Republicans Endorse Zawrotny; Seeks Nod in N.E. Philadelphia

Joseph P. Zawrotny, a prospective May graduate of Villanova University, School of Law, has received the Republican Party's endorsement as the candidate for the office of state representative for the 177th Legislative District.

With the exception of four years, Zawrotny has lived in Northeast Philadelphia, where he presently resides with his wife Esther and their two sons, Joseph, Jr. and Edward.

He is a graduate of Northeast Catholic High School, where he was a member of the student council, and Villanova University, from which he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics. While at Villanova, Zawrotny served as Vice-President of the University's Pre-Law Society.

His familiarity with local conditions and problems, gained from his long residence in the area, Zawrotny believes, will aid him greatly in representing the people in the 177th District.

Commenting on proper representation, Zawrotny stated that "the lack of communication between the legislator and the people he represents is the major problem in today's politics. It is the legislator's duty to acquaint himself with the people so that their interests may be properly represented in Harrisburg.

Zawrotny sees his law school training, combined with his youth and record of past service to the party, as the primary considerations behind his endorsement. "A lawyer is able to predetermine to a great extent the subsequent effect and operation of the laws to be enforced," he stated.

(Continued on Page 1, Col. 1)

Pasternak, Agnew Win

On Saturday, March 12, 1966, the Annual Dinner Dance, sponsored by the Student Bar Association, was held at the Falcon House in Havertown, Pennsylvania. The dinner dance, the major social function of the academic year, was an overwhelming success, with over 600 people present. A cocktail hour was the prelude to a fine dinner chicken, followed by dancing to the music of Nick Ruben's band until one o'clock in the morning.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation by Dean Harold Gill Rosschein, of the academic awards to those students who have excelled in the respective courses of law study for the year 1964-65. The awards were as follows: The Roman Catholic High School Alumni Association Award given to the student who attains the highest average in the property courses to Laurence P. Mella; The Rose B. Rinaldi Award for outstanding contribution in classroom work of the second year to Joseph J. O’Malley; The Lawyer’s Title Award for the highest grades in the property courses to Lawrence P. Mella and Joseph A. Tate; The Herman J. Obert Award for the highest grade in the course on corporations, also to Joseph A. Tate; The Reverend Joseph Ullman Award for the highest grade in criminal law to Thomas P. Carroll; The Vincent A. Carroll Award to the student who attains the highest cumulative average for both semesters of the year to Miss Dolores B. Susso; The James Rinaldi Award to the student who has made an outstanding contribution in classroom work of the first year to Raymond T. Leutell; The Robert C. Duffy Administrative Law Prize for outstanding achievement in that course to Edward J. O'Malley; The Robert C. Duffy Administrative Law Prize for outstanding achievement in that course to Edward J. O'Malley; The Rose B. Rinaldi Award for outstanding contribution in classroom work of the second year to Joseph J. O’Malley; The Law Alumni Award presented to the third year student who in the opinion of the faculty has shown the greatest scholastic improvement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

McRandle Sees Similarity Between Nazi Germany, South

On March 4, 1966 the Law Forum featured Professor James H. McRandle of Purdue University. A noted author, who wrote *Teach of the Wolf* which traces German history from 1914 to 1945, McRandle spoke on the topic: "The Perception of Injustice in Totalitarian Society.

McRandle graduated from the University of Montana. Later he attended the University of Michigan, receiving a Master of Arts degree. He was awarded a doctorate from the University of Minnesota. McRandle is considered an authority in the field of German history.

Commenting on the theme of his recent book, *Teach of the Wolf*, McRandle traced the rise of the Nazi party in Germany and cited numerous reasons for its power.

"A totalitarian society is the sum total of all its individual parts. The party was able to put people back to work and restored economic power. "The breaking down of class lines united the people into a conforming unit." The Nazi party started at the "grass roots" and discouraged all disagreement, local clubs and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)
State Compensation for Crime Victims

In both Pennsylvania and New Jersey important steps have been taken toward the adoption of programs for the compensation of victims of violent crime. The last session of the Pennsylvania legislature saw the proposal of House Bill 2136 which provided for the expansion of the state welfare system to include payments on the basis of need to the families of persons killed and to the victims and families of persons incapacitated through the perpetration of a violent crime. The New Jersey approach, on the other hand, would be to set up a commission to determine awards to victims of violent crime regardless of need. These proposals raise two questions: (1) should victims of violent crime be compensated by the state at all, (2) if so, what is the best method of doing so.

The current thinking among criminologists, sociologists and psychologists is that the direction crime is a social malady, a cancer in the body of society rather than a congeries of wilful anti-social acts. From this view it would logically follow that it is the concern of society to attempt to cure the disease by removing the criminals from its midst for a period of rehabilitation and to heal the damage caused by it making whole those persons who have been directly affected by it. Even those who do not subscribe to this view of the nature of crime must be disturbed by the anomaly of spending substantial sums on the scientific rehabilitation of the criminal but nothing to compensate the innocent victim so nearly hard hit is by the crime. Moreover, the rapid expansion of the doctrine of strict liability and the passage and application of workmen's compensation statutes provide strong evidence that society in generally disposed to compensate those who have been visited with misfortune.

Many eminent Pennsylvanians, including among others Attorney General Alessandro and Common Pleas Court Judge Vincent A. Carroll, have urged that Pennsylvania proceed with careful deliberation in entering into this new field of state activity. Insofar as these men urge that no program be adopted until it has been carefully thought out and all its effects explored their suggestions should be heeded. Too often legislation of this type is rushed through slap-dash to meet as soon as possible a need of the community with the result that it creates almost as many problems as it solves. However, care should be taken that this legislation is not put off indefinitely in the interests of "further study."

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey proposals are illustrative of the two general types of program which are in use elsewhere, that is, the Welfare Department makes the payments to the victims on the basis of need and according to criteria established by it or an independent commission receives evidence of the perpetration of the crime and makes an award to the victim regardless of need.

In behalf of the Pennsylvania proposal it may be said that in granting compensation only to those who need it the state will be paying out less money. Since a compensation system is a very expensive proposition, this would seem to be a very important consideration. The New Jersey proposal that awards be made regardless of need is more logically consistent with the theme that crime is a social disease and its victims should be made whole by society and with the analogous theories of workmen's compensation and strict liability. Perhaps, though, logical consistency should give way to practical considerations of dollars and cents.

If compensation is to be granted on the basis of need then it would seem that the state welfare department is the logical body to administer the system. The welfare department is already set up to make payments on the basis of need; its employees are trained in the determination of the existence of need. On the other hand, the independent commission seems a better vehicle for the awarding of lump sum payments to victims of crime who need only adequate proof of injury and the extent thereof.

Once the overall program is selected there remain problems of administration. For example, how shall a victim prove that he is one? If there were witnesses to the crime and a police report was filled out this hurdle should be easily cleared. But if there are no witnesses and no police report the nature of the injury does not indicate its cause proof that one is entitled to compensation would be difficult if not impossible. And if no minimum standard of acceptable evidence (for example a police record) were set the door would be open to fraudulent claims. Another problems is to be avoided is "padding" of medical bills on the theory that "the state's paying for it."

Adoption of some system of compensating victims of crime is inevitable. But it is hoped that before it is put into effect due consideration will be given to the elimination of stipended and wasteful administration.

Annual Alumni Dinner, May 5

The Annual Alumni Dinner will be held May 5, it was announced by Alan Kaufman, Richardson Dilworth, President of the Philadelphi Board of Education, will be the guest speaker.

Many prominent members of the legal community are expected to attend, including Robert P. Johnson, state representative from Montgomery County.
From the Dean’s Desk

As I See It...

By Harold Gill Reuschlein

Spring is upon us—and with our early commencement this year (Monday, May 16th), the Spring Semester seems busier than ever.

Eary this month, Larry Plick ’62, Chairman for the Law School Giving 1966, launched the Annual Alumni Giving campaign. As always, I am calling upon a number of you to help by contacting some of your classmates or fellow alumni in your geographical area. Lighten his load and give him the helping hand he deserves. Best of all, if you have not already done so, intercept the reading of this letter and mail your check. Our Law Alumni give—and how! Last year you broke all records—84% of you contributed. We are off to a good start, about 20% of you have already contributed. But the challenge for 1966 is to have the need to contact you two or three times. Do it now, and bask in glowing satisfaction that only a cheerful giver knows.

Since the last issue of The Docket, our College has distributed the new Directory of Law Alumni, listing the 392 living graduates, alphabetically, geographically and by year of graduation. If, somehow, you failed to receive your copy, please let us know. We want you to have your copy on the house.

Before you read this, the 1966 Reimel Moot Court Competition will be history. Participating will be Antioch, Villanova ’55 and Barton A. Pasterneck, Temple ’64 representing the Chief Justice Stern Law Club, who will argue against F. Wayne Jarrett, Temple ’64 and Douglas A. Friedman, University of North Carolina ’64 representing the Hughes Law Club. They will argue on Saturday, March 26th, before a distinguished bench presided over by the Honorable Charles S. Donahue, Jr., the Chief Judge of the State of New York. His Associates will be Mr. Justice Herbert Cohen of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Judge Austin F. Staley of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, soon to be on the bench of the Circuit.

On Saturday, April 2, we do honor to the editors of the Villanova Law Review at the annual Law Review Dinner at Garey Hall. We shall give our appreciation to Gerry Donnelly, St. (June 14th). Mr. Dowd was asked to express his views on the current developments in the field of Space Law. This is an area of the law which is still in the formative stage, but which, given the present accent on space programs and achievements, will become increasingly important.

The program, as well as Mr. Dowd’s comments emphasized a recent conference held at Princeton University, and attended by specialists on the topic of Space Law. The conference had as its purpose the discussion and formulation of some rudimentary principles to govern this new and rapidly developing area of the law.

During the radio interview, Mr. Dowd stated his opinion that a body of law would probably evolve concerning space exploration that will be similar to the International Maritime Law. Towards the end of the program, Mr. Dowd answered some questions phoned in by WCAU listeners.

Unfair Drug Practices Aired

On Thursday, October 7, John J. Galbally visited the Law School to discuss the topic, "Unfair Drug Practices in the Pharmaceutical Industry." Mr. Galbally, president of Impax, is a member of the former Editors-in-Carey and Law Review men, such as we have never before lured, will return.

Oh, yes, on the evening previous Professor Kenneth B. Clark, Director of Social Dynamics Research Institute of the City University of New York and famed author of The Dark Ghetto will conclude the Law Forum series. We should like to welcome our alumni to this significant meeting at Garey Hall, 8:30 P.M., Friday, April 1.

On Friday, April 12, the Board of Visitors will welcome Mr. and Mrs. George Benz of the University, and attended by special guests on the topic of Space Law.

The conference had as its purpose the discussion and formulation of some rudimentary principles to govern this new and rapidly developing area of the law.

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Gilbert Gets Virgin Islands Post
As Attorney General's Assistant

Frank Gilbert, Class of '60, has resigned from the District Attorney's office in Philadelphia to become an assistant attorney general of the Virgin Islands.

His duties, Gilbert said, will be similar to those of a state deputy attorney general. In that capacity, he will advise the government on legal matters and represent the Virgin Islands in court. He will also act as prosecutor in criminal and civil cases.

Gilbert has traveled extensively in the Caribbean area. In December he and his wife, Diane, vacationed in the islands. Expressing his pleasure with the islands, Gilbert is executive secretary of the Virgin Islands Chamber of Commerce. He moved to Philadelphia in January with Attorney General Francis Cornett. Cornett was at the time, looking for another assistant to his staff and Gilbert was hired.

The Gilberts will live in a two-bedroom apartment overlooking the harbor at Charlotte Amalie, the largest town on St. Thomas Island. Their quarters were secured for them by Cornett's office.

Although it is still two and a half years before the date of the Law School's engagement, they have made their plans for the birth of their fifth child, which is expected on the weekend of April 2, 1966.

Anthony L. Bartolini, Class of '58, is an associate with Dechert, Price & Rhoads in Philadelphia. Tony's specialty is taxes. Recently his firm sent him to Brazil for four months where he worked with a Brazilian law firm and spent some weeks in Argentina and Chile in keeping with the practice of informing the alumni of activities of interest by our graduates, we asked Tony to give us a brief account of the purpose of the trip and some impressions.

In representing clients who have substantial investments abroad through subsidiaries, licensing and similar arrangements, our firm found several years ago that in dealing with foreign lawyers, accountants, bankers, businessmen, etc., it was very important to know how the foreign lawyer and businessman thinks, what his capabilities are, how he does things and in general what is his basic approach to legal problems. We found that understanding enabled us to present the problems to our foreign correspondent in a more intelligent fashion, understand the answers more readily, achieve rapid resolution of problems and, thus, better represent our clients' interests.

We also found that this knowledge could not be obtained in a library and, accordingly, the firm embarked on a program of selecting lawyers in our office who do work in the international field and assigning them abroad to work with one of our foreign correspondent law firms. It was this program that sent me, my wife and two children to Sao Paulo, Brazil in the summer of last year to work for four months with the law firm of Pinheiro, Neto & Gomes de Sousa, one of the largest in South America with 17 lawyers.

While there I was assigned work as any other lawyer working in that office and, in addition, met at different times with businessmen, accounting firms, bankers and other lawyers to present the attorney introduction. I also made several trips to Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires, Argentina for the same purpose, visiting our correspondent law firms and others in those cities.

Becoming used to the work at the Pinheiro firm was not difficult since most of their work consists in representing foreign interests (mostly U. S. and British) and the problems were typically those which any U. S. firm investing in South America would face. (I had the advantage of knowing Italian and Spanish as that learning Portuguese, Brazil's language, was not a big problem. In addition, English is becoming as much the language of the Brazilian businessman as Portuguese.)

Most of my contacts with South American lawyers were with those who deal with foreign investments there and I found the South American lawyer to be quite impressive. The South American lawyer has to deal with two problems which foreign lawyers and businesses present to him in a medium which is quite strange to an American lawyer. Aside from the differences engendered by civil law orientation as compared with our common law, at every turn the South American lawyer is faced with governmental regulatory agencies, which are numerous in ingeniously delaying in necessary registrations and approvals. To explain to an American lawyer why it may take one year or more to register a simple contract, years to register a patent, months to obtain approval for profit or royalty remittances (despite what the local law appears to say) is almost impossible unless the lawyer has experienced the problems in dealing with the South American governmental agency. The impatient American approach gets nowhere — the South American lawyer with his prudent approach eventually gets the job done.

The foregoing is just one small facet of the practice of law in South America. Other problems arise because of inflation, political upheavals, governmental attitudes and a myriad of other non-legal causes. I just want to make the point that in dealing with a South American lawyer there is much more involved than being familiar with the law and regulations as they are reported in our library journals and services. He has a host of problems which we never have to face. Hopefully, living and working with him helps to obtain a better understanding of the way things are dealt with.

On the non-legal side, the Brazilians are as friendly as any lawyer working in Brazil.

The following is just one small facet of the practice of law in Brazil. The Vice Dean's Office continues to receive calls from law firms and other employers seeking Villanova Law School graduates. Those alumni interested in such placement should contact this office.

Cardozo Has Club Dinner

On March 3, 1966 the Cardozo Law Club held a dinner in the Carey Hall lounge. The affair, attended by thirty-two faculty, alumni and students, commenced at 7 P.M.

Preparations were under the direction of Susan Oretsky, Jack McCreash, Ed Murphy and Robert Mairone.

Alumni in attendance included: Esther Sylvestor '64, Kirk Hall '63, Larry Flick '62, Thomas Forey '57, John Silcox '63 and John Donohue '64.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1.)

REVIEW.

An outstanding legal journal, the REVIEW contains throughout several features of interest and discussion of recent cases, comments on topical areas of the law, book reviews and informative articles by prominent law professors and attorneys.

By subscribing to the REVIEW you not only advance your legal education but also receive information of VILLANOVA LAW SCHOOL, but you also supply yourself with an invaluable research tool. Please subscribe to and read the VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW.
J. W. O'Brien Joins Law School Faculty, Ponders New Methods

Professor J. Willard O'Brien, a recent addition to the Law School faculty, comes to Villanova from his native state of New York with a varied and impressive record of experience, both legal and secular.

Attended Fordham

While attending Fordham University, he majored in Political Science, with a minor in Philosophy. Upon his graduation, he served two years in the U.S. Air Force, one in Germany as an Intelligence Officer. After leaving the Air Force, O'Brien returned to Fordham for his LL.B. While there, he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review.

Concerned With Student View

Although the preparation of materials keeps him more than busy, O'Brien devotes a great deal of time to the various aspects of legal education. His interest is not limited to the consideration of problems which confront the teacher; he is also concerned with the students' point of view with respect to legal education. He welcomes opportunities to talk with students, which enables him to learn what student opinion is on various topics. He believes that a close relationship between students and faculty can be an important element of the learning process, particularly at smaller schools.

Concerning the various aspects of legal education when viewed from the standpoint of the teacher of law, O'Brien's interest lies primarily in the development of new and more efficient teaching techniques. He stated that his primary concern is "to determine whether the traditional law school approach is valid." He expressed the opinion that the present case method of legal study often tends to lose its effectiveness and to create boredom, particularly in the second and third year classes.

Prior to coming to Villanova, O'Brien was associated for five years in the U.S. Air Force, one in Germany as an Intelligence Officer. After leaving the Air Force, O'Brien returned to Fordham for his LL.B. While there, he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review.

Editorial Staff for Volume Twelve Named by Donnelly

On March 17, 1966, the officers for Volume Twelve (1966-67) of the Villanova Law Review were disclosed by E. Gerald Donnelly, present editor-in-chief of the Law Review.

New Staff

The editorial staff for Volume Twelve will be under the direction of Martin G. McGuinn, Jr. of Princeton, N. J. and a graduate of Temple University.

The post of managing editor will be held by Louis Nicharot of Portage, Pa., a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University. A graduate of Villanova University will assume the role of assistant editor. James C. Carrol of Philadelphia, Pa. and a graduate of St. Joseph's College will be recent添加 editors for Volume Twelve.

Policy Change

At the same time of the announcement of the future editors, a change in the policy of the Law Review was promulgated by Editor-in-Chief Donnelly. The Law Review will now publish the work of non-members from the second and third year class if it meets publication standards. This policy will be implemented by a notice inviting submission of case notes or comment manuscripts for publication. However, second year students will be limited to case notes, while third year students will be allowed to submit either case notes or comment manuscripts for publication.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)
Paul Goodman Forum Addresses Free Press—Free Trial Symposium

On April 16, Villanova Law School will present its Second Annual Symposium for the Villanova Law Review. The topic of this year’s meeting is “De Facto Censorship, People or Automatons.” It promises to be an interesting and educational evening, and it is hoped that all of the law school students will attend with their friends and guests.

The topic of this second session is “Growing Up Absurd,” “Kafka’s Prayer,” “The Structure of Literature,” “Community of Scholars,” and “People or Personnel?” It has also been selected as one of the many questions directed toward the speech of Paul Goodman, author and educator, who spoke at the February Law Forum on the subject of “De Facto Censorship, People or Automatons.”

Goodman would tax networks on the size of their audiences to support independent legal research and that would deal with the more controversial concerns of the community. He also wrote several novels and is co-author of a book on Gestalt Therapy.

Goodman stated that interoffice communication lead to de facto censorship in this country. “Two facts—the vast wasteland of television and confirming radio and press networks.”

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Paul Goodman, who delivered an address on de facto censorship, answers one of the many questions directed toward him.

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