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Student fee not simple

By DON LADD
and NANCY GOODWIN

Each semester, students are charged fifty dollars for general fees in addition to tuition. These fees are not explained or itemized in the University Bulletin. "What is it? How is it spent?" is the question. Apparently, there is no one who knows for sure.

Mr. Charles B. Dietzler, the University's comptroller, released last year an approximate break down of the student fee. Twenty percent is utilized by both the law library and the main library, thirty percent by the athletic department; twenty percent by the infirmary, and the remaining thirty percent by the various student organizations.

Do these funds cover all of the expenditures for these activities? Apparently, no one knows for sure. Father Thomas Mahoney, Vice President of Financial Affairs, said that any discrepancies between the income from the fee, and those expenditures, are not carried out in the bookkeeping. When asked why, Father Mahoney stated, "It is really not important for us to know." Apparently, there is no real distinction made within the accounting system between the general fee and the tuition.

Both are regarded as income.

Abraham accepts new responsibility as asst. dean

By JAY COHEN

Now that it is the academic year, the law school has reached a "critical point in its development," according to Dr. William O'Brien, who has proposed that the law school undertake a vigorous fund raising program, establish a continuing and graduate legal education program, and reorganize the school's administrative structure.

The proposals came in a memorandum from Dean O'Brien to Dr. James Cleary, vice president for academic affairs of Villanova University. The memorandum had been formally approved by the University, according to O'Brien.

The first step in the implementation of this program was taken recently when Professor Abraham and J. Edward Collins, currently associate dean, were appointed to two of the positions in the reorganized administration.

The proposals also call for the establishment of graduate level legal education programs in forensic psychology and taxation and for the restructuring of Dean O'Brien's office, in addition to the creation of the two new posts.

The two posts would be an Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, to be filled by Professor Abraham, and Associate Dean for Administration. This latter position is currently being filled by Professor Collins but without the "for Administration" title. The new post is envisioned, however, as having more clearly defined areas of responsibility than at present.

The change in the Dean's office involves the promotion of the Dean's present secretary, Mary O'Bryan, to the position of Administrative Assistant to the Dean and the additional hiring of a Business Clerk to help handle the complex financial structure of the law school.

According to the memo, the money needed to fund the reorganization of O'Brien's office and the creation of the Associate Deanship for Academic Affairs, is already provided, the only difficulty being to find or hire "suitable, additional personnel.

Major Efforts Needed

"If we are to survive in the future, we have to be inventive," said O'Brien, who views the proposals as closely inter-related. While the memo is largely based on economic exigencies, it is recognized that expansion accompanied by experimentation presents significant problems. The proposals are seen as methods to facilitate the law school's adaptation to economic goals.

The new administrative positions are designed, in part, to free Dean O'Brien so that he may devote more attention to fund raising and, in part, to deal with responsibilities, which are now so large as to require their parcelling among several individuals.

Public Citizen assails legal canons of profit

A recent comparative study of sixty law firms conducted by Public Citizen, Inc., maintains that lawyers in this country have used the devices of a guild to preserve their own profitability while ignoring the canons of Ethics that have operated more like a Canons of Profit.

Only within the last decade have the effects of these devices been eroded — mainly by consumer pressures, the advertising ban, prohibitions on the unauthorized practice of law, and restrictions on pre-paid legal service plans. Public opinion and government pressure, the form of the antitrust laws have contributed to reducing the abuse of monopoly and antitrust to the surrounding practice of law.

Public Citizen states that "bar groups and lawyers will apparently see the light only if they feel the heat." The American Bar Association's own studies have shown that in 1970, 61% of those polled agreed that "many lawyers charge more for their services than they are worth." 57% thought "the legal system favors the rich and powerful over everyone else."

Lawyers must realize that the stability of society depends on minimizing the powerlessness and relative deprivation felt by the average citizen in relation to those he considers his social superiors.

This is the greatest challenge to the profession — identifying and meeting the vast legal needs of prospective clients who have the recurrent fear that the cost of surrendering themselves to a lawyer's care may be higher than the lawyers are willing to accept.

National and local campaigns of legal education for the public through advertising by bar associations might be convincing that many legal services are not as expensive as they are often perceived to be. Such campaigns (Continued on page 4)
must be a limit on the amount we will be able to charge as we need to raise enough salaries will also rise, surely there will be a law school twenty-five years from today? The answer is yes. I pose the question I ask is this: will there be a Villanova Law School twenty-five years from today? I ask this not because we cannot raise enough, but because we need to raise enough. There are reasons why and how I believe it is necessary to view the future with concern. The University and the College School of Law depend, to meet operating expenses and to provide support directly or indirectly derived from students in the form of tuition, fees and the like.

What has become ineradicable is the impact of inflation creates concomitant tension already beyond our ability to raise ever increasing amounts of money to meet expenses. Students are usually quite hopeful when they first arrive at Villanova that their education is affordable. Even taking into account the fact that salaries paid to professors and staff must be on the amount we may reasonably imagine that higher educational aspirations at a limit imposed by economic reality. And that limit is one that must be considered the fact that fifteen years from now the population of eighteen years old will have dropped approximately twenty percent. To further compound the difficulty we are told that the states from which Villanova University and the Law School traditionally attract their students will lose more young men and women than the national average. The average move to the South and the Southwest. There is a third and another problem. The number of college students taking the Law School Admissions Test, our primary source of potential applicants, have decreased twenty percent last year. But if we do not continue to improve the quality of education we offer our students and if we do not at the same time increase our tuition at an acceptable level, the Law School’s day of reckoning will come. We must create the atmosphere of a rapidly diminishing pool of young men and women from which we draw our students.

To remain attractive the Law School must create an atmosphere of educational opportunity so that we can both improve the quality of the process and continue to increase our student body. Major steps are being taken to free the Law School from its financial dependence. The complete dependence on the tuition paid in our Juris Doctor program is one of the most significant changes. The sources of non-tuition income are already being used to support our students and to continue educational programs, continuing legal education programs, contributions from friends of the Law School, and contributions from friends of the Law School programs, cooperations and foundations.

With respect to alumni giving, a number of reasons can be found. While we have 2179 living alumni, over half of those who have graduated in the past twenty-five years. In this column I propose is this: would there be a Villanova Law School twenty-five years from today? The answer is yes. I ask this not because we cannot raise enough, but because we need to raise enough. There are reasons why and how I believe it is necessary to view the future with concern. The University and the College School of Law depend, to meet operating expenses and to provide support directly or indirectly derived from students in the form of tuition, fees and the like.

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James McHugh, VLS '62, is a chairman of the Board of Consultants and a partner in the Washington firm of Staple & Johnson.

Q: First of all I’m sure that our readers would like to know: Who is the Board of Consultants and is, and does, and what powers it has.

A: The Board of Consultants is exactly what its name implies: a consulting board. It is not a legislative group in any way, it is not a governing board, it is not a Board of Government.

Q: It doesn’t have any legislative powers whatsoever. In fact, it really has no power. It has the privilege of being an advisor to the President of the University in all matters that are of interest to the University. It is an advisory body, it is a board of directors, and it is a board of governors.

Q: And the only person on the Board who has ever taught is??

A: Dr. Pardo, who is now a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona in Tucson, was on the Board when it was organized.

Q: And the Board is a national jurisdiction.

A: I don’t believe that this Board has ever been a national jurisdiction.

Q: Well, I believe the national average is something like 80,000, 400,000.

A: At the national average still doesn’t tell me a lot more about the Board's jurisdiction.

Q: O.K., Does the Dean come to you before a policy decision or is this an ongoing process?

A: All of the things that the Board of Consultants considers are things that are generally brought to the Board by the Dean. He has no obligation to bring matters to the Board.

Q: I have been on the Board, I guess this would be my fifth year now, and it’s certainly my impression that most, if not all, of the major policy decisions that are made here are discussed with the Board at one time or another.

A: Their views are solicited, and in a number of instances I think that the Board has been able to make very helpful recommendations and suggestions. We bring a perspective that really is different than what the Law School Faculty and administration have.

Q: We need to approach Law Schools from the point of view of our impressions of the products of the law school and we are able to tell the law school what we think that product ought to be.

A: We are really not in too great a position to tell the school how that product ought to be achieved. We can say to you after you have been in law school for a few years, you feel like you’re an expert on legal education, but, in fact, we’re not.

Q: We need to approach your existence almost as a commercial entity. I don’t think that’s an appropriate way we may read, or observe, very few of us have taught. I think that the only person on the Board who has ever taught is one of our newest members, Jane Hammond.

A: But, going back to your question, which you probably prefer that I do, the Board has the power to initiate on its own things that must be discussed or considered. And certainly that happens from time to time.

Q: O.K. Do you have an opinion on that?

A: Yes, you do have an opinion on that. As to whether that’s the way it should be?

A: At the Law School is something which basically comes under the faculty. They are working on it on a day basis. They certainly ought to be open to the views of outsiders, people with other perspectives.

Q: But you have here a very capable faculty and ad
misions committee, and they are running this place a lot better than a group of people who are relatively uninformative about curriculum.

A: We have here what we call “products of the law school.” Let’s talk about them before they become the “products,” when they are prospective candidates for admissions. Are you aware, first of all, that only about 25% — it may be slightly higher — accept admission who are the University’s first choice?

A: Only 25% of the students coming in, we’d say were Villanova’s first choice?

Q: Right.

A: At no, I didn’t know that that percentage would be so low. I knew that the probability of the states exploiting the riches of the sea would be high, I just thought that obviously there would be a large number who might have had a first choice somewhere else.

Q: Now that you do know, what do you think the means in terms of Villanova’s attractive strength for the law school...?
Legal Feasibility

Public interest group studies legal problems

(Come from page 1)

There are three emerging available — closed panel, open panel and legal insurance. Unions use the closed panel plan which is limited to a pre-selected group of employees or a salaried legal staff. Open panel plan members may choose any qualified attorney within a certain geographic area, contract with him on a fee-for-service basis and the plan pays a stipend to the plan. Legal insurance is available in only a few states and is structured like automobile or medical insurance. Members pay fixed premiums to an insurance company in return for coverage of enumerated legal problems over a certain period of time. Perhaps the greatest benefit of these plans will be to end the agonizing search for an attorney which so many people go through before making a decision that they have a legal problem.

As the Supreme Court found in Bates v. State of Arizona, 53 El 757, free speech considerations and increased access to the legal profession are more important than the years of diminished dignity from advertising. (see Docket Oct. 1977) Advertising will reveal that lawyers' fees are in fact lower than most people think.

But still the problem remains of finding an attorney. The long list of “lawyers near you” in the Yellow Pages is a hopeless source, and few non-lawyers are aware of other sources for legal advice. An association lawyer reference service is little better, offering the names of three randomly selected lawyers to a client who calls in.

Walking Violations

Because attorneys are generally held in such high regard by the public, the lack of quality control is an acute and difficult problem. In the law office, there is nothing to shield the unknowing and trusting client from his lawyer's errors. Bar examinations have little or no relationship to a candidate's competence to represent a client. And there is no way to ensure wisdom, experience, judgment, dedication, or even competence on the part of the lawyer. Chief Justice Burger has charged that "from one third to one half of lawyers who appear in court are in serious cases are not really qualified to represent an unrepresented party." And Chief Judge Bazelon of the D.C. Circuit Court has said that the problem is "walking violations of the Sixth Amendment." Specialty certificates which would only give lawyers the leverage to command and receive substantially higher fees, has been the case in the median profession.

Part will discuss the dictatorial system, pro bono work, political involvement, and judges.

The dog days between first and second interviews are upon us, but this student remains cool in one of his Moreville "interview" suits. The suits are showing some fatigue.

...of plumbers

(Continued from page 3)

Q: That's been claimed.
A: I don't think there's much subsidization going the other way, either. The impression I have had is that the law schools are in this battle over how much that is, but we haven't arrived there yet.

Q: Does that raise the question before I wanted to ask it, but are you aware that the University took a quarter of a million dollar chunk out of the monies raised to get the law school and returned the rest of it to us?
A: No, I was not aware of that.
Q: Well, I'm referring to this report, which is a memorandum from Dean O'Brien on proposed allocations.
A: Yes, I'm familiar with that memorandum.
Q: There may be some characteristics and they return to us $1,400,000 as an allocation.
A: Unless you look at a full statement it doesn't mean anything. It's my understanding there are certain overhead items that the University tackles against the law school which are always arguable.

Q: How do you know of these things?
Q: We'll see you at the next meeting.

In the early days of the law school there was an annual alumni fund-raising effort, and the threat at that point was that the law school really wasn't very significant, but it was a drive for participation. The participation levels were very high. It was very successful. It was recognized that you were dealing with a very young group of students, and the smart thing to do was to get them into the habit and practice of making contributions and giving money. And that worked.

At some point, and this is where I'm really not at all sure I've got this right, but I think at one point, it was put off the track. I think it may have had some thing to do with the involvement of the University getting involved in overall fund-raising, but I don't really know that.

"it all translates, in the end, back to how much money we have to do things"

I have that impression but I've never really dug into the numbers, I've never had an opportunity to do that. Before Dean was in there, there was an effort to build up and, I think about five years ago, there was a$5 or $10 a year — people who were not law school graduates, were really very significant, but it was a drive for participation. The participation levels were very high. It was very successful. It was recognized that you were dealing with a very young group of students, and the smart thing to do was to get them into the habit and practice of making contributions and giving money. And that worked.

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Yellow Pages is a hopeless source, and few non-lawyers are aware of other sources for legal advice. An association lawyer reference service is little better, offering the names of three randomly selected lawyers to a client who calls in.
It's called, a booklet for first year students, which basically says that if you are an attorney and you would like to make a comfortable living, the only way you can do that is to be a certain kind of lawyer, and they call it, and in order to do that you have to sell yourself. This is their feeling, that you can't be a lawyer and be moral at the same time—you can't be a certain kind of lawyer.

A successful lawyer:

Q: I think that's what they mean, although I'm not sure. As well, that may imply some pre-judgments as to what's right and what's wrong. If someone assumes that you're a certain kind of person, they are prepared to help them be more wicked, more evil, that certainly was not what I had in mind.

But maybe I'm oversimplistic, Jay. But they— moral dilemmas— have always seemed to come in various forms of conflict. There's the client who has asked us, our firm, to do anything which I thought was either illegal or immoral.

There are all kinds of dilemmas. There are dilemmas of conflict. Does this case conflict with something else that you have to do? In large law firms that's a daily problem.

All of the participants said that they knew their clients had to resolve all of those problems in the safest way they could. They just don't want the problem to become a problem.

There certainly are a lot of lawyers around, and there's a lot of talk about it. I don't know about Gilbert's. I went through law school, to be a certain kind of lawyer. That's something that only, frankly, dollars andsense of duty with them. But we also have to think about just what the nature of law is and what the lawyer's function is. And it's not just pure plumbing.

There was a man who used to be Dean here who had praise for his "Mentor," Professor Edl. It isn't just a question of getting grades. Lord, I don't know about Gilbert's. I went through law school, to be a certain kind of lawyer. That's something that only, frankly, dollars and sense of duty with them. But we also have to think about just what the nature of law is and what the lawyer's function is. And it's not just pure plumbing.

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How to ace a first year exam

By PROF. FREDERICK P. ROTHMAN

This spring, most students taking their examinations did not ace their courses.

Read the question carefully. Focus on the question being asked. Are you going to help the grader follow your analysis? Decide first, you would be surprised how many students write for hours without ever finding, much less answering, the question.

Now that you know you are going to have to do some work, 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 most of the class is on its second bluebook.

At any one time, you should discuss irrelevant exceptions or qualifications to a rule unless you are arguing by analogy.

Unimpressable Professors: Law professors are notoriously difficult to impress. If you know every case by name and can recall percentages greatly (23% to 9%) in corresponding Philadelphia area law schools.

These are considered highly prestigious employment positions. Furthermore, the VLS class is 5% above the national average in corporate legal positions, generally large law firm.

Information Center may be contacted to break the code. Others take this as a "tough luck Charlie" attitude. Even if you cannot type, you can print.

If you get to a point in your analysis where you cannot remember a particular legal principle, don't try to bluff. Indicate your recognition of this fact and 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 finish your answer, take a couple of minutes to review your answer. If on rereading the question and your answer, you decide it needs something, get an Ace on that question and failing the rest of the examination will not put you near the top of the class.

Reread Your Answer

When you finish your answer, take a couple of minutes to reread it. That missing "not" can be critical. The grader does not know that you meant to put it in. You may also find an inconsistency in your answer.

If on rereading the question and your answer, you see an error, do not rip the pages from your bluebook. Put a note at the beginning of your answer which sets forth your idea discovery. Label your original answer "minority opinion," and at the end of the answer review your answer, incorporating the prior analysis where you can.

By JOAN BECK

A recent study of the employment patterns for 1976 law school graduates indicates that Villanova graduates compare well with national averages for employment statistics.

The national figures are based on a report prepared by the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) and show that 92% of all graduates were employed in law-related positions by early spring, 1977. For the classes from 1973 and 1974, the figures were 91% and 88%.

Concerning employment categories, it is noteworthy that Villanova Law School Class of 1976 exceeds the NALP percentages greatly (23% to 9%) in the judicial clerkships category. These are considered highly prestigious employment positions.

Furthermore, the Villanova class is 5% above the national average in corporate legal positions, generally believed to be competitive in the large law firm.

Thus while Villanova's private practice percentage 48% falls short of the NALP percentage 52%, Villanova law students have opted to seek employment in positions of equivalent status.

Salary ranges for VLS employment categories are estimates based on salaries reported by 1976 graduates. It should be noted that salaries in each category may vary considerably according to geographic area. Employers in suburban and rural areas tend to pay in the low range of the scale.

For salary comparison between Philadelphia and other U.S. cities, the NALP report Binder No. 3, Room 45, the Law Career Information Center may be consulted.

Geographically the NALP report found that 6% of all law graduates in the Class of 1976 located in Washington, D.C., and the 7 most populous states: California, New York, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio & Michigan.

The Villanova Class of 1976 located in 16 different states. 67% (128 of 190) of VLS '76 graduates were employed in Pennsylvania, 55% (104) in Philadelphia and the surrounding suburbs.
VLS grads tell what they did next

By JOHN SPARKS

So, it's the end of November and the large firms have been here and gone. Most of the VLS graduates you talk to have not even received their first offer. Maybe you didn't even get a decision at all. Of the VLS graduates, only 10% of the law school population goes to the big firms you have heard of. But the question remains, "What Do I Do Next?"

This is a critical time, and the best way to find out what you should do is by meeting with a placement officer. A well attended seminar moderated by the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Foundation, and the Legal Aid Society provided a forum for lawyers to meet with students. The seminar was well attended by a large number of employers and 80% of the attendees said they were satisfied with the program.

"I enjoyed the seminar because I was able to meet with several firms and learn about their operations," said one law student. "It was a great opportunity to network with other students and employers."

The seminar featured a panel discussion with employers who shared their experiences and insights on the job market. They discussed the importance of networking, the benefits of internships, the value of legal writing, and the need for students to be prepared for the job market. The panelists were also asked to provide advice on interview tips, resume building, and other practical matters.

The seminar was also an opportunity for students to learn about the different types of legal jobs available and the requirements for those jobs. The panelists explained the differences between traditional law firms and alternative legal service providers, the importance of technology skills, and the role of lateral and in-house hiring.

Overall, the seminar was a valuable resource for students as they continue to navigate the job market. It provided a platform for students to connect with potential employers and gain valuable insights into the legal profession. The seminar was a success, and plans are underway to host similar events in the future.
Dean's plan raises questions

Dean O'Brien recently announced his proposals for a program of development for Villanova Law School, designed to insure the maintenance on Villanova's status among law schools and the ultimate improvement in the quality of its educational service. The elements of this program sound simple — a fund raising drive, administrative reorganization, and a limited graduate program; but at the core of the proposals are concerns of significant magnitude for the future academic health of the law school.

Dean O'Brien is correct, we think, in assigning considerable importance to the financial independence of the law school. The purpose of this independence is not to acquire leverage over the University but rather to insure that, in event of economic disaster in the University, the law school will be able to continue to function, with no substantial impairment in the quality of its academic programs.

This is, indeed, a worthy objective, in light of current budget conditions at both the University and the law school. Both are unduly dependent upon student tuition for their operating revenues. The University meets 98% of its direct expenses with student fees; the law school is only slightly better, in that it depends upon student fees for 94% of its direct expenses.

The nature of this dependence is clear when it is compared to the figures for other law schools that were ranked in the same, first quartile in a report on legal education, conducted by the ABA section on legal education and administration. The schools in this quartile had a similar direct expense ratio of 74% of direct expenses coming from student fees. That is a significant difference.

The vices of this heavy dependency are obvious. Rapidly rising costs, especially those resulting from inflation, must be passed almost entirely on to the students, of a lack of adequate resources. Fund raising on a continuing level will be made to look the part of the hero or villain.

We also feel better about this policy in light of the fact that 74% of the direct expenses came from student fees, whereas at other law schools that were ranked in the same first quartile that 72% of the expenses came from student fees.

We do not mean by these questions to diminish the significance of the Dean's proposals. His objective is an important one, and one that should be supported. The specific proposals likewise seem designed to achieve that objective.

We think that an open policy is the only way for our school to achieve openness. If the faculty's lack of control if an ultimate decision were not forthcoming could result in the students being the only ones to be kept in the dark.

Ultimately, the basis for the enforced silence must be regarded for the feelings of the faculty members who are on the line. It is a potentially highly embarrassing situation, as the tenure process is currently structured and to release the faculty or Dean's recommendation could well be premature. Even though it is highly unlikely that Father Driscoll will reverse the determinations of the Law School faculty and Dean, it is possible, nonetheless. And whether the initial determinations had been positive or not, the faculty member being considered would be thrown into a decidedly uncomplimentary light for all to see.

We think that an open policy is the only way for our law school to keep from developing into a kind of autocratic system, in which the faculty members, whoever might have power to dictate policy. Moreover, such a policy is in keeping with the democratic attitude which already pervades the school. New faculty members, for instance, are acclimated by the entire faculty. Student response is solicited on that and other matters.

In this particular instance, we feel that discretion is the better part of valor. One or two month's suspension does not seem unreasonable in light of the motivations for keeping such a decision a secret, and the emotions at stake.

Of course, we say what we say because that reason is the same here as there. It wouldn't do to have the non-tenured faculty know the tenured faculty's recommendation even if such knowledge were to be protective. Such "leaking" could result in the students being the only ones to be kept in the dark.

In addition, we assume that the University president will not drag his heels. We should not be very consolized by the faculty's lack of control if an ultimate decision were not forthcoming.

A host of tenure assumptions counsels patience for now...

After the shaky start the new tenure granting process got off to, and after the process was delayed so that it seemed the four faculty members who were being considered would sooner get a pension than be granted tenure (see Docket Oct, 1977), our eyebrows were understandably raised when it was reported that the tenured faculty had made its recommendation to the Dean without any publicity whatsoever.

Cracking up our investigative machine, we learned, in addition that the Dean had made his recommendation to the President of the University and that was where the decision presently resided. Each of the four faculty members under consideration had been informed of the recommendations concerning his own case, but neither the non-tenured faculty nor the students were apprised of what the recommendations had been. We don't have to be Woodward and Bernstein to think something funny was going on.

Well, in the interest of school morale, especially that of the Tenure Screening Committee and the Tenured faculty, we think it is time to admit that we were hasty to be so suspicious. We do not wish to condone the withholding of information from The Docket, but in this case there are eminently reasonable arguments for keeping the recommendation secret. Clearly by keeping the faculty recommendation secret a certain amount of dissension may be avoided. By keeping general discussion at a whisper, the President of the University will be made to look the part of the program's villain.

We also feel better about this policy in light of the fact that students are not the only ones to be excluded. That the non-tenured faculty are in the dark too, points out to us that the decision to remain silent was not an arbitrary one.

The Docket, • THE DOCKET • November, 1977

Dear Lucy,

Recently I was told that my chance of getting into Harvard Law School is slim. I think I am very well qualified. I have a 3.8 at Harvard and a 779 LSAT score. It's just that my antilogistic sign is weak. Also, when I met with the interviewer he told me that this was a policy to be carried out for the next 5 years. He then suggested that I defer application for a year to let the committee "get their head together." Do you think I have a chance at Villanova?

Prospectively yours,
Another Penn F.ussce

Dear Refuse:

Villanova must expressly not discriminate on the basis of religion, color, creed, or any logical sign, in compliance with Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In any event, Venus is not in the Constellation here, Uranus is avoiding any problem with Capricorns or Libertarians. My only advice to you is to stop the deadline for application, because after that time, Mercury is at its nadir.

Dear Lucy:

Can you think it possible for a non-Law Review man to be succe- cessful in light of a Law Review woman? If it's just a matter of time, I can wait for her. I'm just afraid you may be too young. She's so smitten by a couple of Re- view articles I've written, you know. And one of them is only Open Writing! Do you think I should tell her outright that she's too young for a partner in a large, Wall St. firm?

Desperately yours,
No. 166/210

Dear 166/210:

Better yet, dear trump, if you plan to wait for the Review, you might just as well have bargained for. But you may have to face the fact that someone else may have had the same idea, which don't even if they have someone sub- mitted. The deadline is at home for them. Keep the question in the dark until you do and don't try a casserole just to get her.

Dear Lucy

The reason that I came to law school is to find a husband. My mother told me that since I am a WASP, I should find a graduate of a "classy preparatory" high school. I've had trouble disting- uishing between candidates and I've been a victim of my own. My only advantage others and you need your help in finding my mate.

Signed,
Protestant and prepared

Dear PaP:

If you follow my simple direc- tions, you should have no problems in locating your dream guy. It is merely your inexperience at the game...

Here are the rules:

1. Look for these characteristics in the people you meet:

a. hairline to the exact length of Pat Boone's, a straight back, the part is on the right side, he wears it off of his face.

b. A pair of gold framed glasses in a conventional shape — whether he needs them or not.

c. sweater — solid color (preferably pastel shades) and long neck. — Robert Bruce must own some 'prep' schools.

— whether he needs them or not. —

— whether he needs them or not. —
for the law school

either a white shirt with a button-down collar (usually with the points inside the collar) or a light blue shirt with the collar turned up so it can be seen outside of the jacket.

either topper or small blazer doesn’t fit well, and I have always looked for, and been unimpressed by, the available formal attire.

and pants are always straight legged, usually corduroy or khaki.

On pleasant Sunday afternoons, one may hear him say, “Anybody up for a blackberry hunt?”

So, if you follow these instructions, at least 80% of the time, you will be able to do what you really want to do — leave law school and shop all day long at Bonwit’s, Saks, and Altman’s.

I want to do — leave law school and shop all day long at Bonwit’s, Saks, and Altman’s.

Docket:

Dear Lucy,

I think I have the “Hustle” down pretty well, since I’ve been watching the Ed Hurst show and practicing at Jeff Med School parties.

Ed. Note: Lucy Lady Duff-Gordon is Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Professor of Law at Villanova University Law School, where she teaches students a particularly aware psychology. Readers are encouraged to send their letters to Dorey, c/o The Docket.

For the students who signed the “Gilberts” petition it was a question of having a convenient place to practice the study side. For the editors of The Docket it was a question of ultimate authority and responsibility. As the Docket October editorial put it, the key question is “who has the right and the duty to determine what should be the academic objectives of the law which makes you legal education at Villanova? Is it the faculty and the administration or an ad hoc majority of students?”

Well if that is the question, then the responsibility to the students belongs to the faculty and the administration. That is why they are here, and Villanova students enter the school expecting to find their academic life given direction by the educational philosophy and aspirations of the Law School. But the right and duty to determine the total content of that academic life belongs to the faculty and the administration.

The acquisition of useful knowledge is part of the concept of personal liberty which students carry with them as they enter a law school and expect to find respected by institutions of the academic caliber of Villanova.

In fact, no one is presenting any kind of a better or broader academic view except the Lawyers Guild, and that view is certainly controlled and conditioned by its association with the Guild. It is a set of beliefs that are decidedly socialistic. Or, if you don’t like that term, you could say that the views tend to be philosophically, economically and politically oriented.

It should be added, that even in its prime, the Law Forum presented itself almost as a hobby, but usually did not present a particular political or philosophical viewpoint.

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The Docket is published monthly by students of Villanova Law School, Villanova, Pa. 19085. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the university or the law school. The Student Section is not responsible for the editorial board. Any republication of materials herein is strictly prohibited without the express written consent of the editor.

We wish to thank those secretaries who assisted in the preparation of The Docket

Obiter dicta

A planetary silence goes largely unbroken

BY JAY COHEN

I have, among other pleasures during the past year or two, as been the joy of assigning stories and events to be covered. Sometimes, the topic seems of dubious merit and most of the time, the writer is reluctant.

But by the time we put the paper to bed, I have a pretty broad picture of what has happened at the law school in the past four or so weeks. And I might add: this is about a kind of total picture I don't have while everything is going on.

Say this to explain why it is just now that I've noticed that most of the students to appear at Villanova have been sponsored by the local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. On request, from a discussion of the Bakke case, to one concerning legislation on disclosure of personal information by organizations such as the FBI, the Guild has sponsored animated and sometimes heated forums.

In addition, the Guild earlier prepared and published a pamphlet called "First Year Reorientation Guide" which, as the title implies, attempted to show students the way around the school and cultivate some of the aspirations and conceptions about the practice of law.

Law Forum Absent!

This is, the key question is "who has the right and the duty to determine what should be the academic objectives of the law which makes you legal education at Villanova? Is it, the key question is "who has the right and the duty to determine what should be the academic objectives of the law which makes you legal education at Villanova? Is it the faculty and the administration or an ad hoc majority of students?"

Law Forum Absent!

I don't know the answer. Perhaps at this law school, being conservative means doing nothing. Perhaps students feel that stumping if it is not constantly on the political or philosophical, that they must learn the law before questioning it, what makes the law, and the lawyers will have the inclination or even the expertise to do so?

Actually, the classroom may not be the place to philosophize. To an attorney, it is the place for a set of beliefs that are certainly controlled and conditioned by its association with the Guild.

But as the bedrock for his convictions about the practice of law.

A planetary silence goes largely unbroken

...while I appreciate your client's situation, I think it untractable to stress extraordinary damages...
Affirmative action programs restricted by epic decision

A. L. AKKAYE

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(18 C. 3d 34; 132 Cal. Rptr. 680; 553 P. 2d 1182) (1976)

Ed. Note: Allan Bakke filed a complaint against the University of California at Davis in 1973 and 1974, and was rejected both years because of his race.

Bakke filed a complaint against the University, claiming that he had been denied admission because of an affirmative action program to admit minority students. The court held that the program is not unconstitutional.

We do not hesitate to reject the notion that racial discrimination may be more easily justified than another race than one another.

The fact that all the minority students admitted under the special program may have been qualified does not necessarily invalidate the special program. Bakke was also qualified for admission, as were thousands of others who were disadvantaged minority students.

Galperin publishes gastronomy magazine

Third year law student Jeffrey Galperin recently published an entitled The 1978 Dining and Dancing Directory. It is a 22 page magazine profile of nightspots in the Greater Wilmington-Charter Media area. The Directory can be found on the newstands and in the reading room of the Law Library.

The following interview was held in one of the area's finest eating establishments.

Docket: Tell me, Jeff, how did you get the idea for this magazine? Galperin: Well, last May, around exam time, I was killing time at a local newsstand, and came across a restaurant guide published by Philadelphia Magazine that I had never heard of. I began doing research on restaurants in the area. I'm not originally from the area, so I picked up a copy. A week later I noticed they were sold out.

Docket: And that's when you got the idea for the magazine? Galperin: Right, but I figured that a magazine that featured not only restaurants but nightspots as well should do just as well in Wilmington. I began doing research and going out, so I decided to do a directory. The way I did all this was making some money doing it.

Docket: Do you have an article experience? Galperin: I've written for a magazine in New Brunswick and became somewhat familiar with its workings.

Docket: How did you go about setting up the magazine? Galperin: The first thing that I did was have business stationery made, you know, business stationary and cards. That was crucial. We had a partner in the early days.)

Docket: And you will be too when you at the hospital.

Galperin: I'd written for a magazine in New Brunswick and became somewhat familiar with its workings.

Docket: What are your plans for the future? Galperin: Right now I'm in the

Docket: How did the press respond? Galperin: Real well, I was interviewed on Channel 12 for a Wilmington's Grand Opera House when the magazine first came out. We were getting great press, I think all the newspapers...and the Inquirer are supposed to be doing stories on the magazine within the next two months. There's no telling how the people will react.

Docket: Do you believe that there could be another one? Galperin: No, it was a lot of work and I guess I got a little fed up with it, but in the meantime, I'm taking a late lunch and trying to convince one or two more owners to

Docket: Has it been worth it? Galperin: Great. We were getting great press, and the Inquirer are supposed to be doing stories on the magazine within the next two months. There's no telling how the people will react.

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Youth system forum topic

By MARK CHERPACK

The juvenile justice system was the topic of discussion as the Montgomery County Public Defender's Office in a seminar that in many juvenile cases lawyers do not become involved in government regulations are valid "if any state of facts reasonably may be conceived" in their justification. This yardstick, generally called the "rational basis" test, is subject to scrutiny that there are no reasonable ways to achieve the state's goals. The burden of proof in determining whether the rejection of better-qualified applicants on racial grounds is constitutional.

The general rule is that classifications made by government regulations are valid "if any state of facts reasonably may be conceived" in their justification. This yardstick, generally called the "rational basis" test, is subject to scrutiny that there are no reasonable ways to achieve the state's goals. The burden of proof in determining whether the rejection of better-qualified applicants on racial grounds is constitutional.

We cannot agree with the proposition that deprivation based upon race is subject to a less demanding scrutiny under the Fourteenth Amendment if the race discriminated against is the majority rather than a minority. We have found no case which holds that the "rational basis" test is to be applied to the classification of persons solely because of their race.

The equality of opportunity of the classification is determined in part by the purpose of the classification, and in part by whether the classification is a "benefit" system seeking to reform persons or as an adverse representation system seeking to perpetuate the discriminatory process similar to a criminal trial. Although current systems of justice are not always perfect, they are the best that we have created so far.

"Break Even Period"

Dean plans for independence

(Continued from page 10)

only relevant inquiry is whether one applicant was more qualified than another. Secondly, Bakke alleged that the allegations of the University concerning the rejected applicants who were better-qualified for admission than the minority students accepted under the special admission program should be examined to determine whether the rejection of better-qualified applicants on racial grounds is constitutional.

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Dean O'Brien: "We are moving."

Break Even Period

The administrative shakeup comes upon the law school's Silver Jubilee this year, a milestone that in time of increasing fiscal worries, as the law school faces the uncertainty of a "just-break-even" period.

The University itself is also bordering on a "just-break-even" period as an undue reliance on tuition revenue is a result. At the present time, tuition or student generated fees represent a majority of the revenues for the law school.

The law school suffers from the fact that the retention rate on tuition for 94% of its funds.

Precarious Situation

"When income is based on tuition," O'Brien said, "We cannot agree with the proposition that deprivation based upon race is subject to a less demanding scrutiny under the Fourteenth Amendment if the race discriminated against is the majority rather than a minority. We have found no case which holds that the "rational basis" test is to be applied to the classification of persons solely because of their race.

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Plan for Independence

The law school is a vigorous new fund raising effort and new graduate law programs can be seen as an effort to make the law school financially strong and independent.

Many attorneys are encouraging to assist in meeting those demands. We reject the University's assertion that the law school's Silver Jubilee is almost over when the University said that the law school's Silver Jubilee is only part of the University's goal to raise large sums.

The new fund raising activities will mark the first time in several years that the law school has had the funds to raise in its own hands.

In the school's early years, alumni giving was conducted by the Institute of Living, a small organization that--little by the small institutes of the profession--and the fact that the University is not a member of the law schools to contribute large sums.

University involvement with Law School fundraising really came as a result of the Law School's Capital Campaign, in 1969, when the University culminated on the University of Pittsburgh's Law School building, many of whom are not alumni donors. This involvement resulted in the suspension of fund raising by the Law School on its own.

According to Dean O'Brien, VLS, the law school has been in operation for about four years ago but was again suspended when the University began its Covenant Campaign, for fear of possible competition over the same sources.

Dean O'Brien also pointed to the Docket, that the Law School had never organized a program for students from non-alumni sources, except for a limited number of foundation scholarships.

But all this would change with the new program. "We will now cooperate with alumni and student associations," O'Brien said, pointing out that students could affect the amounts raised to the extent that they were able to direct fund raisers to potential sources of income and also, to the extent that they created a climate that would encourage giving.

Grad Programs of Service

One of the results of the proposed program of graduate studies in taxation and program is to be given in conjunction with the University of California and resulting in the joint degree of J.D. from Villanova Law School and an M.T. in psychology from Hahnemann.

These programs will generate additional income, O'Brien stated, but they will also be of service to the profession and the community. "If they could not be justified on educational grounds then regardless of the money, we couldn't do it," he emphasized.

The Dean pointed out that man­

datory continuing education for attorneys may be a reality in the near future and he saw this as fur­

ther justification for the new program.

Dean Looks Ahead

When asked to make predic­
tions about the future effects of his proposals on the economics of student life at Villanova Law School O'Brien said, "We will be all Docket that tuition would almost fully offset these in­
froachment in the near future.

However, O'Brien said that he was committed to minimizing the tuition increase that would be able to do so to the extent that out­s
dside funds were secured.

The situation was considered too uncertain to predict, but the Dean expressed an optimistic, saying, "We are moving."
High rollers beware!

Ed Note: The following represents one person's assessment of a few retail outlets. The recommendation in no way reflects the editorial judgment of The Docket or constitute an endorsement by The Docket.

So, it's your first year in law school and you suddenly realize that the cost of the 1000 plus page textbooks, supplemented by Gilbert's, student outlines, and hornbooks has really drained your savings, this is the place to go.

The City recognizes that the expenses of individuals who have moderate-priced junior and women's sportswear for half what you'd pay in a department store. There's a great collection of sweaters, shirts and trousers - brand carried (Labels aren't cut out here) include Jones New York, Givency and Nik-Nik.

**MEN'S CLOTHES**

**DAVID CRYSTAL**, Reading, Pa., Take Pa Turnpike to Morgantown Exit; then take route 176, the Morgantown Expressway, to Reading. Follow Reading signs onto Penn St. Once on Penn St., cross the Penn St. Bridge into Reading until 5th St. Make a left and go north on Walnut St. Make a right turn and travel eight blocks to 13th St. Make a left turn and go north on Rosemont St.

The ride to Reading is about an hour from the law school, but definitely worth it, as Reading contains a potpourri of outlets. This is one of the best, especially if you're fond of alligators, the kind on the shirt, but you don't want to spend. Crystal's has them for $80.00. The men's department also has a full line of dress shirts, sweaters and shirts. For women, there's a decent collection of Haymaker sportswear. They also take checks and charges, plus there's a return policy, unusual at outlets.

**WOMEN'S SHOES**

**LOU'S SHOE BAZAAR**, Gateway Shopping Center, Wayne; Located across from Valley Forge Music Fair, off Rtes. 202 and 363. Better quality shoes go for 20-50% off the department store price at Lou's. Look for his special, often you can get two pairs for the price of one.

In fact, this type of activity is not confined merely to Philadelphia. Similar groups have been working in Los Angeles as was reported in August in the Wall Street Journal. Over twenty could be found. "Roving Jury" has had its day in The Evening Bulletin and will be discussed in the upcoming Jewish Exponent.

**KITCHENWARE**

**DANSK**, Flemington, N.J.; North of Princeton. It's located at the first traffic circle in Flemington, near Perkins' Pancake House. If you like the merchandise that the Peasant Shops and design research carry, don't want to pay those prices, this is the place to go. Dansk carries cutting boards, flatware, bowls, dinnerware, mugs and napkins, glassware, etc. at discount prices. Some of the items are seconds, so check carefully. There are several other outlets nearby including Stangl's Pottery (dinnerware, glasses) and the Flemington Glass Works.

**FOOD**

**STOUFFER'S THRIFT SHOP**, Berwyn; Take Lancaster Ave., it's near Duffy's. This outlet is good for frozen dinners that are a cut above the average TV variety. Also, there's a great selection of cakes, pies, and breakfast pastries at costs much below grocery store price. Even better buys are offered on large quantities of items.

For those who voice the fear that the 'system' is becoming unmanageable and ponderous for the ordinary person: a counter-argument can possibly be found in Philadelphia City Hall.

City Hall?? There are a group of retired individuals who haven't officially banded together and have seized the opportunity for a possible "input" to the judicial system.

**ROVING JURORS FORMED**

Indeed the 'Roving Jurors', as they dub themselves, are well acquainted with the employees that form the official side of City Hall. The fact that these questioning to people about this group tend to give extreme reactions suggests that something, as yet undefined, is being felt within a small part of City Hall.

All the present activities of this group evolved from chance meetings in City Hall. The foremost of the 'jurors', after several meetings with others who also sat in on trials, saw the possible merits of a more defined organization.

He also assumes the task of policing that of being by directing its members into those trials that would be the most interesting for attendance. Also, they've held sessions on jury selection stages.

In fact, this type of activity is not confined merely to Philadelphia. Similar groups have been working in Los Angeles. The last robber beat him so viciously that he was in bandages when the alleged robber was arrested. The case was dismissed from the court, but the juries can still not fully understand why.

In fact the 'Roving Jury' seems to be the direct expression of the public's questioning of and confusion about the rights afforded criminal defendants.

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From the tone of these attitudes, the position can be reduced to a resistance by the members to those crimes that demand broad protection of criminal defendants.

**Rather Mundane Day**

9:30 a.m. on Thursday, November 10, the foreman of the 'Roving Jury', David Deitch met with these members, Herbert Fritz, Ben Schwartz and Ed Gold, Room 113 City Hall. This use of the room is a courtesy extended by the City of Philadelphia.

After reading over the docket of the day's activities in the courts, it was generally agreed that the day would be a rather mundane one, either because the cases that were watched during the preceding weeks were in the jury selection stages after the verdict, or because the cases yet to be tried were in the jury selection stages.

On the fifth floor, however, jury selection had just been completed for the murder trial of Jones, Jr., and the presentation of that evidence was the subject of discussion.

The Assistant District Attorney came over to the Court Watchers and gave them a brief file in the case, reciting the basic facts and stating the issues to be proven.

The District Attorney made the opening statement, and the 'Roving Jurors' seemed to be impressed with what they saw. But, the group seemed to be more interested in the style and technique that might indicate the effect that would be predominante on the jury in the end.

The defendant's opening statement was written by the group, and after several meetings they concluded that the case was not strong enough to go against the defendant, absent new evidence.

The assistant district attorney reexamined the defendant and cross-examined, and the primary impression was fortified in the group's mind.

**Case Sewn Up**

After the assistant district attorney reexamined the defendant, it was generally agreed that the group's members had taken such strong positions that the case against the defendant would probably be dropped.

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Titicut Follies
(Continued from page 2)
Wiseman's film allegedly violated the privacy of the inmates for whom the state acts as parens patriae: The state must protect the helpless who are in its charge. Why? Wiseman's film alleged that it was not the camera eye that invaded anyone's rights; the truth is that this film recorded the existing violations and invasions of the rights and privacy of these inmates which this institution, itself, had already caused. Wiseman merely revealed that it was the naked helplessness and degradation suffered by the inmates in this institution.

Prison Camp Conditions
When the camera scans the hallways and rooms in the building, it stops to examine the cells in which the inmates are housed. The camera peers through a small opening in a dungeon-like door. Within, a naked cowering body sits huddled in a corner on a bare floor. A solitary mattress is on the floor. A translucent window covered with a wire grating. When the door is thrust open, the body tries to avoid becoming one of the patients wandering aimlessly, a patient grossly deformed by congenital brain damage, institution officials carrying on business as usual, and patients stripping down on arrival to surrender their last vestiges of individuality are scenes placed before us. The film proceeds to tour the institution in great detail. Incoherent and ranting patients wandering aimlessly, a patient grossly deformed by congenital brain damage, institution officials carrying on business as usual, and patients stripping down on arrival to surrender their last vestiges of individuality are scenes placed before us.

Callous Capacity
If a society's treatment of the least of its citizens is a measure of its civilization, then the repulsive reality of these scenes forces us to contemplate our capacity for callousness. The real crime of "Titicut Follies" was that it required us to contemplate the relation of persons to facilities like Bridgewater. Under the order of the court, Wiseman was required to indicate "that changes and improvements" have been made at Bridgewater since the filming. Wiseman complied with this order in a single instance: Changes and improvements have taken place in the institution since 1966." The film then returns to the earlier performances who are still dancing and singing to the music of "Strike Up the Band."

Univ. goals fail to sway Ct. on racial preference issue
(Continued from page 11)
The two major aims of the University are to integrate the student body and to improve medical care for minorities. In our view, the University has not established that a program which discriminates against white applicants because of their race is necessary to achieve either of these goals.

The University is required to consider, as it does with respect to applicants in the special program, that low grades and test scores may not accurately reflect the abilities of some disadvantaged students, and it may reasonably conclude that although their academic scores are lower, their potential for success in the school and the profession is equal to or greater than that of an applicant with higher grades who has not been similarly handicapped. In addition, the University may properly as in fact does, consider other factors in evaluating an applicant, such as the personal interview, recommendations, character, and matters relating to the needs of the profession and society, such as an applicant's professional goals. In short, the standards for admission employed by the University are not constitutionally infirm except to the extent that they are utilized in a racially discriminatory manner. Disadvantaged applicants of all races must be eligible for sympathetic consideration, and no applicant may be rejected because of his race, in favor of another who is less qualified, as measured by standards applied without regard to race. We reiterate, in view of the dissent's misinterpretation, that we do not compel the University to utilize only the "highest objective academic credentials" as the criterion for admission.

In addition to flexible admission standards, the University might increase minority enrollment by instituting aggressive programs to recruit and provide remedial schooling for disadvantaged students of all races who are interested in pursuing a medical career and have an evident talent for doing so.

Another ameliorative measure which may be considered is to increase the number of places available in the medical schools, either by allowing additional students to enroll in existing schools or by expanding the schools. In 1974, the University received almost 40 applications for each place available, and the entering class in all the medical schools in the state in the last academic year totalled only 1,094 students.

We question, however, whether the University has established that the special admission program is the least intrusive or even the most effective means to achieve these goals.

The University cites certain cases in support of its position. A substantial number of decisions, most of them determined under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have upheld the right of minorities to preference in employment. The University asserts that these decisions establish the validity of a preference to minorities on the basis of race even if the classification results in detriment to the majority.

The authorities are not persuasive. In all these cases the court found that the defendant had practiced discrimination in the past and that the preferential treatment of minorities was necessary to grant them the opportunity for equality which would have been theirs but for the past discriminatory conduct. Absent a finding of past discrimination — and thus the need for remedial measures to compensate minorities for the prior discriminatory practices of the employer — the federal courts, with one exception, have held that the preferential treatment of minorities in employment is invalid on the ground that it deprives a member of the majority of a benefit because of his race.

It is important to observe that of all these cases, with one exception, hold that it is unconstitutional reverse discrimination to grant a preference to a minority employee in the absence of a showing of prior discrimination by the particular employer granting the preference.

There is no evidence in the record to indicate that the University has discriminated against minority applicants in the past. Nevertheless amici curiae ask that we find, by analogy to the employment dis

We question whether the University has established that the special admission program is the least intrusive or even most effective means to achieve its goal.
Even benevolent quotas are opposed

(Continued from page 13)

... a dangerous concept fought with potential for misuse ...

A year or so later came "Petersville," in which a majority of the plots centered around this lawyer trying to get people in the small (but friendly) southeastern town where he practiced to pronounce his name right and stop calling him an EYE-talian.

Bone of Contention

All of which brings me to the main bone of contention; namely this season's "Rosetti and Ryan." Of all the lawyer shows in the history of television, this has got to be the silliest. Any grit or dramatic conflict the other shows may have had has been nearly removed.

It focuses on two partners, Joe Rosetti (Tony Roberts) and Frank Ryan (Squire Fridell). The series was developed from a made for TV movie of the same name bearing the sub-title, "Men Who Love Women," and they never waste an opportunity on this show to underline that fact.

For all your arguments and histrionics about "The Young Lawyers" being indelibly stowed on my brainpan because it starred the two "respectable" old cast members, it was a short-lived experiment.

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Old Judd didn't last too long (13 weeks), but he lasted a lot longer than "The Young Lawyers" and "The Storefront Lawyer," which debibed the season "(70-71)" on different networks and both died the death within eight weeks, were the industry's delayed dramatic conflict the other shows may have had has been nearly removed.

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Laws of nature revised

In the beginning, God created heaven and earth. Quickly he was faced with a class action suit for failure to implement the Federal Impact Statement. He was granted
numerous years for the heavy
part of the project, but it was
stymied with a cease and
despite the relative
impact. He was granted
wrong, he actually
the earth. "Official
pointed out that this
would require approval of
the project by the
Wildlife Federation and
Society."

God said, "Let the earth
bring forth creeping
creatures having life,
and the bow that may fly
over the earth."

So God said, "To H— with it!"

(Ashley Cooper in
Charleston News and
Courier)

Pa. Bd. makes rules
for ad complaints

The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
has adopted a policy to guide the Office of Disciplinary Counsel
in regard to the handling of complaints against lawyers in-
volving advertising related to the practice of law.

Policy

Whereas the U.S. Supreme Court by its decision in the case of
Bates v. State Bar of Arizona (No. 76-316) has ruled that certain
proscriptions on lawyer advertising contained in the Code of Profes-
sional Responsibility to affect in Arizona as well as Pennsylvania
(see DR 2-101 — Publicity in General; DR 2-103 —
Rejection of Professional Employment) as exemplified in the
Bates and O'Steen case. Bates and O'Steen violate the
First Amendment made applicable
lawyers are bad After last year's AMA
industry is afraid to have anything
to do with the show."

Unfortunately, what it all adds up
eventually is just a lot of
mushin'.

Bakke dissent finds irony in decision to strike down special admissions program

(Opt-rorive revisions to the Code are
considered necessary or desirable in
manner as with other complaints.
Counsel is authorized to take no
actions on "other" complaints unless
required by the Code. A complaint
violating advertising which is false,
charges for Code violations in-
stances, all fluff and no sub-
estable by Disciplinary Counsel.
All new lawyer advertising contained in
newspaper advertisements similar to
those contained in the Charleston News and
Courier) are bad. For some
years, the audience of the show has
become so small it is virtually
worthless. The reruns (if the show-
lasts that long) would be
worthless to our viewers.

Now, therefore, the Board
adopted the following policy to
the Office of Disciplinary
Counsel in regard to handling such
complaints:
(1) Complaints involving newspaper
advertisements similar to
those contained in the
Charleston News and
Courier) shall be
handled as
(2) The Office of Disciplinary
Counsel in a letter to the
attorney involved in the
case.
(3) All "other" complaints
received shall be held in
pending and will be
reviewed by the Board and
O'Steen shall be dismissed.

(4) On adoption of revisions to
the Code by the Board, the
State Bar of Pennsylvania to
the U.S. Supreme Court on the
Bates and O'Steen case.

(5) The Office of Disciplinary
Counsel in accordance with
the Code as it may from time to
time as revisions are adopted by the
Supreme Court of Penn-
sylvania.)

God and agreed and said he would call
the light "day" and the darkness
"night." Official replies that
the two terms mean the same
thing.

God said, "Let the earth bring
forth creeping creatures having
life, and the bow that may fly
over the earth."

so aggressively blatant as to ap-
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Schedule maker wins rugby MVP

By RICK TRONCELLITI

The Garey Hall Rugby Team concluded a surprisingly successful season on a sour note by dropping two of its final three games and finishing with a 5-3 record. The "B" squad dropped one of its last three and finished with a 6-2 mark.

The squads split in their final encounter of the season with Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, with the A team falling by 36-12 mark and the B team crushing their physician counterparts by an 18-0 score. In the A game it was simply a case of too much PCOM size and superb kicking that brought on the victory, despite a fine performance by the Garey Hall scrum. The Doctors were successful in wearing their spirited opposition and having a "Doctor" as the official made for some interesting forward pass calls against Villanova.

Ace Gilligan pulled himself out of his carry long enough to score one of the Garey Hall tries while Kevin Silverang added to the other and Rick Tompkins added both extra points.

The outcome of the A game left the B team smirking for revenge on the muddy field. While they were cheered on by an assortment of feminine pulsitculus, erstwhile professors, jailbirds, social deviants, and even a few students they got it too. Dominating PCOM in all aspects of the game, including goulash, the boys from Garey Hall and other parts unknown came up with their finest collective performance of the season.

Joe Spinelli proved that if you fail to put the ball down correctly in the end zone, the first time, you will get another chance to do so again in true Bill Tecos fashion he had a try disallowed for that reason. The game was scoreless at the half, but tries by Jim Bower, Spinelli, and Mike Duffy led the way to the win.

The previous week both teams had thrashed the Wilmington Rugby Club, a collective bunch of "lameos" that gave further credence to the theory that the Most Valuable Player this fall for Garey Hall was the schedule-maker. The A team rolled up their biggest score of the year as they won 26-6, while the B team triumphed 9-6. Kevin Silverang, the squad's answer to Don Rickles led the victory.

Earlier, the team had suffered a disappointing pair of losses to the Midtowntown Rugby Club. The A team lost by a mere 4-0 count due primarily to the efforts of Mario the referee, he of the international shoes. This failed character disallowed two tries and so upset the troops that they were unable to perform with their usual effectiveness.

The B team also defeated 6-0 despite the debut of agent's twin characters known as "House and Friends" who made ineffectual out of Midtowntown physically.

The season held its post-season banquet at the Italian-American Club in Wayne. Hosted to a delicious dinner by the family of Nick Caniglia, the ruggers related many great moments of the fall and looked forward to a promising spring season.

Weasels amaze Follies

The pride of the third-year Legal Weasels and the first-year Kingsfield Follies made the second year teams swallow their pride as the Follies defeated the I.R.A. 9-7 and the Weasels sneaked by Permissive Joidener 10-6.

The game was somewhat anticlimactic for the I.R.A., who in the quarter-finals, outplayed the Rongons for the honor of last year's section A. The uninspired play of the I.R.A. in the early innings allowed the Follies team coupled with the pitching of Hank Delcato and Mark Bunzily to take a 9-4 lead into the last inning. Noticing that their fate was almost sealed, the I.R.A. suddenly came alive, and, led by the bats of Bob Ghaney and Jack "Samurai" Duffy, the team amassed three runs in the top of the seventh inning and had bases loaded with two out but a fly bally to center field ended the "Irishmen's" hopes.

Permissive Joidener also suffered from a lack of inspiration because of their hotly contested pitching of Hank Delcato and Mike Arnold and heads-up base running by the entire Weasels team. The Follies came right back to score three in the bottom half of the first, taking advantage of the muddy field conditions by lining hits just over the heads of the Weasels infielders and short of their outfielders who, because of the treacherous footing, could not reach the balls to make the catches, standing up.

The score remained tied at 6-6 entering the third inning as both teams scored once in the second. The game was decided in the top of the third as the Weasels exploded for an amazing eighteen runs, batting around almost three times, and taking a commanding 22-4 lead (at the end of the first quarter). Prior to this game, the pitching of Hank Delcato had been extremely effective, but a temporary streak of control trouble led to the deluge of scoring by the Weasels. The demoralised Follies never gave up but the eighteen run lead was too much to overcome as the Weasels won the First Annual Granny Hamner Trophy for the championship of the Law School Softball League 26-9. Captain Nick Caniglia accepted the award (a dousing of beer) for the team.

The Bobby Del Greco Trophy for the most valuable player does not go to a player this year, but goes to first base umpire Jim McKenna. His effervescent play calling maintained an air of excitement throughout the game (waiting to see if he would reverse his calls) long after the game was decided.