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Suffolk University

A·T L·A·W

Volume 2 Number 2 Suffolk University Law School Alumni News Fall/Winter 1986/87

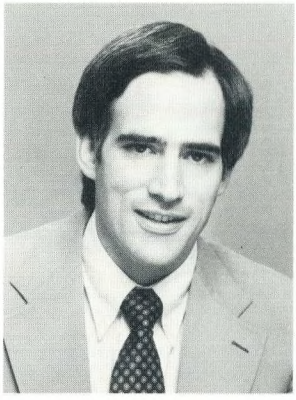
Tillotson and Stanford receive alumni awards

It was one of the largest dinners ever for the Suffolk University Law School Alumni Association. The Annual Alumni Dinner, held on December 11 at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel drew hundreds of alumni in what has become the best attended "homecoming" of its kind in the Boston area.

Francis X. Bellotti, retiring Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was the guest speaker. Mr. Bellotti received a special award from the Alumni Association honoring his superb contribution to the legal profession. Steven E. Kramer, JD 79 president of the Law School Alumni Association for 1986-87, presented the award to Mr. Bellotti.

Diane C. Tillotson

A highlight of the dinner was the presentation of the alumni awards for 1986. Diane C. Tillotson, JD 78, of the Boston law firm of Hemenway & Barnes, received the Outstanding Alumni Service Award. Ms. Tillotson served as a member of the Law School Alumni Association Board of Directors from 1979-1985. Her contributions to the Law School have been immense, earning her the respect and admiration of faculty, administration and the many alumni who know her. During her years on the Board of Directors, she was twice elected clerk, served as chairperson of the 1983 Annual Dinner, chaired the 75th Anniversary Committee's student events sub-committee, was active in law placement and instrumental in creating the Law School alumni newsletter, At Law. Ms. Tillotson resides in Newton with her husband, Michael A. Collora and their two children, Rebecca and Nicholas. Janet L. Maloof, JD 79, clerk of the Law School Alumni Association for 1986-87 and 1986 Alumni Dinner Committee co-chairperson, presented the Alumni Service Award to Ms. Tillotson.



Charles L. Stanford

Charles L. Stanford, JD 74 received the Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award. Mr. Stanford is Vice President, Legal & Business Affairs, Broadcasting, Capital Cities ABC, Inc. In that capacity, he is responsible for legal and business activities of the news and sports owned and operated television and radio network division of ABC. Mr. Stanford makes his home in New York City. Richard J. Leon, JD 74, vice president of the Law School Alumni Association for 1986-87 and 1986 Alumni Dinner Committee co-chairperson, presented the Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award to Mr. Stanford.

Law Review announces Donahue Lecture Series

The Suffolk University Law Review announces the 1986-87 Donahue Lecture Series.

On February 26, 1987, Ronald D. Rotunda, professor of law at the University of Illinois College of Law and noted constitutional law scholar will speak on the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Attorney and consumer protection activist, Ralph Nader will present a lecture entitled, "Loss Prevention and the Insurance Function" on March 26, 1987.

Irving Younger, Marvin J. Sonosky Professor of Law at the University of Minnesota Law School, will speak on "Reflections on the Complexity of American Law" on April 9, 1987.

The twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second lectures in the Donahue Lecture Series will be held at the Law School. For further information contact the Law Review at (617)723-4700, extension 180.

Suffolk University Law School
41 Temple Street
Boston, MA 02114
(617)723-4700

The topic for the CLE workshop in November was Practical Techniques in Defending the Drunk Driver and other District Court Criminal Cases.

CLE workshops announced

The Suffolk University Law School Center for Continuing Professional Development presents the following workshops for practicing attorneys as part of its 1986-87 program of continuing legal education:

February 7, 1987 Litigating the Issue of the Best Interest of Children: Representing the Child, the Parents and Agencies (Co-sponsored with the Boston Bar Association Young Lawyers Section)

March 7, 1987 Litigation Techniques for Family Law Practitioners: Practical Techniques in Litigating Divorce Cases

April 4, 1987 Practical Techniques of Handling Legal Matters in Massachusetts Agencies

May 1 & 2, 1987 Problems and Solutions in Employment Law

June 6, 1987 Personal Injury Law: Current Trends and Developments

Workshops held earlier this year have included: National Course on Advocacy: Trying Cases to Win; The Hon. Herbert J. Stern (September); National Course on Advocacy: Trying Cases to Win, The Advanced Course; The Hon. Herbert J. Stern (October); Practical Techniques in Defending Drunk Driving and Other District Court Criminal Cases (November); and Recent Developments in the Law (December).

Professor Charles P. Kindregan is chairperson of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education. For further information call Carol A. Dunn, administrative program coordinator at (617)723-4700, extension 627.

China course offered in spring

The Center for Continuing Professional Development will sponsor a special course for the spring 1987 semester. **Doing Business in China: Contract Law and Business in the People's Republic of China** will be held on Wednesdays from 6:00 p.m. to 7:40 p.m. Tuition is $550 and includes all materials. The course, which will be an intensive examination of the problems and opportunities facing American businessmen and lawyers in the People's Republic, will be taught by Zhi Lung Wang, professor of law at the University of Beijing School of Law (China) and A. Jason Mirabito, Esq., Gaston Snow & Ely Bartlett, and adjunct professor, Suffolk University Law School. The course is available for students who will receive two credits. For further information, telephone (617)723-4700, extension 627.

In the Tradition of Gleason Archer: Legal Practice Skills at Suffolk

Joseph W. Glannon, Professor of Law

For those who entered Suffolk Law School in 1958, it was called "Legal Methods." For those who entered in 1972, it was called "Legal Research." For 1981 matriculants—or those in 1986—it was "Legal Practice Skills." By whatever name, the Law School has long held a commitment to providing its students with practical training in the basic skills of the lawyer's art: legal research, writing and oral advocacy.

Although virtually all law schools now include an introductory lawyering skills course in their curriculum, such courses vary dramatically in content and quality. Historically, they have been orphans of the law school curriculum, reluctantly taken in as a response to well founded criticism that the law schools have failed to nurture practical skills. At many schools, such courses remain the object of not so benign neglect, chronically underfunded, taught by adjunct faculty or upperclass students, and viewed with tolerant scepticism by the institutions which have fostered them.

Certainly, the importance of legal research and writing to the effective practice of law belies such off-hand treatment in the law school curriculum. Effective communication is every lawyer's stock in trade; it is not only the means of achieving the client's purposes, but also demonstrates the lawyer's ability to do so. It should not be a chance by-product of legal education, but one of its central goals. Nor can these skills be "picked up" in the course of practice; even in the larger firms, senior attorneys are much too busy to provide systematic supervision of associates' writing and research skills.

Suffolk's Legal Practice Skills course (affectionately referred to as L.P.S.) has had a considerably more positive track record than similar programs at most other schools. One reason for this is continuity: The program has existed in substantially its present form for thirteen years. There have certainly been changes in curriculum over those years, but these have been refinements of an accepted structure, not the kinds of wholesale shifts of personnel and approach which have plagued many such programs.

A second, crucial reason for the success of L.P.S. is the substantial commitment the Law School has made to the program. Unlike many practice skills programs, Suffolk's relies exclusively on full-time graduate instructors. The advantages of this approach are obvious: Unlike attorney instructors who spend a few hours a week on campus, or upperclass students whose knowledge is only marginally greater than the first-year student's, our L.P.S. instructors have both the time and the background to assist students in developing research and writing skills. This approach is obviously more costly than the alternatives, since it requires eight full-time faculty members, but it has paid dramatic dividends in making the program effective.

Effective communication is every lawyer's stock in trade.

The L.P.S. instructors themselves are the third major reason for the success of the program. Suffolk has consistently attracted quality teachers to the L.P.S. program. The typical instructor has an excellent law school record and several years of practice or clerkship experience. Many have taught before, either before or during law school. They come to L.P.S. for a variety of reasons: Some to explore the possibilities of a career in law teaching, others as a sabattical from law practice, others, from the simple conviction that teaching first-year students will be a rewarding experience for its own sake. They all share an enthusiasm for working with students individually which is the essential ingredient of effective teaching in any discipline. Although they work their students hard, they work themselves hard as well—often considerably more than full-time—grading papers, preparing classes and developing effective assignments for the course.

What do we teach in the L.P.S. course? There is nothing mysterious about that. We teach the basics: First, of course, the legal research tools, from the Reporter system to legislative history. Second, legal writing: The instructors spend a great deal of time teaching students to write simply, clearly and precisely. That can be an ego-bruising experience for students, who have often succeeded in passing off a florid writing style for effective writing in college. Indeed, many students entering law school today have done surprisingly little writing of any kind. For them, and for students who went through grade school and high school while the "three 'R's" were in disrepute, L.P.S. provides crucial instruction in basic writing skills as well as the particularities of legal writing. Lastly, L.P.S. also introduces students to oral advocacy, through short oral arguments in both semesters.

How do we teach these skills? There is nothing mysterious about that either: Through practice, meticulous review of each student's work, and more practice. Students are required to research and write as much as possible within the constraints of the first-year curriculum. Each student completes five writing assignments in the fall semester, and four or five library research projects as well. The instructors provide detailed comments on student papers, have individual conferences with students, and write sample memoranda for students to compare with theirs.

In the spring semester, students further develop their research and writing skills through preparation of a full-scale appellate brief for Moot Court. Again, the emphasis is on continuous supervision and review by the L.P.S. staff: Students hand in case lists during the research process, and a full draft of the brief. Each student has an office conference with the instructor to review the draft, and revises the draft in light of the intructor's comments. Full-scale appellate arguments (often using alumni judges) are held during March, and a run-off competition for the best advocates takes place in early April.

L.P.S. takes a great deal of the student's time during the first year. Many students find it frustrating, because they are breaking old habits as well as learning new techniques. Accustomed to doing well in college, students often find early grades a rude surprise. But virtually all students find that their work improves dramatically, and that the demands of the program are amply rewarded by the essential skills acquired in the course of the year. In addition, the program has paid other dividends for the Law School as well: Certainly the Law School's continued success in inter-school moot court competitions can be traced in part to the advocacy training students receive in the first-year L.P.S. program.

(Continued on page 7)

FACULTY NOTES

Edward J. Bander, Law Librarian and Professor of Law, is co-author of *Searching the Law*, a book which contains a listing by subject of the best and most practical methods of locating government documents and other material.

Gerard J. Clark, Professor of Law, participated in a number of training sessions over the summer directed at Housing Authority Board members, housing consultants and other public officials on how to better utilize Massachusetts' initiatives in funding subsidized housing. In September, he addressed a conference held by the University of Barcelona and its law journal. His address, "Housing in the United States — A Survey in the Government's Role" will be published in Spain in the spring of 1987.

Associate Professor Victoria J. Dodd is currently pursuing her research interests in the law of higher education. Her article entitled, "The Non-Contractual Nature of the Student-University Contractual Relationship" appeared last fall in 33 Kansas Law Review 701 (1985). Other pieces by Professor Dodd dealing with higher education issues have recently appeared in *Syllabus*, the quarterly publication of the American Bar Association Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and in the New England Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers Newsletter.

Associate Professor Nancy E. Dowd is the author of an article entitled, "Maternity Leave: Taking Sex Differences into Account," which was published in the 154 Fordham Law Review 699 (1986).

Dwight Golann, associate professor of law, has been named chairman of the Public Law Section of the Massachusetts Bar Association for 1986-87. He is co-author of an article entitled "In Search of Deeper Pockets: Theories of Alternative Liability," which was published by the Massachusetts Law Review. In November, Professor Golann presented a seminar at the semi-annual meeting of the Anti-Trust Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General in Austin, Texas on the topic, "Negotiating for the Government in an Anti-Trust Case."

Professors Bernard V. Keenan and Barry Brown co-authored a volume entitled, *Massachusetts Condominium Law* which offers assistance to attorneys practicing within the Massachusetts statutory framework governing the creation of condominiums and the operation of condominium associations.

Professor Russell G. Murphy coached the National Antitrust Moot Court team which defended its 1985 National Championship in 1986. The team won its way to the final argument of the competition where it was narrowly defeated by Albany Law School.

P. Richard Jones

Dick Jones dies

The Law School was saddened to learn of the death of P. Richard Jones, Suffolk University director of archives. He died at his home on November 2. Dick Jones was a beloved and stalwart member of the University community. Suffolk was his life and his family. He contributed unselfishly to University activities, recently most notably in the area of fund raising.

A 1956 graduate of Suffolk University with a bachelor of science in journalism degree, he earned a master of education degree in 1974. During his thirty-three years of service to Suffolk University, he served in a number of capacities including supervisor of the mailroom, bookstore manager, alumni magazine editor and advisor to the *Suffolk Journal*. As a key volunteer for the University's annual fund and in recognition of his efforts on behalf of Suffolk and its alumni, the General Alumni Association honored him at a dinner held in 1984.

Dean announces faculty appointments

Dean Sargent has announced the appointment of a number of new members of the faculty at the Law School.

Dwight Golann, former chief of the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General of Massachusetts, has been appointed associate professor. Professor Golann holds a bachelor's degree from Amherst College and received his JD degree from Harvard Law School.

Judith Droz Keyes, named visiting associate professor of law, holds a BS degree from Pennsylvania State University, an MS from the University of Missouri and a JD from Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley. Most recently, she was a member of the law firm of Corbett & Kane in Oakland and San Francisco, California.

Robert G. Spector, who received his JD degree from the University of Wisconsin College of Law, is a visiting professor. Most recently, he was a professor of law at the University of Oklahoma Law Center.

Tommy F. Thompson has been named associate professor of law. He received his BS degree in mathematics from the University of Notre Dame and his JD degree from Indiana University. He comes to Suffolk Law School from Rutgers-Camden School of Law where he was an associate professor.

Jeffrey D. Wittenberg is a visiting professor of law. Professor Wittenberg holds a bachelor's degree from San Francisco State College and a JD from Hastings College of the Law. He has taught at the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Mississippi Law Center.

Professors Marc D. Greenbaum, Joseph W. Glannon and Charles E. Rounds, Jr., have been promoted to full professors and Professors Stephen J. Callahan, Nancy E. Dowd, Linda C. Fentiman and Sarah Landis were named associate professors.

THE ALUMNI

Estate Planning seminars receive enthusiastic response

It was standing room only with more than 625 people attending a seminar entitled, "Estate Planning for the Elderly — Medicaid Considerations" held on October 16 at Suffolk University's C. Walsh Theatre. The seminar, sponsored by the Suffolk University Estate Planning Council, was moderated by Thomas M. Mawn, Jr., JD 65, of the law firm of Mawn & Mawn, P.C. Panelists for the event were David M. Adams, Esquire, an attorney with the Greater Boston Elderly Legal Services Project; Alexander A. Bove, Jr., JD 67, of the firm of Bove & Charmoy and financial columnist for the Boston Globe; Leona A. Kaplan of the Jewish Rehabilitation Center for the Aged in Swampscott, MA; and Thomas E. Noonan, JD 76, first deputy general counsel of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. Topics discussed included: what assets are "countable" for medicaid qualification; planning for long-term nursing care; trusts and their effect on medicaid benefits; protecting the family residence; gifts to family members; the role of the nursing home, social worker and attorney in planning; and the role and reaction of the Department of Public Welfare. There was also a discussion on the separation of spousal assets, the different levels of care needs and the difficulties that may arise when seeking a nursing home bed for a medicaid-eligible patient.

On November 20, the Estate Planning Council presented a seminar entitled, "The New Massachusetts Estate Tax Laws." Thomas M. Mawn, Esq. moderated and panelists included Jeanne M. Hession, JD 56, vice president and associate counsel, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company; Alexander A. Bove, Jr., Esq.; and Kevin E. Myles, JD 73, chief of the Estate Tax Bureau, Massachusetts Department of Revenue.

Suffolk University will make available to attorneys and others interested transcripts and videotapes of the seminar on estate planning for the elderly. For information, please contact the estate planning office at (617)723-4700, extension 455.

The officers of the Law School Alumni Association for 1986-87 are (left to right): Steven E. Kramer, JD 79, president; Janet L. Maloof, JD 79, clerk; and Richard J. Leon, JD 74, vice president.

Directory project enters telephone phase

Early in the new year, alumni of the Law School will be contacted by telephone by Harris Publishing Company for verification of information to be printed in the Suffolk University Law School Alumni Directory scheduled for publication in the spring of 1987. At the same time, the telephone representatives will be inviting alumni to order personal copies of the volume.

The telephone call is a follow-up to two questionnaire card mailings sent to all alumni with verified addresses.

The directory will provide a complete listing of all living alumni with current addresses including a biographical sketch of each alumnus/a with name, class year, residence address and telephone number and professional information where available. The book will also list living alumni geographically and by firm or business and will list all alumni of the institution by class.

Washington association hosts third dinner

The Honorable Joseph E. diGenova, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was the guest speaker at the third annual dinner of the Suffolk Law School Association of Metropolitan Washington, Inc. The dinner was held on November 6 at the Officers Club of Fort Lesley J. McNair.

Membership in the Washington association is open to all alumni of the Law School who live or work in the District of Columbia. Richard J. Leon, JD 74 is president of the association; David S. Grossman, JD 83 and John A. Ritchie, JD 79 are vice presidents; Gail S. Gilman, JD 79 is secretary and William G. Davidson, III, JD 74 serves as treasurer.

Directors of the association for 1986-87 are Debra A. DelVecchio, JD 83, L. Peter Farkas, JD 69, Joseph M. Jones, JD 74, George T. Kelley, JD 70, The Hon. Peter J. Panuthos, JD 69, James W. Pressler, Jr., JD 74, Lynne C. Robertson, JD 85, Daniel G. Steele, JD 76 and Justine E. Wilcox, JD 78.

New York club holds fourth dinner

On Thursday evening, October 23, the Suffolk Law School Association of Metropolitan New York, Inc. held its fourth annual dinner at the Harvard Club of New York. The Honorable John J. Gibbons of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals was the honored guest and speaker. Dean Sargent brought the greetings of the Law School and delivered a brief report from Boston.

J. Michael Cantore, Jr., JD 71 is president of the New York association. Vice presidents are William Simon, JD 73 and Frederic S. Ury, JD 77. Donna C. Tropsa, JD 77 is secretary and James J. Higgins, Jr., JD 74 is treasurer.

The Big Fuss at Tossa: A Few Ruminations on Comparative Law

By Gerard J. Clark, Professor of Law

In the summer of 1986, I had the good fortune of receiving an invitation to make a presentation at a conference of civil law professors in Tossa Del Mar on Costa Brava in Northern Spain. The invitation arose out of the fact that I had been a visiting professor at the University of Barcelona in the Fall of 1984 and made a number of friends, one of whom was the organizer of this conference. The organizer's English is not much better than my Spanish and she described the topic as urban housing. I therefore got to work on a general survey of the government intervention into the housing market. Upon arriving in Barcelona, I reacquainted myself with my friends at the University. Later in the week my host and I took Spain's only superhighway north to Tossa Del Mar. Upon entering this pristine picture-perfect tourist community tucked into a valley where the Pyrrennes spill into the Mediterranean Sea, I laughed that these Spaniards knew as well as their American colleagues how to mix business with pleasure and I looked foward to three days of fun in the sun. We were greeted by banners hanging in the street, welcoming our conference. The following day the front page of the local newspaper, gave as much ink to our conference as to the concert given by Frank Sinatra in Madrid to 25,000 people.

The following day, the conference began in earnest and I was already doubting my conclusions about "fun in the sun." I learned quickly that the subject of the conference was the treatment of time sharing condominiums in the spanish civil code and in its Catalunyan adaptation.

A word about Catalunya might be appropriate here. Spain under the Constitution of 1978 is separated into autonomous communities, analogous to states. Catalunya, which includes Barcelona and a large part of Northern Spain bordering the Mediterranean and France, has a long history of resistance to Spanish rule. Catalans are a proud people with their own language and their own customs. They are intent upon developing a civil code of their own, which they will then present to Madrid as the controlling law in most of the civil relationships in Catalunya. They are ardent proponents of increased power in the autonomous communities.

A majority of the conferees were civil law professors from the twenty-one law schools in Spain. While the civil code is quite broad, covering such matters as contracts, torts, wills, divorce and property, it does not cover the law of finance, tax, zoning or municipal law. Since the invitees to the conference were by and large law professors who taught the civil code, discussion of the latter topics was out of bounds. The strict separation of law into fields is a pervasive fact, well known to students of civil law. The law schools are separated into departments such as administrative law, political law, commercial law and taxation and inter-departmental teaching or research is essentially unknown. The courts in civil law countries are similarly separated into jurisdictions that turn on definitions of the substantive legal issues that a case presents.

Thus many of the more interesting subjects including finance and municipal law were excluded from the conference. What was left to fill four days of discussion, especially in view of the fact that civil lawyers do not discuss case law or even hypotheticals? Further the time-sharing concept is far less common in Spain than in the United States and the ones that do exist do so under the civil law principle of freedom of contracts, similar to our own common law concepts.

Professors of civil law, however, appear to be able to talk quite endlessly about the abstract concepts found in the civil code such as the nature of the regime of law, the nature of property and whether that nature is consistent with the notion of temporality. The first speaker, whose twenty-page single-spaced summary anticipates a fuller treatment of more than one hundred pages to be published later, reviewed the nature of property, especially in the condominium form and argued that the notion of temporality is well established in the civil code and that thus no legislative change was necessary. Apparently, this speaker's view is common among civilists, that any legislative tampering with the Code would only undermine its perfection, reminiscent of Carter's nineteenth century argument about legislative alteration of the common law. A quotation out of one of the responses that followed gives some flavor of the substantive discussions:

> Our system, actually applicable to the general character of the matter of commonality of goods, requires in Article 392 and ff. of the Civil Code, the commonality of the Roman kind that is characterized by three fundamental notions: (1) the existence of an action for division of the common good at any time upon request of any of the co-owners; (2) the separability of any fees; (3) the existence of a right of retraction in the case of disposition. None of these elements apply to the kind of general community property with multiple concurrent owners and a commonality of services.

Apparently most conferees appeared to agree that amendment of the Civil Code would be necessary. The codification would presume the freedom of contract and would only operate in those instances in which the underlying instruments are insufficient to decide the disputed question. They will touch upon such matters as liability in tort, management disputes and transfer much like the recent amendment to the Civil Code made by the Italians, who were represented at the conference and warned that any change in the Civil Code should be narrowly written, lest the principle of indivisibility of real property, so important to the laws merchant and financial, would be undermined.

The Ruminations

As the sole conferee from the United States, I found myself asking a number of questions which I shared with the conferees: what's wrong with the freedom of contract; do you really have to codify all of this; and isn't the choice of the subject matter of this conference somewhat narrow.

The first two questions go to the heart of the question of the differences between the Common law and Civil law traditions. Code lawyers and scholars claim that the code creates the first premise in a deductive reasoning process fundamental to the intellectual investigation needed to solve individual cases. If a new creation of

the market is not covered by the Code, amendments are necessary. Freedom of contract is not sufficient because the self-interest of parties represented by counsel may not be broad enough to foresee all future disputes. Civil lawyers appear to have the faith that the legislatures will. The answer is complicated as to why courts cannot intuit the intentions of the parties from instruments or from extrinsic evidences in cases of gaps or to draw on more general principles of equity or equality of bargaining power or as to why it cannot reason by analogy from decided cases.

The Code of tradition began in Roman times. The premises underlying Justinian's *Corpus Juris Civilis* as well as the Napoleanic Code both of which have had substantial influence throughout Europe including Spain are that they abolish prior law and are absolutely comprehensive. Further these Codes arise out of the anti-judicial sentiments of both periods.

Thus, members of the judiciary in Spain have little prestige. They have only the traditional five years of law school as undergraduate education that all lawyers have after which upon application and choice by an administrative agency they are placed on the bench. They are covered by a form of civil service law giving rise to the name "funcionarios," a term used somewhat derisively. Judges receive salaries of between $12,000 and $15,000 per year, well below the salary of a successful attorney or notarario, and charges of bribery and corruption against the judiciary are not uncommon. To allow this moderately paid functionary with less experience and education than many who come before him, to thrash about loosely with principles of equity and analogy strikes the civilist as unacceptable. In our tradition, on the other hand, the incumbents on the bench tend to have sufficient prestige, experience and trust to allow them to engage in the more freewheeling process that common law adjudication involves.

The nature of legal education helps explain the choice of subject for a four day conference. First, the timesharing concept appears to inject a set of fascinating theoretical questions of the kind which Civil Law professors never tire of attempting to discuss. Most of the participants had their little civil codes with them and referred to them often, much like Justice Black used to refer to the Constitution or a priest to his breviary.

Additionally, law professors have just as little prestige as judges. The law schools are huge (the University of Barcelona having over 11,000 students), shabby and the classes overcrowded. On most public policy questions or political questions, the opinion of Civil Law professors would probably be ignored especially by virtue of the fact that the autonomous communities have active legislatures and very active political parties that run the entire political spectrum. Therefore, since one of the purposes of the conference was to make recommendations to the legislation, any subject which was controversial was out of bounds. The legislature would probably listen to the conference concerning amendments to the civil code in a highly technical area.

An additional fact about these law professors was their intensity and lack of humor in discussing the subject of the conference, even during leisure times. This intensity may arise out of the fact that publishing opportunities in Spain are seriously limited. There are twenty-one law schools and only three published law reviews. There is intense competition among junior faculty to achieve "catheratica" status which very few will achieve. Their opportunities therefore to show their ability among their older peers are limited. The conference therefore seemed to command the full attention of all its attendees except for this one American who just had to put some time in working on his tan.

Professor Clark teaches constitutional law at Suffolk University Law School. He is an authority on real property and the public funding of housing.

(Continued from page 3)

Perhaps the strongest endorsement of the program is the fact that the overwhelming majority of students agree, despite the rigors of the program, that L.P.S. is well worth the investment. Students are aware that these are the skills they will need to function effectively in practice, and that L.P.S. offers their best opportunity to develop them. One student evaluation epitomized the student response: To the question "What portion of the course did you dislike the most?" this student replied "The writing assignments." To the next question, "Can you offer any suggestions for improving this course?" the same student replied, with unconscious irony, "More writing!"

The Suffolk Law School catalogue for 1964-1965 put the matter quite sensibly: "It is felt that a prospective lawyer should gain some practical experience in law school and not be confronted with such matters for the first time after he has been admitted to the Bar." At Suffolk, that commitment to preparing effective practitioners has not changed.

Professor Glannon coordinates the Legal Practical Skills Program at Suffolk University Law School.

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS? *Please let us know.*

NAME _____ JD 19 _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

(Between 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

Mail to: Suffolk University
Law School Alumni Programs
8 Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

(Place your old label here)

ON THE HORIZON

Thursday, January 29, 1987
New Hampshire Bar Association Winter Meeting
Dinner for Suffolk Law alumni
Sheraton Wayfarer Hotel
Bedford, NH
7:15 p.m.
$20 per person

Saturday, February 7, 1987
Center for Continuing Professional Development
"Litigating the Issue of the Best Interest of Children: Representing the Child, the Parents and Agencies"
Suffolk University Law School
Frank J. Donahue Building
Boston, MA
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
$75 per person

Saturday, March 7, 1987
Center for Continuing Professional Development
"Litigation Techniques for Family Law Practitioners: Practical Techniques in Litigating Divorce Cases"
Suffolk University Law School
Frank J. Donahue Building
Boston, MA
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
$75 per person

Saturday, April 4, 1987
Center for Continuing Professional Development
"Practical Techniques of Handling Legal Matters in Massachusetts Agencies"
Suffolk University Law School
Frank J. Donahue Building
Boston, MA
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
$75 per person

Saturday, June 6, 1987
Pre-Commencement Dinner for Summa members
Royal Sonesta Hotel
Cambridge, MA

Suffolk University
Law School Alumni Programs Office
8 Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

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