Tenure plan: a first

By TOM MCGARRIGLE

This year will mark the first time in the relatively brief existence of the Villanova Law School that the decision concerning faculty tenure will be based upon a formal policy and carried out through a specified procedure.

The decision to grant tenure — a decision of great importance to the entire law school community — will be made as to Professors Barry, Levin, Wexk and Packel. (A grant of tenure means that a faculty member has been appointed without a specified expiration date, except for the date of his retirement, and that his or her employment will not be terminated except for adequate cause.)

An important part in the new tenure procedure is the recommendation of the Tenure Screening Committee, consisting of Prof. Gerald Abraham, who serves as its chairman; Assoe. Dean J. Edward Collins; and Prof. Donald W. Dowd.

Abraham said that prior to adoption of the formal system in May of 1973, the determinations on tenure were made by the dean of the law school, with no formal input or vote taken by the tenured faculty. Abraham added that he knew of no person being denied tenure or of any tenure fight in the history of the school.

Ruther, as a practical matter, the dean of the school and the tenured faculty members would make it known to an individual that his chances for tenure were dim and that that individual would then voluntarily seek employment elsewhere.

AALS Requirement

The impetus behind the change from the informal to the formal system was a requirement for accreditation by the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) that the faculty exercise a substantial degree of control over renewal or termination of term appointments. Additionally, the American Bar Association, (ABA) in Standard 4(h)(a) and Annex I of its Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools, require that a law school shall have an established and announced policy with respect to academic freedom and tenure of which Annex I herein is an example but is not obligatory.

Annex I, entitled "Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure," emphasizes the need for tenure to ensure (1) freedom of teaching and research and of extramural activities and (2) a sufficient degree of economic security to make the profession attractive to men and women of ability. It provides for a tenure policy whereby the precise terms and conditions of every appointment are stated in writing and are in the possession of both

(Continued on page 2)

Budget planned by SBA

By JEFF LIEBERMAN

The Student Bar Association (SBA) has adopted a budget of $6,160, for the 1976-77 school year under recently promulgated guidelines designed to promote greater planning and organization by loosely-run student organizations. In recent years, funds have been left over at the end of the year due to poor planning by student organizations and slack budgeting by the SBA. To alleviate this problem and give the SBA greater control over the budget and calendar, new tighter regulations have been enacted.

Student organizations are now required to submit detailed requests for funds to the SBA, including specific budgets and tentative dates for activities. Budget requests must be received at least one week before the scheduled budget meeting and groups seeking funds are required to have a representative present at the meeting to answer any questions that might arise.

Funds are then allocated by the SBA only for specific purposes and if the organization later desires to spend the money differently, it must receive SBA approval. This requires greater planning on the part of the organizations, as a result of which it is hoped that they will be more likely to carry through with their plans. According to Sam Becker, SBA treasurer: "We tried to be stricter than we were in the past. We were much stricter in our allocations and were almost certain that everything we allocated would be spent."

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. attorney, a special breed

By CLEMSON N. PAGE, JR.

David R. Strawbridge, Villanova '71, was sharing some reflections about the life of a trial lawyer and especially the prosecutorial breed of which he is a member — with a curious law student one evening recently.

Strawbridge is currently an assistant U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, and a former member of the Philadelphia District Attorney's staff.

His career as a trial advocate hit its highest point to date last February 27, while he was still in the DA's office, when he was called upon to represent the Commonwealth against Andre Martin, a 15-year-old North Philadelphia youth charged in the slaying of Philadelphia policeman John Trettin.

Trettin was shot on Wednesday night, Feb. 26. Philadelphia news media jumped on the story. Mayor Frank L. Rizzo vowed to "get the snake who did this." And the following Friday morning, when Strawbridge walked into his office, he felt that by some process he still professes not to fathom, the case was his.

"I knew it was going to be a high-visibility case," he said, "but I had no idea it was going to be anything like this.""A jury of four men and eight women convicted Martin of first-degree murder in early September.

"The jury had no trouble with the question of guilt or innocence," Strawbridge said. "They heard testimony for something like 10 or 12 days, and they decided the case within two or three hours — pretty quick for having heard that much testimony."

Life or Death

But the tough issue came up at the time of the trial, when the jury was called upon to decide whether or not Martin should face the death penalty.

"I've heard it said that juries really can tell, that they can really get a feel for what you're thinking," Strawbridge said. "In the Martin case, I had pretty strong feelings that if I was on that jury, I would never have voted to execute him."

"I was told by people who watched the trial pretty closely that my feelings really showed through when it got to the penalty stage."

After deliberating six hours, the jury reported it was hopelessly deadlocked. The next day, after four more hours, their report was the same. The sentence therefore, was life imprisonment.

A former SBA member has no doubt that the Martin case has been his high-water mark so far, he doesn't think it's had a directly beneficial effect on his career. At the time of the Martin trial, Strawbridge was a lame duck in the DA's office, having accepted the job in the U.S. attorney's office a few weeks earlier. Unlike the DA's office, the federal government doesn't permit its staff attorneys to engage in private practice.

So, although it couldn't have the effect of bringing in clients, Strawbridge did say his success in the Martin case has brought him "some recognition" among his colleagues at 6th and Market.

Likes Solid Citizens

Strawbridge is sensitive to juries, attuned to the types of persons likely to comprise a jury whose views will be compatible with those of the prosecution. He was asked what characteristics he looked for in a trial lawyer — a breed of which he is a member — and that individual would then voluntarily seek employment elsewhere.

To which he replied: "I don't look for anything different than what we usually looked for," he said. "The prosecution primarily likes to try cases where there is some stability. Typically, I like somebody who is
Tenure screening process formalized

(Continued from page 1)

the institution and teacher before the appointment is made; that the probationary period of a non-tenured faculty member not exceed seven years; that during the probationary period a teacher should have the academic freedom; all other members of the faculty have; that a termination for cause of a continuous appointment should, if possible, be considered by both a faculty committee and the institution's governing board; and, where the facts are in dispute, the teacher be given notice of the various objections and have an opportunity to be heard.

Tenure Policy

As a result of the ABA and the AALS requirements, the law school formed a temporary committee to draft a tenure policy, which was approved by the tenured faculty in 1973. Under the tenure policy now in force, the dean of the law school, the tenured faculty and the Tenure Screening Committee are to consider the following factors in making their recommendations:

* Teaching effectiveness, which includes prior teaching performance, knowledge of the subject matter, ability to communicate ideas and access to students.
* Contribution to the law school, including service to the law school beyond regular teaching responsibilities; e.g., work on committees, participation in faculty meetings, participation in special programs and cooperation with other faculty members.
* Scholarship, constituting research and writing which makes a substantial contribution to legal scholarship.
* Contribution to the university, the community and the profession, which consists of service on the University Senate and university committees and participation in university educational programs, community organizations and bar associations.
* The academic needs of the law school.

The formal tenure process begins with the Tenure Screening Committee notifying the faculty member at the end of the second year at the law school that he or she may elect to have the tenure recommendation made at the end of the third year or wait until the end of the fourth year. Thus, the dean's recommendation to the president of the tenured faculty when the recommendation is made. However, Abram said that a proposal involving the formation of a separate screening committee for consideration.

Prof. Leonard Levin

National study aids job hunt

By CHRISTINE WHITE-WIENSER

Assistant Dean

Many persons have employment commitments during the third year of law study and prior to graduation. There are, however, many others interested in employment who make employment commitments only to those who have passed the bar. The report concerning direct student input into the tenure screening process by the SBA evaluation forms.

At the beginning of the tenure screening process, the individual seeking tenure, who has the right to review the entire contents of the file. Additionally, the individual seeking tenure may submit written comments on the committee's report to the tenured faculty before the faculty makes its recommendation to the dean. The recommendation is determined by majority vote.

Abraham said that the committee is considering drawing up a special evaluation form to be given to the classes now being taught by the tenured faculty members in the hope of getting a greater percentage of student response than has traditionally been the case with the SBA evaluation forms. The evaluation forms in the past have been criticized as being misleading, especially in cases where only 50 percent of the class responded.

In response to a question concerning direct student input into the tenure screening process by having a student on the committee, Abraham said that that proposal has been considered and rejected by the faculty in 1973, primarily due to the personal and confidential nature of some of the information that the committee receives.

This type of information is made available only to the committee, and is not closed to the members of the tenured faculty when the recommendations are made. However, Abraham said that a proposal involving the formation of a separate

Prof. Robert A.J. Barry

student screening committee, which would consider less confidential, but more student-related matters such as teaching effectiveness and approachability, would be worthwhile and could be sent to the Student-Faculty Committee for consideration.

Reasons Necessary

The tenured faculty's recommendation to the dean must be accompanied by a written report containing the reasons for the decision. The dean of the law school, in making his tenure recommendations to the university president, will first consider the report of the tenured faculty and consult with the individual concerning his status. Finally, the dean will submit a written report containing his tenure recommendation and the reason for it, to the very Rev. John M. Driscoll, president of Villanova, through the vice president for academic affairs, James J. Clancy. A copy is given to the individual seeking tenure.

The tenure policy also provides that this procedure need not be followed in exceptional circumstances in which a faculty member's background, such as prior teaching experience or an outstanding record in practice, dictate that the tenure recommendation be made at an earlier time.

Student Input Stressed

Abraham has stressed the importance of student input in the tenure screening process. The committee has reviewed the SBA-sponsored course evaluation forms and has posted a sign on the bulletin board inviting students to see one of the committee members give their views on the four faculty members seeking tenure this year.

Penn graduates found employment in 22 states. Temple graduates went to 20 states. Rutgers-Camden had 17 states represented, and Villanova reported 13 states.

The number of surveyed graduates who found work within Philadelphia was 343: 188 from Temple, 81 from Villanova, 56 from Penn and 18 from Rutgers-Camden. This did not include graduates, practicing in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The graduates from the four area law schools in the chart above accounted for about three-quarters of the law school graduates of 1975 who found jobs in Philadelphia. The report of the Class of 1975 will be conducted during the winter of 1977 by Dr. Nick A. LaFlanca, assistant dean of the University of the Pacific-McGeorge School of Law.

Editor's Note: The NALP Class of 1975 employment report was written by Dean Wiens and published in June of this year.
Sole practice in a Bleak House

Editor's Note: This is the first part of a two-part series.

By JAY COHEN

Thinking of the prospects for finding employment after graduation among American law students. The trouble is deciding which image one should dwell upon: the elation of the crowds in A Tale of Two Cities or the hopeless mystery of the Chancery suit in Bleak House. With the future beckoning, is it the best of times or the worst?

The figures are not good; it is a buyer's market. There are no new attorneys are concerned, according to the October issue of the American Bar Association newsletter. Bottom starting salaries have dropped slightly and, in general, "we are not keeping up with the cost of living.

This may prompt some new attorneys to delay their search for a job until next year. The market is dominated by large firms, to $31,500 in large firms. It is a tradeoff between the advantages of being self-directed and the economic disadvantages. If you have no qualms about who your clients are then join a firm.

High Overhead

It must be emphasized that going into sole practice is not the perfect resolution of the dilemma to which Foonberg alludes, albeit tongue in cheek. At best, according to Ward Bower of Altman and Weil, it is a tradeoff between the advantages of being self-directed and the economic disadvantage of not being able to utilize economy of scale as do larger firms.

These limitations work themselves out in several ways:

- The sole practitioner must assume the role of legal handyman; 75 percent of his practice will be general work as compared to about 50 percent in a firm.
- The sole practitioner will suffer from constant malnutrition of facilities. His library, if any, will be small. Large commitments will be beyond his power.
- Hours will generally be longer (80-100 per month, and it usually does, they will be at the sole practitioner's leisure), and the sole practitioner will have to fill all of the normal functions of secretary, bookkeeper and paralegal.
- Illness will be the bane of the sole practitioner.
- Income will be limited at first, and may always be lower for the sole practitioner than for his counterpart in a firm.
- The sole practitioner will have to pay an overhead which is about 50 percent of his gross, as compared with about 30 percent for a firm.

These drawbacks will hold true, although somewhat less so, for a small firm of from two to six members, which will be hampered by the same inability to utilize economy of scale as is the sole practitioner.

There are encouraging comparisons which seem, on their face, to overcome what solace may have been had from the independence of sole practice. From them, one can imagine Dickens' character, Nemo, in his garret, dying without the world being aware of his existence. Or perhaps because the world didn't know.

Risks of Failure

This is too poetic and tragic, an exaggeration, of course. Attorney Jay Foonberg is quick to recognize the liabilities and risks of failure. But he is optimistic because of his own success.

"It took me five years until my cumulative earnings as a self-employed lawyer equaled what my earnings as an employee would have been," he said. "But after the fifth year I was ahead of my colleagues, at first, and may always be lower for the sole practitioner than for his counterpart in a firm.

Foonberg has begun to spread this message in a series of seminars, sponsored, regional seminars, growing out of his original lectures on behalf of the California Bar Association. Seminars already have been held in Philadelphia and Chicago and are being planned for New York, Houston and Hilton Head, S.C.

In his talks and writings, Foonberg tresses the ultimate viability of sole practice, though he reminds his audiences that it is not for everyone.

He urges starting lawyers to forego the traditional apprenticeship with an established firm.

Robert Weil and Mary Ann Altman, authors of HOW TO MANAGE YOUR OWN LAW OFFICE.

While most people look at this sole practice time for gaining experience, Foonberg labels it "a crutch" and says the experience will be too limited in many firms to provide the expected benefit.

Once you have made the decision to start your own practice, you will need about $2,000, by Foonberg's estimates, in addition to living expenses for a year. This is in order to purchase some of the most rudimentary tools of a practice: such as stationery and a used typewriter and to make payments on modest furniture, the office rent, telephone service and malpractice insurance.

Foonberg stresses the importance of adequate capitalization. To miscalculate payments on modest furniture, the office rent, telephone service and malpractice insurance would be fatal; if the sole practitioner closes his doors because he runs out of money, he will leave behind clients with long memories.

Solicit Large Firms

As for getting clients in the first place, Foonberg has many ideas. The sole practitioner can and should actively solicit larger firms for the cases which they don't want: domestic relations, landlord-tenant, small claims. These are simply uneconomical for the large firm to handle; but for the sole practitioner, they are bread and butter at first.

In addition, the sole practitioner can look to insurance agents and lawyer referral services. Some of the clients sent his way may have affairs which need continuous attention. If they are satisfied, they will be a valuable and steady source of income for the sole practitioner.

But the most important way to get clients is to go where the clients are: a story of a sole practitioner who rented a storefront by a bus stop and slowly built himself a small practice.

And your secretary's humming. Your friend's always rich 'cause you are now a lawyer; cause it's gettin' right embarrassin'. The only people walkin' in Are guys from West and Harri- son. The people other lawyers send you Always seem to be The kind who have big problems. The people other lawyers send you. Can't you get them to pay the. The people other lawyers send you. Always seem to be The kind who have big problems. But cannot pay the. The people other lawyers send you. Always seem to be The kind who have big problems. But cannot pay the.

Your overhead keeps going up; Your biggest case you lose. And then the Bar sends you a note. They want a check for dues. Your friend's always rich 'cause you are now a lawyer; yet, while your bills are piling up. 'Your draw is gettin' smaller. And then one day it happens: Your practice starts to grow. You get another office. As you start to make some dough. Your wife picks out a modern home. And you look at new cars. Your secretary gets a raise. You start to smoke cigars.

And then you see the reason; Yes, you have finally learned it: The good life feels much better. If you went out and earned it. The good life feels much better. If you went out and earned it. The good life feels much better. If you went out and earned it.
Alumni toast success

By JAY COHEN

Sixty-five members of the Villanova Law School Class of 1966 held their 10-year reunion here, October 23. Laughter, good food and drink were in abundance as the affair got under way, as Dean J. Willard O'Brien said, "a night to renew old friendships."

It was a night, too, for serious reflection on the past, with a sense of achievement and an appreciation of the law school's part in helping to attain that success.

Willard O'Brien said, "a night to renew old friendships." His toast, "The ears haven't gotten any shorter," or making jokes referencing to the hair styles then. They joked, but it was true, THE WET HEAD WAS DEAD.

Some wives were heard to introduce themselves by their status during the three years of law school.

"He used to come up to State a "No, we waited." And many enjoyed recounting the story about Dean Collins, who once told his students to look to their right and left because one of their classmates wasn't going to make it.

There was a serious discussion by the members at bar of the famous case of Beefster's, with some dissent as to the reliability of a Bourbon king for setting precedent.

The green-jacketed corps of Kelly's caterers moved about with discipline and humor, even when a certain criminal attorney objected to Kelly's introduction of saltines disguised as pizza. The rotund Kelly, himself, was ever vigilant, and gave The Docket tips on processing beef at a school.

The Dean Speaks

At dinner, alumni, who had come from as far away as Chicago, South Philadelphia, were greeted by Dean O'Brien, who congratulated them on their success, adding: "My students are the direct beneficiaries of your success."

O'Brien spoke of the recently retired school had grown since its inception. In the first five years, Villanova graduated 143 lawyers, while in the last five it had graduated 970, he said.

At the conclusion of dinner, James Gannon referred to his father's toast. Calling him "a man straight from a Norman Rockwell print," he received Dean Associate J. Edward Phillips' wedding to basket-ball star Howard Porter. It was duly noted at the time that the idea of such consummated affairs produced a smile on the face of current Villanova Prof. J. Clayton Undercoffer.

Dinner adjourned and the alumni moved back to the student lounge. There, some of the awkwardness became evident and the comments turned away from reminiscences to current events. It was impossible, of course, to know the thoughts of all those who were present, but the room seemed to grow warm with the renewal of old friendships. And no matter what had previously been said in jest or even was still said laughingly, it seemed that the true nature of the evening had been fully brought home; that here were the sons of a school who had truly distinguished themselves.

Class of '66 renew old friendships at 10-year reunion.

School celebrates annual Red Mass

By SUZANNE BLACK

The annual Red Mass of Villanova Law School was celebrated October 29 in St. Mary's Chapel. The Holy Spirit was offered to invoke the Divine Blessing on all who study and teach in the law school.

The Red Mass has its origins in France during the fourteenth century. It was first celebrated in England in 1310 at the opening of the Michelmans term at Westminster Abbey during the reign of Edward I. The traditional Mass was first introduced to the United States in New York, on October 6, 1928.

The Red Mass derives its name from the color of the vestments worn by the priest. It is celebrated in honor of St. Ives and St. Thomas More, the patrons of the legal profession.

Concelebrating this year's Red Mass were the Very Rev. John M. Driscoll, O.S.A., president of Villanova University, and two past presidents of the University, the Rev. Edward J. McCarthy, O.S.A., and the Rev. Robert J. Walsh, O.S.A. The music for the Mass was provided by the Villanova Singers under the direction of Herbert Fiss.

Dean Speaks

Dean J. Willard O'Brien delivered the address to the assembly at the Red Mass. This marks the first time that a layman has spoken at the religious event. Dean O'Brien directed his remarks to the judges, lawyers, and educators present who, he said, collectively comprise a group "influential enough to affect the operation of our entire legal system."

There is a need for those who possess authority, according to Dean O'Brien, to take positive, constructive action to correct deficiencies which abound in the legal system. He feels that "lawyers can and must develop a system through which justice for
Changes in ocean law needed to meet crises

By RENEE MCKENNA

Dr. John J. Logue, associate professor of political science at Villanova University, addressed students at the law school recently on the modern development of the law of the seas.

Logue, an activist and student in the field and director of the Villanova University’s World Order and Research Institute, stated that the seas are a source of tremendous natural wealth and a major vehicle toward international cooperation and peace through world-wide development of this resource.

Logue, who became involved with the movement toward a new marine law eight years ago, has written and published several articles on the topic and has published a book, The Fate of the Ocean, in which he discusses the drastic changes in ocean law he sees as necessary in order to meet the crises threatening the Earth’s waters.

Riches in the Sea

In his speech, Logue called the ocean revolution, “one of the most dangerous and, potentially, one of the most promising things going on in the world today.”

The ocean consists of 70 per cent of the Earth’s surface and offers man a trillion dollar opportunity if developed properly. However, he added, “Presently, the law of the sea is inadequate to deal with the technology of modern man and his ‘Midas touch’.

According to Logue, the traditional law of the seas has two important characteristics: uniformity and freedom of the seas—freedom to sail and fish wherever and whenever desired. He noted that this trait is based on two underlying assumptions: (1) that the wealth of the seas is inexhaustible and (2) that the oceans can never be harmed by using them.

Neither of these have proven to be true, he said, and new laws are necessary to replace the laissez-faire system in light of the recent technological revolution which has exploited and polluted the seas.

“Several Responses

There have been several responses to the call for new laws, both nationally and internationally,” according to Logue. The national response has been that the seas are a threat which should be told to date. Yet, he feels that the cure under his approach might be worse than the illness, since uniformity of law will be totally lost.

“The ocean belongs to the world; pollution of one area also pollutes another area,” he said.

He advocates formulation of laws on the international level as the only solution.

“The common heritage of mankind will be a few fish and some dead seaweed. Forty percent of the ocean is already dead, he said.

Speaks at Bryn Mawr

Halimi as L’advocate

By MARITA TREAT

L’advocate (masculine gender) is lawyer in French. Gisele Halimi, member of the bar of the Paris Court of Appeals, has created the word L’advocate to describe the woman lawyer in her country.

The striking, Tunisian-born Halimi, clad in form-free burgundy velvet and silk, addressed a hall full of feminists and Francophiles (of both sexes) recently at Bryn Mawr College on “The Fate of the Women.

Sprinkling her speech with Gallic charm and Francophone comments as, “There is no phalus, but triumphant!” Halimi, legal counsel for international feminist causes, discussed the situation of women’s legal rights in France.

Changes and improvements in the law regulating abortion, rape and divorce are but the surface of the iceberg, according to the co-founder and co-president of the feminist organization, Choisir.

Jail Penalty

Choisir worked on the bill for French Code 317 which last year repealed the penalty of jail for those convicted of having an abortion. The new law permitting abortion will expire in five years, however. Furthermore, in practice, abortions are very expensive and difficult to obtain. Very few French doctors and hospitals will perform abortions, because they “hate to do aspiration and suction.”

“Social security to underwrite the abortion was requested in Choisir’s proposition for the law, but did not succeed,” Halimi said.

Rape in French courts may be summed up in three words: very rare, not practiced in any international treaty argument,” he said.

The Third United Nations Conference of the Laws of the Seas which convened in New York City was an attempt to reach such a result through an international agreement.

In conclusion, Logue said that more immediate action is needed in the law of the seas. If not, all that will be left of the “common heritage of mankind” will be a few fish and some dead seaweed. Forty percent of the ocean is already dead, he said.

Political tactics win for Camden 28

By LORRAINE FELELY

David Kairys, one of the attorneys who successfully defended the Camden 28, talked to students October 28 about political trial tactics. Kairys suggested looking at the issues, their significance in an historical context, and the people involved to determine what strategies to use.

The case of the Camden 28 dealt with the prosecution of antiwar activists who were found, in August 1971, in the Camden draft board office ripping and shredding the file. The FBI agents had known of the plan since the spring, and had the activists of the group under surveillance ever since. Many times during these months the FBI had opportunities to arrest the defendants for conspiracy, but did not.

According to Kairys, the FBI had just erred in a similar case by arresting other antiwar activists in Harrisburg, Pa., without sufficient proof. With this embarrassment behind it, the FBI wanted to make sure it didn’t happen again. It wanted to catch the Camden 28 in the midst of their illegal conduct.

To ensure the success of the operation, the FBI planted an informer within the group of activists. With the aid of the FBI, the informer planned the entire break-in and provided all the necessary equipment.

Since the defendants were pre-disposed to commit the crime, the defense of entrapment was not available. Instead the defense of "overreaching government activity" was used. This theory had the support of Justice Frankfurter and the 9th Circuit, its basis being that if the government manufactures the crime, even though the defendant may be predisposed to commit it, than the defendant cannot be found guilty of the crime, With this defense, acquittals for all of the defendants were won.

More specific tactics included successful pre-trial motions that the prosecutor could not call itself the "government" and that the jury would be able to ask questions. The 28 defendants were also co-counselors, which meant all could examine and cross-examine witnesses, make objections, etc.

The defense also made piles of the equipment used to commit the offense. One pile was for all the objects contributed by the defendants, which contained several negligible items. The other pile consisted of a large amount of sophisticated, expensive equipment contributed by the FBI through its informer. Kairys also attributed the success of the defense to the division of the country over the Viet Nam war and the emotional issues involved. These unique circumstances played a major role in the temperament of the case.

David Kairys, one of the defense attorneys at the trial of the Camden 28, antiwar activists. Kairys spoke at Villanova on tactics used in the trial.
Tenure politics

The creation of the Tenure Screening Committee represents a considerable step in more effectively evaluating faculty members at Villanova Law School. Previously the law school utilized an especially imprecise and unstructured tenuring-granting process by which faculty members were privately notified of their unsuitability. The newly instituted procedures, which include specified criteria to assess a professor’s performance (See Page one for faculty tenure story), will hopefully compel tenure-screening members to exercise a more enlightened judgment.

Although these procedures and criteria are a decided advance over past practices, we believe that a student member on the Tenure Screening Committee would significantly contribute to the committee’s effectiveness. Because students necessarily possess greater opportunities to observe and scrutinize a professor’s class performance (which is a primary consideration in granting tenure) student input should be extended from the more limited, current role of submitting written comments to a defined position in the actual decision-making process.

Although the faculty has previously rejected this proposal, primarily due to the personal and confidential nature of some of the information received by the committee, this attitude implicitly suggests that a responsible law student would be unable to handle confidential information. This unwarranted and unjustified assumption necessarily leads to greater distrust of and skepticism toward faculty members by students.

A more limited proposal than a student seat on the Tenure Screening Committee would be the organization of a student committee to make recommendations on tenure to the Tenure Screening Committee based upon less confidential, but more student-related information.

We perceive no cogent justification for excluding students from considering such topics as: (1) teaching effectiveness, (2) contributions to the law school (beyond regular teaching responsibilities, (3) significant scholarship as evidenced in legal publications and (4) contributions to the university and the legal profession.

In conclusion, although the above proposal of a student committee possesses some merit, a more effective approach to the issue of faculty tenure would include a student member on the Tenure Screening Committee involved in the actual decision-making process itself.

SBA economics

The SBA has made admirable progress in attempting to tighten up its allocation of funds to student organizations which sometimes could care less about how systematically they plan and budget their expenditures. Although The Docket admittently enjoys its share of the beer and pretzels, we find it particularly disappointing that substantial sums of money are subsequently spent on such items, in large measure due to a lack of student interest in more substantial law-related activities. Moreover, there are some basic problems in the procedures employed by the SBA in its consideration and adoption of particular expenditures.

Too many budget requests are presented, discussed and voted upon by members of the SBA who are also members of the particular student organizations requesting funds. Although many of these allocations may be based upon sound judgments, the mere appearance of such potential conflicts of interest tends to undermine confidence in the integrity of the system.

One solution might be to compel SBA members, who are also members of the particular student organizations requesting funds, to exclude themselves from either presenting and discussing the budget requests or from voting upon them. It also is strongly suggested that the SBA record which of its members are voting for or against particular budget requests to allow an effective examination of the impact of special interest group members.

There is an additional problem which has precluded the SBA from more carefully anticipating future expenditures in that the budget for the school year cannot be adopted until about halfway through the first semester, when first-year students are elected as class representatives.

Although there are strong arguments against exclusion of first-year members from the budgeting process by holding it earlier in the first semester, it would not be unreasonable to at least compel student organizations, which are largely managed by second- and third-year students, to submit their requests earlier in the first semester so the relevant information would be immediately available for consideration.

On the whole, the SBA should continue to move toward more systematic and organized methods of distributing funds. Although there are difficulties involved, the SBA should attempt to eliminate the pervasive appearance of conflicts of interest and to require student organizations to submit budgets before the election of first-year representatives.

Editor's Note: the following letter was delivered to Dean O'Brien on the occasion of the Red Mass.

Dear Dean O'Brien:

I do not hesitate to laud Villanova Law School whenever the occasion presents itself. I received an excellent education at Villanova, both as an undergraduate and as a law student. I received my finest training in law school, however, in the area of estate law — specifically estate and trust taxation, estate planning and will drafting with Professor Frederick R. Rothman. In Estate and Trust Taxation, Prof. Rothman accomplished the seemingly impossible in a three-credit course; that is, he coordinated the income tax aspects of estates and trusts with the estate and gift tax consequences. Upon completing the course, I wondered how any lawyer practicing in the estate area could practice intelligently without having taken a course as exhaustive as Prof. Rothman's. I have since observed that most other law schools do not offer a course in estate and trust taxation which covers the income tax aspects of estates and trusts. Rather, the course is limited to estate and gift taxation. Hence, Villanova can boast a rather special offering in Prof. Rothman's course.

Prof. Rothman attempted unsuccessfully in 1975-76 to have the Estate and Trust Taxation course expanded to four credits. In my understanding that, unless the course is expanded, Professor Rothman may be compelled to eliminate the income tax aspect of the course. If such modification occurs in the course, Villanova Law School will have lost one of its few special offerings. In addition, the school will have wasted the talents of one of its finest faculty members.

Lett Freddy tax.
Do reviewers have more fun?  
By Eric Hersh

Being a law student, I occasionally get requests from my college friends to let them sit in with me for a day. In October I accepted and let Bernie come down for a day in the life of a law student. I was ready to impress him with how great the school was. Bernie came early in the morning and was duly impressed by the classes and the professors. Something happened, though, for the way to the coffee room Bernie stopped to look at the career board. His first comment was rather sartorial. "The names on the interviews," he said, "are part of the legal process. And you and I must assume the responsibility that comes with the profession" we must assume the responsibility that comes with the profession."

I explained that they were mostly Law Review students and that only the top third of the classes received most of the interviews. That answer didn't satisfy him, and he went on to say that the career board was often a source of information for law students. Bernardo realized that I had finished my degree, but that was not to be the case. As we passed by the lounge on our way out Bernie heard noise coming from inside and was ready to join the party. I grabbed him by the arm and told him that it was the Law Review cocktail party, a closed party, but that he didn't have anything to worry about. Because who would want to go to a cocktail party with the faculty? And Bernie was intrigued. He told me that he didn't think he understood how law school worked, but he assured me that he understood quite well. He said that in fact he would like to come back. 

As he slowly packed up his copy of Samuelson's Economics Bernie noticed some people were not leaving and pointed it out to me. I had to patiently explain that the person he noticed was on Law Review and was allowed to stay to do his Law Review work. Bernie knew he had me now.

Isn't that guys studying from a book?" I said, "Can't be. It's an honor code violation for Law Review members to allow any Law Reviewer to work after library hours." Being careful not to look back and be faced with the truth. Much more than my feelings of sympathy for students, I was ready to join the party. I grabbed him by the arm and told him that it was the Law Review cocktail party, a closed party, but that he didn't have anything to worry about. Because who would want to go to a cocktail party with the faculty? And Bernie was intrigued. He told me that he didn't think he understood how law school worked, but he assured me that he understood quite well. He said that in fact he would like to come back. 

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Another meeting. One non-member of the Range Planning Committee held a similar meeting. One non-member student attended. On the other hand, the Range Planning Committee has been and will be having similar meetings. Is it possible that no student has any complaints about the teaching methods? We suspect that these people who choose to ignore the poll are the same ones who refuse to improve their shoddy teaching performance. We feel that this article accurately depicted the results of the course evaluations in that it attempted to interpret the results rather than merely to report them. The article also averaged data which, when averaged, lost all meaning. Perhaps the greatest error was the failure to check out the necessary sources, i.e., the SBA members involved with the evaluations.

M. Bredt, Linda Salton, Members of the Student Bar Association

Apathy criticized

To the Editor:

On October 18 a meeting of the Current Events Committee, which was open to the student body. Two non-member students attended. On October 18 a meeting of the Range Planning Committee had a similar meeting. One non-member student attended. These two committees have been and will be having similar meetings. Is it possible that no student has any complaints about the teaching methods? We suspect that these people who choose to ignore the poll are the same ones who refuse to improve their shoddy teaching performance. We feel that this article accurately depicted the results of the course evaluations in that it attempted to interpret the results rather than merely to report them. The article also averaged data which, when averaged, lost all meaning. Perhaps the greatest error was the failure to check out the necessary sources, i.e., the SBA members involved with the evaluations.

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How to ace a first year exam

by frederick p. rothman

Notice that it's one of the guys who doesn't teach the first year courses who is sounding off on techni­que for taking first-year examinations. My com­ments may lack credibility. In addition, they do not necessarily reflect the opinions of my colleagues, particularly those who do teach first-year courses.

Read the question carefully. Focus on the question being asked. You are going to have to ad­dress yourself to that question at some point; why not at the beginning of your answer? If you were writing an interesting murder mystery (a la Professor Dobbs), you would want to save the best for last; but in a law school examination it is easier for the grader to follow your analysis if he knows your conclusion first. You would be surprised how many students write for hours without ever finding, much less answering, the question.

Now that you know what you are going to have to do (answer the question at some point), you should suppress the impulse to begin to write. Before you read the first paragraph of the question, the person on your left will be writing. And before you find the issue, it will seem that you are in on the second blue­book. Stifle your pen for one-quarter of the time suggested for answering the question. Often there is no single correct answer; and if there is one, it counts for nothing without analysis. Decide first what you want to say. This requires that you deter­mine which facts go with what issues and which facts are irrelevant. That's right; professors are tricky; not all the facts are relevant. The lawyer in practice comes across irrelevant facts; so must the examinee.

Don't Assume

Worse than the irrelevant fact is the missing fact. If you discover that you must have additional information, explain why you need it. Don't assume the fact that makes resolution of the question easy. Give alternate assumptions and the analysis that follows from each. Under no circumstances should you assume facts which are not necessary in order to answer the question.

The issues often have logical order. Would it not aid communication if you could ascertain and then follow that order? For example, there has to be a duty before there can be a breach of duty. If there is uncertainty as to whether there is a duty and also as to whether certain conduct constitutes a breach, consider the uncertainties in that order.

Many of the fast starters err by discussing all the points which are suggested by facts in the question. This wastes time. Often the significance of what the instructor is really asking doesn't sink in until the student's stream of consciousness is near completion. By then, there is insufficient time to do an ade­quate job.

You should go into the examination with an over­view of the course so that you can direct your at­tention only to those points which need to be dis­cussed in analyzing the question. The best answers tend to be comparatively short, to the point, well or­ganized and analytical. They reflect more than the student's understanding of the substantive law and ability to appreciate the significance of facts; they also reflect the ability to exercise common sense.

If the answer states a point of law which is in conflict with common sense, the writer notes the conflict and presents arguments as to why the law ought to be changed. If the writer finds the law to be unsettled in that there are two or more positions taken by reputable authorities, he states each of the diverse positions and then explains why he favors one of them.

Pretend the Grader is a Dummy

Do not restate the facts; this just wastes valuable time. The grader can read the question. State the issues in lawyerlike fashion. Bring into your analysis of the issues those facts which bear on those issues. Pretend that the grader is not the learned professor who taught the course. Instead, pretend that the grader is a non-legal­ly trained adult. Explain the concepts that are relevant. Define terms of art. Don't leave out any steps in your analysis. Don't discuss irrelevant exceptions or qualifications to a rule unless you are arguing by analogy.

Law professors are notoriously difficult to im­press. If you know every case by name and can recall the last detail of every hypothetical, keep it a secret.

Poor spelling and grammar are not merely dis­tracting; sometimes they preclude communication. And, if your handwriting cannot be read or your ab­ breviations cannot be interpreted, there may be nothing on which to base a grade. Even if your hand­writing can be read, but only with great difficulty, this may impede the process of communication to a point where your grade is adversely affected without the grader being conscious that this is having any ef­fect. Some instructors will attempt to have the registrar contact you to break the code. Others take a "tough luck Charlie" attitude. Even if you cannot type, you can print.

Don't Bluff

If you get to a point in your analysis where you cannot remember a particular legal principle, don't try to bluff. Indicate your recollection and then analyze the issue using alternate answers to the for­gotten point. Don't omit the issue entirely, since rec­ognition of the issue often earns substantial credit. If you run short of time — and this happens all too often, more by those who start to write before they have thoroughly analyzed the problem — copy your outline into your bluebook with a short note to the grader: "Have only 5 minutes left for this question."

Do not give the question all the time you think it merits. Getting an Ace on that question and failing the rest of the examination will not put you near the top of the class.

Naturally, there is an exception. If the examiner has suggested that you spend 90 minutes on a question and you have answered it with ease in 10 minutes, stop, reread the question, and see if there is not another point which the examiner may want you to discuss. This process is especially important (Continued on page 9)

Clinical programs: how-to courses

By LILLIAN KACHMAR

The Community Legal Services (CLS) Program is one of the clinical courses offered at Villanova Law School which allows the student to develop skills in dealing with clients with a variety of civil law problems. Students in the program work as volunteers for the Delaware County Legal As­sistance Association (DCLA) which was established to deal with the civil problems of the poor.

The CLS Program has a maximum enrollment of 35 stu­dents, with 32 students presently participating, plus eight third-year student supervisors. The course spans two semesters and requires the student to participate for both semesters in order to receive credit (one credit per semester). The program begins with an orientation period which lasts about four weeks, during which students meet a couple of nights a week for lectures in preparation for duties they will assume.

Client Intake

After orientation, the student begins client intake, and is ex­pected to (1) follow-up the case with any necessary research, (2) negotiate to determine if the client's case can be settled short of litigation, and (3) prepare for litigation should negotiations fail. Formal litigation is handled by practicing attorneys or third-year students certified in accordance with Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rule 11.1.

Second-year students work under both the supervision of a third-year student, who has previously participated in the program, and a practicing attorney from DCLA.

The student is able to develop a small degree of expertise since the Association is divided into specialized areas of the law, for example, housing, family law, con­sumer law, income maintenance.

The CLS Program contemplates a parallel structure of supervision and guidance for participating stu­dents. One facet of the program is described above with the student working in the DCLA office. There are two such offices, one in Chester, the other in Darby. The other is on-campus activity which requires students to meet in small groups intermittently with Prof. Wenk, faculty director of the program, and their third-year stu­dent supervisors to discuss their progress, review cases and develop critiques based on their ex­periences.

The third-year student supervisors play integral roles in the CLS program. These students who number between six to eight are selected by Wenk and outgoing supervisors for summer positions in the DCLA.

Experience Counts

Due to their previous par­ticipation in the program and their additional training during the summer, the third-year students who supervise new members of the CLS program are intimate with the functioning of the DCLA and the CLS program. Their experience and guidance can be invaluable to second-year members.

In addition, third-year student supervisors receive two credits, (Continued on page 11)
How to ace a first-year exam

(Continued from page 1)

where you don't have to hit the other issues because party can usually raise some nonfrivolous argument, original answer "minority opinion," and at the end bluebook. Put a note at the beginning of your answer I know, there sire no curves or quotas. No one has to der exam conditions. You are not in competition with the instructor. He has spent more time thinking about the subject than you. In addition, he wrote the examination and knows what issues and traps it contains.

The last bit of advice is perhaps the most important and the least likely to be heeded: turn your brain off by seven o'clock on the night before the examination. Cramming puts your brain under unusual strain. Give that computer some time to sort things out. It will work better for you the next day and it will permit you to get a decent night's sleep. You will need it.

You will also need some food. Eat something before the exam. I got hungry — not that I think that chicken soup is best. If you are physically not up to taking the examination, let the administration know. While interest in library science, sublimated after graduation from college, was satisfied by graduate studies at Villanova's Graduate School of Library Science. While a student on the other side of the tracks, Hahn worked in the law school library and was promoted to reference librarian upon completion of her studies. The administrative responsibilities inherent in her new position are challenging prospec- tives for Hahn. Although anxious to commence this phase of her career, Hahn departed with gratitude for the experiences Villanova Law School has offered — the pleasure of working with students, friendships of staff and students, attendance at events of the organization. While interest in library science, sublimated after graduation from college, was satisfied by graduate studies at Villanova's Graduate School of Library Science. While a student on the other side of the tracks, Hahn worked in the law school library and was promoted to reference librarian upon completion of her studies. The administrative responsibilities inherent in her new position are challenging prospec- tives for Hahn. Although anxious to commence this phase of her career, Hahn departed with gratitude for the experiences Villanova Law School has offered — the pleasure of working with students, friendships of staff and students, attendance at events of the organization. While interest in library science, sublimated after graduation from college, was satisfied by graduate studies at Villanova's Graduate School of Library Science. While a student on the other side of the tracks, Hahn worked in the law school library and was promoted to reference librarian upon completion of her studies. The administrative responsibilities inherent in her new position are challenging prospec-
In the 1976-77 Prelaw Handbook, the Alvarez Management Company was denied admission to the profession. A student denied admission had been a member of the committee on admissions. However, the opinion of the committee on admissions has been to accept the applications from Villanova Law School, which is virtually denied admission to the profession.

That fact, coupled with recent allegations in the press of cash payoffs being used to purchase admission to area medical schools, suggests that an explanation of the admissions policy and procedure at Villanova Law School might be of interest to students and alumni.

Admissions at Villanova are controlled by the faculty through two separate faculty committees—the Admissions Policy Committee and the Admissions Committee. The Admissions Policy Committee (which has student members) recommends policy for approval by the faculty and reviews the impact of that policy by the Admissions Committee. The chairman of the admissions committee is responsible to the dean and faculty for all aspects of the admissions process. All decisions implementing faculty policy are made by the chairman and the committee.

The actual day-to-day operation of the Admissions Committee is delegated by the chairman to the Admissions Officer, Sandra Moore Moore, who is responsible to the chairman, receives all applications, handles most of the correspondence relating to admissions, interviews applicants, and speaks for the committee to applicants.

2,000 or more applicants

In each of the last three years Villanova has received over 2,000 applications for the 220 places allocated to the entering class. On the basis of the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) scores and undergraduate grade point averages (GPA), about 90 percent of the applicants could be expected to attain a score of 500 or above. When other information upon which an evaluation can be made is considered, it is used to move an applicant up or down on the index ranking ladder. Thus, in accord with faculty policy, applicants are admitted on the basis of the Admissions Committee's judgment that the sum of the individual, subjective judgments of each member.

The task is eased somewhat by the knowledge that almost all applicants have applied to more than one law school and may be accepted by more than one. Therefore, the committee may offer admission to at least 450 applicants to fill a class of 220. Even Harvard admits between 750 and 800 applicants to fill a class of 150. Even after eliminating from consideration the approximately 450 applicants who were not expected to succeed if admitted, the committee still faces over 1500 applications. Should the committee simply take the top applicants on the basis of LSAT scores and GPAs alone? Even if it is decided to do that, it would have to decide how to weigh the two factors. An applicant with an LSAT score of 2.00 better than the same, or, as poor an applicant with an LSAT score of 700 and a GPA of 4.00?

Most applicants, since the age of six, have done nothing on which they could be judged except to go to school for 15-1/2 years. A ranking of applicants by index number is, therefore, a satisfactory way to arrive at a fair admission policy. Without other information upon which an evaluation can be made, the use of the index number alone may be the only way to arrive at an admission policy. When additional information is available the committee indicates that those factors do not affect the judgment of each member of the applicant's potential for law study.

Likewise, the committee may admit an applicant whom it feels can make a special contribution to the law school or society. In making these determinations the committee relies on letters of recommendation, extracurricular activities, and experience acquired in business or industry, the Armed Forces, or the community. Because the committee has no scientific way to evaluate these nonquantifiable factors, its collective judgment is simply the sum of the individual subjective judgments of each member.

Early Deadline

Concurrent with the decision-making process are procedures for evaluations. At Villanova this past year, applications were accepted beginning in the fall and continuing through the Admissions Office to announce initial decisions on March 15. On that date applications were accepted, rejected, or invited to a waiting list. Thereafter, and continuing through registration, applicants were accepted, rejected, or placed on a waiting list to fill vacant seats in the entering class.

The admissions process this year produced 228 registered first-year students. Of this number, 83, or 36 percent, of the class were women and 145, or 64 percent, of the class were members of minority groups. Certainly, available statistics indicate that the mean (average) GPA of the class was 3.22 and the median 3.2. The mean LSAT was the median 624. These figures reflect no significant change over those from the last two years.

On the basis of permanent residence, the class contains students from 25 states. Ninety-seven unrepresented states are represented, with the University of Pennsylvania being the greatest contributor and Villanova University second. Although statistics on age have not been kept in past years, the suspicion that more older people are entering the Law School may be true. Approximately 23 percent of the present first-year class is 25 years or older.

Regression Formula

For admission decisions, statistical studies are capable of producing a "regression formula" that will allot to each applicant a number which shows the greatest correlation with success at Villanova Law School based on the past performance of Villanova students. By converting these two numbers into a single number the committee is able to compare applicants on a single scale by index numbers. To the extent that grades and LSAT scores are a valid measure, the use of the index number alone is a good indicator of the quality of applicants to be admitted. The Admissions Committee uses the index numbers to evaluate three nonquantifiable factors: (1) those with extremely high index numbers who will be admitted unless their application materials contain information reflecting adversely upon them; (2) those with extremely low index numbers who will be rejected unless their application materials contain significant information which shows the greatest correlation with success at Villanova Law School; (3) those whose index numbers are extremely high nor extremely low.

By NANCY FELTON

Three women attorneys met with students recently to share their experiences in the job market with students recently. They were (from left to right) Linda K. Caracappa, '74; Janey G. Perry, '75; and Deborah F. Cohen, '75.

Starting salaries

By BARB BODAGER

For those of us in the bottom 90 percent of our grades, they have the outlook is bleak. So says James Kilmer, of David J. White and Associates, Inc., a Chicago-based management firm. Kilmer made his statement in an article entitled, "What you can expect your first year out" in the October issue of Student Lawyer magazine.

Basically, inflation is the cause. Many legal salaries are rising only one-half as much as the rate of inflation, and people getting those jobs are lucky to get that much. Fringe benefits are on the rise, the basis of the legal "shortage" by becoming the most popular. Corporations are offering the best in benefits, with law firms at about $1,000 ahead.

The increasing number of graduates law schools are turning out doesn't help the job seeker either. As expected, the glut of lawyers is causing firms to offer less to recent graduates. Kilmer notes that even if $700 per month seems low to you, there are a number of law firms in this area which pay more than this amount.

Alumnae in the classroom

Three recent women graduates of the law school discussed their experiences in the job market with students recently. The three attorneys (from left to right) Linda K. Caracappa, '74; Janey G. Perry, '75; and Deborah F. Cohen, '75.

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Superbowl truly "super"

Taney-More “B” outlasts WSA, 25-20

With 1:08 left to play, Phil Katsaukas (left) crosses the goal line, giving WSA a 20-19 lead. Yet the smile on the face of TMB’s player-coach Jon Kissel as he accepts the championship trophy shows WSA’s lead was short-lived.

“How-to” courses at VLS

(Continued from page 8)

one for each semester that they participate both semesters.

According to Prof. Wenk, no expansion in the CLS program is anticipated and no expansion is possible without more faculty participation. With respect to student motivation, lower half of fall classes is a bit more difficult. The number of unclassified law schools springing up from nowhere would tend to support the fact that applying to law school is a popular campus pastime. There is a trend, though, which indicates the applications are leveling off.

Bright at Top

For those fortunate 10 percent above us, the situation is a bit brighter. They are still being offered attractive salaries from firms, corporations and the government. There have been some difficulties, however, where some recent honors graduates have not yet found positions.

The white male graduate, in particular, or is a night-school graduate can probably expect the lowest starting salary. The most sought-after student to corporations, Kilmer finds, is the Spanish-surnamed student to corporations, Kilmer finds, is the Spanish-surnamed

Students form teams of two, with each team being assigned two cases a semester. Upon being assigned a case, the team has to contact the client and make arrangements to meet. Usually students use the Public Defender’s office in which to conduct the interview. Packel closely supervises the students and their dealings with clients.

Few Real Trials

Although students agree to four cases a semester actually go to trial, when students do try cases Packel goes to court with them in order to satisfy Rule 11 requirements for criminal cases.

According to Packel, there are three parts to a substantive case. (1) to reach a substantive case in Juvenile Law; (2) to allow students to work in the field under close supervision; (3) to develop and refine a student’s legal skills, i.e., interviewing techniques, investigation, negotiation with the district attorney and sentencing procedure.

Packel said that he selects cases which have just been submitted to the courts by the police. He helps the students in the course to see the case through in the course of the semester. Juvenile cases by nature are processed quickly and can begin and end in the course of a few months.

Good Reaction

According to Packel, the response of the judges and the probation staff of Delaware County has been very favorable to the students’ performance in the program. He further noted that the cooperation of the attorney’s office have been cooperative and have worked with the program.

Packel commented that although he would like to see the expansion of the clinical programs in Juvenile Law, “Clinical programs are very expensive and consume much faculty time.”

WSA was far from finished, however. Merritt, who was successful in avoiding TMB’s pressure all day, hit Katsaukas scissor-crossing the middle for another six points, and Merritt then hit Murphy for the extra point and WSA forged ahead one, 19-18 remaining. TMB came right back as Deschler found John “Mer­ritt” Blum on a bomb to make the score 19-19. WSA was far from finished, however. Merritt, who was successful in avoiding TMB’s pressure all day, hit Katsaukas scissor-crossing the middle for another six points, and Merritt then hit Murphy for the extra point and WSA forged ahead one, 19-18 remaining. TMB came right back as Deschler found John “Merc­ritt” Blum on a bomb to make the score 19-19.

In the next issue

Phil Lerner on basketball

Students in federal courts were so busy redoing their work that their student Mark Gibney sauntered into class wearing nothing but a T-shirt and a pair of shorts. Gibney lost a bet with Bob Genzario as to who would win the Villanova-Boston College football game. As a result Gibney was oblig­ligated to appear late in class in the costumes pictured above.

Blum in the end zone on a bomb. Bruno sneaked over from the one and the score was 25-20, with only 15 seconds remaining.

This was the moment of decision. For WSA it looked close to impossible. But Merritt had one more task left. He returned the ensuing kickoff to near the goal line, where Katsaukas, the last man back, saw him and tackled him. The resulting penalty moved the ball to approximately three yards away from victory with just six seconds left.

Last Ditch Attempt

An incomplete pass left the clock stopped with only one tick of the clock to go. Time for one more play. Merritt rolled right and found Joe Dorewetz with one foot on the goal line. His flag was quickly pulled, and he reached back to make the catch. Referee Nick Caniglia, who was on top of all action, instantly made the call; the ball had never crossed the plane of the goal line. No touchdown, and TMB had won. The students exclaimed while WSA briefly disputed the call, then left disappointed, but certainly proud of their great showing.

An exuberant Kissel afterwards credited Bury, Deschler, and Blum as the outstanding players for the champions.

"Brad Bury did a great job with a broken hand, and Deschler kept his head on offense," he commented. "John Blum is a man of my heart. He gave me heart failure and caused me to scream constantly all year. But he played his heart out today and never played better."

His counterpart, Merritt, was gracious in defeat as he drowned his disappointment over a few cold drafts at the TGLF.

"I’m glad it really was a superbowl in every sense of the word," he stated. "I thought we had it won three or four times. Now I just wish we had that championship ring."
Volleyball ends in thriller

By AL TRAVISSEY and JON KISSEL

The intramural volleyball program has become a tremendous success after only two years in existence. With over 150 participants, Volleyball Commissioner Howard Heckman boasts that the activity is the leading sports outlet for the entire law school.

Heckman, whose presence on the field is more frequent than in the classroom, attributes the participation in volleyball to the fact that it is the only true coed sport at the school.

Bolstered by little Kent Johnson, CIC spiked its way to a 5-0 regular season mark, the only defeat coming at the hands of a surprising Hughes-White “A” team, lead by Erin Public regulars, Jim Staudt and Ed Murphy. After finishing on top of Division I, CIC was ready and waiting for a chance to play in the championship again; but in order to do so it had to face and defeat the winter of the TMB (7-3) and HWA (6-4) contest.

Unknown Quantity

Because of its first-year composition, TMB was an unknown entity before the season began. However, led by conscientious Brian Land and smilling Jim McCall, TMB has established itself as a future powerhouse. HWA also has surprised the teams who, at the beginning of the season, looked forward to playing them, feeling HWA would provide them with a sure victory. Yet with an on-rushing locomotive type of offense, HWA has become William J. Brungardt’s pick for the league championship.

According to Brungardt, HWA is a 5-2 team due to Steve “Ozzy” Nolan. White’s newly acquired attitude toward the game. White has abridged his “Mr. Nice Guy” image and has attacked his opponents with reckless abandon, while spiking, blocking, and at times devouring the ball.

Minority career day

(Continued from page 9)

Admissions material and financial aid information were available to prospective applicants of the participating law schools.

The morning session began with opening talks by Robert Ward, the chairperson of BALSA at Temple, and comments by the dean of Temple School of Law, J. Liacouras. Dr. Richard Adams of the Educational Testing Service explained the LSAT test and the LSDAS service which is used by most law schools in their admissions process. The keynote address was given by Charles Bowers.

The afternoon sessions consisted of several workshops conducted by representatives from the all-black area law community. These included sessions in juvenile rights (Judge Doris Harris and Carl Singley), the need of social contacts with fellow attorneys and the legal profession. The kicked-off by the McAndrews-Guidera team in rounds 2 and 2-1/2. Only one third-year team survived rounds 2 and 2-1/2 have eliminated all but eight teams from this year’s Moot Court Competition. A major upset came in round two when thepite of qualified minority applicants in an effort to decrease the under-representation of minority groups in the legal profession.

The evaluation of each applicant by the committee is essentially directed toward the question of whether the applicant should be judged solely on the basis of his social background, index number or whether there are other factors which should be considered. Other things being equal, an applicant with a high index number is preferable to an applicant with a lower index number.

The battle for the playoff spots in Division II has been intense all season long. The division lead has seen seven teams in the race to the top, with the final four week.

The teams met head-on near the end of the regular season. The march was suspenseful and extremely well played. WSB received a strong game from Elizabeth Hall. Trabilsy, who shredded his “Mr. Nice Guy” image and has attacked his opponents with a sure victory. Yet with their experience and loose attitude, they must be considered a threat to the top teams. The faithful leader, Al “Please set up” Trabilsy predicts another title and cites Tom “The Lip” Lowry and Todd “Spiker” Vanet as keys to their hopes of repeating.

The final team to make the playoffs was TMB (5-5). After losing its first three games the team made a determined effort to round out its schedule, and finished third in Division II.

CIA gave its opponents the idea they were playing against the UN Olympic team with last names on their rosters like Jacopelli, Rodden, Wolvahrt and Siedniekowski.

The playoffs began the week of November 15. And begin they did... To no one’s surprise CIC jammed its way all the way through four weeks to the Division II, TMA and WSA met once again. After each team finished off the opening remarks by Robert Ward, the dean of Temple Law School, Peter Commerce Section of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, over which discussion took a lively turn, included the handling of social contacts with fellow attorneys and the legal profession.

The action is furious as Al (Cannonball) Romano (left) reaches in an effort to pull down a loose ball. The intense effort is mirrored in the faces of the ruggers.

Ruggers finish successful season

By JON KISSEL

Garey Hall’s rugby team finished another successful season November 12 by defeating Lafayette, 1-3-9. The A team’s final score was five up and three down for the fall, while the B team ended with an impressive 1-0 showing.

The A team won its four games, two of those coming on late breakaway scores by the law school Gorgeous Wonder, Bob Goldman. On October 16, in a scoreless battle against the University of Pennsylvania, Gold­man took an inside pass late in the second half, evaded two oncoming tacklers, streaked to the outside and then broke from the pack while sprinting the length of the field for the only score.

Clerks Team

At the post-game party on that day, Bob Goldman gave credit to his team, especially the scrum, which had engaged in trench-like warfare throughout the afternoon.

"They fought like hell and generated desire when we had nothing left," exclaimed Goldman in between lines of the cultural epic, "Zulu Warriors.

Students visit D.C.

Seven members of the Villanova International Law Society went to Washington over the November 12-13 weekend.

The Names Brown Scott Society of International Law of Georgetown University Law Center coordinated the international program for area and East Coast schools.

A series of visits on Friday to offices of practitioners engaged in international law was the heart of the program. Students spoke with lawyers from federal government organizations, banks, international organizations and private law firms.

Saturday morning and afternoon sessions followed the complete weekend. The seminars concerned the Arab trade boycott and international terrorism. Joel Davidow, Chief of the Foreign Commerce Section of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, spoke at the banquet of extraterritorial enforcement of the U.S. antitrust Laws.

Reimels upset

By Jeff Lieberman

Oral arguments in rounds 2 and 2-1/2 have eliminated all but eight teams from this year's Moot Court Competition. A major upset came in round two when the plaintiff's team of McAndrews-Guidera was defeated by the Bob Goldman. On October 16, in a scoreless battle against the University of Pennsylvania, Goldman took an inside pass late in the second half, evaded two oncoming tacklers, streaked to the outside and then broke from the pack while sprinting the length of the field for the only score.

Injuries Take Toll

Injuries then took their toll as the team dropped three straight games to Rutgers, Temple Med and PCO. Yet, Garey Hall rebounced to its old form for the finale against Lafayette. After an intense first half, Villanova found itself down 9-0. Then a locomotive-like push from scrummers Al "Cannonball" Romano and John "Killer" Keller set a new pace for the game. Besides victories over Penn and Middletown, the A team trounced usually weak Delaware Law and defeated a surprisingly improved Jefferson Med, 13-12 victory. Besides victories over Penn and Middletown, the A team trounced usually weak Delaware Law and defeated a surprisingly improved Jefferson Med, 13-12 victory.

With the scrum controlling the ground game, Brad Bury dominating the running game and Mike Rigen reviving the kicking game, Garey Hall reeled of 13 unanswered points to past its final victory. Mike Ker­win, Dennis Abele, Loren Schrum, Brian McDevitt and Jon Blum all had an outstanding season.

This year's Rugby Club was co­captained by Bob Goldman and Franitke Lagastina. After an intense first half, Villanova found itself down 9-0. Then a locomotive-like push from scrummers Al "Can­nonball" Romano and John "Kill­er" Keller set a new pace for the game. Besides victories over Penn and Middletown, the A team trounced usually weak Delaware Law and defeated a surprisingly improved Jefferson Med, 13-12 victory.

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