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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

Continued to page 4
Once upon a time, many weeks ago, there lived a dear little college boy named Red Wild Cat. He lived on-campus in the Castle. Of course, he was very close to the Order of the Coif bit. She waved her magic stolen car antenna and responded, "Hey, Cat, why so down, man? Things ain't so bad; why don't you go hit the fifedom of Temple; it creates an attractive nuisance tort. Then, shortly before the stroke of one a.m. They knew, things ought to be permanent and never change. However, it is true that everyone and his brother either has, or is entitled to have a master key.

Meanwhile on the other side of the tracks, Cat was getting final briefing from his fairy-toad mother. The submission of articles and information is welcomed and encouraged.

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

STAFF: Sharon Gratch, Mike Kravitz, Randy Rosen, Tom Russo, John Halebian, Marina Liacouras, Frank Gaschen, Tom Blazusak, Bill Brennan.

Photo credits: Frank Saschin and John Reed.

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.

Continued to page
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 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.

Until five or six years ago minority students were a rarity at Villanova. The increase in enrollment of minority students did not occur until an affirmative effort was made to recruit them.

The increase in the 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 seminars for second and third year students, physical 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

Continued to page 4
Continued from page 1

separate the movement from their daily lives. Prof. Frug finds some of the difficulties encountered by the movement arising from women's inability to maintain a clear picture of the situation. She hopes to convey to the class the idea that "the question of sexual equality is a question of human equality."

Professor Frug has not yet received her teaching assignment for the coming semester. The Dean and the Curriculum Committee are presently in the process of making that decision. The Professor's substantive interests lie in the fields of administrative, poverty, and constitutional law. However, Professor Frug has expressed a "teaching interest in a first year course." She has not limited herself to any particular subject matter, but is eager to attempt the instruction of a first year section.

"I very much like the students with whom I've had contact here at Villanova," Prof. Frug said of her experiences at the Law School thus far. She has appreciated the visits which students have paid her in her office and overall feels that she has received a warm welcome to Villanova. In discussing her status as the second woman faculty member Prof. Frug remarked that "it is nice for the women students to have a woman on the faculty. If they desire a female role model, they should have that opportunity."

Prof. Frug was joined in her move to Pennsylvania by her husband who is a professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania. She is presently greatly enjoying her position on the faculty at Villanova.

Marina Liacouras

IN THE BEGINNING: PART 2

Continued from page 3

other factors, an effort was made to allow students to leave and re-enter law school more easily, so that they could fulfill other commitments of interest. The effect of this was to transform a number of full year courses into semester courses. Since many courses actually covered the entire year, the advent of two and three credit courses led to greater course offerings and more variety. Students were thus evaluated by more teachers and in more courses than previously.

The law school through the years has responded, as Professor Dowd, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee would term, to "shifting interests." In the 1960's, interests in international law led to course offerings in that area. In later years, as interest shifted to criminal law and procedure, the school responded with course offerings here also. The next major shift appeared to be towards civil rights and poverty law. The more contemporary aspects which have emerged relate to problems in planning and policy, and on land use and planning, and raised the question whether general local government is truly an integrated subject of study at all. Valente's work answers this question most positively.

One of the work's most striking attributes is its unity of presentation. The Table of Contents presents a noticeably neat outline of the matters to be treated. The body is true to this neatness. The introduction deals with the structural and functional earmarks of the units to be studied and the milieu of social, political, economic, and demographic pressures which must be viewed and judged. While this has been done before, it is here done with greater depth, and with constant reference throughout the text, so that the student is never left to drift in pure doctrine.

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 these 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.

The following section, on local police powers, treats in an integrated manner the substantive role of local governments—the actual governing—with emphasis on general function units. Illustrative of the value of this integration is the fact that the work has handled for the first time to my knowledge, elucidated the functional continuum which includes both nuisance law and zoning law, instead of treating these concepts as somehow inevitably separate categories of police power.
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 permanent 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 & 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 focus 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 with our single minded determination in trying to "be successful," we work on, seeing the charms of success swirling all about us, closer all the time saying, "work on and you'll have us, the greater excellence you achieve, the more of the world will give you." And it sounds good to us; so we do.

Now here we are, many of us, working on in the thickening smog of our own rhymic drive, in quest of what? Surely it is success we work so hard for. But this once noble quest in search of an excellence and a successfulness that would make us happy and satisfied and fulfilled and give our short times on this earth some meaning, has become hked by the intensity of our now mindless drive to be successful in the world's eyes; to achieve the charms of success. And so, while we know now that it is success of some kind that spurs us on, we no longer know what we want this "success." We no longer ask if achieving this success will satisfy us, or make us any better for having achieved it—we only work on in the deepening mist, throughout our lives; harder and longer and deeper.

Then one day, as with the move of a legal pad, the mist is cleared, and we stand alone, without the external charms of success that we have clothed ourselves with and 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 clear 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 eventually be able to do, it is planned 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 28 to March 2, To conference, with many law schools participating, involved lectures, panels and field trips regarding international practice of law in Washington. It explored the different ways an international lawyer works in the government and private sectors.

The Villanova International Law Society will welcome any new members at its regularly scheduled meetings.

Tassos Efstratiades

NATL. MOOT COURT COMPETITION

Being an old English major, I was one day, some months ago, studying law in the main university library when my eye caught the shelf with the books on Emerson, and as old English majors are prone to do, I began, thumbing through one of them. There was one that I ran across which said much better what I have been trying to articulate. It contained a legal term or two that only now did I understand the meaning of. And it said some interesting things about lawyers and perspective:

Bukley, Hunt, Willard, Hosmer, Meriam, Flint, Possessed the land which rendered to their toil Hay, corn, roots, hemp, flax, apples, wool and wood Each of these landlords walked amidst his farm, Saying, "Tis mine, my children's and my name's. How sweet the sweet wind sounds in my own trees! . . . When they added ridge to valley, brook to pond, And sighed for all that bounded their domain; . . . Ah! the hot owner sees not Death, who adds Him to his land, a lump of mould the more. Hear what the Earth says:—

EARTH-SONG
'Mine and yours; Mine, not yours. Earth endures; Stars abide; Shine down in the old sea; Old are the shores; But where are old men? I who have seen much, Such have I never seen. The lawyer's deed Ran sure, In full, To them, and to their heirs Who shall succeed, Without fail Forevermore.

Here is the land, Shaggy with wood, Where its old valiant Mound and flood, But the heritors?— Fled like the flood's foam. The lawyer, and the laws, And the kingdom, Clean swept herefrom . . .

It was something to think about, at any rate, but even more interesting was that when I closed the book I noticed on the inside cover the inscription, though I don't know if it is at all relevant, "H. G. Reusleins 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. In fact, and cheese will be served from 9 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 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, Advan 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 Sioane. Also featuring a rather "well-rounded" player in his red jump suit dressing 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.

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Division III was captured by undefeated WSQ, featuring probably the best lineup in the league without consistent rebounding. Though small WSQ plays a good floor game with Dave Sovin, tennis champ Barney Noble, Mike Roth and Andy Forstenzer providing the nucleus. WSQ 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 reminded that, on the whole, the greatest need is for the avoidance 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 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 together 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 bit more 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 didn’t have jobs until 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 phenomenon might be that as 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. Statistics compiled by Dean Wiesner indicate 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 considerable 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 of significance in the past few years since, any further back, Villanova just did not have very 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 much 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. The Villanova Bar Exam has traditionally been represented in such places as the United States Congress, various state courts and state legislatures. Dean Wiesner believes that one primary reason for this continuing success is that as the first graduates have proved themselves, they have made it much easier for succeeding graduates to obtain more prestigious positions in the legal profession.

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 played the major role in realizing 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 able 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.”

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. The purpose of the meeting was to form an association 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. It consisted of one 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 the deadline since Villanova is the first year and Reimel competition in September. Possibly individuals will be able to participate in more specialized competitions at other law schools such as the tax competition at Buffalo Law School. On Saturday afternoon Miss. Cummings conducted a workshop on how to get judges and on grading briefs. The other workshops were: New York University—selection and writing of problems; University of North Carolina—legal research; University of Buffalo Law School—selection of cases. Then, at Notre Dame—brief writing; and Capital University—national problem exchange on the first year level.

Several business meetings were held at which a Constitution was adopted and a board consisting of one lawyer, three assistant justices and one chief clerk was elected. The Board will have interim meetings throughout the year. There will be an annual meeting of all members which will be held next year at either Capital University or the University of Southern Illinois; several more law schools are expected to attend.

Aside from the business meetings and workshops there was also a banquet on Saturday evening at which Justice Leonard Stern of the Ohio Supreme Court spoke.
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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