Hutchinson resigns labor post

By JOHN MARSHALL

On August 23, 1968, U.S. Department of Labor announced the resignation of James D. Hutchinson (Villanova Law School, 1936) as the Administrator of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs. The Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal reported his resignation as a protest against inefficiency and inflexibility within the Department of Labor. In an interview with The Docket, Hutchinson acknowledged that he intended his resignation to stimulate reform.

Hutchinson's past experiences represent an extraordinarily impressive career in law and public service. A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he graduated cum laude, order-of-the-coif, from Villanova Law School and was editor-in-chief of the law review.

Burger's Clerk

Following law school he was a clerk to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1969 he entered active duty with the U.S. Army Military Police Corps, and was separated from the rank of Captain in 1971. He practiced law with the firm of Steptoe & Johnson in Washington, D.C. from 1971 to 1974 and was made a partner after only three years.

He left Steptoe & Johnson to accept an appointment as Deputy Attorney General in the Department of Justice, where he remained until accepting his present position.

In his position as Administrator of Welfare and Pension Benefit Programs, Hutchinson is primarily concerned with regulating the reporting, disclosure and responsibility provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The regulatory policies, standards and compliance strategies developed largely by Hutchinson and his staff tend to be particularly sensitive to the wide-ranging implications of ERISA. A memo to the Secretary of Labor asserted:

"There is perhaps no single piece of legislation of recent years that has as much potential impact on the United States..." Hutchinson clearly conveys an impression of placing particular emphasis on action and decisiveness. He uses the word "efficiency" liberally in his speech, and in a tone that suggests the concept is very central to his being. It is not difficult to imagine the frustration such a person might encounter in an organization where the process, not even having the virtue of being methodical, is just slow.

Justice department created inefficiency and confusion. "The problems of overlapping jurisdiction," he elaborated, "are not such a nuisance to the agencies themselves as to the public, who must deal with them directly. Much of the information required by Labor and IRS is redundant, yet because of different forms and reporting periods they must be prepared separately for each agency. But perhaps the most serious consequence is the difficulty encountered by someone seeking a timely exemption when both agencies must approve the request."

When questioned about possible remedies to correct this overlap, he replied that there might be several satisfactory alternatives, ranging from a new and separate agency to a realigning of jurisdictional matters.

Hutchinson indicated that he had no immediate plans for the future and that he was looking forward to spending more time with his family in the coming months.

Hutchinson was succeeded by his deputy in the Department of Labor in 1974 and his present position.

43 teams participate in Reimel competition

A total of 43 teams, a record number at Villanova, will participate in this year's Reimel competition. An additional 44 teams will compete in the Moot Court II credit round. Both classes of competitors will argue the same case.

By JEFF LEIBERMAN

In the past, the freedman's wife (who happens to be a fulltime lawyer earning in excess of $50,000 per year) and her husband (a work-at-home artist who's never realized more than $3,000 per year as a force) ask for custody of their young son.

The husband also requests alimony. The freedman's wife always cared for the child at home while the wife was at work. He intends to continue to do so if granted custody.

The wife plans to provide a housekeeper and make other child care arrangements if she's awarded custody of the child. The trial court grants her not only full custody but also custody of the boy, and denies the husband's request for alimony.

The decision is affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

Not ready to accept the idea that he's a member of the lower class, the freedman's wife hires as his legal representative an attorney who specializes in divorce law.

Hutchinson posits lawyer's role

By KIM McFADDEN

The Women's Association of Villanova Law School hosted students and faculty to an evening with the Honorable Lisa Averas Richette Sept. 8.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Yale Law School, Judge Richette currently sits on the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Former chief of the Family Court Division of the Philadelphia District Attorney's office, she is a member of the Board of the National Commission on Child Abuse, a founder and member of the Board of the Child Abuse Prevention Effort, Teen-Aid and one of the directors of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. Judge Richette came well versed in the contemporary dilemma of the justice system and most willingly shared them with her audience.

Addressing the pitfalls of legal education, Judge Richette reminded the audience that middle-class professionals exist on a "small island in the huge social sea of unhappiness, poverty, wretchedness and despair."

She emphasized that a legal education confined to the reading of legal texts and memorization of legal rules in an atmosphere permeated with the idea of "law review" can produce an atmosphere of "law review" permeated with the idea of "law review" which may not be the best approach to the education of a law student. She pointed to a sense of responsibility to the community and a sense of doing more as a professional in the community — one of helping and aiding clients.

(Continued on page 8)
By FAITH LA SALLE

Joseph Dellapenna, a former professor at the University of Cincinnati Law School, has joined the faculty of the University of Richmond School of Law for the next year as an associate professor.

Dellapenna was director of the full-time graduate program at the University of Richmond School of Law. He holds a J.D. degree from George Washington University School of Law, the first in environmental law from Columbia University.

"I suppose I enjoy the learning and changing environment more than practice of law," explained Dellapenna. He has also taught at George Washington University School of Law in Salem, Ore. He taught legal writing and research to first-year law students.

In addition to his teaching, Dellapenna has published a variety of articles, including a commentary on ABA official policy on student speech.

"Sometimes I feel I never learn sured the program's success. Joe Scaglione, who has organized course to bring you the last in the orientation series, the Faculty Forum. It was appropriate, thought after three weeks of shock, to offer a program wherein the camp directors would give you the tips on an ad hoc basis. It was followed, of course, by another sterling cocktail party.

"We have a lot of people working in the school and we're not herein mentioned. They will find themselves on these pages in the near future.

Upcoming Programs

Many other projects are in the works but the most important can be expected to shoulder the burden all the time. The other organizations of the school, e.g., the A.S.B., BLSA, WLSA, NLC, CLS, ILS, you find out what the people in the office do. There are scheduled events, a workshop or a project shortly and will thus be in line for funds from the school. The program may be a guest speaker, a panel, a roundtable of sorts.

The idea—after three weeks of shock, to offer a program wherein the camp directors would give you the tips—is not a requirement. Student organizations outside the classroom are student-organized and student-run. Prof. Harvey was approached by the school and was highly recommended to the search committee by Prof. Proctor. Prof. Proctor, at first, hesitated about recommending her; she was very happy in Washington, had just completed her last full year, and had received a good job offer from another government agency.

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Walsh takes reins as dean

By LOUIS C. ROSEN

Robert Walsh, former professor at Villanova Law School, is now embroiled as a dean in the difficulties of initiating and strengthening programs at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock's newly established full time law school.

Walsh, who taught constitutional law, conflict of laws, administrative law and federal courts during his six years here, will give top priority to establishing a first rate teaching faculty at Arkansas.

In an interview with The Docket, Walsh said that the size of Arkansas' faculty will nearly double in the next five years.

"There's going to be a lot of responsibility in the area of personnel," Walsh said. "Also, they've had a very spartan library, but in both instances, of really high quality."

While at Villanova Walsh became involved in administrative work, especially in faculty recruitment and budget problems. But Walsh balked at first at the suggestion of becoming a dean.

"A couple of years ago," Walsh said, "one of my colleagues said, 'Well, you'd be a good dean.' My reaction was, 'Gee, you're crazy. Why would I want to do that? I enjoy teaching.'"

And then I was at a conference with some people from Columbia. One of them had been approached about becoming a dean and commented along the line of my comment, that it was crazy to be a dean. One of his colleagues, who subsequently became a dean, took vehement exception, saying, 'If you're really concerned about legal education the dean is first among equals and provides more leadership and impetus for the law school. And there's the old ethic that you'd rather be the leader than the follower.'

"You get to thinking about it," Walsh continued, "and you get to think that that's right."

At Arkansas Walsh will have the opportunity to forge new programs. He views being the first permanent dean at a developing law school as more of a professional challenge than if he were going to a more established, status quo kind of position as dean.

"I'll be able to establish traditions," Walsh said, "rather than just going along with tradition. Also being dean offers a lot more opportunity for seeing concretely the fruits of your work."

Dean Robert Walsh

Dean Robert Walsh, former colleague at the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel and O'Brien, and Joseph A. Tate, Esq., '66, a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis and a former student of Prof. Giannella. It is particularly appropriate that Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia University, deliver the inaugural lecture. As a long time friend of Prof. Giannella, Prof. Jones was closely associated with him in the activities of the Institute of Church and State.

Prof. Jones received his law training at Washington University (LL.B. 1943) and has taught law at Washington University, Columbia University and the University of California, Berkeley.

Giannella fund slates Jones

By Tom McGarrigle

The Donald A. Giannella Memorial Lecture Committee will present as its inaugural lecture a delivery by Prof. Harry W. Jones on "Lawyers and Justice: The Uneasy Ethics of Partisanship" at Villanova Law School Sept. 30, at 8 p.m.

Prof. Giannella arrived at Villanova in 1960 after serving as a teaching fellow at Harvard Law School, where he had graduated magna cum laude in 1955. In 1963 he was promoted to the rank of full Professor at Villanova and served as the executive director of the Institute of Church and State until his death in 1974. His wife, Gisela, is assistant to the dean for alumni affairs.

Through the generosity of Professor Giannella's family, colleagues, law school alumni, and other friends, a fund has been established to provide for an annual lecture to be given in his honor: Prof. Donald W. Dowd serves as chairman of the Giannella Memorial Lecture Committee and is joined by Thomas F. Devine, Esq., president of the Villanova University Board of Trustees; B. Charles Gorga, a cousin of Prof. Giannella; Herbert F. Roth, Esq., a former Harvard Law School roommate; Abner P. Slatt, Esq., a former colleague at the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel and O'Brien; and Joseph A. Tate, Esq., '66, a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis.

Villanova graduates 213 at class day

By LOUIS C. ROSEN

Class day exercises for the graduating class of 1976 were held on May 19, 1976. The ceremonies included the conferral of the doctoral degrees on each student by Dean J. Willard O'Brien and the award of prizes for both academic excellence and significant participation in various extra-curricular school activities. The class gift was a donation to the Professor Donald A. Giannella Memorial Fund presented to Mrs. Donald A. Giannella, the assistant to the dean for alumni affairs. Above, as Dean O'Brien surveys the field of graduating students, Professors Arnold Cohen and Louis Becker intensively contemplate the profound meaning of graduation.

Martin Hyman acknowledges fund used to honor students

Martin Hyman, who established the Hyman-Goodman award over 10 years ago, has presented the Villanova Law School with a fund of $2,700 to help perpetuate the annual $50 award.

Dean J. Willard O'Brien expressed his appreciation to Hyman, who established the fund in memory of his father, Samuel Hyman, and his father-in-law, Max Goodman, Dean O'Brien expressed his interest in receiving similar gifts from friends and alumni of the school, since this money is used to directly benefit Villanova law students.

Last year's award was presented to Lynne Gold, former president of the Law Student Division of the ABA.

Martin Hyman is the father of
Is there life after law school?

As the Viking spacecraft descended upon the Martian surface to investigate the potentialities of viable lifeforms, first-year students were similarly contemplating whether life as they presently knew it could comfortably coexist with the heat turned upon individual students called on in class, the arid sweeping winds of hypothetical questions raking the classroom, and cold isolated nights spent with a textbook. Fortunately, most members of the first-year class will arrive at more optimistic conclusions than did Viking. But the real question would be to ask why?

On the one hand, the law school experience is important for the substantive knowledge and legal skills that will invariably develop and mature. On the other hand, law students should remain particularly sensitive to the broader and probably more traumatic experiences of confronting various pressures which threaten an individual's identity. They should also learn how to successfully resolve those conflicts which inevitably arise from the law school environment.

Although opinions will differ as to the effect of three years of law school upon an individual's personality, it is certain that in most cases, the academic experience will have some degree of impact. Consequently, the real issue is the extent to which students will allow the legal experience to affect them one way or another, since in the course of three years of law school there are too many other important things to consider than merely learning the law.

McNamara part two: P

McNamara: As to weaknesses, it's pretty tough for me to complain in that I found this atmosphere in which, if I didn't like things, I could go to the people who I thought were responsible and complain. In general I found the persons, or whatever it was that was responsible for my discomfort, it was pretty hard for me going out the door to turn and say, "All right, now all these things are bad and here's what they are," because to the extent that there are bad things, they're primarily my fault. And if I haven't corrected them, I could hardly complain.

The doctrine of estoppel is well known to law students. While there are some things that are not as perfect as I would like them, I think if I corrected them here will do absolutely nothing to change them. To the extent that I was capable of changing them I tried, and to the extent I wasn't successful it's my fault. So I don't wish to complain about my own shortcomings.

To the extent that things are good here, start with the faculty which has the power to make us, one of your law school. I think the faculty here is as high a principled, agreeable, well-intentioned group of people that I have ever been associated with. They're bright, they care, and they're trying to do a good job.

The extent to which they fall short is beyond the power of any one faculty member, and I leave because of dissatisfaction with this faculty, which has treated me probably better than I deserved to be treated, and in no way failed to meet my expectations of what an academic community you and I might look like.

From the other standpoint, I think the student body here is on a par with maybe even better than the classes I participated in and went through school with at Michigan. This faculty cannot complain. Now I don't know where Michigan is now, but you are going to be hard-pressed to convince me that selecting a class on a basis of LSATS is going to guarantee a better class. And if you tell me...
PERSPECTIVES ON LAW SCHOOL

that Michigan's average LSAT score for this year's entering first-year class is 780 and our entering LSAT is, let's say, on the average of 628/630, that difference is to me irrelevant in terms of deciding the quality of that class and, more importantly, what kind of lawyers the students will eventually become.

There is simply a point at which it becomes irrelevant, at the upper end of the scale. The difference between an LSAT of 630 and 700 is just irrelevant. I'm not concerned about how well they did. I'm concerned about what kind of lawyers they make. And that 70 points is of no concern to me. Do you think you can produce a demonstrably better lawyer?

You can play the numbers game all you want; as far as people I've known I've been delighted. The vast, vast majority of my associates at the firm I've been with have been fine people. I have nothing but a feeling of glowing expectation for what the graduates of law school I have known, and the ones who will graduate in the years to come. Presently here, will do, because of the fact that I found them people of character, people of worth.

Are there some people there who are less than others? Sure. Are there some people I haven't liked at all? A few. I hope that would be truthful. I really haven't lost all my power of cynicism and observation. But in the main I have enjoyed the associations with the law students at this place, and very, very seldom could I legitimately criticize a student for lacking either motivation or intelligence or good faith. I haven't found them lacking in any of that. And that is a quality that says a lot about what kind of lawyer you'll be and what kind of person you are.

Docket: Law students, most probably the third year students who are the closest to the job situation, complaint that members of the faculty who have come from business, say, or had no dealings with the law, don't do nearly enough to help students find jobs. Professor McNamara: All I can do is talk about myself. In terms of drawing upon prior associations, a law teacher who has never practiced, who has never had the chance to talk with people in business, who has never had the chance to see firms in action, has no chance to help. I've had the opportunity to observe and to talk with and to counsel people, more or less interested in the same phenomenon.

And it is very difficult for me to avoid the conclusion that many of the assumptions of the mythical law student and law of many of the complaints about the study of law can be viewed most correctly, I think, and solved most expeditiously, not by enormous administrative efforts, but by a change in the perceptions of the faculty, many of whom are also in business or the life of a businessman, or a law teacher, or a drummer in a rock band.

There is a certain sameness to all aspects of the practice of law but of course, the quality of life of someone who is a professional trial lawyer is very different from the life of someone who does estate planning. The traits of personality that make one successful or unsuccessful in those two disciplines within the law are very different. It's pretty hard to say what the mythical law student and the mythical graduate should do beyond saying (1) know yourself and (2) and having made the efforts, try to find out to what extent this profession you think you want to practice will accommodate those things that are important to you.

And it throws the ball right back to the third year student and to the graduating senior. There is no more satisfactory answer that I can think of, because in the end nobody can make a decision that is going to be right for you.

Students come here hoping to find out a great deal about themselves. Or they come here with expectations that are totally out of phase with reality. And then there is the despair and frustration and unhappiness because their expectations aren't achieved. I may expect a lion to be like a large, furry cat, but if it can't lead really get angry with the lion, only the 100 keeper or naturer. I simply have to go where the stoppage is, between expectations and reality in my mind, to make the adjustment.

The question you should ask yourself is not how much money do I want to make, or how important a person do I wish to be in my community, but what, quality of life do I want for myself. Those two are relevant to the quality of life, but they are not the quality of life.

Life is different from money and status, even though those are two factors to be applied. And you know yourself well enough to know what kind of life, what quality of life is best for you, then I can tell you a lot more about whether you should be a practicing lawyer, a businessperson, or a law teacher, or a drummer in a rock band.

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School sets two reunions

By MARK O. RODDEN

Villanova Law School will hold its 20-year and 15-year reunion on Oct. 2 for the classes of '66 and '71 respectively.

The 20th reunion should be a significant event due to the fact that it will reunite the students of Villanova's first law school graduating class. No doubt, the 28 graduates will note quite a bit has changed at the school since 1966. Probably the most drastic change is in the student body itself, which now includes women, who constitute over 30 percent of the current student body. Dean Emeritus Harold G. Heuschen will be returning to the law school for this reunion as will a number of other former faculty members.

On Oct. 23 the class of 1966 will hold its 10-year reunion at the school.

For the information of new students, the Alumni Association performs a number of valuable services for the law school in including the Annual Giving Program, wherein the alumni raise funds for the school, and a placement program in which graduates of Villanova Law School are instrumental in placing recent graduates in meaningful employment.
Summer jobs in the law firm

Practically something for everyone: a brief glance at Park Avenue, Broad Street and Bryn Mawr

By BARBARA SCHUSTER

Do you have to go to Noye Yaw, the Big Apple? It certainly is a city of hustle and bustle, even with the summer weather making it a slightly fresher air. But in spite of demolition-derby taxicabs, or because of them, life in the law firms high above Park Avenue thrives. Summer means eager and fresh summer associates and freshly legalized legal assistants, returned from their first bout at law school.

I was in this latter group; a legal assistant once, now off to law school, and now back for the summer. The big firms are definitely posed questions about forbidding legal intricacies. Now with a dangerous lack of knowledge, we forcefully attacked issues. This time we were told not how little we knew, but how foolish we sounded.

After renewing acquaintances, the lawyer's business resumed quickly, amazingly quickly. We were already familiar with the physical surroundings except that what had been the biggest building had mysteriously grown to nine floors, all to house some 65 partners, 90 associates and hundreds of secretaries, typists and other unknown personnel.

Years of Discovery

Yes, this is a big firm which handles some big cases. At the time I left to begin law school, I was doing factual research (as firms high above Park Avenue thrive. Summer means eager and fresh summer associates and freshly legalized legal assistants, returned from their first bout at law school.

But then, once exercised, it was back to the office that evening. It was not unusual to find others and others billing over 60 hours per week, although the greatest workloads were applied to junior associates, all eager to prove their worth. This made it all the more satisfying, when, after such long work, a discovery order or interrogatory challenge was decided for our side in the district court.

And, after having put in such long days, a midnight cab ride home up desolate but glittering Madison Ave., (which always shines like a Christmas decoration) capped the day as a relaxing treat. Even though my chauffeurs' only comments were like saying, "Home, James," I'd be whisked to my waiting apartment.

So what is life in the big Park Avenue firm? It is work just like anywhere else, except, just like New York, it's a lifetime, not just a summer, to take longer to move, and involve more people. But life thrives and thrives and thrives in a discovery order type of work, a discovery order type of time. The firm made it clear that summer associates were not expected to work long hours and weekends.

The disadvantages of a large firm relate largely to the type of work, and the amount of it. Even though the associates were able to leave the office at 5:30, it was clear that no one else was leaving then. Furthermore, I know that some of my co-workers found the general type of work which the firm did — generally unimportant work, which the firm made it clear that summer associates were not expected to work long hours and weekends.

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A summer clerkship with a big firm can provide invaluable experience and training. However, one must become familiar with the legal process itself. This is the opportunity which the smaller law office provides.

Although the duties delegated to the clerk seem elemental due to their ministerial nature, they do in fact require more than a chimp's mentality to successfully perform.

Preparing for a summer serving a subpoena, interviewing clients, questioning accident witnesses and attempting to obtain accident reports from insurance companies and police departments, drafting pleadings and researching the legal proceedings is not an unusual day in the life of the summer clerk.

And all of this might just follow visiting at the courthouse door at 9 a.m. in order to file a praecipe for a default judgment. Where megabucks are not involved, the clerk may be allowed to negotiate settlements with individuals, corporations or insurance companies. When all of the attorneys are absent from the office, the responsibility devolves upon the clerk to check the daily mail for matters that require immediate attention. Calls from clients, interviews with clients and the like are not infrequent.

In short, the clerk for the small suburban law firm is a quasi-an attorney, one who performs substantially the same tasks as those of a solo practitioner, short of court appearances. The experience is invaluable and is highly recommended for any law student contemplating private practice.

Client Counseling offered

By SUZANNE BLACK

Asst. Dean J. Edward Collins is offering an experimental course in legal interviewing and client counseling to a group of 30 second- and third-year students this semester. The program consists of a non-credit experimental basis. Few law schools offer courses in interviewing and counseling. There are no casebooks or developed materials in this field. In schools which do have such programs, the courses are generally unstructured and develop according to the needs and desires of each group of students.

The general plan for the course at Villanova includes sensitivity training sessions. Students will be videotaped in client interviewing and situations from which legal education must move. However, he is hopeful that the program will develop to a point at which it is offered as part of the required curriculum. The popular experimental trial practice course was originally initiated on a similar non-credit experimental basis. This semester's program will help to ascertain whether legal interviewing and client counseling is the type of skills course which can effectively be taught in a classroom situation.

The following is aPortrait of the First-Year Class. What facts and figures do these forms contain? You'll find out next issue when THE DOCKET presents a portrait of the first-year class.
NEW PERSPECTIVE

Suddenly I was thinking of myself in the courtroom, analyzing my argument together with the judge’s personality, the D.A.’s method, as well as the subject matter. Before my first summer ended, I was able to participate in a felony jury trial and handle an entire case’s motions. At this point in my legal training, this experience was more valuable than anything I’d ever engaged in.

This past summer I returned to the courtroom after a three-month absence. I was assigned immediately to the criminal arraignment calendar, where I assisted three other attorneys. The deputy public defender in charge of the calendar had been slightly exposed to my work from the previous summer, yet did not hesitate to give me three or four small cases each day.

The arraignment calendar is a good place to make an initial determination of each case which will be prosecuted by the D.A. At this stage a defense attorney will talk to his client, read the police report and decide what to do with his client’s case.

Arrangements are sometimes extremely crowded. I learned that during a busy day one might get the best “deals” for his client if the D.A. desired to enter into a plea bargain. Being acquainted, or even friendly, with the D.A. or the judge, is important in that respect.

Fuzz Words

Certain facts will appear in the police reports which represent “fuzz words” to different judges. It is at this point that an attorney must go into chambers with the D.A. and attempt to equitably resolve his client’s case.

Through my exposure and interaction at arraignments, I formulated what I considered an effective procedure to employ. First I would speak with my client and ascertain exactly what he wanted done, since I was there primarily to represent his interests and not for the sole purpose of obtaining trial experience.

POLICE REPORTS

After an interview I would read the police report furnished by the police officer who knows what the D.A. needs to make a good case. At times he will mold his report to accommodate the D.A.’s conviction needs. I was able to get a good number of cases dismissed on the ground that the police reports were too vague. The key difference between pleading the client guilty and entering into plea bargaining with the D.A. or to plead the client not guilty and set the case for trial.

About One In Four

Of the 95 clients I handled this summer, about 25 eventually went to the trial stage of the proceedings. Their cases were ones which either had a possibility of a long sentence or were such that could be won. At this point my role was more of an assistant to the lawyer who would eventually try the case. It is handled much of the time of the work myself.

Through my experience with the public defender’s office I have realized the great need for being able to communicate with all types of people, from judges to chronic alcoholics, in a manner which is readily comprehensible and believable. Fact sensitivity is essential in this work, and, of course, thinking quickly on one’s feet is essential. Seeing the law in different situations from reading cases.

BY SANDRA KAUFMANN

Do you want to work for Uncle Sam? Perhaps the best way to find out is to spend a summer as an intern in a government agency.

While Washington almost immediately changes to mind as the place to look for a summer job, it is not the only place. Most agencies have offices or field offices located around the country, and the Department of Justice has a United States Attorney in each major city. Every judicial district. Generally both the Washington and the regional offices will have a summer intern program.

Last summer I worked in the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Delaware and for the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. There were some similarities between the agencies and some differences.

The U.S. attorneys and assistant U.S. attorneys handle the day-to-day business of the Department of Justice in the region. In addition to handling criminal prosecutions and investigations, the U.S. attorney serves as the key representative of the government agencies such as the Veterans Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

FBI On Hand

A summer intern can expect to do the same kind of work as law clerks in firms of comparable size specializing in criminal law. I was able to communicate with the FBI, FBI agents are on hand to consult with the attorneys as the case develops, so summer interns tend to be assigned to tasks involving legal research and memorandums. The schedules are determined by the federal government, so they do not vary from city to city.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, unlike the U.S. Attorney’s Office, tended to be much more policy oriented. The Commission also viewed its summer internship program as an introduction to the commission for prospective permanent employees. Thus, the Commission was more interested in giving the interns a good time rather than having a hard-working summer crew.

Seminar Sessions

Interns were given seminar (Continued on page 8)

Villanova host to ALI-ABA

BY JAY COHEN

Continuing education is a must for a practicing attorney if he is to meet the demands of new law. Yet law schools, which, after all, impart the bulk of a lawyer’s knowledge, have not generally used their resources for continuing education, according to Prof. Walter Taggart.

Taggart made this comment while speaking about a seminar on bankruptcy law and practice which he organized and which was co-sponsored by the American Bar Institute and the ALI-ABA. Attended by 120 lawyers from all parts of the country, the seminars from July 4-10, had a “faculty” of distinguished attorneys, jurists and professors of law.

THE BANQUET

The bankruptcy seminar grew out of a suggestion by ALI Chairman, Paul Wolkin, to Prof. Taggart.

Villanova was also the site of two other ALI-ABA seminars: advanced business tax planning and a two week course in federal securities.

Taggart termed the bankruptcy seminar “academically very successful,” and pointed out its possible value to lawyers seeking continuing education.

The alternatives now, he said, are either to attend graduate school or existing seminars, given by bar groups and other groups. Both are limited by their specialized or topical nature.

BROAD PERSPECTIVE

In the bankruptcy seminar, topics covered in the sessions were both broad in purpose and perspective, ranging from a general overview of bankruptcy law to the lawyer’s offering, the statutory framework and applicable rules of bankruptcy practice.

The law school’s offering of such a wide-ranging program is part of its legitimate role in the community — to make its facilities available. The one question that must be asked, Taggart said, is whether the law school is meeting the need in the community.

It should cooperate if existing programs already meet the need for a certain kind of education. If not, the law school should take the initiative. And this is just what Villanova is considering. Plans to show taped ALI courses are being discussed as an effort by the law school to provide continuing education.

Insights into the public sector

Nitty gritty of defenders, SEC and U.S. attorney

Prof. Jane Hammond, who will be leaving soon to take up her new position as librarian and professor of law at Cornell has helped ease the burden on the law school by remaining until her successor could arrive and take up the reins.
In Reimel
(Continued from page 1)
October 11.
The entire Moot Court program is run by the Moot Court Board, a group consisting of 19 second- and third-year students who have become members of the board on the basis of high academic performance. In addition to Kemp, the board consists of Frank Baker, Sandy Kaufmann, Debbie Lerner, Jack Loughhead, Joe Murphy, Jim Stalet, Jennifer Ashes, Joan Axe, George Eger, James Hilly, Lucy Ivanoff, Kathleen Kelly, Mary Ann Killinger, Susan Rhodes, Edward Saviano, Richard Schey, John Toner and Barbarann Uberti.

This year, the board's responsibilities have been greatly expanded. In the past, various judges in the program were asked to indicate whether they felt that the briefs and oral arguments they heard were satisfactory. But this year, all briefs will be subjected to an anonymous screening by board members. Participants whose briefs pass this screening will be deemed to have satisfied the Moot Court II standards. Those briefs which are not found to be satisfactory will be anonymously submitted to a faculty panel for a final evaluation. Grading is pass/fail.

This year's hypothetical case was written by Prof. Gerald Abraham, who was assisted in his efforts by Moot Court Board members Jennifer Asher and Susan Rhodes. The idea, explains Kemp, was to try to have an interesting and timely problem. According to Prof. Abraham, "The fact situation isn't taken from an actual case but it's a problem that's interesting and it involves currently important legal issues. This is a question that's being litigated around the country and it involves, aside from the specific legal issues, a broader problem of sex-based discrimination. I tried to draw up a problem that was balanced so that there could be good, plausible arguments on both sides."

Kemp says he's happy with this year's program and feels that no significant changes need to be made. And Prof. Abraham offers this caveat to participants: "The issues involved are relatively simple, but you'll find that the answers are much more difficult."

Richette
(Continued from page 1)
from that very real social sea.
Urges Involvement
Citing Prof. Curtis J. Berger's editorial, "Law Is the Heart of the Lawyer," which appeared in the New York Times last summer, Judge Richette urged that students become involved and take the time to care for the less fortunate in society. She agreed with Berger that "Law students should know that with the privileges of our profession comes social responsibility. This lesson should begin early."

Although a feminist herself, Judge Richette criticized the Women's Movement for its elitism and failure to attract those women who are most often the brunt of injustices, both social and economic: the middle-class, minimally-educated housewife or employee. It is these women whose rights and interests, so frequently ignored, need the attention and empathy of the professional community.

Cites Over-reaction
And what of the young girls who are daily shipped off to correctional centers simply because they are promiscuous, under the guise of controlling venereal disease? This same over-reaction to promiscuity is paralleled by an under-reaction to the rape victim, she said.

Judge Richette cited these and other instances of societal discrimination against women in the justice system. When speaking of rape, Judge Richette told of a case she argued against an attorney who believed that a woman simply could not be raped and who delivered a fiery summation ending in "You can't thread a moving needle!" After many hours of arduous rehearsal, Ms. Richette proved him dead wrong — she sashayed about the courtroom in delivery of her summation while threading a pillowful of needles.

The evening with the judge was topped by a cocktail party provided by the Women's Association, which made it possible for the law school community to share the energy and enthusiasm of a remarkable woman and professional, Judge Lisa Aversa Richette.

John E. Freund III listens attentively to sharp questions posed by a distinguished panel of judges at last year's final round of the Reimel competition.

Patricia H. Burrall, one of the members of the winning team in the competition, makes a point to the panel of judges.

Judge Lisa A. Richette speaks with a group of students following her address at the law school.