2-1-1966

The Docket, Issue 3, February 1966

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

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket/11

This 1965-1966 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.
Villanova Student Goes To World Conference

From September 12 to 18, 1965, over 3,000 jurists, representing 110 countries, gathered in Athens, Greece for the second world conference for "World Peace Through Law." The purpose was to coordinate the efforts of the international legal profession for the achievement of a world-wide community of law and order via international jurisprudence.

His Excellency, Alex Quaison-Sackey (of Ghana), the then President of the United Nations General Assembly; and the Right Honorable Lord Denning of England, who is Chairman of the Magna Carta Trust and Master of the Rolls, were one of 360 law students from fifty different law schools chosen to assist the delegates at the conference. Benz felt that "one significant trend was a growing awareness by legal experts that international problems cannot be approached on a practical-day-to-day basis, rather than on theoretical grounds."

Among the resolutions passed at the conference were those in favor of international tribunals with jurisdiction over one geographic area, such as Latin America and another providing for the formation of a committee to compile a multi-lingual legal dictionary and a handbook on comparative law.

Professor Anthony T. Bouscaren, the guest speaker at the Law Forum held on November 19, 1965, dealt with a topic that has become increasingly important in the last few years. Bouscaren’s speech stressed the international character of our nation’s principal enemy—the International Communist Movement. Unlike our enemies in past conflicts such as World Wars I and II, this enemy is one which knows no national boundaries or frontiers. Indeed, elements of this enemy exist in our midst, right here in the United States. This is evidenced, said Bouscaren, by the military adventures against our presence in Vietnam, and the efforts aimed at disrupting the draft, actions which have been labelled by Senator Kuchel as “seeds of treason.” Advocates of our “international enemies,” the modern Father Coughlins who see it and we must assert ourselves forcefully. This may mean, said Bouscaren, such stringent measures as a blockade of the coast of North Vietnam, and the bombing of harbor installations in Hai-phong; or even the encouraging of Communists’ goal of burying us. However, as Bouscaren pointed out, such attitudes represent only a small minority outside the mainstream of American life. Actually, many of the moves aimed at disrupting the draft are being undertaken by their support for the bipartisan policy of helping small countries against Soviet and Communist aggression. Indeed, many want to see the war effort prosecuted more vigorously; and, as Bouscaren notes, “there is an absolute necessity.”

U.S. Intervention Discussed by Bouscaren

Bouscaren opened his speech by asking, “Do we want to negotiate a peace in Vietnam which would leave the United States the victor? Can we or should we force our way into the offensive, either openly or surreptitiously? What effect would opening our doors have on our international relations?”

Bouscaren answered these questions by saying that we could and should be more active in our intervention. By intervening in the conflict, we would be able to achieve our goals of freedom for South Vietnam. These goals would be accomplished through the use of military force, economic and political pressure, and psychological warfare. By opening our doors to the Vietnamese people, we would be able to create a sense of dependency on us, which would lead to their eventual retreat from the battlefield. By doing this, we would be able to gain the support of the Vietnamese people and thus create a stronger base for our efforts in Vietnam.

Bouscaren also stressed the importance of maintaining a strong military presence in Vietnam. He warned that if we were to withdraw our support, the enemy would move in to fill the vacuum. Therefore, it is essential that we continue to provide military aid to the Vietnamese people, and that we do not allow them to become dependent on us. By maintaining a strong military presence, we would be able to prevent the enemy from gaining a foothold in Vietnam, and thus ultimately achieve our goal of freedom for South Vietnam.

U.S. Intervention Discussed by Bouscaren

Bouscaren opened his speech by asking, “Do we want to negotiate a peace in Vietnam which would leave the United States the victor? Can we or should we force our way into the offensive, either openly or surreptitiously? What effect would opening our doors have on our international relations?”

Bouscaren answered these questions by saying that we could and should be more active in our intervention. By intervening in the conflict, we would be able to achieve our goals of freedom for South Vietnam. These goals would be accomplished through the use of military force, economic and political pressure, and psychological warfare. By opening our doors to the Vietnamese people, we would be able to create a sense of dependency on us, which would lead to their eventual retreat from the battlefield. By doing this, we would be able to gain the support of the Vietnamese people and thus create a stronger base for our efforts in Vietnam.

Bouscaren also stressed the importance of maintaining a strong military presence in Vietnam. He warned that if we were to withdraw our support, the enemy would move in to fill the vacuum. Therefore, it is essential that we continue to provide military aid to the Vietnamese people, and that we do not allow them to become dependent on us. By maintaining a strong military presence, we would be able to prevent the enemy from gaining a foothold in Vietnam, and thus ultimately achieve our goal of freedom for South Vietnam.

Valente Files Amicus Curiae Brief in Girard Integration Litigation

The pending litigation over the question of integration of Girard College against the will of Stevens Girard, who set aside a fund for a school for white male orphans, finds one of the members of the faculty of the Villanova School of Law involved.

William F. Coyle, '63, who received his bachelor of arts from the University of Pennsylvania, has addressed the Girard situation. The Fellow¬ship Commission is in support of the complainants who are the applicants for admission, in the all white institute of learning. The commission in the previous litigation over integration at the institution had also supported the complainants.

Mr. Valente has addressed the St. Thomas More Society, the association of Catholic lawyers in the City of Philadelphia, on the issue of the Girard situation. The Commission is careful in limiting their support of the complainants so that parochial schools would not be jeopardized by a reversal of the will.
Pursuant to a master plan prepared by consultants, the trustees of the Village of Hempstead, New York, adopted an amendment to the town's zoning ordinance which had the effect of placing plaintiff’s vacant lot in a light manufacturing district. Although there was some objection to the amendment before its adoption, after adoption the objections became more vehement. Believing that in singling out this particular residential area, which was predominantly Negro, for a light manufacturing use the trustees were motivated by racially discriminatory impulses, the inhabitants of the district threatened the merchants of the village with economic boycotts, picketed the village hall and downtown shopping area, and conducted other forms of demonstrations. Under this harassment, a delegation of merchants approached the trustees urging repeal of the ordinance and reinstatement of the area to residential use.

After discussions with the leaders of the opposition and lengthy public hearings, the trustees prepared a statement which was read in the presence of the officials of the Village of Hempstead, New York, which was predominantly Negro, for a particular residential area, which was predominantly Negro, for a light manufacturing use. The trustees were motivated by racially discriminatory impulses, the inhabitants of the district threatened the merchants of the village with economic boycotts, picketed the village hall and downtown shopping area, and conducted other forms of demonstrations. Under this harassment, a delegation of merchants approached the trustees urging repeal of the ordinance and reinstatement of the area to residential use.

The statement concluded with the assertion that although the board still felt that the area should be designated for light manufacturing, it would be changed to "Residence A" in order to protect the merchants and shoppers, and to preserve peace. (The Mummers' Parade case may be an example of such a situation). In most cases, the proper course may be to sacrifice such interest in order to preserve peace. (The Mummers' Parade case may be an example of such a situation).

Peaceful demonstrations are a useful and effective tool for the elimination of discriminatory discrimination, but they should be employed only where actual, unlawful discrimination exists. Municipal officials can take an important first step in conformity demonstrations by taking official action in accordance with the proper course to the community absent the possibility of demonstrations. This course of action should not be confined to cases, like Village of Hempstead, where the original restrictive group's demands are made which are in accordance with a statement of the area to residential use. Without their statutory delegation of power to enact regulations which are in accordance with a comprehensive plan and which encourage the “most appropriate use of land throughout the commercial area,” et cetera.

Unfortunately, the demonstration of the Village of Hempstead are not unique in having exercised their power in defense of a zone of force by a minority group which immediately followed discrimination in an official action that happened to affect them adversely. Last year, Philadelphia city officials acted from similar motives when they banned blackface from the Mummers' Day Parade. Whenever government officials act purely out of deference to the demands of a vociferous and threatening minority group, they betray the unprotesting majority who are entitled to expect that their leaders will perform all official acts in accordance with what is good for the whole citizenry.

Judgment On The Merits

By Dolores B. Senso

Four Year Term For House Members Proposed

Among the many proposals made by President Johnson in his State of the Union message was one to extend the term of members of the House of Representatives from two to four years. This change, which, while it was made in the interest of some amendment, has often been the subject of study of the separation of powers and our system of checks and balances. President Johnson believes that this is now time to remove this issue from the arena of academic discussion to the arena of political debate and decision.

The House of Representatives has from its inception been the forum charged with the chief responsibility of reflecting the will of the people. Representatives are elected directly by popular vote and it is felt that by requiring them to return to the electorate every two years they cannot be constantly attentive to the desires of their constituents. In former years a legislator had little contact with the voters because of poor transportation and communication. A two year term would increase the possibility of杳 single candidate for a two year term since he would have a much better chance of remaining in Washington and having the opportunity to discuss and influence the people. Representatives are elected every two years they will be more powerful in Congress. It would give the representatives more influence in Congress.

It is conceded that the Representatives should reflect the will of the people. But, is a two year term necessary for this? Representatives are no longer in the position of being the only legislators responsible directly to the people, and therefore, responsible for protecting their interests against action by Senators elected by state legislatures. By the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment Senators are also elected by popular vote and, hence, directly responsible for their actions to the people. Now all members of Congress must reflect public opinion in the Congress and voting record on which they would be evaluated in the event of his re-election. The extension of the term it will have to face the more difficult problem—dealing with the time for elections.

President Johnson's plan calls for the election of the entire membership of the House for terms to run concurrently with that of the Senate, in order to remove this problem. The president would no doubt be given a rubber-stamp House if he was to effectively reflect public opinion in Congress.

It is conceded that the Representatives should reflect the will of the people. But, is a two year term necessary for this? Representatives are no longer in the position of being the only legislators responsible directly to the people, and therefore, responsible for protecting their interests against action by Senators elected by state legislatures. By the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment Senators are also elected by popular vote and, hence, directly responsible for their actions to the people. Now all members of Congress must reflect public opinion in the Congress and voting record on which they would be evaluated in the event of his re-election. The extension of the term it will have to face the more difficult problem—dealing with the time for elections.

President Johnson's plan calls for the election of the entire membership of the House for terms to run concurrently with that of the Senate, in order to remove this problem. The president would no doubt be given a rubber-stamp House if he was to effectively reflect public opinion in Congress.

Four year term would allow a representative enough time to earn his job so that he can be effective in Congress. He would give him enough time to establish a record which would fairly reflect his ideas and beliefs. It would also enable him to devote his energies to his work in Congress instead of having to divide his attention between his work and his campaign.

If Congress decides in favor of the extension of the term it will then have to face the more difficult problem—dealing with the time for elections.

President Johnson's plan calls for the election of the entire membership of the House for terms to run concurrently with that of the Senate. The president would no doubt be given a rubber-stamp House which would offer no resistance to his legislative program.

An alternate plan, supported by Senator Scott of Pa., would be to provide for House elections at mid-term thereby preventing filling the House with coast-tail riders. Such an arrangement, however, would probably present the possibility of having the president elected at a time when his party does not have control of the House. This would probably mean a stalemate for the first two years of his term.

A third plan, the one which is presently in a House committee, provides for election of one-third of the House with the president and the other half at mid-term. Under this plan the president would have (Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)
From the Dean's Desk

As I See It...

By Harold Gill Reuschlein

The new semester is well under way. On the whole we are pleased with our new schedule which enables us to conclude the first semester before Christmas. However, next year we shall reduce the interval between semesters by at least a week.

Those of us who have just returned from the winter meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in Pittsburgh are most grateful to our Pittsburgh alumni, Frank O'Hara '67, Dick Dolan '58, and Tom Ward '61, for arranging a fine Villanova Law luncheon. Reunion at the “Top of the Tower” was most pleasant.

Though the exact date is not yet certain, the annual Alumni Dinner will be held at Garey Hall in late February. Clark Hodgson '84 and Alan C. Kaufman '64 are co-chairmen for the dinner. Last year's dinner was a colossal success. Watch for the date!

Saturday, March 26, will see Garey Hall hum with the final argument in the Appellate Moot Court Competition. The distinguished bench will be graced by Chief Judge Charles A. DeBartolo, LL.D., '61, of the Court of Appeals of New York as the Chief Justice. His associates will be Justices Herbert Cohen, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Judge Austin L. Staley of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Congratulations are in order for James W. Schwartz '58, newly elected president of the Villanova Law Alumni, and to all who serve with him as new officers of the Villanova Law Alumni Association.

Very shortly the 1965 edition of the Law Alumni Directory should be in your hands. This is the first printing of a completely new directory since our first directory was issued in 1960. For the painstaking and patient effort which produced the new edition, I am especially grateful to Joseph A. Walheim '61, Vice Dean George D. Bruch, and my secretary, Miss Lindsay.

Very soon, Jim Schwartz will be selecting the Annual Giving Chairmen for the 1966 Campaign. We want very much to begin our campaign much earlier this year. As a matter of fact, we hope to launch the campaign in February rather than in April. The final results of last year's campaign are not yet in. We have been making a habit of ever increasing the percentage of our law students who are alumni. This was true for three years, 1962, 1963 and 1964. Last year, 1965, a record 84% of our law alumni contributed. For this achievement, our hat is off to Bill O'Kane '62. But the campaign dragged through the summer months and this we hope to avoid by beginning our 1966 Campaign in February.

This academic year will be a year of decision for those of us who guide the destinies of Villanova's School of Law. We are committed to a student body which would, at minimum, be 350 and, at maximum, 400. This will require the immediate construction of a modest addition to Garey Hall. Unless such an addition is completed within the next two or three years, we shall have to cut back the size of entering classes drastically.

More and more, we discover that we could attract many out of state students and students from central and western Pennsylvania if we could provide a place for them to live. As a matter of fact, with the competitive position as it is, our life-blood is more and more likely to be an increasing percentage of out-of-state students. Our law school residence facilities are now almost inadequate — if the School of Law is to go forward. Fortunately federal funds are available by way of favorable loans for residence construction and there is the likelihood of a partial grant for an addition to Garey Hall.

Our alumni are too few in numbers and too young in years to pay for needed buildings — but for whatever you, our alumni, can do, particularly to interest others — we shall be calling upon you and counting upon you.

And now may we all have a happy and blessed 1966.

Coupled With An Interest

The many proposals recited by President Johnson in his State of the Union address, the proposals which received the best reception from the audience, numerically, one of the most meaningless suggested — a constitutional amendment to lengthen the term of Congressmen from two to four years. The present two-year term, said the President, “causes Congressmen to divert enormous energies to an almost constant process of campaigning,” reflecting them from their real job of legislating. However, there are many counter-arguments to the presidential proposal. For one thing, Johnson’s plan would cause half the House members to be up for election in the same year as the President, thus effectively nullifying off-year judgments by the voters and giving the President an inordinate claim on the loyalty of House members of his own party. It is true that this discrepancy could be corrected by staggering the four-year terms so that half or all of the House members are elected in off-years.

Even with this correction, the four-year term will not solve the problem of how to improve the legislative process of Congress.

The real problem with Congress is not the two-year term but rather the unrepresentative characteristics of Congress. That is, the House is in urgent need of a reapportionment which will truly reflect the urbanization of the United States. The rules, procedures and seniority system of the House must be revamped and the power of the House tyrants (committee chairmen) must be diminished in order that each Congressman symbolizes equal representation. Every American whether that Congressmen has been a member of Congress for one year or for thirty years. When these flaws are corrected, the legislative machinery of Congress will begin to function more efficiently. The four-year term will only enhance seniority and, at the same time, prevent the public back home from voicing their opinion for four years, thus making the House less representative than what it is now.

In Volume Two, number four of The Villanova Docket there appeared the following: “... With some apprehension, but without hesitation, this staff assumes these goals. This is your newspaper. It must not act merely as the mouthpiece for the staff. Its success or failure of this endeavor will depend upon the interest exhibited by The Docket’s readers, not its writers!”

At a glance you will note many features which did not previously appear in this paper. When this year began, I was worried that your reaction would be at times a disconcerting one; however, now the concern stems from the fact that there is no reaction at all. Surely not all of you agree with everything this paper prints; we welcome your comments and will supply equal copy space for any comments of our readers or friends. Confirmed in the belief that our readers want variety and objectivity, this year’s staff has worked hard to make this work. We take a few moments to inform you of our views on what we print, what we don’t and how we do it.
The portrait of Professor John Stephenson was placed in the main corridor of Garey Hall last September, as a gift to the Law School by the Class of 1965. The portrait was painted by Mr. Joseph Essig, a well-known portrait artist who has done portraits of such notables as President Dwight D. Eisenhower and other members of the Union League in Philadelphia.

Professor Stephenson was chosen as the subject of the class gift in recognition of his long service to the Law School. In his time he has been the only faculty member, besides Dean Reuschlein, who has been at the Law School since its inception in 1956. When asked how he first learned that the Class of 1965 had chosen him for this honor, Professor Stephenson said that he was given a hint after having re-married to Dean Reuschlein that he was beginning to feel like a "piece of furniture around here" because of his tenure at Villanova. The Dean knowingly forewarned Professor Stephenson that the Senior Class was about to "make" him a piece of the furniture. It was shortly after this occurrence that the representatives of the Class of 1965 contacted Professor Stephenson with their proposal, which he gratefully accepted.

Professor Stephenson related that the portrait took approximately two months to complete, but most of that time was spent in preliminary work done by Mr. Essig from photographs and sketches made earlier of his subject. During the final weeks, as the finishing touches were being completed, Professor Stephenson sat for Mr. Essig at his studio. He said that it was a great pleasure to watch the artist at work. But, Professor Stephenson equally remarked that as he observed the likeness of himself take final shape, he began to experience the "odd sensation of watching someone chisel my tombstone."

However, in reflecting on the entire experience, Professor Stephenson humbly admitted that, "The portrait is an honor for which I shall always be truly appreciative and reconciliations between Jewish and Christian beliefs will be in the spirit of ecumenism as many as possible will attend." The donation promised by the members of the Class of 1965 will attend. The donation promised by the members of the Class of 1965 will be received by the Law School as a gift.

"Best of Law School" Defeat Alumni 26-0

Once again the Alumni Association challenged the Inter-Club Council to field a team composed of the law school's "best" for the annual football game. The challenge was accepted and the game scheduled for October 25, 1965. Once again the law students soundly thrashed the Alumni. This year the Alumni were defeated 26-0.

The Alumni fielded a team composed of Al Massay, Buck Kiley and Tom Trzuskowski in the back field; their line of Joe McGlynn and Dale McClain had to recruit Richie Phillips and other students in an attempt to stave off the onslaught, but it was of no avail.

The law students were led by a backfield of Joe Kelly, Paul McManaman and George Benz, and a line of John May, Jay MacNeill, John Roberts and Dick Malmed. An additional plus since all of the students free-wheeling style when the Alumni had a man on third and Joe Kelly took the opening kickoff and went forty yards for the touchdown.

Nancy Hartman, of St. Paul, Michigan, and Dr. Joseph A. Dvorak, Jr., of the University of Massachusetts School of Medicine, were among the guests of honor at the Annual Tax Forum of the Philadelphia Bar Association. The forum was held at the General Washington Hotel on November 4, 1965. The program included a paper by Mr. Dvorak on "The Role of the Tax Lawyer in the Administration of Tax Law." The event was sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

VILLANOVA LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI

Your law library should not be without an up-to-date set of

THE VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW

February, 1966

Alumni Notes

Arthur S. O'Neill, Jr., '60 of the firm of Waskin & O'Neill, Holyoke, Mass., and Edward J. Fitisimmons, Jr., '57, Tax Manager with the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Company, shared the podium on December 1, 1965 at the annual tax forum of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants to discuss the preparation of income tax returns for trusts and the use of a trust as a tax planning tool.

In June, 1965, Richard E. Dolan '58, was elected a Trust Officer at Pittsburgh National Bank.

George S. Ford, Jr., '58, and wife announce the birth of their third son, John Thomas, on November 7, 1965.

Vince Haley, Jr., '59, and his wife announce the birth of their third son, sixth child, Brian Haley, on October 18, 1965.


Thomas F. Caufrey '63, was elected to the Lawrence, Massachusetts School Committee on November 2, 1965.

Al Massay '64, and Joe Dussera '65, were both united in the wedding of Dale McClain '64, and Dale Haines. The wedding took place on November 29, 1965.

Edwin R. Smulling '64, is now associated with the law firm of Mercer & Burke of Rochester, New York.

Third year students. December 1 was fraught with joy for several students. December 1, 1965 was the awarding to the Warren Club of the first annual Inter-Club Council football trophy. The members of the winning team received individual trophies which were provided by the Warren Club.

The highlight of the evening was the awarding of the Warren Club of the first annual Inter-Club Council football trophy. The members of the winning team received individual trophies which were provided by the Warren Club.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.

Among the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Harold G. Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Bruk, Professor and Mrs. Cleary, Professor Dowd, and Professor and Mrs. Frunkhite.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.

Among the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Harold G. Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Bruk, Professor and Mrs. Cleary, Professor Dowd, and Professor and Mrs. Frunkhite.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.

Among the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Harold G. Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Bruk, Professor and Mrs. Cleary, Professor Dowd, and Professor and Mrs. Frunkhite.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.

Among the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Harold G. Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Bruk, Professor and Mrs. Cleary, Professor Dowd, and Professor and Mrs. Frunkhite.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.

Among the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Harold G. Reuschlein, Vice-Dean Bruk, Professor and Mrs. Cleary, Professor Dowd, and Professor and Mrs. Frunkhite.

The annual Inter-Club Council party was held on Saturday, December 4, 1965 at the General Washington Country Club. Due to the fine preparation of Pierre De-Vincents, chairman of the dance committee, the affair was once again a complete success. Jimmy Ray's Orchestra provided a variety of dance tunes and enjoyable music. The party was semi-formal. It commenced at 9:00 and went till 1:00 P.M.
Two New Faculty Members Bring Varied Backgrounds, Ideas to Villanova

John Stuart Carnes, a recognized authority in the field of eminent domain in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is one of the many assets recently acquired by the Villanova University School of Law. Carnes, Frankino Join Law Faculty

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

UPCOMING EVENTS

February

4 Friday—Law Forum, Paul Goodman; "The Facts Censorship, People or Autonmations," Garey Hall, P.M.
8 Tuesday—Semi-Final Round—Reimel Moot Court Competition, Garey Hall, 8:00 P.M.
March

4 Friday—Law Forum, Professor James H. McFand, Purdue University; "The Persuasion of Injustice in the Twentieth Century," Garey Hall, 8:00 P.M.
12 Saturday—Student Bar Association Dinner Dance, P.M.

April

1 Friday—Law Forum, Professor Kenneth B. Clark, City University of New York; "Sociology and the Law—Conflict or Co-Operation," Garey Hall, 8:00 P.M.
2 Saturday—Law Review Dinner
16 Saturday—Program: "Free Press and Fair Trial." Discussions to be held all day at Garey Hall. Discussion, Garey Hall, 8:00 P.M.
22 Friday—Consultants' Day of Visitations, Garey Hall.

May

15 Sunday—Class Day.
16 GRADUATION.
Basketball League Commenced by Club Council;
New Winter Sports Addition Receives Support

On October 19, 1965, Professor Donald W. Dowd spoke to the student council about the organiza-
tion of Professional Police Officers. He spoke on the prob-
lem of discretion in the arrest process, an issue of no develop-
ment or arrest discretion. The association is made up of
police officers who have attended the rank of captain or
higher.

On October 20th, Professor Dowd spoke to the
State Judicial Conference seminar on sentencing. The seminar
was

Dowd Speaks to Police on Arrest Process, Problems

The new basketball league dis-
cussed was the Intercollegiate and
overwhelmingly welcomed by the
student body. The league will take
place in the immediate future.
The tentative starting date is
Friday, January 29, 1966, at a time
chosen is 12 noon to 2 p.m.
Since this will conflict with Fed-
eral Court, many of the students
will not be able to participate;
however, this was one of the few
time periods available to the law
school due to the heavy schedul-
ing of other groups at Alumni Hall
where the game will be played.
The teams, consisting of, about
ten players each, will not be ar-
ranged by clubs due to the un-
ruled number of players signing
from each club. Any substitution
will be permitted. The method of
choosing teams has not been de-

The sports offered this win-
ning season include the

The teams will be financed by

The Docket

THE DOCKET

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

The Philadelphia Bar Association,
the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.

The Philadelphia Bar Association, the

THE DOCKET

Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

the Delaware Valley Associa-
tion.