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February 8, 1980

Law Day at City Hall

The Second Annual Villanova Law Day at City Hall will be held Wednesday, February 13, from 4-6:30 p.m. The law school will host a reception for the Philadelphia Bar Association, the judiciary and Villanova Law alumni practicing in Philadelphia.

Third year law students are invited to attend and meet distinguished members of the practicing bar and the judicial bench at the hub of legal activity in City Hall, Philadelphia.

Villanova alumni who are judges in Philadelphia include The Honorable Michael E. Wallace, Court of Common Pleas, The Honorable Joseph R. Glancy, President Judge of Municipal Court, and The Honorable Charles J. Margiotti, also of Municipal Court.

Dean O’Brien speaks with Judge Bradley at last year’s Villanova Law Day at City Hall.

Graduation Dates Coincide

Law Schools to Hold Separate Ceremony

By Tom Wilkinson

The Law School commencement has been scheduled for Friday, May 16 at 11 a.m. in the Villanova University Fieldhouse.

VLSI students will again enjoy a separate graduation from other university colleges, the result of backstage lobbying by Dean J. Wilbur O’Brien following reports in the Fall that VPU President Rev. John M. Driscoll was seriously considering combining the Law School and University College (night school) commencement.

For the past three years the law school has held its own fieldhouse graduation, a system Dean O’Brien says that he and the law students strongly favor. He says that separate, smaller graduation exercises not only increase the availability of tickets to the ceremony, but allow individual recognition of each graduating student.

“My very firm belief,” he says, “is that after three years here, each graduate is entitled to his moment center stage, alone.”

Under the combined commencement plan, law students were to graduate on Sunday, May 16 at 8 p.m., according to a front page story in the November 16 Villanovan.

Only the names of those students with academic honors were to be read at the ceremony.

Although the combined commencement was rejected following reports in the November 16 Villanovan, the Dean and the President of the University, Dean O’Brien has received no assurances that future graduations will be conducted in the same fashion.

Dean O’Brien says “the question is fundamentally a matter of philosophy. The President takes the position that the law school is a part of the University and should graduate with the University. He also has no particular desire to go to four different commencements. Would you?”

Dean O’Brien concedes that giving the law school its own show is an extra financial burden, but terms the expense “minimal — not a reason to compel a combined ceremony.”

A partial list of the extra costs include the printing of special invitations and programs, hiring a band, security, housekeeping, and emergency ambulance personnel.

Several of the factors which Dean O’Brien believes weigh in favor of a separate graduation for the Law School include student interest, and what he calls the “special camaraderie” law students develop due to the small size of the class and the “particular nature of the study, which is more demanding than that presented by other disciplines.”

In addition, the Dean notes, VLSI is a graduate school and is comprised of students from around the country, the great majority of whom will have little contact with the rest of the University during their three years of preparation to enter the legal profession.

Dean O’Brien notes that the current graduation scheme is a far cry from the days, not so long ago, when all Villanova University students graduated together in the Philadelphia Civic Center. That system prevailed until about five or six years ago when commencement was moved on campus and three separate graduation programs conducted at the Fieldhouse.

During those years the Dean offset the impersonality of the grouping of colleges by initiating a “hooding ceremony” at the Law School prior to the formal commencement in the Fieldhouse.

For the past several years the separate graduation has been due to the shorter Spring semester calendar for undergraduates, allowing them to graduate at least one week earlier than law students.

Also an outgrowth of the undergrad graduation was scrapped this year following a student poll commissioned by the SGA which showed students strongly favored a one week delay — until the weekend of law school graduation.

The natural solution, or so the VU planners thought, was to return to the system of

(Continued on page 6)

Plans Set for Commencement

The Class of 1980 has already begun the 100 day countdown to commencement on Friday, May 16. Although some of the details are yet to be worked out, here’s how that big day is shaping up:

There will again be a wine and cheese reception at the law school following the commencement ceremony. Parents, spouses and friends are invited. Last year the popular event drew nearly 1600 people, according to Dean O’Brien, who terms the now traditional gathering “an extraordinary success.”

“The parents love it,” Dean O’Brien says. “The reception is often the first time the parents can see and child-prove the school and have the opportunity to meet the graduate’s classmates, faculty members and students.”

There should be more than enough room in the fieldhouse to accommodate all those

Faculty to Discuss Third Year Failures

by Matthew Wolfe

The Student-Faculty Committee has unanimously agreed to present to the faculty for consideration during its meeting on April 13, the following proposition:

"Third year students shall be notified of potential failure grades for fifth semester examinations prior to the end of the third semester drop/add period, which period shall be extended for any affected student for three academic days, for the purpose of satisfying the minimum requirements for timely graduation." 

This resolution was proposed because of the potential that a third year student who fails a fifth semester course will not have enough credits to graduate on time. Since the first semester grades are not given out until well into the second semester, there is little chance for a third year student who failed a course to either add credits or change his or her schedule to fulfill a category requirement.

The result of this situation is that the student would have to take summer school courses in order to graduate, which could substantially interfere with bar exam study.

Although the resolution passed unani­ mously, the faculty members presented expressed doubt as to whether it would be adopted by the faculty as it is.

Several potential problems were cited. The Student-Faculty Committee feels this might lead to students quitting the law school for all kinds of reasons, and it is best to grade the exams, both second and third year, by question rather than by course. Faculty members were quick to point out that very few failures require proper uses of the funds. The funds were raised by third year students over the past few years.

Another topic discussed at the meeting dealt with the content-oriented method of allocating funds to student organizations. This means, for example, that an organization has a better chance of getting funded for a movie on a specific topic than just for a movie, where the topic has not been decided.

Proposers of this system say it forces an organization to quickly develop a content-oriented program which could be better if they were allowed to set their own priorities within a set amount. But some students felt that the system left the potential for abuse, for example, where the SBA members disagreed with the content of a program proposed by a student group, they could refuse to allocate the funding for it.

A vote to continue the current system was taken to change the method of funding allocation. Although the SBA members had not come to a clear decision, the general feeling was that the present system was the best. The SBA members will meet, as they are supposed to meet, and say they consider the views of all the students.

The present system, they say, is meant to reward advance planning and prevent im­ provement before funds have been committed. But some students feel that the SBA allocates are very limited, and tight checks must be maintained in order to maximize their use, the SBA President Bill Webber adds.
College Ministry is sponsoring an evening of recollection for each college of the University during the Lenten season. The evening of recollection for the Law School has been scheduled for Thursday, February 21, from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Rev. Frederick X. McGuire, OSA, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees will be the speaker. Father McGuire will speak on the topic "The Lawyer — A Spiritual Pilgrim." A small reception will follow. All are invited. Further details will be posted.

Do We Really Need It?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ABA) — The American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section today announced sponsorship of the 1979-80 Alan Y. Cole Student Essay Contest.

The subject area for this year's contest is "The Exclusionary Rule: Do We Really Need It?" The winner, to be announced in July, will receive a $500 cash award. Essays will be judged by a three-member panel of section volunteers.

The contest is open to all students enrolled in ABA accredited law schools except candidates for advanced law degrees and ABA employees.

Entries may consist of a discussion of case law, litigation techniques, or any legal discourse which might further the field of law. Papers prepared for the 1979-80 school year are eligible, but published articles or those which have been accepted for publication are not.

Papers should be postmarked by June 30, 1980, and be double or triple-spaced and not exceed 50 pages including footnotes. Entries should include their name, permanent and temporary addresses and telephone number, name of their law school and their year in residence.

Essays should be mailed to: Coordinator, Law Student Essay Contest, ABA Criminal Justice Section, 1800 M Street, N.W., 2nd Floor South, Washington, D.C. 20036.

For further information, please contact Marcia Christensen, ABA, Criminal Justice Section, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 331-2260.

Relax

At South Texas College of Law, students who haven't made the Law Review are getting some help from an unexpected source. Dr. Lisa Blue, a student at the law school, was able to get help from a friend at the University of Houston. The student was able to relax and not worry about exams too much.

Sassoon's International Commercial Transactions course at Georgetown this winter will command the hefty price tag attached to the required text. The book is, of course, written by none other than Professor Sassoon himself.

Kudos

And now, for a bit of good news: better than 96 percent of the members of the Class of 1979 at Villanova Law School who sat for the July 1979 Pennsylvania Bar Examination passed. This compares favorably with a 85.56 percent pass rate for all of the 3,010 young lawyers who took the Pennsylvania Bar Examination.

One Hundred forty-nine Villanovans of the Class of 1979 beheld a sigh of relief when the envelope containing their exam results was opened. One December 1978 graduate of VLS was also among the successful group.

CONGRATULATIONS!

So That's Why My Grades Are Bad

Macho men and feminine women have more difficulty with the rigors of law school, according to University of Minnesota sociologists R.E. Robert and M. F. Winter in their article in the Journal of Legal Education. The two professors also offer the following conclusions:

-Women who see themselves as more masculine are more successful in law school than women with more feminine traits.

-Masculine men don't do as well in law school as males with moderately masculine traits.

-Men who expect high salaries tend to achieve higher grades, but the same does not hold true for women.

-Women are more likely to dislike law school than men.

1980-81 Financial Aid:
Let Me Count The Forms

This year a significant change in student financial assistance form requirements means that Law School students seeking all types of aid possible must complete separate forms. Two forms are required for Law School aid, one for state guaranteed loans, and four or more for University-sponsored aid.

In order to be considered for Law School interest-free loans, grants or outside programs administered by the Law School, the applicant must send the 1980-1981 GAPSFAS form to ETS, preferably before April 15. On receipt of the GAPSFAS analysis, the Law School will send to the applicant the short Law School Supplemental form. Questions about Law School aid should be directed to Sandy Mannix, Dir. of Adm. & Fin. Aid, Room No. 55.

Local banks have complete control over the issuance of state-guaranteed loan forms. Students must obtain these forms from a participating bank and adhere to the bank's deadlines. Mrs. Mannix has a list of many local participating banks.

The major changes in financial aid "paper work" have come in the areas of National Direct Student Loans and Work Study funding. The University Financial Aid Office in Kennedy Hall solely is responsible for the administration of both of these programs. To apply for either NDSL or Work Study, student must complete:

Liaison, Anyone?

Are you interested in working with senior members of the bar in specialized areas of the law? Would you like to direct one of the national programs of the Law Student Division? If so, read on. All 45 liaison positions between the Law Student Division and the American Bar Association, as well as five national student director positions, for the coming 1980-1981 school year have been officially declared open to law student applicants attending ABA approved law schools.

Requirements are that you be a member of the ABA/Law Student Division, in good academic standing with at least one full year of law school (as of September 1980) remaining, and — if you are applying for the position of liaison to a section — that you be a student member of that section.

If you meet these qualifications, send a resume, cover letter, recommendations, and proof of Law Student Division membership (in the form of a photocopy of your membership card or candidacy membership dues check) to: Anne C. Campbell, Staff Director, Law Student Division, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, post-marked no later than March 1, 1980. Students currently serving as liaisons and who wish to be considered for reappointment must reapply.

1. The PHEA — BEOG form — except Section H — which is sent to Harrisburg University Financial Aid Application Form.

2. The top section of the Financial Aid Transcript Form (s) which then be sent to all institutions previously attended. Use this completed form returned to Villanova, there can be no consideration of an aid application.

3. These forms may be obtained from Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Mannix and must be filed by March 15. There are no exceptions to this deadline, students who are uncertain of their WE or NDSL needs should complete the forms to assure consideration.

The Fourth form a student must complete would be for a specific Work Study position. Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Beck can provide further information about securing a particular job, either summer or term-time through Work Study.

As of now, all students, whether or not they are financially independent, must submit copies of both their and their parents' W-2 Form. This question has not been resolved, before sending the forms to Kennedy Hall students should check with Mrs. Mannix.

IMPORTANT! Remember deadlines!

1. The 15 — all information — PHEA, BEOG form, Financial Aid Transcript, Villanova application — etc. — must be received by Kennedy Hall before April 15 — GAPSFAS should be sent to ETS.

If you have questions, see Mrs. Mannix, Room No. 55.

Pledge

The Annual Fund Drive is on and Villanova students and alumni will be telephoning VLS alumni for pledges during the next two weeks.

The program was initiated with the expectation that at least 90 students would volunteer one evening each for telephoning. Sign up sheets were distributed to all student organizations and placed on bulletin boards around the school.

The school has already spent $4,000 on the project, installing ten WATTES lines for the minimum one-month period.

The administration hopes that the phone-a-thon will become a productive annual activity, more than making up the cost of the telephones, and reducing the Law School's dependence on tuition for operating funds.

Last year's (1978-1979) Fund Drive raised $53,612.10 for the Law School.

Students at the Law School have been asked to donate an evening to man the telephones and collect pledges.
Chris Barbieri, Class of '80: NO! I think we should drop the bomb instead. Wipe 'em out and get it over with. It's now or never. We can't let the Soviets get ahead of us.

Paul D'Addario, Class of '80: Olympic athletics, our specialty, and that is common ground. Our country is not involved in war games. A boycott will cause the Soviet Union considerable pain and embarrassment at the time the Soviets were expecting an approval. Therefore, the boycott should be enacted and supported.

Tom Mutsick, Class of '80: The American athletes should compete, but only for the "love of the game." There should be no TV, coverage and no commercial endorsements. A boycott is a weak rebuttal at best, especially after we have hosted the Russians in Lake Placid.

Kevin Glenson, Class of '82: No, because of an old Irish Proverb — "Never Wrestle with a pig you both get muddy, and the pig enjoys it."

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**Sports and Entertainment Law**

**Building A Clientele**

by Kate Harper

"Hang out in bars." 

Hang out in bars! What kind of advice is that for a lawyer to give a law student? It's good advice if you're trying to break into entertainment law, according to Al Murphy, who graduated from Philadelphia area entertainment lawyer. Murphy spoke at the law school recently as a member of a panel discussion on "Sports and Entertainment Law," sponsored by the VLS Placement Office.

Rita Phillips, a law clerk for the Philadelphia law firm, and Melvin Lavine also spoke to students about their sports and entertainment law practices.

Murphy, who practices in Philadelphia and currently heads the Entertainment Department of the law firm, and the musicians who arranged the Star Wars theme for the movie.

At various times, he's also represented people who write jingles for commercials, models, musicians with foreign record contracts (which occasionally spur letters in Danish which he can't read), singers and every kind of company.

Right now he's excited about a group called Bad Sneakers, which, Murphy says, "is a cross between Prince, Den and Hal and Oakes."

The bit about hanging out in bars was not offered in jest, Murphy said, because he does it all the time — every night some weeks. The reason is simple — to be an entertainment lawyer, you have to know the business and you have to have clients.

Murphy has "known the business" for a long while, since he is himself a musician and co-inventor of the "I Feel Groovy" theme tune.

On getting clients, Murphy says, "the big one is usually the 'live one.' You could be brilliant but if people ask you who you represent and who say, 'Joe Smith Trio,' well, it's going to be 'oh . . . See you later.'"

Murphy's first "big one" was Maynard Ferguson, who had been his trumpet teacher, and after that, his career began to take off.

"In the first year I guess I lost money in the sense that my starting salary with Capital Records (where he could have gotten a ten job) would have been greater than what I had earned that first year," Murphy confessed.

And in a comment that is sure to warm Professor Collins' heart, Murphy said that while his practice involves him in trade mark law, copyright law, labor law, securities law, conflicts of law, and taxation, the largest area of his practice is "contract law."

Richie Phillips, a Villanova alumna and a man who makes his presence known in sports circles, would agree. A large measure of his practice is also contract law, as he negotiates contracts for professional athletes, their coaches and their referees and umpires.

Phillips says he first got involved in sports law in 1971, when Howard Porter, then a Villanova basketball star, came to him for some help in getting out of one professional contract he had already signed and negotiating a better one with the Chicago Bulls. Before then, Phillips added, "I represented the whole team."

Eventually, Phillips represented players, coaches and referees around the country. He negotiated a collective bargaining agreement for the National Association of Basketball Referees ("from which I derived substantial fees") and soon collected the Major League Umpires as clients, too.

"Your clients have a high profile," Phillips told the students, "So you have to be very good at it because there's a lot of money involved, and you've got to screw up everybody's going to know about it."

Phillips said that in addition to knowing your contract law well, students contemplating sports law careers should also pay strict attention to administrative law ("a lot of sports cases are tied up in arbitration"), taxation ("in negotiating contracts you always have to consider the tax aspects of what you're doing"), property law ("your clients will invest in real estate and you've got to know about adverse possession") and antitrust law.

"You've just got to go to know it all — whatever it takes to pass the bar exam — that's what you need."

Glenn Goldstein, who's practicing entertainment law these days, is a 1979 Villanova Law School graduate. Right now, he's the assistant executive secretary for both the Philadelphia Local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) and for the Philadelphia branch of the Screen Actors Guild (SAG).

Goldstein is being trained for the top spot in those organizations. He had some recent job-hunting advice for his fellow Villanovans.

"My class rank cheesed me for years," he said candidly, noting that in the first year at Villanova he ranked in the top third of his class, "And some semesters later I was no longer in the top third, but I was working part-time, working for the solicitor's office in the Department of Labor."

That labor law experience, coupled with an undergraduate interest in both labor relations and also in music, eventually led him to his current job, class rank notwithstanding.

"Your non-lawyer activities add up to a lot more experience," Goldstein lamented, "I encourage everyone to go out and do what they want to do, because people get bored in law school, hearing a lot talk about big firms."

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**Looking At Litigation**

by Kathy Yesenko

On January 15, the Placement Office sponsored a program entitled "Careers in Litigation," featuring members of the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association. Over thirty litigation-minded students turned out for the event, which was held in the student lounge.

Theodore Schwartz, from the law offices of Mark Mendel, led off the program stating that "any correlation between the practice of law and the practice of litigation is purely coincidental."

Keeping this in mind, Marlene Lachman, from the law firm of Missir, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer and Jamison, says that a "law firm is a family. You are marrying a law firm."

When interviewing with various law firms, she suggests that each law student judge whether his or her practice will blend with theirs.

Ms. Lachman also believes that no one should feel as if he or she can never change his specialty. "A good time to relocate is after a few years to another firm for two or three years. That way you are not priced out of the market."

It is also important, notes Ms. Lachman, not to try to be all things to all clients. "Don't overextend yourself in an area of law that you are really not familiar with. It is better to have this work done by someone else."

Donald Martin, formerly of the DA's Office, is currently in his own practice. He agrees that a lawyer should not try to be all things to all clients. "A lot of lawyers don't like to transfer work because of the financial implications, but sometimes it has to be done."

He suggests that law students should ask themselves two important questions: "What do you want to do? What area of law do you want to specialize in?" He says that one tough area for litigators is the criminal law area.

"There is no way to get the business because your only referral is from clients.

(Continued on page 5)
Wouldn’t You Want to Know?

"What if I flunked Administrative Law last semester? It’s too late to add a course and I won’t graduate on time. I guess I’ll have to go to summer school. Will I be able to study for the bar if I know right now whether I passed or not?"

Better yet, that third year student should have known several weeks ago — before the end of the drop/add period — whether he or she will get any grades until some time next week, the second week of February, well into the semester and well beyond the drop/add period. Why not? Because the faculty was not required to turn grades in to the Registrar until the first week in February.

The Student Faculty Committee has an idea that will change that and save a great many students needless hours of worry, while making it possible for students who fail a course in their fifth semester to graduate on time by taking an extra course in the Spring of their third year.

The Committee voted unanimously to recommend the faculty agree that “third year students shall be notified of potential failing grades for fifth semester courses prior to the end of the sixth semester’s drop/add period.”

To ensure that students have time to pick up the extra course they need, the resolution continues, the drop/add period “shall be extended for any affected student for three academic days for the purpose of satisfying the minimum requirements for timely graduation.”

Another suggestion made at the meeting was simply to extend the drop/add period for as long as it takes the faculty to notify failing students of their grades.

The faculty will meet February 12 and the measure is expected to face stiff opposition. Some professors do not feel that a grading period that ran from December 22, 1979 until February 4, 1980 (when grades are turned in) is long enough to get all those pesky little blue books out of the way.

Some professors would not favor any plan that forces them to take at least a quick “once over” of the exams to determine if any of the blue books presents a serious danger of failing a course while there’s still time for the student to replace those credits. If the student is wrong, he or she might have to delay sitting for the bar to take the needed course in the summer. Well, then, why not sign up for six courses and play it safe? Because if the fears were misplaced, the student spends his or her last semester juggling an unnecessarily heavy course load. In a school where oversubscribed courses are the norm, this would be sheer folly.

The answer is simple. The faculty should notify any third year student who’s in danger of failing a course while there’s still time for the student to replace those credits.

It’s been argued that few second or third year students actually fail courses. One professor notes the number at five students over the last five years. This is not many, true, and perhaps not enough at first glance to burden the faculty with a hastened marking process. But the relief suggested would help not only the students who actually fail the course but also the conscientious students who fear that they may be in that category.

We urge the faculty to adopt the resolution of the Student-Faculty Committee when the faculty has completed the grading, their burden is discharged and their misery is finished, but for some students who finally receive their grades when the “new” semester is no longer young, the problems may have just begun.
Where Have All The Grads Gone?

The Director of Placement, Jean Beck, revealed in a preliminary report to the Faculty that employment of the Class of 1979 had reached over 90.5 percent of those whose employment status was reported to the Office by January 15, 1980. There were 197 VLS graduates in the class; 178 of them reported seeking employment.

The types of employment obtained by the Law School’s most recent graduating class compare favorably with that of recent classes. Law firms claimed 53 percent of those employed compared to 50 percent in 1979 and 46 percent in 1978.

The 1979 graduates went to major law firms in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia. A total of 110 firms recruited six graduates were employed by law firms of fewer than 50 lawyers in 12 different states, including Arizona, Georgia, and Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Growth in popularity: 16 percent in 1979; 15 percent high of 1977 after a fall to 15 percent in 1978. Employment by government dropped in 1979. It was 9 percent, compared to 12 percent in 1978, and 15 percent in 1977. However, of the 14 graduates in this category, 6, or nearly half, were employed by the federal government at GS-5 or below. Employment was 18,000 — salaries at such select agencies as the NLRB, the FBI and the EPA.

Graduates pursuing advanced degrees are seeking LLM degrees in tax. Interestingly, graduates in the “other” employment category in 1979 include only one in the military JAG Corps and one in the MBA seeking legal career options — a legal assistant to a union, a union labor journal editor. Graduates employed in academic, “other,” and legal services careers at 8 percent of those employed in 1979 compared to 8 percent in 1978.

Third year students, under the direction of Prof. Leonard Packel, learn the ins and outs of courtroom techniques in the Trial Practice course.

Final salary and employment statistics for the Class of 1979 will be completed for the National Association for Law Placement Report at the end of February, giving more of the resource data which will follow the graduation to seek employment.

The “legal job search for the twenty-something” requires a long and persistent process. Villanova Law graduates and alumni deserve kudos for their ability to critically, to persistently, to adapt and to gain satisfying positions,” Ms. Beck said.

A Goal, in a planning sense, are ideals we have surmounted and always reach. We strive for excellence knowing that no matter how good we are, or may become, there is always room for much improvement. Qualities, such as excellence, cannot be measured in quantitative terms, nor can any final grading, but there is evidence of its commitment to excellence and evidence of its progress toward excellence.

There is proof that we have made a great deal of progress. Two national surveys, one in 1975 and the other in 1976, place the Villanova Law School in the highest quartile of American law schools. There is proof that we have made a great deal of progress.

Two national surveys place Villanova Law School in the highest quartile of American law schools.

Approximately 150 schools were surveyed. There were three general areas of inquiry: (1) Burden on the Law Faculty; (2) The Educational Program; and (3) Available Resources and their Allocation. For purposes of comparing such factors as student-faculty ratios and teaching loads, the schools were classified by a range of student enrollment and by quartiles which were developed on the basis of three factors: (1) median faculty salaries; (2) total number of library volumes; and (3) median LSAT scores. (The authors of the Report acknowledged that these factors alone do not indicate the overall quality of a school and cautioned that the quartile system cannot be construed as a ranking of the law schools.)

Villanova placed within the First Quartile, which reflects well on the school since the three criteria utilized in establishing the groups are certainly important indications of a law school’s quality.

Are there other developments which show that the Law School is making progress toward its goals?

A Yes. The faculty is increasing not only in numbers but in quality. The Law School and the University? Are we in the same dangerous posture as the University community. When we started in the fall of 1955 we were asked to lend support and assistance for increased secretarial support and research assistants. The beneficiaries of that progress are the students in our Law School today.

Our graduates have done extraordinarily well in practice. That is one measure of our progress toward excellence.
The Twentieth Annual Reimel Moot Court competition is moving into its final rounds. The quarter-final rounds were scheduled to be argued on February 5.

The eight teams which advanced into the quarter-final round were: Leonard Davis and John Ford; Elizabeth Morgenthaler and Margaret Sherry; Joanne Selliek and Ann Novel; Kathleen Seybold and Andrew Turvey; James Brogan and Sharon Brans; Vincent Knox and Nancy Fullam; Keesey Dougherty and Richard McMonigle; and Kathleen Yeseñko and Rosemarie Rigoglio.

The semi-final rounds are scheduled for March 10, and the final round is scheduled for April 12. Following the final round will be the annual dinner and cocktail party held for the Moot Court Board, the faculty, and the judges and participants from the final round.

The judges for the quarter-final arguments consisted of three judges from each of the courts of common pleas of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties. The judges for the semi-final arguments include one judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, three United States District Court Judges from the Eastern District of Delaware, and another judge who is still to be named.

A prestigious panel will hear the final arguments. Judge John J. Gibbons of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals will be the annual dinner speaker for the Moot Court Board, the faculty, and the judges for the quarter-final round.

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The eight teams which advanced into the quarter-final round were: Leonard Davis and John Ford; Elizabeth Morgenthaler and Margaret Sherry; Joanne Selliek and Ann Novel; Kathleen Seybold and Andrew Turvey; James Brogan and Sharon Brans; Vincent Knox and Nancy Fullam; Keesey Dougherty and Richard McMonigle; and Kathleen Yeseñko and Rosemarie Rigoglio.

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sory view of Leonard Levin's impressive prospective and sincere empathy for many of especially around exam time. the traditional law school manias have proved comforting to many students, may merit for his well-prepared classroom to analyze complicated legal theories and hypos, which may have left some unforeseen. And, unlike the merry-go-round of days gone by Justin Henry is not all forlorn sweetness and light. He is a very real and believable little boy, whose performance is every bit as equal to the "parents". Dustin Hoffman and Meryl Streep. Hoffman, coming from several widely ignored efforts ("Agatha", "Straight Time") shows that he has lost none of his exceptional range. The scene in which he/vigorously tries to convince his boss that he is still equal to his high demanding job development responsibilities as well as father to his child is a masterpiece. In fact, every scene in which Hoffman appears is brilliantly realized. Stresser's performance, because of its abnegated nature, seems a little pale by comparison. Yet there is no denying that the courtroom scene, for which she reportedly wrote her own dialogue, is a deeply moving evocation of a mother's effort to win back her child. The courtroom scene is particularly interesting in that it shows the poignant situation of the parents being made adver­ saries through their attorneys even as they, with their eyes and gestures, are forgiving each other's past wrongs and struggling towards a new understanding. Commentators have pointed out basic inaccu­ racies in the courtroom sequence such as the complete absence of the child from the proceedings and the lack of any testimony by a social worker assigned to the case. This is, of course, dramatic license designed to heighten the mother-wife versus father-husband conflict. In a film that seems to present itself as true-to-life such omissions may be unacceptable from the point of view of veracity, yet there is no doubt that cinematically and dramatically they are necessary.

"Kramer v. Kramer" is truly a movie of performances. As a result the storyline seems to have been neglected to some ex­ tent. Several of the plot elements are decidely pat, as when Streep brings out the flip now's ragged circumspection of not being able to be what her husband wanted (i.e. solely a wife and mother) as her reason for leaving. Also, the ending is, to us, all too well from observation, strictly the stuff of fairy tales. Nevertheless, "Kramer" is truly a film worth seeing and recommended to one and all with the caution that you will undoubtedly feel at least a little bit like crying in one or two scenes, an art the Holly­wood filmmakers originated in the silent era and still employ to perfection.

**HAPPY ST. VALENTINE'S DAY**

**FROM THE DOCKET**

**There's No Show Like This One**

There's no business like Law School Show business, and the Sixth Annual Law School Show is already in the planning stage.

The theme of the annual evening of merriment is a secret, but the date is set. Mark it on your calendar now: Friday, March 28. There will be two shows. As co-producers, Karen Crumlish put it, "The seven o'clock show is for your parents. The nine-thirty show will be more fun!"

For the uninstructed, the law school show, "a parody of law school life," in Crumlish's words, is an extravaganza of music and dance and skits and bad jokes. It's written, directed, produced and performed by Villanova Law School students — and it's often very funny and very irreverent.

Returning to the stage this year from last year's cast are such notables as Spurgeon Fields, Bob Kaplan, Phil Tordella, Doug Nakajima, Mary McGrath and Tom Hall. "Professor Collins" is sure to be on stage, too, since Wendy Demchick will also be in the 1980 cast. Crumlish and Randy Davis, who have worked on the show each year, will serve as producers for the show. Davis will also be director. Joel Goldstein will be musical director.

Davis and Crumlish are hoping for a big turnout at rehearsals which are scheduled to begin Monday, March 10, right after Spring Break. They are looking for actors, actresses, musicians, dancers, writers, stage crew and "we even need some people to stand on stage and do nothing."

"Whether you're talented or not, whether you've done anything like this before or not, we want people. Davis says, "We need people."

"The whole show is 'laid back' and have fun." Crumlish adds. The producers say they hope first year students will come out to be in the show. The pair says that students can offer an hour of time to the show in exchange for some fun. There is also a possibility, Crumlish and Davis say, that some faculty members will participate as they did two years ago, by writing and acting on their own skits.

"The program is designed to give new students on the law school show a chance to come from Davis or Crumlish and next week there will be posters announcing rehearsals later. There are also videotapes of past shows for history buffs. Break a leg!"

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**FROM THE DOCKET**

**prof. Levin Has Class (Rapport)**

by Tom Bovenzi

Anyone who has had a course with Leonard Levin knows of his uncanny ability to analyze complicated legal theories and how his passion for teaching a complex problem has sparked many a student's interest in the study of the law. But whatever accolades Professor Levin may merit for his well-prepared classroom presentations his forte remains his out of class rapport with his students. Professor Levin can often be seen sitting in the cafeteria with students discussing anything from one of his intriguing class topics, with whom he has unintentionally quaffed, to current world politics.

His natural ability to keep things in perspective and sincere empathy for many of the traditional law school manias have proved comforting to many students, especially around exam time. In talking with Professor Levin, it should be pointed out that one of his favorite topics did not appear to be himself. As our conversation continued to drift off into the philosophical aspects of legal education it became apparent that this was a man who has thought much about what he does and one who may enjoy teaching as was however, able to obtain at least a cursory view of Leonard Levin's impressive legal background. From the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1950 after enjoying a tremendously successful academic career. Upon graduation he joined his father, Robert Levin, and his brother, Russell, in his father's general law practice. While Russell handled much of the commercial law of the firm, Leonard Levin has written a book which should be published within a couple of years and will examine probate practice and estate planning.

It was in 1972 that Professor Levin began teaching at VLS as a substitute on an emergency basis. He enjoyed it and began teaching full time at VLS in the fall of 1973. When asked what advice he would give aspiring young lawyers, Professor Levin said, "I think what you have to do is maneuver yourself into the type of position you feel most comfortable."

Although Professor Levin recognized that an awareness of the job market is important, he was quick to point out that one primary concern probably should not be financial compensation. A genuine satisfaction with the type of work one does along with a comfortable environment in which to work were cited by Professor Levin as his top occupational priorities. Professor Levin also might have added that a person who enjoys his work ultimately performs better and has a positive influence on those around him. It is clear Professor Levin enjoys his work.  

**Kramer vs. Kramer**

by Chris Barbieri

The most talked about film of the year and movie crush is an old-fashioned tear­ jerker set to modern mope. Ever since Jackie Coogan in the silent era, movie­ makers have understood the appeal of a cute kid buffeted by misfortune. Now the godpads and dogcatchers have been replaced by divorce and custody battles. And, unlike the soppies of days gone by, Jeremy Henry is not all frocks and light and light. He is a very real and believable little boy, whose performance is every bit as equal to the "parents". Dustin Hoffman and Meryl Streep.

Hoffman, coming from several widely ignored efforts ("Agatha", "Straight Time") shows that he has lost none of his exceptional range. The scene in which he/vigorously tries to convince his boss that he is still equal to his high demanding job deserves an additional responsibilities as well as father to his child is a masterpiece. In fact, every scene in which Hoffman appears is brilliantly realized. Stresser's performance, because of its abnegated nature, seems a little pale by comparison. Yet there is no denying that the courtroom scene, for which she reportedly wrote her own dialogue, is a deeply moving evocation of a mother's effort to win back her child.

The courtroom scene is particularly interesting in that it shows the poignant situation of the parents being made adversaries through their attorneys even as they, with their eyes and gestures, are forgiving each other's past wrongs and struggling towards a new understanding. Commentators have pointed out basic inaccuracies in the courtroom sequence such as the complete absence of the child from the proceedings and the lack of any testimony by a social worker assigned to the case. This is, of course, dramatic license designed to heighten the mother-wife versus father-husband conflict. In a film that seems to present itself as true-to-life such omissions may be unacceptable from the point of view of veracity, yet there is no doubt that cinematically and dramatically they are necessary.

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