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Lawten and Baker are golden in Silver Jubilee Reimels

Frederick J. Lawten and James M. Baker were judged winners of the eighteenth annual Reimel Moot Court Competition in the final round of arguments held Saturday, April 8, in the law school.

The judgment in favor of the petitioners in the case of Demars v. Commonwealth of Villanova was announced by the three judge panel, consisting of the Hon. Byron White, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Hon. Leonard I. Garth, circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and the Hon. Robert N.C. Nix, justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The team of Christine O. Boyd and Joan C. Lawch argued what proved to be the losing side, in representing the respondent in a case involving two specific constitutional issues.

Hairline Difference

The panel of judges required approximately fifteen minutes of deliberation to reach its decision between the two teams, which, as Justice Nix later commented, were separated by only a "hairline difference."

All three of the judges, after the decision was announced, expressed, from the bench, their congratulations to the participants and their compliments for the quality of performances displayed in the arguments.

Justice White, who announced the result, indicated that the "excellent arguments" were an indication of how much law schools have improved in the fifteen years that he has been participating in moot court competitions. He said that excellent performances are not infrequent among the high quality students of oral advocacy in law school today.

Judge Garth remarked that "in many respects, the briefs and arguments were substantially better than we (the third circuit judges) normally get."

Respondents Manhandled
He also indicated that the difference between the two teams might have been that the judges were able to "manhandle" the respondents more than the petitioners, although the problem, he thought, somewhat lent itself to that.

He also complimented those who drafted the case, which he termed a "magnificent problem," one that was interesting and "very weighted." Prof. Leonard Packel devised the problem, with the assistance of Susan Rhoades, co-chairman of the moot court board.

Justice Nix, who spoke after Judge Garth, said that the advocates "can take great pride in the effort they have placed in their participation." Justice Nix, an alumna of Villanova University, remarked touchingly that he had served on the Philadelphia common pleas court with the late Theodore Reimel, in whose honor the annual award has been dedicated by his widow. Judge Packel devised the problem, with the assistance of Susan Rhoades, co-chairman of the moot court board.

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The argument began, just a few minutes after three, when Frederick Lawten approached the podium to argue on behalf of the defendant, Martin Demars, that, as a juvenile, he had been deprived of procedural due process in his conviction of robbery, larceny, possession of offensive weapons, and conspiracy.

Lawten argued that, under a Villanova statute that granted to juvenile courts the "exclusive jurisdiction" in any proceeding concerning an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, the defendant was given a right by that statute to the benefits of the juvenile court system, which could not be divested without notice and a hearing.

Thus, he argued, another Villanova statute that gave the district attorney authority to withdraw an action from juvenile court, when a juvenile over the age of sixteen commits an act that would constitute, murder, rape, robbery, and to institute criminal action against the juvenile would deprive the defendant of due process, if it was used, as it was in this case, without giving the defendant notice or a hearing.

Subject to Discretion

The bulk of questioning from the court was directed to

(Continued on page 4)
Jubilee glow can't obscure task ahead

Birthday parties are seldom times for reflection and mainly lend themselves to merriment, festivity and a certain self-indulgence that may increase with the years. In light of the gastronomic intensity of the Jubilee weekend, we think it appropriate that Villanova Law School not let its twenty-fifth birthday go by without some reflection.

But first, let us say that this is an especially happy birthday. Under our two deans, Dean Reuschlein and Dean O'Brien, we have prospered. Our graduates fill positions of great responsibility and merit throughout the legal community and are, without fail, a credit to the profession and their alma mater.

In addition, the Jubilee Celebration itself has been handled tastefully and, more importantly, The Gianella Lecture, featuring Professor Kurland, and the Red Mass, where Dean Reuschlein spoke, were only two of the significant events.

However, it is too easy in the warm glow of celebration to overlook the problems that still face the school, its students and alumni.

Financially, the school is in a transitional period from its profitable heydays. Much attention will have to be devoted to keeping it financially viable in the future, especially since the crunch of a tightening money market often stunts the development of quality education for any institution.

The school's student body is plagued with a latitudine that clearly shows a lack of commitment by students, as if one could go through a place for three years and remain uninvolved.

This has turned student government into a taproom operation and, what's more, it has stifled efforts to establish any sort of law school solidarity. One possible solution is to totally separate the student body from the school, for the most part, a fragmented, cliquish group of transients, both in body and mind.

And as for alumni, they remain invisible as far as students are concerned. In the future it is imperative that alumni own an important source of giving and a valuable network of jobs or contacts for Villanova students in the job jungle.

Undoubtedly there was much nostalgic reminiscence at the event, but there was also a very pleasant activity and one which, by and large, has been well earned.

However, there is a difference between being thoughtful and thoughtful with spirits. Not wishing to spoil anyone's party, we find ourselves in the position of the father who must counsel his son to enjoy his birthday but, not to eat too much cake.

Proposal no answer

A proposal for a potentially significant change in the law school's admissions policy has been submitted to the Admissions Policy Committee by George Sheehan, one of the student members on the committee. Because of the seriousness of the issue and the nature of Mr. Sheehan's recommendations, this proposal demands careful consideration.

The basic effects of the proposal, if adopted, would be two-fold. First, it would require that a law school adopt a broad policy of accepting in its student body, is now, for the most part, a fragmented, cliquish group of transients, both in body and mind.

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However, there is a difference between being thoughtful and thoughtful with spirits. Not wishing to spoil anyone's party, we find ourselves in the position of the father who must counsel his son to enjoy his birthday but, not to eat too much cake.
In our short tenure at Villanova, student government has rapidly declined in the number of important functions it provides. In fact, it has become largely a conduit for channelling money from the University to various law school organizations and nothing more.

Actually, this wouldn't be so bad if the SBA's distribution of those funds, some $6000 each year, were not so lopsidedly in favor of banchanalia as opposed to most things intellectual.

Before the Alaskan pipeline was even started, the SBA pipeline was a reality and the huge ICC super-tankers could be seen chugging in and out of a very safe harbor, laden with beer.

Now, while sums as high as $500 a semester were spent on beer and parties, other organizations were going begging. The highly regarded movie series of the 1976-77 school year was one casualty. The SBA saw fit to grant the series sponsors a mere $75 — enough only for one film!

1976-77 school year was one casualty. The SBA initiated programs in the school. Of course, listed in its Fall Budget are allocations for certain programs, such as a book drop at a local prison, of which no one has heard. If this and other programs truly exist, then why aren't we told? We aren't told because the entire budgeting process is secretive. Beyond reading the posted minutes no student can be sure of what is going on. And the minutes themselves merely yield a bare statement of the amounts allocated, not for what purpose. When it is added to that that no dissent is recorded, the minutes surely cannot be expected to discharge the SBA's duty to its constituency.

Again, it is not only the SBA's allocation which disturbs us. It is that choice taken in conjunction with their lack of activity on any other front.

The recent elections are a prime example of a lack of leadership. Not only was there no publicity, there was also no chance to meet the candidates, no chance to do anything more than ratify the corony. And it seems that information was needed, especially since students were expected to fill out a questionnaire on the appropriateness of establishing a summer school at Villanova Law School. One wonders how an informed choice could be made when there was no information beforehand?

We are not so naive as to think that the SBA could be as it is without a large degree of student acquiescence. Other than the National Lawyer's Guild and perhaps one or two other organizations, no one has even implicitly challenged the status. Certainly no one has directly challenged SBA's inactivity or unfortunate distribution of funds.

While some might say that this dispos of the question — after all, the SBA is a popularly elected body, its choice represents the will of the majority — we are not content to duff our bata to a majority so silent as to express no opinion. We think the SBA must govern. We know that this reform can only come from the students.

In his past year it has been difficul to observe that almost all of my students have not only been chided by the statutory texts. This is alarming enough to one who values good literature and must admit that the whole scale of values by the old saying that government is best that governs least.

In philosophic terms, I view this example of legislation as a further example of the totalitarian specter behind so-called modern libertarianism. In a legal sense, I think it may be seen that this requirement was fundamental in the basic understanding of the law, its functions and limits. Law still must be the two elements of neatly separated, but for purposes of this discussion I wish only to ad­dress the latter. In addition, while the discussion could easily include an inquiry into the proper terrain of the common law and legislative law, respectively, I will make no attempt to do so here. Our purpose is to bring to the discussion the few questions of how to apportion social costs between them for some other time.

Law not Plastic

I would write my premise as this: the law is currently under­stood as a tool or weapon to be used, upon accession to political power, along with the other spoils of victory, to be used to fit whatever programs that particular group wishes to effectuate at the moment.

The law is not so ephemeral or plastic...

But the law is not so ephemeral or plastic as to assume the molder's intent. Instead, while responding to social change, the law of any society exists in an im­mutable principle existing, not apart from people, but certainly not independent of political struggle. I do not wish to intimate that any one, group, or clique have ever realized the total end of owning the law. Rather, the country is composed of splinter groups each vying for control of the law and controlling the process of law-making or, at least, their ability to pressure legislators into doing their bidding;

In the past several months I have thought of this attitude as having been exhibited with remarkable impu­gnity by the various farmers' organizations who have pleaded, demanded, threatened and vio­lently acted to get Congress to make their livelihoods more profitable by one swoop of the law-making wand.

In addition, the attempt by cer­tain women's organizations to ex­hibit with remarkable im-pugnity a political pressure to bear and so to improve the conditions of their various groups and to bring to the foreground issues which have been, above all else, a living process and yet "we are not to find a living need in every gust of fancy that would blow to earth the patterns of history and reason."

Totem and Taboo

Beyond philosophical pref­erences, I want to explain why it must be a "living" law, tempered at the same time by something un­changing.

Freud looked at the develop­ment of society in terms of a struggle between several unconscious neuroses following early trauma. In other words, society evolved

Judges' letters

Dear Editors:

Thank you very much for in­cluding me on the list of recipients of your fine paper. I have found it very interesting and look forward to receiving future editions.

Best wishes on the continued success of your publication.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. Weis, Jr.

Gentlemen:

My thanks for placing me on the mailing list of The Docket. I cer­tainly agree that it will be valu­able for the various area judges to receive such a fine paper on such a short notice. It is of great interest.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely, Louis D. Stefan

Obiter Dicta

Change is both Totem and Taboo

by Jay Cohen

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Faculty seminar charts school's curriculum course

"We are trying to show you our concern," Professor Donald Dowd announced to the audience of a Graduate's Day seminar on the law school's curriculum, held on April 26 as part of the Silver Jubilee festivities, alumni were addressed by Professors Dowd, Packel, Cannon and Taggart in a small-room at atmosphere where questions were clearly welcome. The curriculum "round table" was to illuminate VLS alumni as to "where we are and where we might go in the future," Dowd told them.

Cure is Unchanged

Professor Dowd told those alumni present a small but intriguing lesson that they could find the core of the curriculum relatively unchanged, although he noted the addition, in first year of the two credit Free Speech and Association course, developed from the First Amendment problems.

The major change, he said, has come in the years in the great increase in the number of electives, reaching what he termed a "proper mix" of subjects. He also pointed to the recent de- "a proper mix" of subjects. He also pointed to the recent de...

"Fugman done it," are common fare. Admitting that he didn't think trial practice could be taught when he came to Villanova, Packel told the audience "I've been completely turned around." Speaking both of his trial advocacy course (Evidence and Trial Practice) and his Juvenile Justice Program, Packel pointed out that these courses use classroom instruction to solve real problems, and thus students learn that "if I use it and use it right it will work." Classroom instruction is reinforced by the clinical experience.

These clinical programs have changed the meaning of "just now staples of the law students' diet, fully 80% of all third year students for instance, taking Evidence and Trial practice.

The spotlight next switched to VLS grad John Cannon whose area of specialization was the election system of the upper years.

Cannon was immediately hit by the question of whether, due to an increased offering of electives, students were not being forced needlessly to specialize at the expense of the breadth of their education.

He responded by pointing to the so-called "category requirement" and stating that the school provided sufficient exposure to the breadth of the study. Cannon supported this with two facts. First, he stated that students were satisfied and even with the category requirements...

Close final round culmination of year-long Reimel contest

(Continued from page 1)

question of what was the nature of the trial led to the handling of the case by the two statutes in question. Two of the judges asked whether, if both of the statutes were read together, the defendant had any right to be in a juvenile court — a right subject to the prosecutor's discretion to withdraw.

James Baker then argued, on behalf of the defendant, that evidence from a lineup that was held after the juvenile petition was filed, should have been excluded from the trial, because the lineup and the identification were illegal, since the defendant was not given an opportunity to have counsel present at the time of the lineup. Much of the questioning focused on whether the filing of the petition itself and the proceeding itself presented the requisite degree of adversariness to trigger the sixth amendment right to counsel.

Case was then argued as the first issue for the Commonwealth of Villanova, contending that the statute, requiring "extrajudicial -jurisdiction" was meant to be subject to the discretion of the prosecutor to withdraw the case from the juvenile court. She was questioned repeatedly about the relationship between the juvenile court and the State Supreme Court. She was referred back earlier to the question of how much of the case was argued rather much as was argued forty-four forty-four times, not forty-four.

The second issue was argued by the Commonwealth of Villanova, arguing that the law was not right to have counsel present at the lineup, because the lineup was a legitimate part of the investigatory process, that at even if there was such a right, the error in this instance was harmless.

She was questioned strongly about the times at which the fifth and sixth amendment rights come into play and why the fifth amendment rights...
The elections of March 30th and 31st signified the changing of the guard in the Student Bar Administration office. David Webster has been elected the new president. The other incoming officers are Dan Satirana, vice president, Kate Battolph, treasurer, and Stephen D. Sparks. Representatives of the class of 79 are Richard Tompkins, Marcia Stratt, and Paul Skurman. The first year class elected Lisa Crotti, Nancy Norris and Judy Nilon as their representatives. Dennis Brogan will sit as the Law School representative in the Student Bar Administration office. George Dunn is unanimously appointed chairman of the Honor Board. Joe Green '80 and Robert Federico '79 were elected to the Committee on Admissions Policy. Jim Haggerty '79 will give the student voice in Financial Aid matters.

Villanova will be represented in the Law School Division of the American Bar Association by Lisa Crotti, Nancy Norris and Judy Nilon as their representatives. Dennis Brogan will sit as the Law School representative in the Student Bar Administration office. George Dunn is unanimously appointed chairman of the Honor Board. Joe Green '80 and Robert Federico '79 were elected to the Committee on Admissions Policy. Jim Haggerty '79 will give the student voice in Financial Aid matters.

Students elect reps, answer questionnaire

by Hank Delcato

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Partner X:

The good, bad, and gastric

Editor's Note: The following is an anonymous interview with the hiring partner of a large Philadelphia law firm with several offices, including one in Kansas. It was felt that anonymity would ensure the candid observation concerning the hiring process which otherwise, might have been obscured by a natural instinct or part of "Partner X" to advertise his firm.

Q: The first question I would like to ask you is how the hiring process is organized from the bottom level within the firm?
A: Well, it's based initially on the needs of the various departments, in other words, graduate or individual offices, or any of those departments, and the needs of the people of the department, or supposed to have a feel for it, report to the management committee which governs the law firm. This law firm has a nine-man management committee.

Based upon that we decide on the necessity of whether a person is going to hire, however, it is impossible to vest a respect to litigation and corporate practice, except to the extent that we would be sure that when you are hiring people you are hiring people into a department that fit into the right kind of slot.

So we already have our first imperfection built in there. It's easier in the case of, tax estate and maybe estates because people who are interested in work that exist in those areas probably have already decided they are willing or anxious to do that before. So we can pretty much go and hire a person for a place that like that, but the bulk of our hiring, two-thirds of the time, are in the litigation, corporate work, which is also where the largest turnover is. So the bulk of our hiring is based on inexact process on the numbers of people that we aggregate need for those two departments.

So I'm talking only about how we decide on the number of people we want to hire.

Then, it's a question of the interviewing process which we could go into better. You asked about hiring policy - our principal hiring policy is to fill the need with the brightest people available.

Q: So, there's not an overall hiring policy beyond that to get the best people available to fill your slots.
A: I know what you have in mind — no, we're conscious of the fact that we have no blacks in the office. We would love to be attractive to blacks, but we haven't succeeded. We hired blacks but it just didn't work out.

We are very conscious of the desirability of having more women because like most law firms situated like ourselves we really weren't interviewing women, but the fact is, if we have been building on the bottom for that.

Q: Right, so there is no set of the six known qualities that X firm is looking for in its candidates.
A: At well now, I'm not sure I don't have confidence with you. We ask the hiring committee decide after all the numbers have been decided, who we're going to hire. And if you are addressing yourself to what those factors, what the factors considered on them, we know pretty well what they are, I could run through them.

Q: I'm just trying to see how it's organized. You are broken down in criteria to a certain level of academic or anything that you are saying I take it, isn't exactly true for determining criteria for each candidate that you interview.
A: That's done by a different group.

Q: Do they come up with a set of criteria or do they use the prospect of a career with the firm, of if they sink or swim we are going to accept whatever turnover rate, especially if you hire people who will get up and go because they will go and do just that. But we are not looking for that and we also feel that when somebody comes here the lawyer should have a reasonable, prospect of a career with the firm, and not a statistical inability to have a career with the firm which is a great majority of the case.

Q: When you solidify your criteria, assuming that it's not something which is determined, that firm have an image of itself, or well I imagine you would have an image of it, the deal to come along but does the firm think of itself in certain criteria. Would you look at the new associate in a different way?
A: I don't think I ever have written down criteria, we have an image of itself or well I imagine you would have an image of it, the deal to come along but does the firm think of itself in certain criteria. Would you look at the new associate in a different way?

Q: Then, it's a question of the inexact process on the numbers of people that we aggregate need for those two departments.

A: Then, it's a question of the inexact process on the numbers of people that we aggregate need for those two departments.

Q: Are you concerned about that and we also feel that when somebody comes here the lawyer should have a reasonable, prospect of a career with the firm, and not a statistical inability to have a career with the firm which is a great majority of the case.

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Q: Do you have any idea what it cost you per associate that is eventually hired to go through the whole interviewing process, and I assume that you interview, if not out of the city at least over the phone.
A: Oh we interview all over the place. I don't know what it costs, (Continued on page 6)
The March 1978 "Employment Opportunities Survey of Governing Boards, Law Deans and Recruiters" was conducted in the placement office in binder 87.

VLS grads find success

The first annual Four In One Job Fair was held on Saturday, April 8th at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. The event, billed as "only a start," by Villanova Placement Director, Joan M. Beck, was a large response from area students looking for jobs, while employer response was limited to the presence of 123 in the the first 12 months of the program.

A breakdown by job category shows that private practice continues to be attractive to approximately half the class or 45%. The national average is 52%. Obtaining judicial clerkships appears to be Villanova law grad's forte. 17% of this year's graduates are judicial clerks. The national average is 10%.

Corporate legal departments absorbed 14% of last year's graduates. The national average is 16%. These departments are becoming desirable jobs for both the strengths of their staffs, and the competitively high salaries and benefits. In government and public interest employment, Villanova Law graduates placed 16% (national 18%) and 23% of the Class of 1976 were employed as clerks. The national average is 18%.

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Scenes of the Jubilee: (upper left) Dean J. Willard O'Brien and Founding Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein; (upper right) Professor Donald Dowd catches the spirit with noted constitutional law expert, Professor Phillip Kurland, this year's Giannella Memorial lecturer; (center left) Tina Verbo and Adjunct Professor Judge Pratiss show winning smiles; (center right) James McGough, chairman of the Law School's Board of Consultants, addresses the dinner gathering of alumni; (below left top) some of those ladies who worked so hard to insure that the Jubilee went smoothly, holding the paperweight momento and program distributed to celebrants; (from L to r) Mary Carroll, Peg Smith, Maura Buri, Mary O'Donnell, Betty Murphy and Nancy Kurney; (below left bottom) the newly elected Law Review Board; (first row L to r) Amanda Shav, Nina Gusack, Lisa Hunter, Hank Evans, Steve McLain, Cathy Kaula, Cathy Jasons, Marianne Robinson, Jennie Burke; (second row) Ken Jacobsen, Dan Callaghan, Wendy Wallner, Dieter Struyyna, Randy Lawlor; (below right) a scene from the Red Mass, celebrated in the main University Chapel.
Faculty additions welcomed
by John Ford

The School of Law recently announced the following three faculty appointments: Joining the faculty will be Dr. Minasse Haile, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia; Dr. Thomas L. Welch, a California attorney and ABA lecturer; and Jay Cohen, a professor of law at Pepperdine University.

Dr. Minasse Haile, a graduate of the University of Addis Ababa, served as Ethiopia's ambassador to the United Nations General Assembly. He joined the University of Pennsylvania School of Law in 1966 and served as a visiting professor at the University of London in 1969 and 1972. He was named to the faculty of Villanova on a permanent basis, where he remains.

Dr. Welch has taught courses in international law, politics, and human rights. He will be serving as visiting professor.

Jay Cohen, a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, has taught at several law schools in the United States and abroad. He will be teaching courses in advertising law.

The School of Law also announced the appointment of Professor James Manning, who will be teaching courses in administrative law.

Announcing 1978 Anti-Trust Grades Competition

This offer will not be repeated this year!
Best and brightest - not always successful

A: Well, I would say that fortunately that has not been our problem. Many young people have been hiring the barons of the law practice and their performance at law school. Now many anyway. The whole situation leaves many police officers feeling that anything is to be done about prostitution they are going to have to do it themselves. This attitude may justify many of the prostitution complaints that the police beat them, harass them with a multitude of arrests during short periods of time, and steal from them, first on the list being the benefits of the women's profession. COYOTE asserts that if prostitution were de-criminalized, this would enable police time and money to be channeled into other much needed areas of crime enforcement and eradicate one possible area of police abuse.

A: You mean Learned Hands', "Every situation has its bathtubs, to be filled nearly empty", right? I hadn't heard that one, but that's a good one. I suppose the way you put it, that's true and it's obvious we're going to be looking for that a certain amount of time. And even so many people have come to work for us and I don't get over doing what they started out.

Q: Has that been because of the quality of their work or personal qualities?

A: The quality of their work. We don't seem to have very many personal qualities here. We've got a lot of number of years. We don't have that many anyway. The whole discipline is likely to knock one out of any personality clashes in a law firm and so on. We can't let the young, because everybody is trying to make it in this world, and what we do for a living ain't nobody's business so long as we don't hurt nobody.

After all the arguing of the constitutional and economic costs and the social benefits gained by criminalizing prostitution, the basic thinking of individuals remains to be resolved. Is it anybody's business what happens between consenting adults behind closed doors?

(Continued from page 10)
**Official myopia around the Hoop**

by Brian D. Schwartz

Many hard-core library real­
devotees (a term they
defend) are not
to relax, for others a way to stay in shape.

League games have been hotly
contested this year, yet most hard­
heads are finally leaning toward
to doing their honest, though
myopic and illogical, best. While
their uniquely obnoxious style.

The second-year "Hangmen"
must be regarded as the league's
prime value of intramural ath­
letics is the exercise and emo­
tions people into submission

**The Frontrunners**

The second-year "Hangman"
regardless of the use of "sym­
bolic speech." But CIC's rebound­
... ( Continued from page 9 )

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| Q: If you go to start your in­
| Q: What about religious mixture? Do you say that the stereotype type of a black or white eye-ribber is in­
| Q: Yes |
| Q: In firms like this? Well, it's not out of date. No, we don't have any blushes blouters. But I was trying to think... |
| Q: Have you felt either a fear or any kind of anxiety about your racial mix, or lack thereof, or on the other hand, have you felt any anxiety about perhaps being ac­
| Q: Well, taking the first one first... It's just true, isn't it? |

**Eagles' Murray speaks at law forum**

by John Sparks

Sports and the law have become increasingly intertwined since the Curt Flood decision that on the whole, he’d rather not be in Phila­

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<td>Q: What do you think the danger</td>
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**Partner X stumps the stereotypes**

**Trends that are natural I guess?**

**An MCP?**

**A male chauvinist person.**

**Q... I would be surprised if there weren’t.**

**Yes; they’re pretty well cowed and you know it’s awful difficult to have a stereotype about women lawyers when the ones you work with send to be brighter than you are. It puts things in... it makes it hard to be an MCP. It’s all right to prettify that one’s wife, who has been left at home to raise the children, can’t have the quick intellectual flash that you might have because she hasn’t been stimulated. The women working here are stimulated and they are... (Continued on page 11)
Totent and Taboo

(Continued from page 3)

much as Freud thought children to develop. Early events shaped later in the child's society, in situations.

Thus, in Totem and Taboo, Freud advanced the concept that abnormal personality and moral guilt and crime as a result of the desire for revenge or the primal sawling of a father by his son, who suddenly found themselves in such form of social organization, according to Freud, was necessary for the development of psychological health. Freud proposed the concept of the Oedipus complex, which plays a major role in the development of normal personality and moral guilt. In this complex, the child has a sexual attraction to his or her opposite-sex parent and an antagonistic relationship towards the same-sex parent. However, the desire for revenge or the primal sawling of a father by his son is the result of the child's desire to replace the same-sex parent and take over the role of the opposite-sex parent. Freud believed that when the child recognizes that this is a socially unacceptable and impossible scenario, the child is left with a feeling of guilt, which can manifest itself in various ways.

Freud also elaborates on the concept of the phallic stage, which is part of the Oedipus complex, and how it affects the development of the child's personality. He explains that during the phallic stage, the child experiences a conflict between the desire for genital satisfaction and the fear of punishment. This conflict leads to the development of the Oedipus complex, which is a part of the child's personality that is responsible for the development of the child's sexual identity.

Finally, Freud addresses the importance of the unconscious mind and how it affects the development of the child's personality. He explains that the unconscious mind is responsible for storing the child's experiences and memories, which can be accessed through dreams and daydreams. Freud believed that the unconscious mind is the source of the child's personality and that it plays a major role in the development of the child's moral guilt.
Villanova Law Review announces new editors

By TOM Mc GarrigLE On Monday, March 27, 1978, the Administrative Board of Volume XXIII of the Villanova Law Review announced the selection of Kenneth A. Lawlace and Lisa S. Hunter, as managing editors of that position.

The Open Writing Program instituted by the staff of Volume XXIII will be started immediately, and will continue throughout this academic year. The staff of Volume XXIII has been distributed, there are four issues currently at the printer.

The Open Writing Program is designed to attract members of the second and third-year classes who possess outstanding writing skills to become members of the Review by submitting a short handwritten paper.

Mr. Evans stated that Kathy Jones, managing editor, will chair the Open Writing Committee and will "be responsible for giving them feedback and providing them with some guidance and a place to develop their writing skills.

Finally, Mr. Evans indicated that he would like to see increased interaction of the Review publishing articles by outside authors, including legal scholars, law professors, and practicing attorneys.

Mr. Evans stated that, ideally, the role of non-student to student work would be 40/60. This is the quality of the work printed and not the status of the author. Therefore, submissions on the Review should be written in such a way that the author’s status is not revealed until the editor has decided whether or not the article will be published in the book.

The Review has experienced some problems with its printer for the past two years and is considering changing printers for Volume XXIV. It is hoped that the second issue of Volume XXIII will be available by graduation.

Mr. Evans stated that he hopes to be able to match the accomplishments of Volume XXII by staying on track with the following issues.

If he is successful, then the staff of Volume XXIV will be able to start immediately on their own Volume, something that Mr. Evans has been working on for the past year.

Then, following the Second Review symposium on the quality of the work printed and not the status of the author. Therefore, submissions on the Review should be written in such a way that the author’s status is not revealed until the editor has decided whether or not the article will be published in the book.

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