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THE DOCKET

Vol. XVII, No. 4

February 8, 1980



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

Graduation Dates Coincide

Law School 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.

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

For the past three years the law school has had 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 18 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 discussions between

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, house-keeping, 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 long-standing student interest, and what he calls the "special camaraderie" law students develop due to the small size of the classes and "the particular nature of the study, which is more demanding than that pursued in many other fields."

In addition, the Dean notes, VLS 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. An early graduation for VU undergrads 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

Law Day at City Hall

The Second Annual Villanova Law Day at City Hall will be held Wednesday, February 13, from 4-6 p.m. The law school will host a reception for the Philadelphia area 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. Glancey, President Judge of Municipal Court; and The Honorable Charles J. Margiotti, also of Municipal Court.

Last year's reception at City Hall was attended by over 350 judges, alumni, law students, and city officials. This year's contingent of city officials will include Villanova Law alumni Mayor Bill Green and District Attorney Ed Rendell.

The champagne and canape reception will be held in City Hall Courtroom 653. Buses for students will leave the Law School parking lot at 3:30 p.m. Return buses will leave City Hall at 5:30, arriving back at the school between 6:00 and 6:30 p.m.

Students planning to attend the reception, particularly those who wish to take advantage of bus transportation, should notify the Placement Office before Friday, February 8th.

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 graduation ceremony. Parents, spouses and friends are invited. Last year the popular event drew nearly 1800 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, spouses and children see the law school and have the opportunity to meet the graduate's classmates, faculty members and me."

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

who wish to attend the morning ceremony. Each graduate will be issued five invitations by the Administration Offices, and extra tickets should be readily available, the Dean says.

At least 16 student awards for scholastic and extracurricular achievements will be presented at commencement, ranging from recognition for skill in Trial Practice and Moot Court to outstanding research in the field of human rights.

The annual honorary Doctor of Laws degree recipient and commencement program speaker has not yet been chosen. The Dean is awaiting a final decision from the Board of Trustees, who are expected to select a recipient from a list of candidates submitted for approval by Dean O'Brien last Fall. Last year the honorary degree was conferred upon Thomas Ehrlich, the first president of the Legal Services Corporation.

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 February 12, the following resolution: "Third year students shall be notified of potential failing grades for fifth semester courses prior to the end of the sixth 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 unanimously, 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 first was simply that this might require that the faculty complete the grading sooner. This could lead to less careful grading, or test questions which are not as good an indication of the student's ability, but easier to grade. Another problem could arise because of the requirements by some states for a minimum number of classroom hours for admission into the bar. Extending the drop/add period could drop a student below the necessary number.

Another consideration of the faculty is the feeling that first year students are most

in need of an indication of their first semester progress, so their papers should be graded first. Grading third year papers next would also create problems because most exams have more than one question, and it is best to grade the exams, both second and third year, by question rather than by bluebook. Faculty members were quick to point out that very few failures have been given to second and 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.

Proponents 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 budget 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.

No action was taken to change the method of funding allocation. Although the problems with the present plan were recognized, the general feeling was that the present system was the best. The SBA members are elected by the student body, and say they consider the views of all of the students.

The present system, they say, is meant to reward advance planning and prevent improper uses of the funds. The funds which the SBA allocates are very limited, and tight checks must be maintained in order to maximize their use, the SBA President Bill Webber adds.

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(Continued on page 6)

LEGAL BRIEFS

Recollections

Campus 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. Francis X.N. 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 \$300 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 advance this 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, be double or triple-spaced and not exceed 50 pages including footnotes. Entrants should include their name, permanent and temporary addresses and telephone number, name of their law school and their year in school.

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 Christenson, 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 and a candidate for Texas licensing as a psychologist, is offering a free course in self-hypnosis as a study aid.

The focus of the course will be the use of self-hypnosis as a mental tool to help students concentrate on their studies and to lower anxiety during the semester and before exams.

"Anything you can do well, you can do better in a relaxed state," Dr. Blue said, "But if you have a bad writing style, for instance, I can't change it. If it's affected by stress, however, I can help you with that."

More than 80 law students at the school gave up an hour of study time in the library to watch a demonstration of the techniques which they hope will help them more.

Ouch!

If your wallet's still aching from paying for your second semester books here at Villanova, hear this heart-warming story from the **Georgetown Law Weekly** on the same subject:

Students who enrolled in Professor David Sassoon's International Commercial Transactions course at Georgetown this semester were more than a bit surprised by the hefty price tag attached to the required text. **British Shipping Laws** commanded the princely sum of \$92.50. Without tax.

The book is, of course, written by none other than Professor Sassoon himself.

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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 83.58 percent pass rate for all of the 2,010 young lawyers who took the Pennsylvania Bar Exam.

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

CONGRATULATIONS!

So That's Why My Grades Are Bad

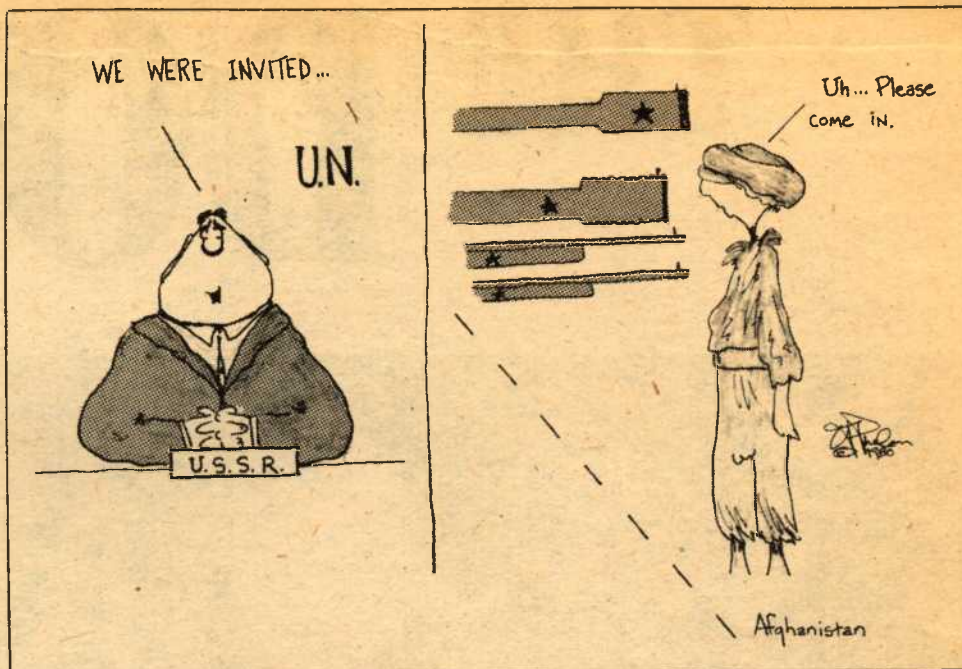
Macho men and feminine women have more difficulty with the rigors of law school, according to University of Minnesota sociologists E.R. Robert and M. F. Winter in their article in the *Journal of Legal Education*. The two professors also offer the following conclusions:

— 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 **seven** separate forms. Two forms are required for Law School aid, one for state guaranteed loans, and four or more for University-directed programs.

In order to be considered for Law School interest-free loans, grants or outside programs administered by the Law School, an 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. 50.

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:

1. The PHEAA — BEOG form — except Section H — which is sent to Harrisburg

2. The University Financial Aid Application Form.

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

4. These forms may be obtained from Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Mannix and **must** be filed by **March 15**. As there are no exceptions to this deadline, students who are uncertain of their WS 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' 1040 forms. As this question has not been resolved, before sending the forms to Kennedy Hall students should check with Mrs. Mannix.

IMPORTANT! Remember deadlines!

March 15 — all information — PHEAA-BEOG form, Financial Aid Transcript, Villanova application, — etc. — **must** be received by Kennedy Hall.

April 15 — GAPSFAS should be sent to ETS.

If you have questions, See Mrs. Mannix, Room No. 50.

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 WATTS 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 \$35,812.10 for the Law School.

Students at the Law School have been asked to donate an evening to man the telephones and collect pledges.

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STUDENT FORUM

Should the U.S. participate in the Moscow Summer Olympics?



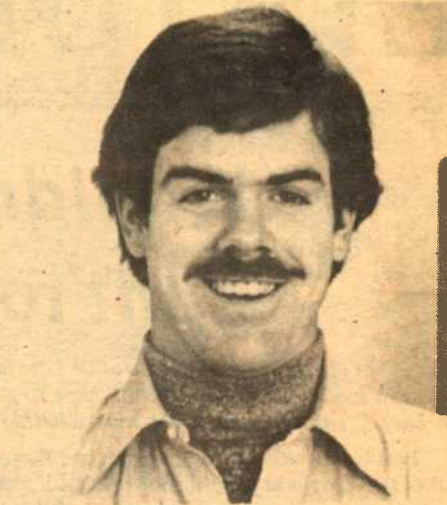
Chris Barbieri, Class of '80: NO! I think we should drop the bomb instead. Wipe 'em out now and relocate the games to someplace calm, like Iran.



Paul D'Addario, Class of '80: The Olympics represent a coronation to Soviet legitimacy and thus is central to the Soviet ego. A boycott will cause the Soviet Union considerable pain and embarrassment at the time the Soviets were expecting approbation. Therefore, the boycott should be enacted and supported.



Tom Musick, Class of '80: The American athletes should compete, but only for the "love of the games." There should be no T.V. coverage and no commercial endorsements. A boycott is a weak rebuttal at best, especially after we have hosted the Russians in Lake Placid.



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

Photos by Tish Dugan

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, a 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.

Richie Phillips, Glenn Goldstein and Melvin Lavine also spoke to students about their sports and entertainment law practices.

Murphy, who practices in Philadelphia and Chester County, is a Delaware Law School graduate who counts among his clients Maynard Ferguson, The Three Degrees and the musician 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 even record companies.

Right now he's excited about a group called Bad Sneakers, which, Murphy says, "is a cross between Steely Dan and Hall & 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 good long while, since he is himself a musician of sorts, but he makes it a point to stay familiar with Stars and the Bijou Cafe in Philadelphia, and what acts they're offering and which of those acts are likely to make it big.

On getting clients, Murphy says, "the big one is the first one, the 'live one.' You could be brilliant but if people ask you who you represent and who say, 'the 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 job) would have been greater than what I actually made 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 trademark 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 alumnus 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. "Within six months I represented the whole team," Phillips added.

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 better be good at it because there's a lot of money involved and you're in the limelight and if you 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 about got 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 obsessed 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, work/study 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 lead him to his current job, class rank notwithstanding.

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

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 study of law and the practice of law is purely coincidental."

Keeping this in mind, Marlene Lachman, from the law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffee, Cramer and Jamieson, says that a "law firm is like a family." "You are marrying that law firm." When interviewing with various law firms, she suggests that each law student judge whether his or her temperament will blend with theirs.

Ms. Lachman also believes that no one should feel as if he or she can never change law firms. "A good time to relocate is after being with a 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 Marino, formerly of the D.A.'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)

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THE EDITORIAL

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? I wish I knew 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. But the student might not 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 insure 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 possibility of failure.

One can sympathize with the faculty and their distaste for grading stacks of blue books, but it's an occupational hazard. It comes with the territory. More importantly, the equities are with the students this time. The stakes are much higher for them.

Should students gamble that their nagging doubts about the Administrative Law exam are misplaced and sign up for the five courses he or she wants to take? 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 pegs 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 courses 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.

THE DOCKET

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MULTIPLE CHOICE PROPERTY EXAM

FALL SEMESTER: PROFESSOR GORB

INSTRUCTIONS — CHOSE THE ONE BEST ANSWER FROM ALL THE PROBABLY CORRECT ONES.

- *1. What do you call a prostitute who inherits a large parcel of land?
A.) Well endowed.
B.) A retail fee tail female.
C.) A retail female fee tail.
D.) One of the above.
E.) Two of the above.
F.) Boom-Boom Baby Bucks
- *2. A CONVEYS Blackacre to B. B fails to tender payment. A should:
A Establish an equitable lien.
B Buy a shotgun and blow B's head off.
C Hire a couple of goons to work B over.



One From Column A Two From Column B

by Bruce Allan Brinser

To get into a good law school, a student must get a good score on a very demanding test, the LSAT. Once out of school, the student must pass an even more demanding test, the Bar Exam, in order to be admitted into the profession.

The LSAT consists almost entirely of multiple choice questions; the critical portion of the Bar Exam, the multi-state exam, is also multiple choice.

So what kind of exam does the student see during his three years at Villanova?

Why, almost exclusively essay tests, of course.

Gerald Abraham, assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, emphasized that there is no school policy on the matter. Official permission is required in order for a professor to waive a formal exam entirely; for instance, a professor cannot substitute a paper for an exam without prior approval. However, each professor has total freedom to choose the format of his own exams.

Dean Abraham attributes the prevalence of essay exams largely to tradition, dating

Who Speaks For the Child ?

When lawyers become involved in child custody cases, must they maintain the role of absolute adversary for their clients, or should they assume a more objective stance with a view toward what is best for the child? What is the psychological impact of divorce on the parties and how must this consideration affect a lawyer's approach to the proceedings? What effect will the Equal Rights Amendment have on the entire area of family law?

On Saturday, Feb. 23, the Villanova Law Review will sponsor a symposium on Current Developments in Family Law that will address these and other crucial questions in this rapidly changing area.

The seminar will be held from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. in room 29 of the Law School and is offered free of charge to students, members of the bar, and other professionals in the area of family relations.

Members of the bar specializing in family law will discuss topics including handling child custody cases, no-fault divorce and the potential effects of its implementation in Pennsylvania, the lawyer's role in custody proceedings, and family law and the ERA.

"We're offering much more than simply a how-to presentation of the mechanics of family law," explained symposium coordinator Howard Klein. "These professionals will be sharing not only their knowledge of the law, but also their experiences and analyses concerning the crucial issues in this area. It promises to be a valuable learning experience — the kind that can't be gotten from a textbook."

On the program for the day are:

FAMILY LAW AND THE ERA — Albert Momjian, Abrahams & Loewenstein, Philadelphia, PA.

THE PROPOSED PENNSYLVANIA NO-FAULT DIVORCE LAW — Jack A. Rounick and Lynne Z. Gold-Bikin, Pechner, Dorfman, Wolffe, Rounick & Cabot, Norristown, PA.

CUSTODY LITIGATION, PENNSYLVANIA STYLE — Emanuel A. Bertin, Pechner Dorfman, Wolffe, Rounick & Cabot, Philadelphia, PA.

THE END OF PARENTAL KIDNAPPING IN PENNSYLVANIA — Frederick N. Frank, Baskin and Sears, Pittsburgh, PA.

THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER IN MATRIMONIAL CASES — Eric D. Turner, Abrahams & Loewenstein, Philadelphia, PA.

DIVORCE FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE — Dr. Florence Kaslow, Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital, Philadelphia, PA.

CURRENT PROBLEMS RELATING TO CHILDREN OF DIVORCE IN PENNSYLVANIA — Norman Perlberger, Blank, Rome, Cominsky & McCauley.

Professor Lewis Becker of the Villanova School of Law will serve as moderator. Each participant's extensive research will be summarized in a brief oral presentation which will be followed by a question and answer period.

An expanded version of each presentation will be published in a special symposium edition of the Villanova Law Review.

For additional information, contact the Law Review office, extension 600 or 816.

Where Have All The Grads Gone?

The Director of Placement, Joan Beck, revealed in a preliminary report to the Faculty that employment of the Class of 1979 had reached over 92.5 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 gained 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 1978 and 45 percent in 1977.

Twenty-two graduates went to major law firms in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Miami, as well as Philadelphia; sixty-six graduates were employed by law firms of fewer than 50 lawyers in 12 different states, including Alaska, Georgia, and Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Corporate employment continues its growth in popularity: 16 percent in 1979; 15 percent in 1978; and 14 percent in 1977.

The elite selection by judges of Villanova Law clerks continues. Twenty-eight Class of 1979 graduates were employed: seven in the federal courts system in Pa. and N.J., one in an appellate state system; and twenty in state trial courts in Colorado and Connecticut as well as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The percentage of those employed as clerks in 1979 returned to 17 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-9, or better than \$18,000 — salaries at such selective agencies as the NLRB, the FBI and the EPA.

Graduates pursuing advanced degrees are seeking LL.M. degrees in tax. Interestingly, graduates in the "other" employment category in 1979 include only one in the military JAG Corps and indicate some exciting legal career options — a legal administrator in a union, a lobbyist, and a labor journal editor. Graduates employed in academic, "other", and legal services careers account for 6 percent of those employed in 1979 compared to 8 percent in 1978 and 9 percent in 1977.

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 members of the class at least 8 months following graduation to seek employment. "The legal job search for the recent graduate requires a long and persistent process. Villanova Law graduates and alumni deserve kudos for their ability to think creatively, to assist one another, and to gain satisfying positions," Ms. Beck said.



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

Trial Lawyers

(Continued from page 3)

Also, there is a dearth of private litigants, since the court-appointed lawyer system is abused by clients who misrepresent their financial situation.

Charles Richman, VLS '72, from the law firm of Ciden, Johanson, Dolan, Morrissey, and Cook, explained the difference between working in a large versus a small law firm. "A large law firm does not expect you to be a business producer," he says, "but a small firm does — sometimes expecting \$100,000 worth a year."

He also notes that "a large law firm wants to make money off me, but in a small

law firm, I make money off me.

Mr. Richman also commented on the aspect of personality in a law firm. "Brains are a dime a dozen, but the object is to get clients and keep them."

All four litigators agreed that if you want to be good in civil litigation, you won't be going home early. Not only do litigators face long hours, but they must have strong egos.

"You must think that you are the best. You are selling yourself as well as your client. If you're afraid of being on your feet, forget it," says Mr. Marino.

The Dean's Column: the 1980's

Survey data place VLS near top

(Fourth in a Series)

Q Last semester we discussed in some detail the University's present financial situation and its prospects for the future. Now that the background has been set, I would like to know about the future of the Law School. What do the 1980's hold for us?

A In order to assess properly the impact the new decade will have on the Law School, it is necessary first to think about the goals of the school. We must know what we are, and what we wish to become, before we can calculate the odds for success and formulate the plans of action needed to achieve that success. There are partial references to our goals in our most recent catalogue and in our first catalogue. The 1979-1980 Bulletin states:

"In the early 1950's, the President and Board of Trustees of Villanova University became acutely aware of a demand in the Philadelphia area for a Roman Catholic university to institute a school of law that would prepare graduates for the practice of law anywhere in the country and would at the same time, inculcate in prospective members of the legal profession a firm sense of ethical responsibility in their dealings with courts, clients, and the public interest. For this reason the Villanova School of Law was founded in 1953. Since that time the goal of the law school has been to graduate men and women whose legal educations are unexcelled in preparing them to engage in satisfying careers of service in whatever directions their choices of practice lead them. To this end, Villanova has dedicated itself from the beginning to excellence . . ."

Our 1954-1955 Bulletin stated:

"The Role of a School of Law is to train students for admission into a profession. At Villanova the professional ideal is pursued in the fullness of its meaning: learning is imparted and skills are developed in an atmosphere which constantly emphasizes the role of law in society and the ethical obligations of those to whom its administration is entrusted. The School of Law assumes the duty of training lawyers endowed with a philosophy of law enabling them to become a credit to themselves, their profession, their country, and their God."

Q The Bulletin states that students are prepared to enter into the legal profession with "a firm sense of ethical responsibility . . . in whatever directions their choices of practice lead them." Can you explain how these qualitative goals can be measured? How close are we to attaining our goals?

A Goals, in a planning sense, are ideals always to be pursued and always just out of 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,

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

cannot be measured in quantitative terms, but the way a school allocates its resources 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 published in 1975 and the other in 1976, place the Villanova Law School in the highest quartile of American law schools.

The first survey, published in the Summer 1975 issue of *Learning and the Law*, a publication of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association (ABA), was compiled from data published in the 1974-75 ABA Review of Legal Education. No survey pretends to rank accurately schools on the basis of quality, but, and I have just noted, by comparing the relative availability of some of the resources which affect the variety and kinds of educational programs a law school may choose to offer, a survey may present data which relate to educational quality.

The 1965 survey used six factors to construct its index: number of students, number of full-time faculty, student-faculty ratio, volumes in the library, volumes-student ratio, and volumes-faculty ratio.

Villanova Law School placed 29th (in Group 2 (A)) on a list of 158 schools. An unfavorable student-faculty ratio kept the school from being ranked in Group 1(A) with Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Virginia and others.

There is a very important point to be made in this connection. Ten weeks ago, after months of negotiation, I was able to secure University approval increasing our authorized full-time teaching positions to twenty-five. With a normal law school population of 620, our student-faculty ratio will become better than 25:1. If we had had that ratio at the time of the study, Villanova would have been ranked in Group 1(A). The student-faculty ratio when I became Dean

in 1972 was 35:1.

The second survey came in a Report to the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association in 1976. Compiled from information which each school provided in the annual ABA Questionnaires

for 1965 and 1976, the Report was designed to enable each law school dean to evaluate his or her school's activities and the allocation of the limited resources available.

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 both by 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

Our graduates have done extraordinarily well in practice ... That is one measure of our progress toward excellence.

"should not 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.

Q 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 size, but in accomplishment. Scholarly output is at an all-time high. When the School was inspected by the ABA in April of 1963, the inspectors were concerned about, along with the unfavorable student-faculty ratio, the low level of scholarly production. One reason for that deficiency was that unfavorable 35:1 student-faculty ratio which existed in 1972-1973. Other reasons were insufficient secretarial help and a lack of research assistants.

I was able to secure University approval for increased secretarial support and after three years of effort and a considerable assist from Professor Taggart, we were able to persuade the University to participate in the federal work-study program. As a consequence I was able to provide research assistants for the faculty. Several members of the faculty have responded magnificently to the increased support provided them. The School and the students will benefit immeasurably from their work.

There are other developments, just as clear, but difficult to quantify. Our graduates have done extraordinarily well in practice. The legal community within our area of influence is marvelously receptive to our students because of the success of our graduates. Philadelphia lawyers speak very well of the Villanova Law School. Their praise is the product of the competence of our graduates. That is one measure of our progress toward excellence. The beneficiaries of that progress are the students in our Law School today.

Q Could you elaborate upon the reception of our graduates in the Philadelphia community?

A I could, but I am certain that Mrs. Beck would enjoy elaborating on that subject. I will leave it for her.

Q You have made several references to securing University approval for such things as increased faculty, more secretarial support and research assistants. What is the financial relationship between the Law School and the University? Are we in the same dangerous posture as the University?

A Let me stop you there. We will deal with those questions next time. You might keep this in mind though. The Law School was built through the sacrifice of others in the University community. When we started in 1953, our bills were paid from income derived from tuition payments made by undergraduate students. While I believe that we have since paid back, even taking into account inflation, the dollars contributed by the undergraduate school to us, the principle that sometimes one component of the University may properly be asked to lend support to another, is a firmly entrenched University policy without which we would not exist.

Reimel's Rolling Along

The Twentieth Annual Reimel Moot Court competition is moving into its final rounds. The quarterfinal 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 McGeever and Margaret Sherry; Joanne Selleck and Ann Nevel; Kathleen Seybold and Andrew Turezyn; James Brogan and Sharon Brass; Vincent Knox and Nancy Fullam; Kenwyn Dougherty and Richard McMonigle; and Kathleen Yesenko and Rosemarie Ruggiero.

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 Pennsylvania, one United States District court Judge from the 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 United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit will be joined by Justice Sidney M. Schreiber of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and Judge John M. Ferren of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

One unanticipated difficulty with this year's problem is the tendency of the teams arguing for the petitioner to advance. There was a near-even split after the first round, but in the second round nine petitioner

teams were victorious as compared to four respondents teams.

The effect is that all of the teams who competed in the quarter-final round were originally arguing for the petitioner, and only one team had ever argued for the respondents previously.

Geoff Steiert, the co-chairman of the Moot Court Board for Moot Court II and the Reimel Competition, says that although the sympathy of the judges would be with the petitioner (the case is a privacy action), all of the recent problems for the Reimel Competition have had such an emotional bias for the petitioner.

Professor Hyson, the faculty coordinator of the Moot Court program, says that the judges are given clear instructions that their decision is to be made on the quality of the briefs and the oral arguments, and not on the merits.

Graduation

(Continued from page 1)

years past and again combine the law school commencement with those of other University colleges, and schedule it at a time which did not conflict with the other graduations they wanted held during the day.

Dean O'Brien emphasizes the fact that "This is the first time the law school will have a separate graduation, even though the rest of the University will graduate at or about the same time."

As for next year, the Dean is making no promises, but hopes to uphold the precedent he's created.

"The separate graduation, I believe, is a fine tradition which should continue," he says. "I cannot guarantee it, but I think we do have a reasonable expectation of separate graduations in the future."

Exams Examined

(Continued from page 4)

back to the reform of the law school education in the late Nineteenth century at Harvard. Dean Abraham himself uses essay exams in his courses. He feels they provide a better test of the skills required of a lawyer: the ability to recognize issues and to create and organize a response to those issues.

Dean Abraham feels that the possible danger of subjective grading can be overcome by assigning points to issue recognition and development, and then carefully scoring and totaling the student's points. He also feels the chance of a student successfully "bullshitting" (the current, if somewhat, indecorous term) his way to a decent grade on his essay exam is quite small. Such imprecise writing is likely to turn him off, he says.

In addition, Dean Abraham feels that if students face nothing but multiple choice exams for three years, they will be ill-prepared and unready for the demands they will face as practicing lawyers. But if a student can cope with essay exams, the Dean believes, he should be able to handle multiple choice tests.

As for preparing for the bar exam, Dean Abraham's reply was, "Villanova is a law school not a bar cram school."

Professor Leonard Levin had until recently been a member of the traditional majority. In the last few years, though, he has been moving in the direction of using multiple choice questions. Professor Levin feels that teaching is itself a process of continual learning. He now believes he can achieve more with a mix of essay and multiple choice questions than he could with all essays.

Professor Levin worries that essay questions may indeed favor the "bullshitter" — the use of the right lingo in the right spot tends to create a certain presumption, even where such understanding may be quite lacking.

Although realizing that multiple choice questions can't measure a student's creativity with the law, he feels they provide a better measure of comprehension. Professor Levin has been associated with the preparation of multi-state questions. He feels that students should have some experience in dealing with such questions while they are in law school.

Probably the strongest proponent of multiple choice exams here at VLS is Professor Howard Lurie. He feels that the advantages of multiple choice question exams far outweigh those of the traditional essay exams. At the most basic level, he

points out that multiple choice tests eliminate the simple mechanical task of writing, which occupies so much of a student's time during an essay test. The professor can thus cover more areas of the course in the given amount of time.

The professor, in other words, assumes part of the task in place of the student, in Lurie's view. In the professor's experience, each multiple choice question takes as long to prepare as an essay question. He feels that a good essay exam could be put together over a weekend; sixty good multiple choice questions take many months of preparation time.

Of course, the professor gets a return for such a substantial investment of preparation time: the computer can score the form in a millisecond while the other professors are slaving over a seemingly endless heap of blue books. It's the old "pay me now or pay me later" choice.

Another advantage of multiple choice exams, Professor Lurie continued, is that one can refine the questions from year to year by getting various kinds of statistical breakdowns from the computer.

By analyzing the percentage of correct responses by high-ranking, middle-ranking and low-ranking students, Professor Lurie can measure the value of each question on his test. Poor questions can be improved or eliminated, making each year's test better than the one before.

Essay tests have to be different each year; one year's test may be better, or worse, than another's, as much by chance as anything else.

Years ago, Professor Lurie also gave essay exams. He gradually worked in multiple choice questions until the exam was about half-and-half. Then he worked at refining his multiple choice questions until the grade on each section of the test came into a high level of correlation; i.e. students who got good grades on the essay portion also got good grades in the multiple choice portion, likewise with the bad grades.

Satisfying himself of this correlation, Professor Lurie expanded the multiple choice questions to fill the entire exam.

So students have a choice:

A) Take courses with essay exams.

B) Take courses with multiple choice exams.

C) Take both and

D) Keep their fingers crossed in any case.

(The Docket invites comments and opinions in response to this column. Please sign your name and leave your response in the office or in the Docket's mailbox in the administrative office.)

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Prof. Levin Has Class (Rapport)

by Tom Bovenzi

Anyone who has ever taken a course with Leonard Levin knows of his uncanny ability to analyze complicated legal theories and how his contagious zeal for unraveling 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 hypos, which may have left some unfortunate quite baffled, 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 obviously enjoys teaching law. I was, however, able to obtain at least a cursory view of Leonard Levin's impressive legal background.

Leonard Levin graduated 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



Professor Leonard Levin pauses over a morning cup of coffee to consider a student query.

specialized in probate law. Although a specialist in the probate area of law, he also gained much exposure to litigation both at the trial and appellate court level.

Shortly after joining his father's firm, Professor Levin began teaching part-time. His father, as founder of the Robert Levin School of Pennsylvania Law, one of the first major bar review courses developed in Pennsylvania, hired his son to teach some of the various courses offered at the school to students preparing for the Pennsylvania Bar Examination.

In commenting on this early teaching ex-

perience, Professor Levin said, "I liked it very much although the courses were not theoretically oriented but rather dealt with black letter law."

In 1955 Professor Levin and his brother assisted their father in writing a text for practitioners entitled **Summary of Pennsylvania Jurisprudence**. Presently, Professor Levin and Professor Rothman are working on 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 prime 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-end movie crush is an old-fashioned tear-jerker set to modern mores. Ever since Jackie Coogan in the silent era, movie-makers have understood the audience appeal of a cute kid buffeted by misfortune. Now the gypsies and dogcatchers have been replaced by divorce and custody battles. And, unlike the moppets 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 the equal of those of his "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 highly demanding job despite his added responsibilities as mother as well as father to his child is a masterpiece. In fact, every scene in which Hoffman appears is brilliantly realized.

Streep's performance, because of its abbreviated 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.

"Kramer v. Kramer" is truly a movie of performances. As a result the storyline seems to have been neglected to some extent. Several of the plot elements are decidedly pat, as when Streep brings out the (by now) ragged circumstance 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, as we know 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.

There's No Show Like This One

by Kate Harper

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

The theme of the annual evening of merriment is a secret, but the date is not. Mark it on your calendar now: Friday, March 28. There will be two shows. As co-producer Karen Crumlish put it, "The seven o'clock show is for your parents. The nine-thirty show will be more fun."

For the uninitiated, the law school show, "a parody of law school life," in Crumlish's words, is an extravaganza of music and dancing 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 —" David starts, "We need people," Crumlish finishes.

"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 or opt to make a more extensive commitment. They'll have something for everyone to do.

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 their own skits.

More information on the law school show can be obtained from Davis or Crumlish and there will be posters announcing rehearsals later. There are also videotapes of past shows available for history buffs.

Break a leg!

Law Society Formed

A Villanova chapter of the St. Thomas More Law Society has been formed at Villanova to bring in speakers and encourage discussion of the moral aspects of current legal questions.

Mike Riordan and Armand Dellaporta, both third year students, will serve as president and vice-president of the new chapter. Kate Harper and John Delaney will serve as secretary and treasurer. Both are second year students.

The group is planning a program on children's rights to be held later this spring and is actively recruiting new members. Announcements will be posted on the bulletin boards.

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all seats \$8⁰⁰

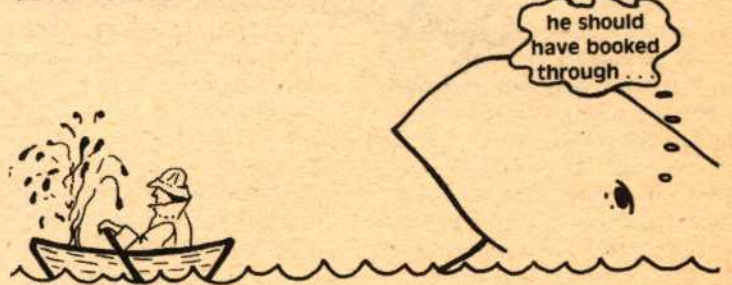
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Wed. & Thurs.

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