then it takes courage if we decide to clear away the mist of charms because the charms are nice, at least for a while.

For some the mist clears early, or never forms; for others it forms early and is never cleared until one day it is too late to even try to see. The latter have grown incapable of seeing other than myopically. On the other hand, those who have things in perspective are often easy to spot. They are usually relatively stable creatures, hard to upset, with an ability to take themselves less than seriously all of the time. Yet they know that some things are important, and they work at them, and often achieve excellence at them. The key is that they know what is important to achieve and what is only achievement in the air.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY AT VILLANOVA

In view of a growing interest among law schools in the field of international law, several Villanova students have decided to start an International Law Society. The society was organized with the approval of the American Student International Law Societies, an affiliate of the American Society of International Law. The purpose of the International Law Society will be to generate interest among the student body in the field of international law.

Among the things that the Society will emphasize is that all law students should come to be aware of the problems of international law and international trade. With the increasing dependence upon foreign products and the fast means of transportation to other countries, an attorney practicing in a large city will most likely encounter problems of international law in his career. The Society will try to promote educational programs related to international practice.

The Villanova International Law Society was represented in an International Law Conference at Georgetown University on February 26 to March 2, 1949. It was indeed something to think about as I went back to my corporations book.
SPORTS FRONT

by Bill Walters

ICC CZAR MIKE KRAVITZ, better not known as M. Charles, that legend in his own mind, has introduced a new policy into ICC “Hoops” this season. Cheese will be served at halftime. And after the games. And before the games. And maybe right after halftime. Cheese will be served from 3 to 5, every Friday for the remainder of the year. It all started when the problem of what refreshments should be purchased for the skating party seemed unsolvable. The ICC commissioner dealt with the mess. Mike Kravitz, who is more of the latter than the former, purchased 50, count ‘em, 50 pounds of cheese, apparently as a long term investment, and thus the aroma of St. Mary’s gym, and one more slice of the Kravitz saga. But now for the sports round-up, though judging by the frequency which editor Jack “Stop the Presses” Tucci is turning out Dockets this year, this article is being written more for historical purposes and no attempt at timeliness is made. You should be reading this about the time of the second coming of Kahoutek.

In hoops the regular season format consisted of 4 divisions of either 5 or 6 teams each, with each team taking the floor 5 times. Division one had the closest race for the divisional title and the bye that goes along with it in the 1st round of the playoffs. CIB, led by Gino Maginnis and George Knoell, pulled an early season upset with a two point thriller over WSE. Last year’s ICC champion, and both teams ended the season in a deadlock for first. WSS and VIB both posted 3 and 2 records and tied for 2nd place. Division One was the strongest overall and should have a lot to say about who is to be number one.

Division II was won by TMB, with a 5-0 record put together by the touchdown twins, Mike Casale and Jim Ronan, Adian Yakobitis and the Sinai Warrior, Barry Gross, who somehow found time to play while not out scouting bands for the S.B.A. WSV rallied to a 4-1 record and second place in the division, behind Larry “The future is now” Cohn, Randy Sebastian and Len Sloane. Also featuring a rather “well-rounded” player in his red jump suit described by Raoul of Bayonne, Matt Nickels helped out in the middle when not standing still doing an imitation of Santa’s bag of toys. HWB finished in third at 3 and 2, led by Mauk Hutchinson and Bill Brennan.

Division III was captured by undefeated WSO, featuring probably the best lineup in the league without consistent rebounding. Though small WSO plays a good floor game with Dave Sovin, tennis champ Barney Noble, Mike Roth and Andy Forstenzer providing the nucleus. WSO attained the division championship by defeating WSZ, probably the best of the first year teams, led by bad boy John O’Rourke and Mike Sullivan. For whatever reason a first year team has won the B-Ball championship at the end of the last two years, and WSZ looks like a dark horse to continue this trend. WSM finished third with a 3-2 log.

Division IV was won by CIA, bolstered by the return of Q. Sturm and a healthy Chris Melvin, and as always totally dedicated to a strict training regimen consisting in part of a pregame meal high in carbohydrates. The law review has come up with its best team in the past few years, featuring Phil Kircher, Jeff Pettit, Tim Larson and Street Hockey Czar Gary Clarence Jerome. The Black Law Students, with Henry Draper and Henry Oliver, finished third.

On the Squash front Tom Gowen met Fred Alexandre and Tim Carson met John Keir in the semi-final matches, with Alexandre and Keir emerging. The two will meet to decide the SBA champ.

Finally all those students and alumni wishing to participate in a twilight softball league during the bar review sessions this summer should contact Larry Cohn and/or sign up on the school bulletin board.

THE RUGBY SCENE

by Mike Kravitz

The Garey Hall Rugby Team began its fourth season on March 22nd. Since the last issue of the Docket, the team has been busy preparing. Schedules had to be formulated. New players had to be recruited. Old players had to be coaxed out of retirement. Parties had to be planned. Finally, funds had to be raised.

The schedule this season will be one game shorter than in previous seasons. This shortening was necessitated by the intervention of the Spring break. The final schedule is: March 22 – Temple Medical; March 29 – Blackthorne; April 5 – First City Troop; April 12 – All College Tournament; April 19 – Delaware Law. A possible addition may be a game with either Villanova or St. Joseph’s. For the second year in a row, GHRFC has been invited to the All College Tournament. GHRFC was the Cinderella team in the upper division of last year’s tournament. GHRFC was the runner-up to Princeton after thrilling victories over Lehigh and Pennsylvania. The tournament organizers were very impressed with the team’s fine play and gracious sportsmanship.

The team’s strength has been greatly improved by the addition of a talented group of rookies. Prominent in this group are Bob Carlton and Brian Burgess who each played sparingly last season. Tim Fischer adds a new dimension to the kicking game. Dean Hill, Bob Goldman, Bob Dean and Taylor Tunstall provide the nucleus for future teams.

All games are at home this season and we welcome spectators to our games and our post-game festivities.
land use and the environment.

Professor Dowd remarked that, on the whole, the greatest mark of the school and a stronger faculty, more varied in terms of background and age, have been responsible for the greater diversity and educational opportunity offered at the school.

Looking towards the future, Professor Dowd anticipates the possible further development of clinical programs. He also indicated that the basic structure of courses for the first year will remain the same. He emphasized that the group experience of the first year is very important. The capacity to share work and work towards something has an important bearing on students' attitudes throughout their law school experience.

III. JOB PLACEMENT

The most significant development in job placement of graduates from Villanova Law School has been their increased acceptance into the more prestigious elements of the legal profession. Not until about ten years ago did the larger law firms begin to regularly hire Villanova graduates.

Dean Wiesner believes that 3rd year students are getting a lot less nervous about finding employment, especially when they hear of their friends finding jobs in December of their last year. This appears to be a recent phenomenon. In the past many graduates did not hear after they had finished school and had passed the bar. The few students who were able to find employment much earlier did not set off a mass hysteria that if you didn't have a job before graduation you were in trouble. The explanation for this phenomenon may be that the reputation of the school has grown and consequently a greater number of Villanova students are accepted in positions earlier, it is more likely to increase the tension of the rest of the class.

Dean Wiesner also detects an increased interest in students to do public interest work and even to work for larger corporate entities that people might have stayed away from in the past. With respect to the latter, it seems that the tighter job market has compelled students to keep more of their options open.

As far as working in particular areas of the country, Villanova graduates on the whole have tended to stay close to home in the Philadelphia area. The greater political consciousness of the nation manifested by the events of the past decade have failed to lure any greater number of Villanova graduates to cities like Washington, D.C., into federal jobs such as those found in the Justice Department or on Capitol Hill. This is in spite of the fact that the Villanova graduates who have jobs in Washington have been well received.

The greatest present student concern over finding employment could possibly be an overreaction to stories about the increasing difficulty of finding a job, and this is com-plied by Dean Wiesner. He indicates that most all of Villanova's graduates have been able to secure employment. However, whether this success will continue remains a question.

In order to meet the challenge of the tight job market, the placement office over the past few years has initiated certain programs which did not previously exist. There has been more on-campus interviewing and mass mailings to judges in Pennsylvania has been instituted. The placement office has recently placed a greater emphasis on mailings to the alumni who can play a most significant role in employment of graduates. They are being asked to keep currently enrolled law students in mind. This factor has really become evident in the past few years since, any further back, Villanova just did not have many alumni.

In short, Villanova's graduates have been gaining higher and more prestigious positions in the larger law firms, and in the local, state and national governments, being represented in such places as the United States Congress, various state courts and state legislatures.

Dean O'Brien believes that one primary reason for this continuing success is that as the first graduates have proved themselves, they have made it easier for succeeding graduates to obtain more prestigious positions in the legal profession.

IV. PASSING THE BAR EXAM

Villanova Law School's increasingly successful record of achievement in passing the Pennsylvania Bar Exam is of considerable interest to currently enrolled students and faculty members within the profession. This is particularly significant because in recent years the Pennsylvania Bar Exams have included multi-state sections which reflect the more national aspects and characteristics of the law.

From the middle 1960s to the middle

1980s, Villanova Law School had mixed success with the Pennsylvania Bar Exam as compared with the state average percentage for passing. Although in this period there were years where Villanova's average percentage for passing was below the state average, in other years, Villanova surpassed that of the state. Moreover, even in the very early years of the school, one graduating class turned in a particularly brilliant performance. In 1958, with only the school's third graduating class, while the state average for passing the bar was 55.4%, Villanova's average was 72.7%, a full 17% points higher.

The turning point seemed to come in 1967. Starting with that year the school consistently surpassed the state average for passing the bar each subsequent year.

In some of these past years, not only did Villanova law school surpass the state average, but it also had a better record for passing the bar than local schools such as the University of Pennsylvania Law School and other Harvard Law School.

V. PEOPLE

One may attribute much of the law school's success to two persons who played such significant roles during the critical period of development.

Starting with the founding of the law school and continuing through the difficult and formative years, one man, Harold Gill Reuschlein, guided the development of the law school more than any other. As one of his colleagues has written in the Villanova Law Review, "In his nineteen years as Dean, he paved the major cogs of the University's dream for a first-rate law school into a reality." Many of the achievements of the law school should be credited to his efforts.

The late professor Donald Gianella was also a major factor in the growth of the law school. One fellow professor wrote of him, "The law school has come to enjoy an incredibly fine reputation for a school so young. The early reputation of the law school was built on the reputation of its graduates, and its graduates were beginning to measure the products of a handful of law teachers. One of that handful, on of the pillars of the institution, was professor Donald A. Gianella, a brilliant man, a superb teacher, and a man who loved his students."

individuals will be able to participate in more specialized competitions at other law schools such as the tax competition at Buffalo Law School.

In the beginning: Part 2

continuing from page 4

Eileen Marquette, a 3rd year student coordinated the Reimel competition. The semi-final round was on Thursday, February 20 in which Mr. deLevie and Mr. Gallo and P. Weinigarten were petitioners; John M. Livingood and David Stockwell and Mr. Worby and Mr. Lawless were respondents. Justices J. William Ditter, Jr., Alfred L. Luongo and John B. Hannum of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Justices Harry A. Kramer, Bentley Johnson, Jr., and Gene- viewe Blatt of the Pa. Commonwealth Court presided. This was the first time members of the Commonwealth Court took part in the Reimel competition; the court is primarily concerned with land use matters.

The winners of the final round, in which all participants are second year students, will receive the Theodore L. Reimel award, granted by Mrs. Reimel since the death of Judge Reimel last year.

As in past years there will be a cocktail hour in the library after the argument followed by a dinner in the student lounge for the participants, faculty, judges and Moot Court Board members.

Marguerite Cummings, coordinator of the first year Moot Court Program headed one workshop and participated in several others at the First National Moot Court Workshop sponsored by Capital University Law School at Columbus, Ohio on February 28—March 2.

The meeting, which was attended by approximately seventy representatives from 30 law schools, was the initial step in the formation of a National Association of Moot Court Coordinators. Information about how different Moot Court programs are run and would promote interschool competitions. For a $20 fee a school would receive five moot court problems each year. Villanova submitted the 1974 Reimel problem last fall and the problem in return which arrived too late to be used in our moot court program. Next year's schedule lists an October 1 deadline for submission of problems but the association is trying to move up the deadline since Villanova began its first year and Reimel competitions in September. Possibly
The method of presenting this unified approach is in tune with the trends in today's law instruction in not relying totally on cases. Where the cases show doctrinal mires or where issues exist that simply have not been sufficiently met by the courts, scholarly commentary (normative as well as analytical) government statistical studies, and even recommendations and statements of interested groups themselves, help point the way to comprehension. Of no small value are the comments of the author himself, who through introductory comments, notes to cases, and longer expository notes, provides instructive transitions, identifies concepts encountered in unaccustomed contexts, highlights cross-references on doctrines or interpretive problems, and identifies the splits among jurisdictions, those areas where doctrine remains muddled, and that law which is black letter but still unsatisfactory. The ubiquitous governmental-proprietary distinction is a prime illustration of the value of these comments. This element, in my opinion vital to a good coursebook, is too often lacking, either out of false modesty or diabolical crypticism on the part of authors. References for further reading are sufficient but not so imposing that the student is overwhelmed into thinking he is missing something vital if he does not get to them.

In addition to the purposeful use of "secondary" materials, the cases themselves are edited to serve the purpose, rather than in a uniform manner. A frequent pattern is a fairly highly edited case giving exposition of a concept, its history and background, followed by one or more fairly complete reports for foreground and concrete factual situations, then followed by notes demanding a closer analysis of the case or cases in light of material previously digested. Then may follow a series of materials which either contribute to facility in using the concept or illustrate refinements or variants of it. A large majority of the cases are taken from the past decade, which adds immediacy and interest, as well as obvious substantive advantages.

Particular attractions of this work for the library of the practicing lawyer include the recentness of the cases making it valuable for research, the unified approach helping one quickly get his bearings in unfamiliar areas, the conscientious listing in notes and appendices of the breakdown of jurisdictions on numerous points, the numerous concrete examples of relevant statutes, and the fact that the book almost teaches itself with notes and exposition. On the negative side, the index, as is not unusual with law texts, is not as detailed as it might be and seems more oriented toward doctrines rather than problems. For example, "authority" is not listed, nor is "hospital." However, it will certainly be worthwhile to overcome this drawback by using the well-organized Table of Contents.

One source of criticism might be that the work can teach itself, since it leaves no threads dangling and since its notes often "give away" the core of the case. However, the subject is surely complex enough and the materials massive enough without artificial confusion. The instructive text leaves the class free to work with concepts already at least partly mastered. In addition, those notes which "give away" the cases usually do so only in order to bring the student to a higher level to pursue broader questions. The student will not be at a loss as to what the class will discuss but neither will he "know the answers.

Rather, the teacher can train him to think through local government issues and to build new concepts, skills which should survive the accelerating developments in the area and which will prevent him from feeling uncomfortable when suddenly confronted with questions of disproportionate taxation, spot zoning, conflict of interest, state preemption, home rule amendments, local development corporations, or extraterritorial service jurisdiction.

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