Goldenberg Praises Involvement; Receives Degree At Graduation

On Monday, June 7, 1965 Arthur J. Goldenberg, United States Ambassador to the United Nations (then Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court) was the principal speaker at Villanova University's commencement exercises. Ambassador Goldenberg was introduced by Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the Law School. He received an honorary degree from the university.

The full text of Ambassador Goldenberg's speech is reprinted on page six of this issue. The paper gratefully acknowledges Ambassador Goldenberg's kind permission to reprint this address. (Paul H. Osborne, Jr., Editor-in-Chief, Villanova Doctor).

Red Mass Is November 5th

First Year Class Largest Enrollment At Record High

55 Schools From 15 States Included

September 8, 1965 brought the thirteenth class to Villanova School of Law. It is the largest first-year class in the history of the school: 106 students, including four women. Alice Palmer, Recruit, number one in the class, is a transfer student in both the second and third year classes.

Members of the first year class come from over fifty colleges and universities, representing more than fifteen states.

The largest group, 26, comes from the University of Pennsylvania. There are graduates of Temple University; thirteen are from Penn State University, Franklin and Marshall College; College offers 8, while 7 came from the University of Pennsylvania.

Other colleges represented and the number of graduates from each in the class are: Joseph's College, 5; La Salle College, 4; Scranton University, 6; St. Bonaventure University, 7; College, 4; Bucknell University, 3; King's College, 3; Mt. Mary's College, 3; University of Providence, 3; Rider College, 3; West Chester State College, 3.

There are two contributions from each of the following: Dickinson College, Gannon College, George-town University, Holy Cross College, Lehigh University, University College, New York University, Notre Dame University, Rutgers University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, St. Francis College, Ursinus College and Willows College.

One graduate from each of the following has found his way to the first year class of Villanova School of Law: American University, Annapolis, Antioch College, Babson College, Boston College, Colby College, Dartmouth College, Delaware University, Drew Institute of Technology, Fordham University, Gettysburg College, Harvard College, Idaho State College, Lafayette College, Merrimack College, Methodist College, Moravian College, Muhlenberg College.

SBA Commences New Year With Elections

The first year class conducted its first election and Henry Stone-Lake and Alfred Decosis emerged victorious.

This year's student bar elections for the second-year class found Dave Drew and William Cleary, both incumbents, emerging victorious in a close election. Their opponents were James Coogan and Edward Murphy.

Book Sale

The Book Exchange, conducted by the Student Bar Assn., to earn money for the school and to save the students the expense of new books, had a successful year selling over $1,800 in books. Over 220 students used the book exchange. The Student Bar Assn. deducts 25¢ for each book it sells.

Breakfast Planned

The Student Bar Assn. is contemplating a community breakfast with a guest speaker, open to all Villanova students and members of the community. Its purpose is to acquaint non-Villanova law students.

Career Guidance Program Offers Welcome Assistance

On Friday, October 1, a Career Guidance Program was conducted by distinguished members of the legal profession, for prospective law students. Bruce W. Knafaufer, a member of the firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks of Philadelphia, moderated.

Joseph B. Sturgis, a member of the firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick and Saul of Philadelphia, revealed the role of a lawyer in a large firm in a large city. Sturgis said members of a large firm have the advantage of being exposed to all types of legal work in a short time and usually starting at a higher salary than most smaller firms.

Alan C. Kaufman, a member of the Philadelphia firm of Bernstein, Bernstein, Levy and Harrison spoke of the lawyer in a small firm in a large city. He felt the lawyer in a small firm has the advantage of client contact and courtroom experience earlier in his practice.

The role of the lawyer in a corporate legal department was discussed by Edwin W. Scott, a member of the legal department of Philadelphia Electric Company. Larres said in many cases, the lawyer is frequently a hire lawyer without at least three years experience. The young lawyer dozen mostly research, but receives a starting salary comparable to that of a large firm.

Edward Newberger, presently associated with the Regional Council's Office of the Internal Revenue Service, discussed the lawyer and the Government Service. Trial work in every case, he said, is to be a commission of Internal Revenue in tax cases and an opportunity of becoming an expert in the tax field were some of the advantages mentioned.

Richard Carter, a partner in the firm of Lentz, Cantor and Duffy of Delaware County narrated the lawyer in a small firm in a suburban county. The opportunities in a suburban county are very good as evidenced by the fact that membership in the bar has doubled in the last seven years in the suburban counties of Philadelphia.

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Prof. Dowd Aid's

On September 22, the Sperry and Hutchinson Foundation Inc., sponsored by Sperry and Hutchinson Foundation Inc., sponsored a grant of $2,000 to the Villanova School of Law to be used in the study of Free Press and a Fair Trial.

The grant was received through the efforts of Professor Dowd. It represents a "part of a series of grants given to colleges and universities to encourage programs of community, as well as school, interest."

A one or two day meeting sometime in April is now planned during which papers by the various participants will be presented, followed by a "round table" type discussion which will be open to the general public. The possibility that the proceedings will be televised.

On this time, plans to have the panel consist of a judge, a member of the working press, an attorney and an observer from the academic world. He adds, however, that "the plans are still tentative" and specific people have not been selected as yet.

The proceeding will be published in a future edition of the Villanova Law Review, possibly as the Second Annual Symposium.

Offered To Invoke Blessing On Students

The Votive Mass of the Holy Infant, traditionally known as the Red Mass, will be offered Friday, November 5, 1965 at the Church of St. Thomas of Villanova on the campus at 7 P.M. The Mass is offered to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the Law School and all those who teach and study therein. It is the only official religious function of the Law School.

The Most Reverend Francis E. Hylan, Titular Bishop of Blidinje, former Bishop of Atlanta, will celebrate the Mass Father Joseph A. Flaherty, O.S.A., will be the Archbishop. Father Robert J. Walsh, O.S.A., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, will be the Deacon. The Sub-Deacon will be Father Philip F. Boodoo, O.S.A., the Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance.

Father Marshall J. Halphen, O.S.A., will be Master of Ceremonies. Father Lane D. Killburn, G.S.C., will preach at the Mass. Father Killburn is the President of Kings College, Wilkes-Barre.

The music for the Mass will be provided by the Villanova Singers, the undergraduate glee club. The singing will be directed by Herbert Pines, Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein will be at the organ. The singing is to be held in a free and open forum, all the Offertory in the Proper of the Mass will be done in Gregorian Chants.
Fair Comment

By Edward C. Mengel, Jr.

14th And The Right To Free Association

Those persons who oppose repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act rely primarily on the argument that the union shop is an infringement on the individual worker's right to freedom of association. Each worker, they argue, has the right to disdain his lot with the union which represents the employees at his place of work and thus to reject a system by which he bargains collectively with his employer to determine wages, "fringe benefits," and working conditions. If he prefers to do so, they maintain, he should be free to bargain individually with his employer, "man-to-man" in the true rugged individualist spirit which characterizes the capitalist economic philosophy.

In answer to this it may be said that a lot of things constitute minor or technical infringements on a lot of people's rights, but they are tolerated because it is felt that the benefit of a greater number of people is served thereby, and this is the case with the employee's "right to work." (The unions prefer to speak of the "right to work," referring to the "right" of the non-union worker to weaken the union's bargaining position by declining to become a member.)

In the first place, how real is the right to bargain individually with one's employer? Or, more accurately, how much value is there in a right which exists in theory only? Consider that period in American history when the employer had no union to bargain for him, and, hence, could only bargain with his employer "man-to-man." From the employee's point of view this system of individual bargaining wasn't very profitable. (Picture, if you will, a plush office in which a blue-collared railway worker sits hot in hand in front of a massive mahogany desk dickering "man-to-man" with George Pullman as to what his wage rate will be in the oncoming year.) So, the workers turned to collective bargaining and their situation has shown marked improvement.

But what of the present situation? Surely, there are non-union workers in semi-organized plants who are doing very well financially. In fact they are enjoying exactly the same benefits as their fellow workers who are union members. One wonders, though, whether these non-union employees (called "free riders" by the unions) would reject union membership if their choices were clearer, that is, if in stead of choosing between paying union dues and otherwise participating in union activities to achieve benefits or getting them free from an employer W offers his employees equal benefits to non-union workers in order to discourage union membership they had to choose between working for a non-union employer for one dollar an hour or joining a union in a unionized plant where the wage rate was three times as high.

Looking at the question from a wholly different viewpoint, who are the opponents of repeal of 14(b)? Who are the defenders of the individual employee's "right to work"? They are people like Senators Everett Dirksen and Barry Goldwater. Most of the conservative lawyers and laymen want the present system of county-wide monopoly of the legal business in the counties in the hands of the county lawyers, isolating them from outside competition which county lawyers fear would be economically disastrous. This has not been the result in our forty-nine sister states. In every other state in the union lawyers practice on a state-wide basis and have been able to compete with each other by offering their ability and service as criteria for selection by clients rather than the location of their principal office.

The time has come for Pennsylvania lawyers to be permitted to represent their own clients without need for referrals and fee-splitting, which bolster the economic interests of county lawyers at the expense of clients who are contrary to the client's initial desire to be represented by "outsiders." The Philadelphia Bar Association has been joined in its petition to repeal Rule 14 by the bar associations of five other counties.

This is a misleading show of strength because although the bars of only six counties out of sixty-seven support statewide practice, those six bars represent 75,000 or the 11,800 attorneys in Pennsylvania who are eligible to practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. It is clear that the majority of the lawyers in this state want the right to practice in their state and not just in their county. Rule 14 denies them this right. Our Supreme Court will soon examine this problem, consider the pros and cons of the controversial Rule 14 and, after due consideration, render a judgment on the merits.

Judgment On The Merits

By Dolores B. Sesso

State-Wide Practice Urged

Within the next few months the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will answer a petition filed in the last February by the Philadelphia Bar Association asking for the repeal of Rule 14 of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rules of Court. Rule 14 prohibits the practice of law by county attorneys before the courts of any county other than the one in which his principal office is located. Thus, the Pennsylvania lawyer cannot practice law in only one county of the state, unless he engages the services of local counsel to accompany him into court.

This rule has long been the target of opposition by the urban lawyers who for a large part represent clients with interests that cross county lines and, therefore, favor state-wide practice, and of support by the suburban and rural lawyers who favor the present restrictive system of county-wide practice.

Presentations of the proposed system argue that first, the discipline of the bar as a whole, particularly stronger where judges and lawyers know each other and work together frequently; second, that since the role of court differs from county to county the "outside" lawyer will find it difficult to master them by occasional appearances before an unfamiliar court; and finally, that local counsel will better serve local clients because of "local interest." If these are the real reasons behind Rule 14 then its proponents evidence a serious lack of confidence in themselves and in their legal colleagues. Are Pennsylvania lawyers so irresponsible that disclined can only be maintained where there is a familiarity which carries with it threats of reprisals for defection of, or lack of cooperation with the court? Are Pennsylvania lawyers incapable of grasping the rules of a county court unless they continually practice in that court? Are Pennsylvania lawyers not capable of discerning the rules of a county court of another county? Rule 14 denies them this right. Our Supreme Court will soon examine this problem, consider the pros and cons of the controversial Rule 14 and, after due consideration, render a judgment on the merits.
From the Dean's Desk

As I See It ...

By Harold Gills Reaschlein

The Villanova Docket began its third year of publication with a special "welcome aboard" edition which was placed in the hands of each entering student. It got us off to a good start. We are grateful to Paul Ostien '66 and his editorial staff.

As the new academic year goes into its second month, we have a student body in the School of Law numbering 336. Law School enrollment would reach our projected maximum of 350 students in September, 1967. We are at that point two years ahead of target date.

This year's first year class is by far the largest in our history - 160. Fifty-five different colleges are represented in the class. Three short years ago we had a student body of 183. So you see that our present first year is very nearly as large as our entire student body of three years ago. The size of next year's entering class will have to be curtailed owing to faculty limitations and limitations of physical plant. This will mean an even more carefully selected entering class for the fall of 1966.

Five new faculty members now tread the boards at Garey Hall. This represents an increase of one quarter, the equivalent to our staff inasmuch as Professor John J. Cleary '59 has returned to Duquesne and Professor Painter has joined the faculty at the University of Missouri at Kansas City. We welcome every new faculty member.

Beginning this year, Professor John J. Cleary '59 will give his full time to teaching. This is in keeping with his long-expressed desire. We are grateful to have him devoted service as Assistant Dean for nearly four years.

Alumni interest and support, I am happy to say, grows from year to year. The past year has been particularly felicitous. Our deep appreciation goes especially to President George S. Forde, '58, President of the Law Alumni during 1964-1965 and to Robert H. Ford, '63 who served as chairman of the 1965 Campaign, I am profoundly grateful for an assistance than ever.

In percentage of contributors the Class of 1957 led the parade. In dollar volume, our oldsters, the Class of 1956 led the parade. From the Dean's Desk

OCTOBER, 1965

Lindsay, Mussel Receive Degree; Changes in Staff

Among those receiving degrees at Villanova's June Commencement were the following members of the Class of 1965 and Miss Mary Mussel. Miss Mussel received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. This accomplishment climaxes two years of full-time study at Penn's Wharton School and five and one-half years of part-time study at the Villanova Secretarial School. Miss Mussel has no immediate plans for any immediate employment.

Miss Mussel, who came to Villanova with a Bachelor of Science in Economics from Marywood College in Scranton, earned a Masters degree in Business Administration during the summer. She is the first Villanova graduate to attend the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, and her graduation will mean an even more carefully selected entering class for the fall of 1966.

The Villanova Docket

By Harold Gills Reaschlein

On this campus there exists the means of achieving the same results through the courts and the legislature. If this method always existed; then Judge Johnson's condemnation would be justified. Rightfully, many fear this manner of "righting the wrong" is not readily available.

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The Villanova Law Students Accept With Great Delight The Challenge Of The Villanova Law School Alumni To A Football Game From Vice-Dean Bruch's Office

New Alumni Directory Positions Available

The new Alumni Directory will be going to the printer in about two weeks. A copy will be mailed to each alumni shortly following information we need to insure that your name and addresses are correctly recorded in the Directory. Since inquiries of this kind are infrequently being received at the Law School, it would be helpful if alumni interested in such opportunities would advise Vice-Dean Bruch.

Placement News

On October 15 a representative of Drinker, Biddle and Reath, a Philadelphia firm, visited the Law School. Four days later a representative of the Army Judge Advocate General Corps interviewed interested students of the third year class. The Arthur Anderson Company sent a representative to the school. Numerous firms and companies have planned visits in the future.

The Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll will have a representative here on October 29. On November 5 and 10.

Social Calendar Starts With Tea

The 1965-66 social calendar began on October 10 in the school lounge when Dean and Mrs. Reuschlein gave a tea for the married set. Dean and Mrs. Lehrschlein served the refreshments and were members of the Barristers' Brunch.

Second Year Births, Marriages

The marriage of Thomas Carroll and Peggy Kelly took place on June 15th. The bride is a secretary for Ebon and Haan.

On May 30th Warren Hausen married Gwen Jacoby. Mrs. Hausen attended the University of Pennsylvania and is now teaching school. Michael Maguire married Mary P. Menigle on September 2nd. The bride attended Marymount College and the University of Delaware and is now a secretary for Wilmington Trust Company.

Third Year Births, Marriages

The commencement of the 1965-66 school year finds many new arrivals among the class lists. The third year class finds itself with ten students who are now married and presently a private secretary, were united in marriage. On June 19, Bill Casey and Maureen O'Connell were wed. Maureen is a graduate of Mercy College and now teaching school on the Main Line.

June 26 was the "big day" for three students, Joe Tate and Bernardette Stokes, a graduate of Gwynedd Mercy College and presently a medical secretary, Gerry Dun-nelly and Patricia Hughes, a graduate of Holy Child Academy, and Chuck Henster and Judith Ann Hagadon, a graduate of Rosemont College and now teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows. On August 23, Ed O'Malley married Joanne Dymanski, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows. On August 21, Ed O'Malley married Joanne Dymanski, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows. On August 21, Ed O'Malley married Joanne Dymanski, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows. On August 21, Ed O'Malley married Joanne Dymanski, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows.

On August 14, Paul McMenaman and Nancy Ann Brearton, a graduate of LeMoyne College and presently teaching school on the Main Line, exchanged vows.

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Football Season Opens October 1st; Warren and Stern Tied For Top: 2-0

More Holds Second Place In Close Race

After two weeks of Inter-Law Club Football, Warren and Stern Law Clubs are tied for first place with perfect 2-0 records.

On September 24, the season began. More started on the right path by crushing Cardozo, 27 to 6. Cardozo drew first blood with a pass to Ed Rubin. However, Pete Richultti completed two touchdown passes to Pete John and Joe O'Malley for More.

Options by Vondereere and Timani played a key role in the victory.

Action resumed October 8. Warren smacked Cardozo, 22 to 0, to stay undefeated. Warren's key man was Kelly to Mike Wallace accounted for two touchdowns; Kelly ran for one. Stern, also continued their winning ways with an, 8 to 0, victory over White. The only score came on a four yard pass by freshman quarterback Lloyd Hinchey.

Previously undefeated, More was tied, 6 to 6, by a determined Hughes. Ives, also, suffered its first defeat by losing to Taney, 6 to 0.

Col. George D. Bruch New Vice Dean

Four Faculty Members Also Added

Harold Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the Law School, announced the appointment of a new vice dean and four new instructors to the Villanova Law School faculty at the beginning of the 1965-66 school year.

Col. George D. Bruch, recently a member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, is serving as the vice dean.

Col. Bruch, who completed his undergraduate studies at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, received his bachelor of law degree from Georgetown University in 1941, receiving his master's in law from that same institution in 1962.

During his senior year, the new vice dean served as editor-in-chief of the law journal. Upon graduation in 1941, he entered the United States Army Forces in Japan where he remained until 1943.

In the earlier years of Col. Bruch's military career, he received extensive trial experience and later was assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.

In 1969, Col. Bruch was awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding work as chief of the Procurement Law Division and Deputy Staff Judge Advocate at the Air Material Command, Dayton, Ohio.

Following completion of the Air War College in 1969, Col. Bruch served as chief legal advisor to the Commander of the United States Forces in Japan. During his stay in Japan he was involved in direct negotiations with the Japanese Military Ministry of Justice officials on a revision of the United States-Japan Criminal Jurisdiction Agreement.

From 1961 to 1964, the new vice dean served as a member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals. He conducted numerous hearings in Washington, Seattle, New Orleans, New York and Dallas.

One of the many plays during the Ives-Taney game on October 8.

One of the many plays during the Ives-Taney game on October 8.
success, are of little avail unless the development of the whole man. and scientists must be politicians mind and a critical judgment, al­ character. I am happy to say that I ment to the question of student the founders of Villanova University believed that a trained ares disengaged. A college graduate will work in the cit­ opinion we must re­ most of our country, to the first Ameri­ cation, "to be a legitimate tion in freedom not only requires a great heritage of freedom belongs to­ Both emotionally and intellectually, everyone be afforded the equal aquality must be education that into life's stream and shared both into the correctness of these deci­ the inherent dignity of each in­ for education and student interest, and involvement in the issue a part­ citizen. With the onset of the cold war was catapulted, willy nilly. woman dignity, to improve the moral for the first time in our history, your University has stood for the of a thorough, liberal educa­ ing of a thorough, liberal educa­ the people are enlightened, "tyran­ need not concern him—he can in­ theit by free countries comes to­ miserable issue, that the wrong side­ ing of the common good; the state­ of mixing with all types of people that the first class graduated from­ Aug. 7, 1965, while­ view about the great­ possible, for the reasons that­ the same determination that­ education is true education because­ for me the real enemy of a free­ added. I will not rise to the­ the most difficult task of students­ the satisfaction of the common­ the view that the eradication­ for education and student interest,­ peace and its feeling of war, did not­ ing this deep-felt view we must re­ the free man must accept as his­ the right side. To ignore the origin­ of mixing with all types of people that­ the people to preserve our country­ man can inscribe his child's educa­ field that "next in importance to freedom­ is psychologically impossible for one­ power to make judgments about­ for education and student interest,­ or disengagement, that the wrong­ country and its students but it should­ bore to its faith should not only fuel­ are not free.­ man who is not free.­ and spirit as well as the mind. I be­ the fruit of our life available to the­ not touch the bottom rung of our­ the measure of success of a col­ the Supreme Court unanimously re­ the conviction of criminal contempt in­ the Constitution does not tolerate this type of af­ objects is not the right type of person. It­ the job of our schools to produce the type of educated­ human dignity are not only legally­ because it cannot keep aloof from the­ A college graduate will work in the­ (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)