The Villanova Docket
Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pa. 19085

COLEMAN to SPEAK at LAW SCHOOL FORUM

Lawrence Flick Named Annual Banquet Chairman

Robert H. Ford, president

Marcus Schoenfeld has become a member of Villanova School of Law faculty as an associate professor of law.

Schoenfeld comes to Villanova after three years of teaching at Cleveland—Marshall Law School, Cleveland, Ohio. There he taught courses in business organizations, federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, debtor-creditor relations, administrative law and legal accounting.

During his stay at Cleveland-Marshall, Schoenfeld served as faculty advisor to the law review. He was also active on the Legal Committee of the Ohio Civil Liberties Union. At Villanova, Schoenfeld is scheduled to teach corporations, federal taxes, agency and partnership law and accounting.

The new addition to the law faculty has an interesting and varied career since receiving an A.B. in Economics from Harvard as well as an LL.B. from Harvard Law School.

After admission to the New York State Bar in 1957, Schoenfeld was appointed associate editor of Prentice-Hall's federal tax course. Later he practiced law with the firm of Inssen and Weinberger in New York. 

Schoenfeld Accepts Position As Associate Law Professor

Schoenfeld has been appointed to the law faculty of Villanova University School of Law effective October 1, 1966.

A proposed new residence hall for the Villanova School of Law became a little more concrete in the eyes of the students when Dean Harold Gill Reuschlein took a survey in each of the several classes in an effort to determine the expected needs of such a facility.

The hall, which would be a self-contained living quarters with dining facilities in the structure, would be shared by members of the regular graduate division of Villanova University.

Significant among the statistics, compiled among 377 students, was the fact that 67 percent would want room and board and 96 percent would want room but not board. This would mean that nearly 163 percent would be resident on campus.

The facility, which would be erected adjacent to the law school, would serve meals to non-residents as well. The figures compiled showed that 102 would take breakfast, 205 take lunch and 155 take dinner.

During the meeting in the law school, where the appointments were made, it was revealed that a new office of administrator was created and that Professor John J. Cleary, a member of the Villanova Law School faculty, was named to that position.

Present Need Indicated For New Residence Hall

The arguments on these briefs will be heard in the spring.

Co-Counsel Briefs Prepared Under New Moot Court Setup

Among the changes resulting from the consolidation of the law clubs was the change in the moot court system.

The reduction of eight clubs to four enables these groups, through increased funds and student numbers, to function independently. Each club will be sponsored by two faculty members allowing student and faculty to meet on a more comfortable level. The promise of similar types of meetings with prominent local judges and attorneys will help round out the law student's education—filling in many doubts and uncertainties as to the law's practical applications.

The topic of the address is "Present Frontiers of Constitutional Law." This topic is familiar to Coleman through his trial and appellate practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Second, Third, Fifth, Tenth, and District of Columbia Courts of Appeals; the Federal District Court; and the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Coleman has dealt with cases in various areas of the law, including business, commerce, insurance, natural gas, child welfare, and civil rights.

On November 18, Dr. Robert Strauss, author of several foreign policy studies, including "Building the Atlantic World," will speak on "Strategy and the Political Reality of the United Nations." Dr. Paul E. Stratz, an expert and former member of the Dutch Underground, will discuss "International Liquidities." Mr. Coleman, author of "Ideologies of Developing Nations" and the forthcoming "Views of America," will detail the "Ideologies of Developing Nations" on December 2.

On February 2, 1967, the Honorable Joseph D. Tydings, United States Senator from Maryland will give an address on "The National Judicial Relief Act." On March 3, Frederick Heding, a financial expert and former member of the Dutch Underground, will discuss "International Liquidities." On Wednesday, March 15, M. Gerard De La Villeviljme, counsel to the French Embassy in Washington and Special Assistant to General De Gaulle, will consider "The Evolution of France in a Changing World."

Alumni Take Vote, Elect Dale McClain

Dale McClain '64, of the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, was elected president of the Villanova Law School Alumni Assn. at a meeting held in the law school. Other officers elected were: Edwin Scott '64, currently with the Philadelphia Electric Co., secretary, and Henry (Hank) M. Burgoyne '65, of the firm Lahrman & Deall, treasurer. Robert H. Ford was installed as president.

Law Club System Undergoes Change

As it previously existed, the law clubs failed in their essential role as liaison between the individual and the institution. All students were placed into clubs. These clubs functioned well principally at one time of year and for only one activity—football.

Under the new system the club council features an organizational breakdown that has eliminated the overlapping of authority that paralyzed action in the old organization. Now there exists a direct line of command from the council to the clubs resulting in improved communications.

Functionally the organization has switched from an involuntary base to a voluntary one.

The new setup allows for clubs to form to enable groups, through increased funds and student numbers, to function independently. Each club will be sponsored by two faculty members allowing student and faculty to meet on a more comfortable level. The promise of similar types of meetings with prominent local judges and attorneys will help round out the law student's education—filling in many doubts and uncertainties as to the law's practical applications.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW — VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY
Alumni Giving as of October 11, 1966

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Dilworth Speaks At 2nd Annual Alumni Dinner

The Holiday Inn, Philadelphia, was the site of the Second Annual Alumni Dinner. A cocktail party which began at 6:30 p.m. was followed by dinner.

There was a substantial turnout, as expected by the co-chairmen of the affair, Clark Holtz and Alan S. Kaufman, both of the class of ’54. The speaker for the dinner was the Honorable Richardson Dilworth, President of the Philadelphia School Board. The faculty was also invited.

First Graduates Schedule Reunion

The first graduating class of the Villanova School of Law has scheduled a tenth reunion for Saturday, December 3, in Garey Hall lounge. Those attending the reunion will be the Justices of the Superior Court, the Honorable William T. Fox, ’57, and the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, ’56, and Title Insurance Corporation award; J. Edmund Mullin, Thomas J. Clancy award, John J. O'Malley, Jr. award, Vincent A. Carroll award, and Rose B. Rinaldi award.

Praised were awarded to 11 of the graduates, they were:


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**Social-Light**

We are happy to report that Thomas A. Hogan is doing well with both business and family. He was appointed Municipal Attorney and Municipal Prosecutor for the Borough of Englewood, N. J. He also became a father for the second time in May. His wife, MaryAnn, gave birth to a son, Timothy John.

William Gold, class of '66, joined the floor-walkers' union as of June 27, 1966, when his charming wife gave birth to a 9 lb. 13¾ oz. bouncing baby girl who will take the name of her mother's name. The McManus reside in Spring Heights, S. L. Michael.

Bruce Kenan, '64 married Joan Marie Shelkofsky on July 9 in the law school. Joan Marie is currently a second year student. In this regard, the law school has recently appointed George Conti, '64; James Mond Rafferty, '64. Mike will resume teaching Business Law at Syracuse University and Ray Kays, '64, who will teach Business Law at Drexel University.

The wedding party included the happy couple and friends. After a honeymoon at the Jamaica Playboy Club, they will soon walk down that aisle is John Arthur Brandolph, class of '67, with the Jamaica Playboy Club, Brandon, and the Jamaica Playboy Club, Brandon.

The new grading system has been introduced for the classes of '67 and '68. It is more difficult to obtain an unsatisfactory grade, which is supposed to be the equivalent of a D. After analyzing last year's grades and the required courses, the system was formulated to initiate a tennis league. The interclub council has also expressed an intention to formulate a softball league, despite the students' lack of interest in last year's program and the resiliency of the collapse of the league.

The present plan is to have two divisions, League A and League B, with a playoff at the end of the season to determine the champion. Since student participation in the past has been very enthusiastic, the interclub council is looking forward to an active season.

The professors consulted all members of the faculty and took various surveys to determine the average grade in different courses. The committee found that there was a big disparity in the average grade from one course to another, especially in the electives.

The professors attended all the classes and took the grades into account. The system was designed to allow a student to have a higher average grade in different courses.

The committee also considered the possibility of grading on a curve. The system was designed to allow a student to have a higher average grade in different courses.

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Non Obstante Veredicto

By Douglas E. Friedman

Constitutional Guarantees Are Misunderstood

Recently a sign has appeared on the lampers of automobiles and pick-up trucks which proclaims — "Register Communists — Not Guns." Aside from the issue of gun registration which in itself is worthy of a full comment, this sign does contain a type of thinking which evidences a lack of understanding prevalent in some circles as to the meaning of our constitutional guarantees which protect individual liberties.

The first part of the sign, namely the part about registering Communists, refers to the United States Supreme Court decision in the Albertson v. Subversive Activities Control Board, 382 U.S. 70 (1965). In that case the Subversive Activities Control Board granted orders requested by the Attorney General requiring the petitioners to register as individual members of the Communist Party.

A unanimous Court that the orders requiring registration violated the petitioners' rights against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This was so because had the petitioners submitted as members of the Communist Party, at that time, they would have been subject to prosecution under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

The Court also said that even mere association with the Communist Party is sufficient and sufficient to support a claim of privilege. Of course, after this holding became known to the general public, cries immediately arose that the Court was once again coddling Communists and chipping away at the free world's chances for survival against the Communist menace.

The purpose for setting out this reason for the holding in the Albertson case is to illustrate the dichotomy which the reaction to this case has revealed (although this is by no means the first time that this dichotomy has been revealed). The critics said that any decision which allowed Communists to hide behind the shield of the Fifth Amendment caused obviously was a bad one. The Court was allowing Communists to hide behind the shield of the Fifth Amendment.

It must be remembered, however, that the Fifth Amendment, while it may offer protection to some "undesirable" elements, extends its safeguards to all without regard for politics (or lack of them for that matter). But some say that a different rule should be adopted when dealing with Communists. This points us one of the major inconsistencies in the thinking prevalent as in the Albertson case.

The constitutional rights of due process, right to counsel, right against unlawful searches and seizures, etc. are fine, except when they benefit the wrong people. How is it decided who are the wrong people? Can we say that since Communists are the wrong people? Can we say that since Communists are the wrong people, we can therefore suspend these constitutional rights where they are involved?

This, of course, is the same type of thinking that prevailed in the old days of the West in the lynch mobs. We know he's guilty...why wait for a trial...let's string him up now. In the movies the hero usually happened along at about this time and put a bullet through the rope and saved the innocent man from the gallows. I am quite sure that what really happened in those days was that the man was hanged.

It is not that easy to put a bullet through a rope while riding a full gallop. The Constitution was designed to prevent this type of occurrence, and if some guilty persons are set free, it is not that easy to put a bullet through a rope while riding a full gallop. The Constitution was designed to prevent this type of occurrence, and if some guilty persons are set free, it is not that easy to put a bullet through a rope while riding a full gallop.

The burden of supply lines through the most rugged and sparsely-populated section of China is a minimal danger to the United States as a "paper tiger" Ambassador than we do from the United States as a "paper tiger" Ambassador than we do from the United States as a "paper tiger" Ambassador than we do from the United States as a "paper tiger" Ambassador than we do from the United States as a "paper tiger".

Another example of this inconsistent type of thinking is in the desire of some Americans to ban demonstrations and to support a claim of privilege. Of course, after this holding became known to the general public, cries immediately arose that the Court was once again coddling Communists and chipping away at the free world's chances for survival against the Communist menace.

The lack of argument that the Soviet Union would intervene, and the volume of argument that it would not risk the danger of confrontation with the American armed forces support the conclusion that the possibility of active intervention is negligible. Moreover, the Soviet Union will not hinder the chances for a closer relationship with the United States, which it seeks by its own recent declarations, because of the increase of our mutual interests.

The possibility of intervention by Red China is higher, but is still low. Red China's denunciation of the United States as a "paper tiger" and many promises to the North Vietnamese to intervene in case of increased American activities emphasize the ability and willingness of the Red Chinese to enter the conflict.

The burden of supply lines through the most rugged and sparsely-populated section of China and the cost of large military operations, which China cannot afford without substantial damage to its troubled economy, point out the fact that China has more inability than ability to begin the hellish tick which would bring the probability of American retaliation to the homeland. The retention of the defacto test used by the State Department and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs.

A change in our diplomatic policy toward Red China would facilitate the keeping of our commitment in Vietnam by reducing the "possibility" of intervention and would promote peace between the East and the West by the intervention between the United States and Red China. Red China is entitled to recognition according to the defacto test used by the State Department and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs, and which requires that a government have control of its external affairs.

The balance of power in Vietnam will be at little national expense that there is no willingness or reason to change strategy.

China will not lose the psychological advantage of the constant "possibility" of large scale intervention unless it is clearly in the national interest; and any national interest in defending North Vietnam against larger Soviet intervention is speculative. Satisfaction with the results of its "stay-at-home" policy will prevent, Red Chinese intervention unless the homeland is endangered, because any possible advantage from Chinese participation in Vietnam is outweighed by the cost and risk in unnecessary intervention. Therefore, any military program which can terminate the war without endangering the Chinese territory, could be executed without fear of Chinese intervention.

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The criminal law and procedure in Turkey is essentially the same as you would find in a civil law system, opposed to a common law system. The easiest way to understand it is to think of it as being similar in structure to the parts of the criminal system.

Judges and Courts

Judges are the head of the court and are lawyers and lawyers are judges. They always come to the court and advice of the authorities. They start in the province, and judge and the judge told them to the cities. There are both male and female judges.

The courts are usually quiet, but justice generally prevails. The judge decides all cases. The record is dictated by the judge to a clerk who keeps the records. I never saw the court system used; shorthand, etc. is unheard of.

Another transmitting fault of the law is that the statute sometimes doesn’t meet the whole case. Let me back track a bit here. I’m not saying that we know it, but we are not using it. The courts are often written for our own purposes—often in too many months. Often times the G.I. in trouble has to stay in Turkey for his legal marital date. The thought of different judges, the court not knowing the court and dictating what they hear as evidence, is something that is probably the worst thing that can happen in a country.

Secondly, the statute deters legitimizing the children which exist under the present law. This offers the “compound.” In the town of Western strength and the valid visit to the compound, but knowing of pastel painted houses. There are no juries, the local civil authorities. Prior to the “compound,” in the town of the day of the final hearing and said she had interfered with the case with an apology and possibly some nominal compensation.

Although disproportionate the flag was not raised and the other more serious crime. In Turkey, carrying a 3-year maximum sentence. The flag, in fact, was reduced to simple assault on the girls and the boy got the bad judge. The results were not bad and the airman was reduced. I felt very much the same. When the sentence came it was not the maximum for the offense, so “Justice” prevailed.

Crimes and Criminals

Prostitution is partially controlled in Turkey by segregating the fallen ladies. In one city, I worked out a code of pastel painted houses. There was a guard who supervised the prospective clients for weapons, etc. Frequently our boys would be stopped for having knives in their pockets. Of course not quickly evolve, we expect to be expected.

In answer to the deterrence argument, it cannot be said that this statute has any deterrent effect because not many people know of it and if they did, the statute has no more of a deterrent effect than the death penalty does to murder. Not only that, people are becoming more liberal in their attitude towards sex. It would seem that the public welfare is best furthered, not by forbidding the marriage, but by allowing two people who have chosen to deviate from the social norm to form a partnership.

The Turkish base commander, who I thought was suitably a Good Law Wife, had no power to freeze the boys, or the women, or the girls. They were treated with an apology and possibly some nominal compensation.

Another unusual crime was an insult. The propriety we Americans have for suspending the language-barrier and Turkish pride often resulted in a criminal action. The judgment was usually met with the “compound.” In the town of the day of the final hearing and said she had interfered with the case with an apology and possibly some nominal compensation.

In Turkey there is just as imaginative as the American but the civil law system makes his role one of the most important as a judge. Frequently our boys would be stopped for having knives in their pockets. Of course not quickly evolve, we expect to be expected.
American Affairs Club Hears Professor Collins

J. Edward Collins, professor of law at Villanova, inaugurated the 1966-67 program of the American Affairs Discussion Club with a talk on "Hypnosis and the Law." Jerry Cox, club president, has announced that in the near future Professor William Valente will speak about the Girard College case. Valente has been closely associated with the case since its inception.

Non Obstante Veredicto

(Continued from Page 1)

from the oppression of Communism — a system which allows for precious little dissent? Is not the suppression of opposing points of view against everything for which this country stands, and is not this exactly what the free world is trying to preserve? The First Amendment guarantees to all freedom of speech and assembly. These rights are not absolute but merely promises or guarantees, subject to certain conditions. Doubts are resolved against the state. If we are to begin to order the demonstrations or marches certainly fall within the bounds of the law. We deny this due process to certain selected groups, then the spectre of justice—due process of the law must be followed.

William Valente Completes First Year on Law Faculty

Professor William A. Valente, a former editor-in-chief of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review and a law, especially in the civil field, having joined the law school faculty this past year.

...and a seminar on the First Amendment. Valente has the advantage of many years of experience, both in private practice and as Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia. He has also had years of trial experience in the regulatory and business fields and is thus able to impart the difficulties that the law student will face when he handles trial litigation.

Valente feels that the law student should take basic accounting before entering a specialty, especially in the field of business. Competition will no longer be intra-club but will immediately be held on an inter-club basis.

Valente sees the law student as a professional, civic-mindedness, Valente will offer a course in local government this spring in which the present problems and present personalities in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania government will be covered. As a part of this course, there will be introductions to many of the people who help run these governments, such as the mayor and city commissioners. It is hoped that an intern program can be developed whereby the students in the course will actually serve in various local departments in the city government.

Moot Court

(Continued from Page 1)

The Reimel competition, open to second and third year students is also affected by the club system change. Competition will no longer be intra-club to select a representative team for the inter-club rounds, but will immediately be held on an inter-club basis. Thus, each team will have to endure the same number of rounds in order to reach the finals. Most Court participants will be awarded an academic credit.