10-1-1979

The Docket, Issue 2, October 1979

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Grades Topic
For Faculty
by Kathy Yosnak
Once again the Student/Faculty Committee met on October 9, 1979 to discuss the "anonymous grading system at VLS, particularly to blare a proposal by the Lawyer's Guild. Presently, courses are graded by exams with numbers, and faculty members are given sheets with just the number of each student on it. The professor then enters the grade for each number without knowing the name of the student. There is no requirement, however, that the faculty member not see the name of the student before entering the grade. This means that class performance, lack of attendance, and good participation may be taken into consideration without the student ever knowing that this was done.

Professor Packel stated that there is a general consensus among the faculty that their ability to move a grade up or down is limited to one notch. Some faculty members enter grades without seeing who the students are, while others, he believed, grade up only from the bottom of the class or use the names to grade in borderline cases.

Joseph Grogan, co-chairperson of the Lawyer's Guild, suggested that a neutral group should be put into effect. "Blue books should go to the professor with numbers on them," he said, "and grades from blue books should be entered and submitted without the professor ever seeing a list of students." The alternate plan is that the professor could submit a list of names and adjustments, but without seeing the student's name.

Faculty and student reaction to the proposal ranged from - "You're making faculty members operate in the dark," to "Mutual trust between the student and the professor is the only safeguard we have to arbitrary action on the part of a professor." Tom Rall, Law Review representative pointed out that there is really a problem with the issue before the committee. "There should be enough strength in our Blue Book system as a means of evaluation."

One member of the audience was of the view that no one ever tells students whether their grades will be raised or if they participate. Professor Dobbin further noted that voluntary grading is not assurance that grades will be.

Fifty New York-legal career law students who'll have to take naps inside now that the weather is cooler. It won't be quite the same.

Grades Topic
Guild Plan To Be Seen

The Promise of the Law School Consultor Program

by Thomas Bovcnzi
For most first-year students the full-time study of law presents enough of a challenge to warrant one's full and undivided attention. This year though offers an added dimension for these first-year students as they begin a six-year program leading to both J.D. and Ph.D. degrees. Debbie Vinicur, Jill Follows, and Joe Oberlies are all enrolled in this new joint J.D./Ph.D. program that is being sponsored by Villanova University and the Hahnemann Medical College.

Last spring, Villanova and Hahnemann approved this joint program in psychology and law, leading to the degree of Doctor of Clinical Psychology to be awarded by Hahnemann, and juris doctorate be awarded by Villanova. This innovative program basically involves alternating years of study between the two schools with seminar intern programs at Hahnemann.

This summer intern program offers the students a "hands-on" approach to clinical psychology as the setting may very well be that of a hospital or prison. The joint program also requires the students to attend weekly seminars at whichever school they are not in residence in any given year.

As might be expected, all three of the students in this program have science backgrounds primarily in the mental health fields. Jill Follows, who is presently a registered nurse, graduated from the State University of New York at Albany with a B.S. in Psychology. Debbie Vinicur, who has done research in the medical field, a genuine need has developed for specialists who are familiar with the medical background. Many institutions, like Villanova and Hahnemann, have already instituted such programs.

Rendell Raps Juvenile System

by Kate Harper
Philadelphia District Attorney Ed Rendell was back at his alma mater last month talking about the subject he deals with all day - crime and punishment. Rendell, who immediately threw the floor open to questions, said he's logged more than 40 miles on the talk circuit this year than any of the mayoral candidates because he views being "a lobbyist" as one of his functions as D.A.

The first question gave him a chance to talk about reforms needed in the juvenile justice system and the D.A. quickly warmed to the subject, detailing five specific proposals he hopes to see enacted into law by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Rendell, hands on his hips, delivered a quick lesson in what's wrong with the way juvenile justice "works" in Philadelphia, citing as his "most important" recommendation a change in the law that would make it easier to...
Letters to the Editor

Haverfordiae

To the Editor:
Your Sept. 25, 1979, issue headlined Prof. Peter Goldberg's appointment thesis: "New Prof In Year".

I respectfully suggest that the headline should have focused instead on Prof. Goldberg's under-graduate alma mater, your downtown neighbor, Haverford College. The Docket reflect regional pride in the intellectual prodigy of the 40th parallel, but it also cannot ignore the sheer fact that the first woman professor at the Ivy League's oldest women's college, institutionally loyalty and personal dedication to the Haverford building, as Dick Bedsem said after the Maryland game — occurs when a young woman is hired by a law school.

Further, if a law professor were to seek alimony from her husband, hire steaks car. However, if a Haverford graduate is found in a law school faculty, rather than in Roche & O'Brien or the third quarter, that's another matter.

Ulysses Colgan
Haverford '73
Wilmingtom, Delaware

Thank You!

Dear Editor:
It can't be said that I am the last to complain about the things that are right with it. In the few months that I have been working with the Student Law Review, I have found members of the administration more than willing to go out of their way to be supportive of our efforts. So with apologies to

Anon Grading

To the Editor:
During the process of initiation into the ranks of Villanova Law Students, the majority of the class of 1982 was assailed by the academic evaluation was based solely on personal performance in the course of attending an open forum on October 9, 1979 I learned that this is still the case.

One professor in attendance stated that, in fact, classroom participation and attendance are considered in the determination of final grades. This statement was not challenged by any of the five faculty members present, I assume therefore affirmation by such silence.

Another professor stated that policies regarding this grading practice are not administratively sanctioned or controlled by any

Higginbotham at ’82

by Tish Dagan
On October 22, at the invitation of the Women's Law Caucus, and the SBA, The Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham addressed the Villanova Law School Community on Race and the American Legal System. Judge Higginbotham is a highly respected member of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The lecture was titled, "The Matter of Color, an intense examination of the treatment of blacks by the early American legal system.

In a beautifully deep voice that made one wish he recorded rather than wrote his opinions, Judge Higginbotham used his book to explore the intersectionality between the issue of sexual prejudice. Confessing an avid interest in the subject, the judge quoted him as writing that "women should be neither seen nor heard in society's decision-making councils." Higginbotham feels it shows that, "women in this country only forefathers, and all things that concern it." The judge went on to say that it is commonly known that women have a "natural timidity" which makes her unfit for many occupations.

Higginbotham showed Judge Higginbotham the similar struggle of the black race in America by referring to slave law. "Even by a few years," the judge reminded his listeners, "women have been seen and heard in society's decision-making councils." Higginbotham feels that women are "taken for granted," and that they have been given "the seat at the table." He went on to say that women have been "taken for granted," and that they have been given "the seat at the table.

The Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham.

Thank you for putting your best foot forward in your thought-provoking speech. It is heartening to see that our courts are working towards a more equal society. The issues you raised are important and deserve our attention and action.

Sincerely,

Ingrid Pecora

Haverford at ’82

To the Class of ’82

You know what I can’t stand? Not only does he always talk in class, but he’s always laughing. Bound familiar! Let's not forget that in this race for excellence, in this cutthroat world, there is no room for second place. As the first one out of the gate in the finalmandala, it is possible that we consider ourselves swiftly past the rest, but we must always remember that others are striving as well. Some of us only see the dust raised by those ahead of us, without concern for those behind, calling them psychotics.

It is possible that this humble observer, that any of us were Triple Crown material. We'd be fools not to think of one another. On the other hoof, if Sandy Koufax doesn't win the pack job, he's put us all out to pasture in Delaware.

Two words of advice: put all your bets on the steam you know best, and watch out for the dark horse.

Kevin C. Gleason
Class of 1982
In the Class of 1981, there were 10 students who identified themselves as minority students out of a class of 230.

Professor Manning says that the quality of legal education for all students is enriched by a student body which reflects the overall composition of the society, including a diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds. This sort of diversity goes on to ultimately strengthen the legal profession as a whole. Positive efforts are being made to achieve a student body in which many racial and ethnic groups, particularly those which suffer the effects of historic disadvantage and discrimination, are represented by appreciable numbers.

Professor Cannon says that minority group status may be a factor in admission, and in some cases may be a "determinative" factor.

In the Class of 1981, there were 10 students who identified themselves as minority students because they more often come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Another reason mentioned by Professor Manning is that Villanova is stereotyped as being a predominately white and Catholic institution, and many minority students feel that they might not fit in here. Finally, the general tough competition among law schools for the same small pool of qualified minority applicants is an important factor in Villanova's failure to recruit larger numbers of minority students.

Out of the 10 minority students who entered the Class of 1981, only 5 returned this year as second year students. This 50% attrition rate was much higher than the 7% rate for non-minority students, but is termed as "about average" by the Registrar's Office. Professor Collins says "We do not bring people in, to then cut their heads off." Ideally, no student is admitted who cannot make the grade. Some schools use a twiced standard for grading and evaluating minority and non-minority students, but Villanova has never adopted such a system.

Professor Collins says "We went to our black alumni to get their views on the problem, and we were somewhat surprised at what they told us. They felt very strongly that the minority students should go through the same mill as all of the others, because they have to be as well or better trained than the non-minority students. They said that in many cases the minority lawyer has less of a training period when he or she begins to practice."

Professor Manning also believes that this is good because tutorial programs are not really needed anymore due to better qualified pools of minority applicants who enroll. He also feels that these programs can potentially stigmatize minority students, and thus do more harm than good.

Several reasons have been given for the percentage of minority students who do not return. One is that the percentages can be designed specifically for the minority students.

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"A Noble Profession"

A Challenge to Become Ministers of Justice

Ed: Professor J. Edward Collins was the featured speaker at the Annual Red Mass held in the Chapel of St. Mary's Hall on September 28. His remarks following the Mass are reprinted in full.

By Prof. J. Edward Collins
Rev. Father President
Rev. Members of the Clergy

On behalf of the Law School Community, I wish to extend our appreciation to Thomas More, my Fellow Law Professors, my Fellow Students of the Law, and those of you who have meaningful relationship with the above.

Anyone entering the Villanova Law School through the front door will pass the great seal of the University, and also pass between two statues. On the right hand side is the statue of Thomas More, a man concerning whom little need be said — he was so familiar to you all. That London-trained attorney, humanist, and statesman, looked so just and so right. He was, as one knew, so great, so virtuous, so right, and so solemn. In spite of the fact that the out­sider, with no knowledge, could not be said to be so familiar to all.

And, as you may have forgotten your Latin, a rough translation would be, St. Ives was a Breton, he was an attorney and not a thief — a thing that was the cause of great wonderment to the populace.

In spite of the fact that the out­sider, with no knowledge, could not be said to be so familiar to all.

And yet, when we lawyers gather together at our conventions we are delightfully reflecting on the nobility of our profession. We take pride in what we do and what we are, as the defenders of the down­trodden, the protectors of liberty, the upholders of justice, the teachers of our law, and the seekers of what is right. This is our conception of our­selves, and yet how different is it from the way the public sees us. And so it might be worth our while to take a few minutes to think about what others see us so differently from the way we see ourselves.

The nobility of our profession has been made official in Penn­sylvania by the adoption of the Code of Professional Responsibil­ity which, in its preamble, recites that by following the precepts of the Code, and by ac­ting in a way deserving of the respect and confidence of the society which we serve, the nobility of the legal profession will be preserved. It is official — our profession is a noble one.

A challenge to be a minister of justice, to be a noble person. But let us reflect on why the public does not see us as we see ourselves, and determine whether our view or the public's is the more accurate. Let us consider how, as trial attorneys, we proceed for the trial of a case. The first thing, if we are asked, is to loudly proclaim that all we wish for our client is truth and a speedy trial. Yet we will, if we consider it strategically advantageous, use every device that is available to postpone the date of trial. We will not use all the other side with pre-trial motions. We have extensive and expensive interrogatories and

"We think of ourselves, if we do not say it, as being the ministers of justice."

A few hundred years later we find Shakespeare making com­ments with a lightness and humor which is lost in the fifth act of that famous drama of sex and violence, Hamlet. In that act we see the princes of Denmark in the graveyard gazing upon a skull as he soliloquizes. What? Why not the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddities now, his opinions, his cases, his causes, and his tricks? Shakespeare, as you all know, had much sharper things to say about attorneys in another context.

And again, a few hundred years after Shakespeare we see Dickens writing about a lawyer con­ceived as less than compli­mentary tale about our profession in Bleak House. And even in this century we hear Carl Sand­burg pottering. "Why is there an attorney?" he inquires, "Is he a lawyer cashes in?"

But disturbing as these observ­ations are, much more un­settling is the biblical passage in John 19 where we are told just arrogantly by a man of the law to re­presenters. "Muster, you are dis­honoring us," which calls forth the challenge, "Who goes also unto ye lawyers! For ye lead men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye, yourselves, touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Was unto you?"

For those of you who may have forgotten your Latin, a rough translation would be, St. Ives was a Breton, he was an attorney and not a thief — a thing that was the cause of great wonderment to the populace.

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"We have not, as lawyers, lost our sense of balance in our de­termination as to where our responsibilities lie!"

In the coaching of our wit­nesses, do we not immediately tell them not to say anything until we have had an opportunity to tell them exactly what they should say? And do we not warn them as to the things they should not say, even though they may be sitting on the witness stand they will be taking an oath to tell the whole truth? And do we not, in coaching our witnesses tell them what the law is, and that our purpose is not to particular bits of testimony in the light of the law, so that the entire shape and adapt their testimony in a way that is most advantageous to our clients. And, in the course of the trial do we not use every talent and skill we possess to keep out of the trial evidence of­fered by the other side that might be harmful to our client? Yet are we not seeking a fair and speedy trial?

Is it any wonder, then, that the public view of lawyers in the area where they operate most exposed to the public's gaze, coincides with the observation of Judge Learned Hand whom no one can fault as being other than a lover of the law, "Concerning every trial there is a suspicion of trickery, of re­sults depending upon cajolery or worse." I ask you whether we are fooling ourselves when we say we are noble people doing a noble work and when we carve over our courthouse the ideal: "Equal Justice Under Law."

But is not the pursuit of justice one of the greatest works that man can accomplish? Is there any nobler work to which man can be dedicated than seeking justice among the members of the commu­nity in which the lawyer lives and practices? Is this not, by its very nature, a work of nobility? But have not we, as lawyers, lost our sense of balance in our de­termination as to where our re­sponsibilities lie? Have we not been so taken by our desire to serve our clients that it becomes a case of our clients, right or wrong, but our clients? A year or so ago there was a case where the attorney appeared for the American Bar Association Jour­nal. It was entitled, "A Lawyer's sugar plum disease," and ran as follows: To say that we pray is a foolish practice. In truth what we do is plea bar­gain with God.

My suggestion to you would be that members of the profession of the law we have the obligation, the responsibility, and the chal­lenge to strive that the aspirations of our profession are realized — that we do become ministers of justice. Two ways this may be accomplished. First, the Code under which we are present­ly operating is at the moment in the process of being revised. As a matter of fact, the honorary donor of this year's Oves is the Law School of last year is a member of the committee working on the revision. It behoves us to use our best influence to assure that the Code as revised, is one that, as attorneys, have grave responsibility for. That just results are secured in everything we do professionally. Re­sponsibilities of zealous service to our clients, of course, but a responsibility that is limited by the boundaries of the law, and by an obligation to see that justice is served.

The second thing that I would suggest is a recognition of our own individual responsibilities in han­dling our client's case. I suggest that it behoves us all to pray to St. Ives, and pray to St. Thomas More, to ask them to be our at­torneys in the court of God, to petition that the Holy Spirit of God descend upon us and give us the courage, and give us the un­derstanding, and give us the will to see that the work that we do is a work that is commensurate with the challenges of our profession, and that our professional lives are over, we may hope that there will be no dancing on our graves — that it will not be necessary for us to plea bargain with God — and that that duty of the law firm of Ives and More, and told that our petitions have been suc­cessful, the verdict is in, the judgment has been rendered, and we may now relate to the Saints rather than with the sinner, and that our so abiding will not cause the neighborhood to deteriorate.
On Friday, September 27, 1979, Villanova Law School celebrated its annual Red Mass. Despite inclement weather, it was standing room only. Soon after the Mass began the chapel was filled to capacity, just as were the seats on the main floor (Top left). Prominent Augustinians of Villanova University concelebrated the Mass with The Reverend John J. Driscoll, O.S.A., President of Villanova University (Top right, background). Professor Donald Dowd of VLS served as one of the Lectors (Bottom left), while Professor William Valente served as the other Lector. Dean O'Brien was on hand to welcome the many VLS Alumni who attended (Bottom right). The music was magnificent as performed by the Villanova Singers of the undergraduate campus, under the direction of Rev. Dennis Wilde, O.S.A.

STUDENT FORUM

What Job Interview Question Do You Dread Hearing?

Gaeton Alfano, Class of '80: "So what do you see yourself doing ten years from now?"

Jodie Greenspan, Class of '80: "What are your plans for having a family?"

Don Gregory, Class of '80: "Why do you want to work for us?"

Maria Pecoraro, Class of '80: "So tell me about yourself!"

Glen Goldstein, Class of '80: "Why should we hire you?"
try juveniles charged with violent crimes in adult courts. He would also like to see a new security institution for juveniles, saying the facilities currently used to house juveniles just aren't secure enough for violent offenders. Although he says he personally favors "rehabilitation," Rendell said, "People are not going to spend the money for that," and without enough money to do an adequate job of rehabilitation, the D.A., said he would like to see secure prisons.

"In the U.S. for the rest of this century, there's no way, given the economic situation, there will be enough money for effective rehabilitation. If that's the case, and we have violent offenders who are dangerous, you've got to put them in jail."

Rendell favors a rule requiring juveniles who commit crimes with firearms to be fingerprinted and photographed. Both practices are currently forbidden in the Commonwealth. Another substantive change the District Attorney's Office would like to see is juvenile courts open to the public (unless there's been a showing of cause why the proceedings should be closed).

Finally, Rendell said, authorization for Municipal Court judges and justices of the peace who try summary offenses (vandalism, malicious mischief, harassment, etc.) to hand out jail sentences (10 days maximum) and $300 (maximum) fines enforceable by the judge or his parent's is also needed.

In response to other questions, Rendell aired his views on a variety of subjects:

**On Pricing Bargaining:** "It's a necessary evil. There's no way our system can operate if because of the number of cases, the limited number of courtroom judges and the 180 day rule. The best thing you can do is control it and have standards so it's done uniformly.

**On Police Brutality:** "God knows we've got a heavy job using police force (when it's justifiable), but there's too much use of deadly force these days, some circumstances in Philadelphia."

**On The District Attorney's Office:** "I think the job is protecting people and saving lives."

**On Trial Work:** "The key there is preparedness ... or you're going to get nailed."

**On Young Lawyers:** "Don't get discouraged. People say 'no', (when you're looking for a job), it doesn't matter when the hundreds say yes. After the first job, your academic record doesn't matter. Your client doesn't care where you finished in the class."

**On Running For Mayor:** "Someday, maybe, I'd like to ... ."

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**Is Corporate Career In Store For You?**

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**Grading Debated** (Continued from page 1)

Professor Packel said that "I have no problem with a permanent record, but I am opposed to any system that will so constrain the lawyer's ability to practice law that there will be prevented from giving a student who deserves a break, a break."

At the close of the meeting, a motion was made that all grades be submitted strictly anonymously. The matter is now before the faculty. Other faculty members present were Professors Rothman, Levin, and Becker.

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**Joint Degrees Sought** (Continued from page 1)

Ph.D.-J.D. programs and a few schools even have joint M.D.-J.D. programs. The predominant feeling among those institutions is that such a pooling of professional expertise is an extremely fruitful venture that will not only benefit the individuals served but society as a whole. All three of the students reiterated such an optimistic view for this particular program as they saw it filling a gap that has existed between the medical and legal professions.

Joe Oberlies pointed out that lawyers often don't have enough knowledge in psychology to litigate cases in this area, and that with more and more courts today requiring lawyers to have some familiarity with the science of psychology the lawyer-psychologist is a most welcome specialist in this line of litigation. Conversely, psychologists in dealing with clients and various agencies are normally so unfamiliar with the ultimate legal ramifications that permeates their field that their professional effectiveness becomes limited.

Debby Vinicur noted that in some aspects of criminal law a background in psychology is becoming almost essential. Such might very well be the case when lawyers are attempting to establish the competency of an individual to stand trial. The lawyer-psychologist might not only prove beneficial to his client by providing a better understanding of just what "legal incompetence" is, but he or she may also play a vital role outside the courtroom by establishing more practical and equitable solutions to the long term mental well being of the individual. Jill Follows expressed a similar view that so interdisciplinary specialization may offer a more effective and efficient means of administering public health by being able to readily identify the combined assets of law and psychology.

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Reimel's Arguably Better
The Associates Are Short Lawyers Better Lovers?

by Chris Barbieri

This sit-com, created by the same people that make "Taxi," is set in a prestigious Wall Street firm presided over by your basic curmudgeonly, but lovable, senior partner (Wilfred Hyde-White). Although the show is ostensibly about the three young associates and their efforts to adjust to their new surroundings, Hyde-White's way of speaking seems to hover over every scene. There is also a snarling young partner (Joe Regalbuto) who always manages to say and do the wrong thing. The cast is made complete by a cocky office go-fer (Tim Thornberry). As for this last character, television comedy writers seem to be currently under a misapprehension that no show, no matter what its subject matter, is complete without a guy who swaggers around doling out mispronounced advice and proclaiming himself a lady-killer. This schtick has been done to death, well by Pat Harrington on "One Day at a Time" and needs no further embellishment.

Meanwhile, the little twerp associate (Martin Short) falls for the gorgeous blond associate (Shelley Smith) and wonders, when rebuffed, why women today aren't interested in "nice little guys with good table manners." Short's greatest moment to date came in the third episode when, rising to make his first professional court-room appearance, he begins his opening statement, "This is a court of equity." "Yes," replies the judge testily, "I know.

As for Ms. Smith, her chief role seems to be being attractive and insensitive to one and all. The third new associate, an earnest and high-minded young woman (Alley Mills), after a great bit in the first episode trying to get her over- arrogant mother to leave the office, hasn't been given much else to do since. Regalbuto as the simp always trying to cozy up to Hyde-White, is funny yet believable and not surprisingly is often the focal point of the show.

So far, the show has dealt with plagiarism, Marvin v. Minerva-type actions, everything from passcode domain, and other side-splitting legal concepts. While the show is bound to be worth watching for the recognition of lawyers, and there are certainly enough of them around these days to make up a fair-sized audience, some of the legal concepts and phẩm of the "law" are familiar to those "in the know" may seem a bit tiring. Yet it is not uninteresting to the standard "Happy Days" audience. But, in contrast, Hyde-White has a way of making the show worth watching. His dry, British-accented snobbery is the highlight of each episode. In one scene, he walks into a courtroom, looks at the plaintiff and says to Regalbuto indignantly, "Who are all these wretched looking people?" The public, he is informed, "Well," he sighs, "better than what is in the street." Not only is he a gentleman with a large memory, but one of excellent professional advice calmly imparted to Short, and to be had by one and all. "Don't be a flaming jackass."

Family Law Essay

The Howard C. Schwab Memorial Award Essay contest is conducted annually by the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association in cooperation with the Toledo Bar Association and the Ohio Bar Association. The prize money is awarded from a memorial fund created by the Toledo Bar Association and administered by the Ohio State Bar Foundation.

The essay contest was created to install greater interest in the field of Family Law among all law students of the nation, and particularly the law Student Division of the American Bar Association. All second and third year students enrolled in ABA-approved law schools, and first year students enrolled in said schools where the subject of family law is part of the first year curriculum, are eligible to compete, except employees of the American Bar Association, Ohio Bar Association, or Toledo Bar Association.

Each entry shall be the work of a single individual. The winners of first, second, and third place shall be selected and announced by the judges, will be presented with cash awards in the amounts of $500, $300, and $200, respectively. Judges will be designated members of the Family Law Section.

Subject may be any aspect of Family Law, with the contestant chooses. Suggested length - about 3,000 words, though not limited to this number; may be more or less, as the subject merits. Essays shall be submitted to the judges, as they have been previously published, are ineligible for consideration.

Entries will be judged on the basis of timeliness of subject, practicality, originality, quality of research, and clarity of style. Prize-winning essays which have been previously published in the Family Law Quarterly may be found in Vol. VIII No. 1 p. 51; VII No. 4 p. 432; VI No. 4 p. 480; VI No. 3 p. 279; VI No. 2 p. 145; V No. 3 p. 309; V No. 1 p. 32; and IV No. 3 pp. 290, 291.

Entry Procedure (Law students desiring to enter the contest should write to Howard C. Schwab Memorial Award Essay Contest, Section of Family Law, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, requesting an entry form, which must be completed and returned with the essay.)