The Docket, Issue 5, March 1980

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket/75

This 1979-1980 is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Archives at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Docket by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.
Tuition Up
Funding To Be Used For New Faculty

By Kate Harper

Law students will pay nearly $4000 next year for tuition and fees if the proposed budget and tuition figures are approved by the university's board of trustees when the members meet this month.

The proposed tuition for the law school for the 1980-81 academic year is $3890, and the fees, if they remain the same, add another $100 to bring the total bill to $3990.

The school also usually receives about fifty letters outside the clearinghouse channel, in addition to specific leads supplied by faculty, alumni, friends, etc. The initial screening of all this material is handled by the Faculty Recruitment Committee, Professors Cohen, Collins, Dobyn and Valente sit on the Committee, which is chaired by Professor Dowd.

The initial screening applies general standards such as experience, area of specialization, and academic background. Particular needs of the Law School have to be considered; duplication of talents has to be avoided to the extent possible. Other considerations are always present.

The public perception of a Law School — its prestige — depends on its faculty as well as on its students. Schools compete vigorously not only for the best students, but for professors who will enhance the school's image.

The school also usually receives about fifty resumes outside the clearinghouse channel, in addition to specific leads supplied by faculty, alumni, friends, etc. The initial screening of all this material is handled by the Faculty Recruitment Committee.

Professors Cohen, Collins, Dobyn and Valente sit on the Committee, which is chaired by Professor Dowd.

The initial screening applies general standards such as experience, area of specialization, and academic background. Particular needs of the Law School have to be considered; duplication of talents has to be avoided to the extent possible.

Other considerations are always present. The public perception of a Law School — its prestige — depends on its faculty as well as on its students. Schools compete vigorously not only for the best students, but for professors who will enhance the school's image.

Selecting New Professors for VLS

By Bruce Allan Brinser

If all goes well, VLS will have three or four new professors next year. The process of selection is well under way, nearly complete in fact, even though no names can be named at this point. How does the process work?

Each year the school receives hundreds of resumes from would-be faculty members. Most of the resumes are funneled through an employment clearinghouse, which arranges the information into a standard format, similar to the treatment given student applicant information by LSDB.

The first annual Villanova Law School Alumni Phonathon raised $22,705 in pledges from alumni who were contacted, so that the drive surpasses its goal of $20,000, with the help of students and alumni who volunteered an evening to telephone alumni and ask for pledges.

The total Fund Drive Goal, according to the Alumni office, is $40,000. Before the phonathon, $23,500 was received.

Sixty-seven volunteers participated in the phonathon.

Two conventions provide opportunities to examine the merchandise. A "slave market," is held each winter in Chicago. Applicants eagerly parade themselves before representatives of the Law Schools; VLS asks those candidates who have survived the initial screening to attend so personal contact can begin. Ten or fewer are likely to be invited to come to Villanova for a formal interview.

In contrast to the Chicago "slave market," Prof. Dowd characterizes the annual American Association of Law Schools Convention as an opportunity for "flirting and poaching." This is a gathering of law school faculty and administrators; to a greater or lesser degree, everyone is sizing up each other. Prospects are wood; successful poachers bring home prestigious catches.

The final ten or so candidates meet the full faculty here at VLS in January. The only real chance for student input comes at this point. The student members of the Student/Faculty Committee have an opportunity to evaluate the candidates.

Prof. Dowd feels that student input is very slight. He feels this results not from any administration policy, but from general lack of interest on the part of students.

He feels that student concern with administrative matters generally is at its lowest point in years. The faculty would respond to any student interest which would make itself known, but lacking such visible student interest the faculty is not likely to go out of its way to drag uninterested students into the selection process.

To paraphrase the old saw, it seems, the administration thinks only of money, students think only of parties and grades, and the Faculty thinks only of office and (Continued on page 8)
Law Student: No Custody

A University of Iowa law student is fighting to regain custody of her two children, awarded to her ex-husband, by Luzerne County District Court Judge James B. Hughes, because the judge concluded her full-time legal studies did not leave her enough time to care for the children.

As reported in the National Law Journal, the judge commented Linda Tremsnak for her ambition, but said, "It is not necessarily in the best interests and welfare for her minor children... Anyone who has attained a legal education can appreciate the time that studies consume."

Although the children, during her undergraduate work, was able to care for her children... by studying after the children were placed in bed, the study of law is somewhat different and usually requires library study, where reference material is required," the judge concluded.

The children are eight and eleven and Ms. Tremsnak is a first year student. Her case is currently being appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court.

The National Lawyers Guild, the law school's faculty and the law school's chapter of the Organization of Women Law Students and Faculty have all filed amicus curiae briefs.

The children's committee's "allowing a school that single parenting is incompatible with will future single mothers from seeking a legal career."

Reimels' Semi-Finals Run

The semi-final round of the Reimels Moot Court competition was held March 10.

Third year students Richard L. McMonigle and Kenwyn Dougherty met second year students Rosemarie Ruggiero and Kathleen Yevensko in a round judged by the Honorable Alfred J. Laurenzo, the Honorable Daniel H. Huyett 3rd, and the Honorable Clifford Scott Green, all of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Two teams of second year students, James Bregan and Sharon Baras, and Margaret Sherry and Elizabeth McGiever, argued before the Honorable James R. Cavanaugh, of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, the Honorable Walter R. Stapleton, of the United States District Court for Delaware and the Honorable J. William Ditter, Jr., of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Law Day At City Hall

Sharing a joke at the Villanova Law Day at City Hall held last month are the Honorable Joseph R. Glancy, the Honorable Edward J. Burke and Professor Edward Collins.

Better Park

Legally, Anyway

Channel Ten TV Reporter Bill Baldini was recently cleared of libel charges by a Montgomery County jury, after reporting an incident that started in the Villanova Station parking lot, four years ago.

A Baldini telecast in April of 1976 reported that a Bucks County woman, whose illegally parked car was towed from the lot, was forced to borrow money from strangers and spend the night in a nearby motel as a result of her treatment by the towing company.

The Radnor Garage, Inc., which operated the towing service, was partly owned by Raymond Matzus, a member of the Radnor Township police department who was allegedly on duty that night in the vicinity of the Villanova station parking lot.

Matus sued the TV reporter, CBS, WCAU and Robert Hocking, general manager of WCAU, contending that the broadcast hinted that the police officer was improperly using his position to obtain business for his garage.

The jury sided with the media which, in the words of defense counsel Gerard St. John, contended that the broadcast showed the "callous and selfish" treatment displayed to persons in distress, but was not intended to reflect on the honesty of the policemen.

Bakke's Back (In Law School)

The National Law Journal reports that a "Bakke" case involving a law school has been adjudicated in California.

The California Court of Appeal has ruled that admission policies of the University of California at Davis law school discriminate against whites.

The Court said that the school's admission policies, which allow minority status to compensate for lower test scores, are discriminatory.

The case involved a white applicant, which the Bakke decision handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court in that the California Court has held that race may not be a factor in admissions at all. The U.S. Supreme Court, while ruling that Allan Bakke, a white applicant, was entitled to admittance to medical school, did not say that race could not be considered by an admissions committee.

Ironically, the law school involved in the DeRonde v. University of California is part of the same university that lost the Bakke medical school admissions policy case.

Contest: Writing Wroongs

The American Judicature Society has established an annual essay contest to encourage thoughtful discourse on subjects within the broad areas of concern of the Society. The contest is open to any law student or graduate student in the U.S. Members of the Society's Board of Directors, employees, and members of the judging committee are not eligible. The winning entry will be published in JUDICATURE, and the author will receive a $1,000 cash prize, a one-year membership in the Society, and a trip to the Society's annual or mid-year meeting.

Congratulations!

Congratulations are in order for second year law student Brian Charles, who is the proud parents of a brand new baby boy.

Brian Charles was born, conveniently, the week before Spring Break. Brian Charles made his appearance on February 22, and weighed in at seven pounds, fifteen ounces. He was nineteen inches long.
Who Would You Like To See Elected President This Year? Why?

Sue Mayer, Class of '80: John Anderson. He's got the guts to stand up for some unpopular issues which I also support, and the honesty not to pretend it's going to be easy to get this country out of the mess it's in.

Dean Owens, Class of '82: John Anderson seems to have demonstrated that a good politician may step outside the normal boundaries of his party's constituency by challenging its conventional wisdom. Anderson's direct comments on the renewal of a Cold War psychology in the Persian Gulf and the response it has generated among the Eastern liberals, are reminiscent of the days of student activism. I only hope he wins and rekindles those sparks that move our society.

Sally Reese, Class of '82: John Anderson in support of Senator Kennedy. His initiatives in health care, labor, and energy are provocative solutions to this nation's problems. In sum, Kennedy possesses both the wisdom and experience to perform well in the difficult days that face America.
Small Difference
Is Worrisome

In these days of double-digit inflation, an announcement that tuition is going up should come as no surprise to anyone. Still, the price differential between the law school and the undergraduate (liberal arts and finance and commerce) schools is worrisome. This year, the first such a differential looks almost certain to be implemented, the difference in the two tuition figures is a mere $60. Relative to the $3990 (total tuition and fees) final tally, it's almost de minimius, but the size of the differential should not blind us to the unhealthy possibilities inherent in such a plan.

The danger is simply this: that since the law school continues to attract a healthy number of applicants who would gladly pay nearly any tuition for the privilege of attending law school, the temptation may be too great for the university to resist. Why not raise the law school tuition two or three hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?

Moreover, it's simply cheaper to educate law students. Even acknowledging hefty library expenses, it's cheaper to have one law professor teach 150 students in one classroom than to have five undergraduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not charge the law students five hundred more and return the excess over graduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not raise the law school tuition two hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?

A price differential of $60 this year could be $600 five years from now. In these days of double-digit inflation, an announcement that tuition is going up should come as no surprise to anyone. Still, the price differential between the law school and the undergraduate (liberal arts and finance and commerce) schools is worrisome. This year, the first such a differential looks almost certain to be implemented, the difference in the two tuition figures is a mere $60. Relative to the $3990 (total tuition and fees) final tally, it's almost de minimius, but the size of the differential should not blind us to the unhealthy possibilities inherent in such a plan.

The danger is simply this: that since the law school continues to attract a healthy number of applicants who would gladly pay nearly any tuition for the privilege of attending law school, the temptation may be too great for the university to resist. Why not raise the law school tuition two or three hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?

Moreover, it's simply cheaper to educate law students. Even acknowledging hefty library expenses, it's cheaper to have one law professor teach 150 students in one classroom than to have five undergraduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not charge the law students five hundred more and return the excess over graduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not raise the law school tuition two hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?

A price differential of $60 this year could be $600 five years from now. In these days of double-digit inflation, an announcement that tuition is going up should come as no surprise to anyone. Still, the price differential between the law school and the undergraduate (liberal arts and finance and commerce) schools is worrisome. This year, the first such a differential looks almost certain to be implemented, the difference in the two tuition figures is a mere $60. Relative to the $3990 (total tuition and fees) final tally, it's almost de minimius, but the size of the differential should not blind us to the unhealthy possibilities inherent in such a plan.

The danger is simply this: that since the law school continues to attract a healthy number of applicants who would gladly pay nearly any tuition for the privilege of attending law school, the temptation may be too great for the university to resist. Why not raise the law school tuition two or three hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?

Moreover, it's simply cheaper to educate law students. Even acknowledging hefty library expenses, it's cheaper to have one law professor teach 150 students in one classroom than to have five undergraduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not charge the law students five hundred more and return the excess over graduate professors teaching 30 students each in five classrooms. Why not raise the law school tuition two hundred dollars over the undergraduate tuition?
Dean O'Brien Looks At The 1980's

Financial Picture Optimistic

by Kathy Yonkos
Fifth in a Series

Q. Last time, you stated that there is a financial relationship between the University and the Law School. What is that relationship?

A. All tuition and fees paid by law students and all fees paid by faculty and staff (parking fees are paid by faculty and staff) go into the University. That money and the money belonging to the University. The Law School is not, contrary to popular desire, a separate corporate entity. Monies are then made available to the Law School by Villanova University in the budgetary process. Perhaps later on we can get to the present economic conditions.

Q. Let's get to the question about the difference between income and expenses. Over the problem, is 13.5 percent of projected income.

Q. Is that 13.5 percent figure a low, medium or high one when compared with other private law schools?

A. My thanks go to them as well.

Q. At the beginning of our discussion about the budget you said your analysis was based on "an emotional approach". Is that correct?

A. We have a Director of Alumni/CLE (Robert O. D'Ambrosio) who has in­

attending law schools (but not Villanova) are receiving fewer applications for admission while the poten­

Q. What did you mean by that?

A. My thanks go to them as well.

Q. What did you mean by that?

A. In the Spring 1976 issue of that magazine. Mr. Melcher wrote:

Q. Is that 13.5 percent figure too low, medium or high when compared with other private

schools? A. Is it a low one. It compares quite favorably with the reported guidelines suggested by the American Bar Association's Section on Legal Education and with national practice. We do well even in the view of the student article "Not Only Sheep Get Fleeced," written by Professor Abner A. Melcher of the Law School in the March-April 1976 issue of that magazine. Mr. Melcher wrote:

Q. What happens when our actual income is higher than our projected income? Didn't we bring in a larger first-year class than you asked for, and, as a result, more money?

A. The Admissions Committee admitted many more students into the first-year class that year than I had asked for and, as a result, our actual income for 1979-1980 will exceed the number of full-time faculty members. For example, in 1974-1975 the Law School popula­

Q. How will the unexpectedly large first-year class affect future budgets?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Is the Law School's financial situation in the same "dangerous posture" as the Univer­sity's overall financial situation?

A. In some respects our situation is even more dangerous than that facing the University. To recap for a moment, Villanova University depends almost entirely on student associ­ations to pay its current expenses. In 1978-1979, our actual student expenses amounted to $3,092,011. That means that the student body is paying over 90 percent of our financial expenses. In time we will be successful in refining the process.

Q. What did you mean by that?

A. I can give you as a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions we are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Let's get to the question about the difference between income and expenses. Over the problem, is 13.5 percent of projected income.

Q. Is that 13.5 percent figure too low, medium or high when compared with other private

schools? A. Is it a low one. It compares quite favorably with the reported guidelines suggested by the American Bar Association's Section on Legal Education and with national practice. We do well even in the view of the student article "Not Only Sheep Get Fleeced," written by Professor Abner A. Melcher of the Law School in the March-April 1976 issue of that magazine. Mr. Melcher wrote:

Q. What happens when our actual income is higher than our projected income? Didn't we bring in a larger first-year class than you asked for, and, as a result, more money?

A. The Admissions Committee admitted many more students into the first-year class that year than I had asked for and, as a result, our actual income for 1979-1980 will exceed the number of full-time faculty members. For example, in 1974-1975 the Law School popula­

Q. How will the unexpectedly large first-year class affect future budgets?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.

Q. Can you give us a prediction of what our Law School's future financial situation will be and what actions you are taking to reduce dependence on student generated monies?

A. We will continue to succeed in attracting good students to Villanova and we will reduce our financial dependence on tuition.

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the future of Villanova when all the statistical data you have referred to in our prior conversations have been so bleak?

A. It is one of the reasons why we are raising tuition and fees for the first time in many years.
Family Lawyers Speak

By Matthew Wolfe

On Saturday, February 23, the Villanova Law Review sponsored a symposium on "Current Developments in Family Law." The nine panelists who spoke on various family law issues have also written articles which will be published in an upcoming issue of the Villanova Law Review.

Albert Momjian spoke on "Family Law and the Equal Rights Amendment." Mr. Momjian is a senior partner with the Philadelphia law firm of Abrams and Lowenstein, and co-author of Pennsylvania Family Law with Norman Perlberger, another panelist. He is also a Fellow of the American Association of Matrimonial Lawyers, a family law lecturer at Temple University's Graduate Legal Studies Program, and a member of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's Domestic Relations Task Force.

Pennsylvania adopted a state ERA in 1971. Although it was meant primarily to provide equal job opportunities, its ramifications in family law were quickly felt. For example, it was held in support cases that all parents, not just the fathers, would have to provide for child support. This sort of resolution was repeated in other situations in that the courts would apply the rule to both sexes, but avoid inflexible, unworkable standards.

Problems arose when the courts began to declare statutes unconstitutional and void if they referred to only one sex. This was used to overcome many benefits for women, and were somewhat against the intent of the ERA. More recently, though, the Pennsylvania State Assembly has passed an equalization statute which declares that the legislative intent for statutes which refer to only one sex is to correct the inequality and apply the statute to both sexes, rather than to declare it unconstitutional and void. The courts have been following this intent in their more recent decisions, Momjian said.

Momjian believes that the Pennsylvania ERA example shows that the courts will interpret the rule fairly for both sexes, and that none of the more extreme predictions of anti-ERA forces such as sending women into combat, will ever come about.

Also speaking at the symposium were: Jack A. Rozumick and Lynn Z. Gold-Bikin on "The Proposed Pennsylvania No-Fault Divorce Law"; Norman Perlberger on "Current Problems in Resolving Support and Property Rights in Pennsylvania"; Emanuel A. Berlin on "Custody Litigation in Pennsylvania Style"; Frederick N. Frank on "The End of Parental Kidnapping in Pennsylvania"; Dr. Florence Kaslow on "Diverse from a Psychological Perspective"; and Eric D. Turner on "The Role of the Lawyer in Matrimonial Cases."

Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Amendment has made great changes in the state's family law, family lawyer Albert Momjian told listeners at the Law Review symposium last month.

Dean's Column

Money Matters

(Continued from page 5)

Fourth, this year I intend to begin, in a serious way, efforts to raise money from special friends of the Law School and from wealthy law firms. Those efforts will be coordinated with the Development Office but will not be dependent on the Development Office.

Fifth, I have made substantial efforts to secure a fully endowed Chair for the Law School. A fully endowed Chair is one that is funded by a gift in the $750,000-$1,000,000 range. Income from the gift is used to pay the professor, his or her research assistants, and secretarial help. Among the several benefits of such an arrangement is the fact that the student has a teacher without having to supply the money needed to pay the professor. That reduces dependence on student generated monies.

There are other projects in the planning state, for example, partially endowed chairs; initiated a summer research and writing projects program. Perhaps what it all amounts to is that I shall do whatever has to be done to make our future secure.

Q. What will be the most difficult task to accomplish over the next ten years?

A. To achieve nationwide, public recognition of the superior quality of the education offered at our Law School. We already have favorable nationwide recognition in the academic community and a very rapidly growing reputation in professional circles in certain parts of the country. What I am interested in achieving now is public recognition.

There are a number of law schools which are known to every college student in the country as being first-rate institutions. I want the Villanova Law School to be one of that number.

Q. How are you going to achieve that goal for a school as young as ours?

A. It is unlikely that I, personally will achieve that goal. My plan is to attract the money needed for endowed chairs. The endowed chairs will enable us to keep our best professors and attract still others. Those professors will have special writing, professional and public service obligations which will help improve the human condition generally and our legal system in particular. That work will give the value of our Law School nationwide public recognition.

When that is achieved, we need never fear having too few qualified students, or too little financial support, because we will be what we ought to be. That is the most significant of all.

Q. I started this series of interviews with you to explore the reasons why you did not teach Torts last semester. I think you have answered my original question, but I have a final one: Did you miss teaching this year?

A. Yes. I love to teach. I feel practice to teach, not to negotiate with University officials about faculty salaries or separate commencements or to ask people for money. While it is true that my present position permits me to do special things which help to make our Law School an even better place, I find I must, for purely personal reasons, maintain classroom contact with our students. I have heard many very nice things about members of this year's first-year class and yet I do not know them. That troubles me greatly.

This has been a very productive year, but next year I will return to the classroom and teach Torts. It simply is something I must do.

Professor Valente Chosen

Professor William D. Valente, of the Law School, has been retained by the National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Education, to prepare and present to the National Office a survey of research projects.

The purpose of the projects is to revitalize the role of state courts in formulating education law and policy. The increasing resort to federal courts on questions formerly tried in state courts is attributed by some to the failure of state courts to reform their own rules and remedies, and is used to pay the professor, his or her research assistants, and secretarial help. Among the several benefits of such an arrangement is the fact that the student has a teacher without having to supply the money needed to pay the professor. That reduces dependence on student generated monies.

There are other projects in the planning state, for example, partially endowed chairs; initiated a summer research and writing projects program. Perhaps what it all amounts to is that I shall do whatever has to be done to make our future secure.

Q. What will be the most difficult task to accomplish over the next ten years?

A. To achieve nationwide, public recognition of the superior quality of the education offered at our Law School. We already have favorable nationwide recognition in the academic community and a very rapidly growing reputation in professional circles in certain parts of the country. What I am interested in achieving now is public recognition.

There are a number of law schools which are known to every college student in the country as being first-rate institutions. I want the Villanova Law School to be one of that number.

Q. How are you going to achieve that goal for a school as young as ours?

A. It is unlikely that I, personally will achieve that goal. My plan is to attract the money needed for endowed chairs. The endowed chairs will enable us to keep our best professors and attract still others. Those professors will have special writing, professional and public service obligations which will help improve the human condition generally and our legal system in particular. That work will give the value of our Law School nationwide public recognition.

When that is achieved, we need never fear having too few qualified students, or too little financial support, because we will be what we ought to be. That is the most significant of all.

Q. I started this series of interviews with you to explore the reasons why you did not teach Torts last semester. I think you have answered my original question, but I have a final one: Did you miss teaching this year?

A. Yes. I love to teach. I feel practice to teach, not to negotiate with University officials about faculty salaries or separate commencements or to ask people for money. While it is true that my present position permits me to do special things which help to make our Law School an even better place, I find I must, for purely personal reasons, maintain classroom contact with our students. I have heard many very nice things about members of this year's first-year class and yet I do not know them. That troubles me greatly.

This has been a very productive year, but next year I will return to the classroom and teach Torts. It simply is something I must do.

Professor William Valente

Professor William D. Valente, of the Law School, has been retained by the National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Education, to prepare and present to the National Office a survey of research projects.
Using the principle of group buying power, NAFI (National Alliance to Fight Inflation) provides hundreds of dollars of benefits to keep the cost of legal education down. Join by enrolling in any 1981 or later BRC or Marino-Josephson/BRC bar review course and receive:

NAFI members who join in their first year of school can receive up to eight free BRC outlines, new and unmarked. **First Year Package:** Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure. **Second Year Package:** Evidence, Constitutional Law, Professional Responsibility, Real Property. Value — over $80.

CES tape on "How to Take Law School Exams" by Professor Michael Josephson. Value — $12.75.

A special Preferred Student Discount card which entitles you to a continuous 10% discount on items published by, and ordered directly from the Center for Creative Educational Services (CES) including *Sum & Substance* books and tapes; *Essential Principles* outlines; briefing pads; and short form note pads. Value — depends on use.

Two 50% cash discount coupons on any CES tape series on any subject. Value — up to $30.

When a NAFI member enrolls in a BRC course, all money paid goes to and freezes bar review tuition at last year's price, saving at least $150 from anticipated 1981 and 1982 prices.

Offer expires March 21
Bias in the Bar Exam?

The January issue of Student Lawyer carried an article which explored the reasons why blacks frequently fail state bar exams. In "Bias in the Bar Exam?" by Salim Muwakkil, the author puts that question to black lawyers, legal educators, bar examiners, and black law students. Muwakkil, a former reporter for The Chicago Tribune and an editor for The Nation, was told by Chicago attorney Arthur Waddy that it is the nature of any test to be culturally biased. Waddy believes that "if we (blacks) want to succeed in this society, we have no choice but to learn those (society's) standards and outwit any cultural biases that may handicap us.

One of the first black bar examiners in the state of Illinois, Waddy says that he cannot tell the sex or race of an individual when grading an exam, but he can recognize those who know the law. In that sense Waddy answers, "Yes, bar examinations are culturally biased against people who don't know the law."

The broad-based support found among black attorneys for a rigorous bar exam does not sit well with some black law school students according to Muwakkil.

Marva Moore, a third-year student at the University of California at Berkeley Law School and member of the Black American Law Student Association (BALSAS), says the exams are racist because "they're based on Anglo-Saxon law, a legal tradition that eviscerates the claims of totalitarianism to black's "privilege" of prevailing concepts.

Moore says, "White people think segmentally, always separating things, whereas black people think in terms of the whole situation.

The president of the National Conference of New Lawyers (NCNL), Victor Good, believes that the problems blacks are faced with in the exams are "rooted in the American educational system.

Those thoughts are echoed by Ronald Kennedy, professor at Northwestern University's law school and president of the Chicago Council of Lawyers. Kennedy hopes to fill in the educational gaps some black students seem to have by teaching a bar exam review course for minority students.

Attention Rugby Clubs

The United Rugby Club of T. C. Williams is interested in scheduling matches with other law school rugby clubs. If you are interested in matching your skills, contact Bill Links, T. C. Williams School, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173.

Films: Night Games

By Chris Barbieri

"Cruising" and "American Gigolo" in the month of Valentine's Day. Hollywood unromantically spewed forth these seamy portraits of two aspects of modern sexuality. "American Gigolo" deals with the trials and tribulations of a one thousand dollar-a-date male prostitute (Richard Gere) as he attempts to extricate himself from a murder frame-up without unduly missing his designer club kid.

The best scenes in the movie are of Gere walking around in clothes and driving around in his car. The so-called love affair between Gere and Lauren Hutton is something less than convincing. Much more compelling are the situations involving Gere and his wealthy clients in which we see that his most winning attributes are his warmth and sensitivity rather than his appearance.

Still there is no denying this is a supremely superficial movie. Director Paul Schrader unveils some of the sleazy underpinnings of the rich suit's private lives (or anyone else's care) but does little to deep exploration of the shaping of the morality behind such behavior.

Considering the times and the setting (Beverly Hills-Palm Springs) such a frivolous treatment may be entirely appropriate. Although it is a visually beautiful film, Schrader unfortunately decided to get "artistic" with the camerawork in the last five minutes of the movie. A stylistically pointless sequence of sex and violence was gauded by the primarily high school age weekend audience with hearty applause.

While "Gigolo" titosiates daintily through depravity, "Cruising" wallows in it. Al Pacino portrays a straight cop who in filtrates the gay leather bar scene in order to apprehend a killer. By the middle of this film the sight of men sexually involved with each other seems normal. Pacino's interminable reunions with his girlfriend are a bit jolt to the everyday world. Eventually Pacino finds the task too difficult to make anymore. His friendship with a young gay writer in his apartment building intensifies emotionally while every night he stalks the killer in the violence-engaged atmosphere of bars catering to the ultra-macho crowd.

The denouement lamely seems to suggest that Pacino has snapped under the pressure and experienced some form of transference to become a killer himself. Certainly the atmosphere of the bar, repeatedly encountered, instills in even the most viewer pinching anxiety that lingers long after the last scene has been played out. In particular, director William Friedkin employs disturbing effects the slight but omnipresent jangle of chains hanging from the black leather jackets of the bar's patrons.

Gay activist groups are understandably upset by this highlighting of one of the more bizarre if not faintly ridiculous sub­ strata of the homosexual community. "Cruising" does for the gay image what "Superfly" did for the black image. It replaces the old stereotype (mincing in­ terior decorators) with one that is even more offensive because it is inclined to promote fear and hostility.

Nevertheless, this subculture did not spring from anyone's imagination. It is a part of the world, albeit a part that few people are aware of. It is the narrowness of the film's focus that creates the distasteful view condemned by the movie's detractors.

Such a distortion could be upheld for art's sake, however, the film is not exactly a masterpiece. Due to the disjointed quality of the narrative and the similarity of many characters' appearances it is often hard to figure out what is going on. A great deal of the movie seems to be made up with senseless endless explorations of the milieu that could have been summed up much more succinctly.

Taken together, the two films seem to take the vast majority of the audience on a trip to another world and of course the inevitable question is "was this trip really necessary?"

Summer Session 1980

Hofstra Law School

Day and Evening Courses

The newly organized St. Thomas Moore Law School will sponsor a talk by the Honorable Lisa Richette on Wednesday evening, April 7. Judge Richette will speak on current family law and the law as she is the author of The Throwaway Children. The Law Society invites all members of the law school community to share the event.

Richette to Speak

UP TO 75% LESS THAN RETAIL

Mark Greenstein '80
Fine 20th Century Art
Buy, Sell, Trade
Vasarely, Miró, Leger, Dali, Beauden, Riley, etc.

For Further Information Write or Call
Hofstra University School of Law
Hempstead, New York 11550
(516) 560-3636

Hofstra University School of Law
Hempstead, New York 11550
(516) 560-3636

SUMMER SESSION ONE
May 27 - July 2

SUMMER SESSION TWO
July 9 - August 19

COURSES CREDITS
Advanced Procedure (Compar) 3
New York and Federal Procedure 3
Commercial Transactions Survey 4
Criminal Procedure 3
Evidence 4
Family Law 3
Federal Income Taxation of Individuals 4
International Law 3
and the Biomedical Sciences 3
Real Estate Transactions 3
Secured Transactions 3

Business Organizations 3
Commercial Law 3
Conflict of Laws 3
Debtor-Creditor 3
Federal Estate and Gift Tax 3
Labor Law 3
Laws in Public Education 3

Faculty Recruitment

(Continued from page 1)

parking spaces. Seriously, Prof. Dowd emphasized that the Recruitment Committee would be looking for candidates who are culturally aware and can bring issues forward. For the first time, the school will have a diversity coordinator who will interview minority candidates and input to the recruitment process.

In the final analysis, the Faculty and Administration will probably always have the lion's share of the say in the matter. The student population turns over every three years, so the school's suggestions brought forward by students interested in broadening student access and input to the recruitment process.

The Faculty can take a longer view, se lecting new members not only on the basis of personality or rapport, but with the aim of enhancing the academic strength and reputation of the Law School.