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DEAN ON SABBATICAL

Dean Teaches At Western Reserve

Dean Reuschlein has taken a sabbatical leave and is teaching at the Case Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio, for the current semester. Mr. Reuschlein announced that at the invitation of Dean Louis A. Tepper, he will teach a course in corporations as well as a seminar in jurisprudence.

The Dean disclosed his intention to return to Gavey Hall for the purpose of attending and participating in various pretrial Law School functions, including the final round of Reimel Moot Court Competition, and the annual meeting of the Board of Consultants.

The Reuschleins will be occupying a house located in Cleveland Heights while Professor Franklino and his family will take up temporary residence in the Reuschlein home.

NEW EDITORS NAMED TO DOCKET

The Villanova Docket editors have announced the selection of next year's editorial board. Selected as Editor-in-Chief is John Justin Blewitt, Jr., who received his B.A. from the University of Scranton, in 1966. Stephen A. McElrath, who is a 1966 graduate of Providence College, has been selected as Associate Editor of the Docket.

Toedé, he will teach a course in jurisprudence. Acting Dean George D. Bruch has assumed the position of Acting Dean of the Law School in the absence of Dean Reuschlein who is presently on sabbatical for the second semester.

When asked about law schools in general, areas in which reform is most exigent, and perceptible future trends, Acting Dean Bruch referred to the widely recognized need to keep law school curricula in step with the rapid-paced technological advancements and other developments in our society. He expressed the view that Villanova was making commendable progress in this respect, pointing, among other things, to the seminars now being offered in Law and Economics, Criminal Law and Psychiatry, Criminal Law and Narcotics, Judicial Administration, and the course in Land Use Planning with its emphasis on urban renewal.

In the same context, he called attention to the clinical experience a number of the second and third year students are gaining through volunteer service each week in the Community Legal Services program of Philadelphia and Delaware counties, where there is a need for public neighborhood law offices providing legal services to the underprivileged. Finally, he noted that there is a great deal of work currently being done in the Faculty Curriculum Committee, which is under the direction of Professor Abraham, looking toward additional course offerings and revisions in the curriculum for the next academic year.

When asked about law students and faculty-student relations, Acting Dean Bruch was of the opinion that Villanova takes a more active role to no other in this regard. For years, he stated, the student body has been largely self-governing, with an elected Student Bar and Honor Board leadership and a

In the concluding portion of the lecture, several predictions were offered with regard to the future (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)
From The Dean's Desk

As I See It...

By Acting Dean George D. Bruch

Elsewhere on these pages you will have learned, if you did not already know, that Dean Reuschlein is on sabbatical leave during the current Spring semester. We know he will enjoy this much earned change of scene, serving with an older and valued friend, Dean Toepfer, who recently moved from the Harvard Law School faculty to take over the Deanship of the Western Reserve School of Law. All of us here wish the Dean and Mrs. Reuschlein and family a happy postman's holiday in Cleveland and look forward to their return this June, where we are certain to re-use what he sometimes refers to as “burdens, burdens, burdens.” Dean Toepfer, who recently moved from the Harvard Law School faculty to take over the Deanship of the Western Reserve School of Law, All of us here wish the Dean and Mrs. Reuschlein and family a happy postman's holiday in Cleveland and look forward to their return this June, where we are certain to re-use what he sometimes refers. The break-ground date now appears to be early August, coinciding with the American Bar Association's Annual Convention in Philadelphia.

One of the encouraging developments in the law school this year has been the increased momentum of our participation in the Philadelphia and Delaware County Criminal Legal Services programs. Representative groups of second and third year students are engaged in volunteer services in the 16 neighborhood legal offices of these two projects as well as in the juvenile division of the Philadelphia central office. At a recent meeting in Garey Hall, the students had the benefit of productive discussions with the Director of the Delaware County Program, Wes Tomlinson, and with Jerry Bogutz, Class of '62, Deputy Director of the Philadelphia Program. Under the direction of Professor Peter Brown, this activity of the law school promises to become an increasingly worthwhile one for the participating students and the communities served.

At this time of the year we are of course deeply involved in the re-examination cycle, looking toward the next academic year's entering class. One might have expected a decline in the number of applications for that class in view of the recent effect the new draft policy will have upon enrollment for 1968-69. At this writing we have just completed the fall semester's examinations and I must thank very sincerely the Honor Board Chairman, Tom Harrington, and the student representatives for the efficient way the faculty and student body met the examinations. The Honor system has always worked well here, and certain changes introduced last year, on the recommendation of the student body acting through the Honor Board, have proved constructive.

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Dean Bruch, who is in his third year with the Law School, said he was gratified that the Program Villanova has made in the short 15 years since its founding, noted the University of the quarter of the country' s law libraries is represented as 23th in the nation. He attributes this in large measure to the quality of the students and the faculty, enjoying unusually strong associations with the university and a great many members of the bench and bar.

Mr. Bruch completed his undergraduate studies at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his bachelor of law degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. During his senior year he served as editor-in-chief of the law journal.

Upon graduation in 1941, he entered the United States Air Force. In the earlier years of Mr. Bruch's military career he acquired extensive trial experience and was later assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C. In 1969 the Acting Dean was awarded the Legion of Merit as chief of the Procurement Law Division and Deputy Judge Advocate at the Air Material Command, Dayton, Ohio.

Following completion of the Air War College in 1965, Mr. Bruch served as chief legal advisor to the Commander of the United States Air Force Material Command. During his sojourn there he was involved in direct negotiations with the Japanese government and a streamlined administration within the state's Insurance Department.

A four year veteran of the Navy, the Commissioner was unseated in a Congressional bid in 1960, but remained active in politics, serving as executive vice chairman of the Citizens for Shafer Committee in 1966.

[Continued on Page 5, Column 2]

ABDUAL O. MAXWELL, 150.

Commissioner Speaks At Forum

Speaking before the February 14 meeting of the Law Forum was David O. Maxwell, Esq., the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The title of his talk was "Instant Insolvency, Insured Disaster." A 74 year old graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School, Commissioner Maxwell practiced law in Philadelphia before his appointment by Governor Shaffer early in 1967. Since assuming office he has led a vigorous campaign to improve the insurance business in Pennsylvania, including a forward looking legislative program and a streamlined administration within the state's Insurance Department.

A four year veteran of the Navy, the Commissioner was unseated in a Congressional bid in 1960, but remained active in politics, serving as executive vice chairman of the Citizens for Shafer Committee in 1966.

[Continued on Page 6, Column 1]

STUDENTS GAIN EXPERIENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

Under the direction of Professor Brown, many students have become involved with the Community Legal Services Program which is designed to aid indigents unable to afford adequate legal protection of their rights. There has been an avalanche of litigation since the program had its start, and the increase in national policy, announced last summer, respecting burdens. "Dean Reuschlein did not already know, that Dean Reuschlein is on sabbatical leave during the current Spring semester. We know he will enjoy this much earned change of scene, serving with an older and valued friend, Dean Toepfer, who recently moved from the Harvard Law School faculty to take over the Deanship of the Western Reserve School of Law. All of us here wish the Dean and Mrs. Reuschlein and family a happy postman's holiday in Cleveland and look forward to their return this June, where we are certain to re-use what he sometimes refers. The break-ground date now appears to be early August, coinciding with the American Bar Association's Annual Convention in Philadelphia.

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[Continued on Page 5, Column 2]

[Continued on Page 6, Column 1]
The annual Alumni Christmas party was held in the law school lounge. About 100 people attended the party.

Conrad J. DeSantis '65, Chairman, would like to announce that the annual Alumni Dinner will be held on April 26, 1968 at William-son’s Atop the Barclay. The guest speaker will be Bernard G. Segal, Esq.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pantani ’65, have a new addition to their family. Thomas More, birth of their son, Thomas More.

Patrick C. Campbell ’65, Class Representative of the Alumni Giving Drive, has announced that Larry Lavin sent his contribution all the way from Africa.

The principal social event of the year is rapidly approaching and the annual Dinner Dance is scheduled for Saturday, March 9, at the Alpine Inn on Baltimore Pike in Springfield. Because of the commendable efforts of Dave Knoll and his committee, the school is assured of fine accommodations and ample service that guarantees an amiable and enjoyable affair.

The festivities will begin with a cocktail hour with hors d’oeuvres followed by a roast prime rib dinner with wine. Music will begin at nine and continue until one. Although attire is optional, a tuxedo cocktail hour with hors d’oeuvres and $12.00 per couple was voted by the SBA. The difference in cost will be underwritten by the SBA treasury.

The faculty has been most cooperative and helpful in response to SBA recommendations. By now all students are aware of the installation of adequate illumination of the stairway to the lower parking lot, Persistent efforts by the Vic. Dean over the past year, acting upon recommendations made by interested students through the SBA, finally met with success last semester with the erection of the two new lights.

Several engagements have been announced by students, with weddings planned for this summer.

Michael L. Murphy, ’68 has announced his engagement to Joan M. Fleming. The prospective Mrs. Murphy is a legal secretary. Lucky Paul N. Masho, ’68, and Lydia Saris have announced their engagement and are planning a June wedding.

James R. Ryan and Patricia Devore are planning to be married during the month of August. Patricia is a registered nurse.

Louis Niedelman, ’69, has several reasons to anxiously await the spring of next year. Graduation and his marriage to Anna Milici of Ventnor, New Jersey. Anna attends Atlantic Community College.

James Howley ’67, and his new bride, the former Susan V. Perry of Rosemont College, are living in Pittsburgh.

Lawrence F. Flick, Esq., has been elected Controller of Montgomery County. He is moving his office to Norristown where he will associate with Watters, Flier, Cooper & Gal- lagher.

Peter F. Boggs, Esq., ’67, has become a member of the Prosecu- tor’s Office of Bergen County, New Jersey.

TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

The speakers were available for questions at the end of the session, and the students in attendance found the program enjoyable while they gained some insights into the nature of civil litigation.

Where To
by Glenn C. Equi

RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

The words “right to privacy” do not appear in the fourth amendment of the Constitution but the Supreme Court has held that within the framework of that amendment, the words do exist. The question then arises, as to whether the existence of these words makes the individual more secure from governmental invasion of his privacy by merely imposing stricter restrictions on the ability of government to engage in searches and seizures or do they create areas of individual activities which are beyond the scope of governmental intrusion. In today’s world of “bugged martinis” and electronic ears, the resolution of this problem becomes increasingly important. Focusing on the conflicting views of Justices Douglas and Black in recent decisions gives greater definition to the problem and perhaps a better understanding as to the conclusions reached by the majority in that area.

Justice Douglas, writing for the majority in Grieswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479 (1965), held that various Constitutional guarantees give rise to zones of privacy. Although not relying specifically on the fourth amendment in reaching the holding of the case, which was to declare unconstitutional a state statute imposing penalties for the dissemination of information leading to the use of contraceptives, he does ask the rhetorical question, “Would we allow the police to search the sacred precincts of marital bedrooms for telltale signs of the use of contraceptives?” The clearly negative reply sought, gives rise to the implication that where a search and seizure has taken place the threshold question is not whether it was reasonable, but if the area searched or the thing seized was protected by a mantle of privacy. Justice Black, joined by Justice Stewart, vigorously dissented,(a) expressing the position believing the criteria for barring invasions of privacy is to be measured only by the expressed language of the fourth amendment, that is, the search and seizure unreasonable.

In Berman v. New York, 386 U.S. 41 (1967), the Supreme Court was faced with deciding the constitutionality of a New York edevropatting statute. Relying exclusively on the fourth amendment, the statute was found to be violative of the commands of that amendment. The Court in making this determination did not create a zone of privacy but chose rather to examine the standards employed in permitting and conducting electronic surveillance of the individual. It is apparent, however, that the Court was greatly concerned by the dangers inherent in this law enforcement tool and although unwilling to carve out an area of privacy, the concept of privacy provided grounds for imposing almost impossible standards on any legislative enactment that sanctioned the use of electronic surveillance. This is exemplified by the Court’s position on notice requisites; recognizing secrecy is essential for eavesdropping, the Court has imposed a requirement of showing exigent circumstances before permission can be granted without notice to the person whose conversation is sought to be overheard. The importance of the right to privacy is made more apparent by the Court’s statement, “It is now well settled that the Fourth Amendment’s right of privacy has been declared enforceable against the States through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment,” whereas the command could have been phrased as the Fourth Amendment’s right against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Justice Douglas, concurring with the majority, takes the opportunity to reassert his position and take exception to Justice Black’s interpretation by stating: “With all respect, my Brother Black misses the point of the Fourth Amendment. It does not make every search unconstitutional without a warrant. There is a warrant that is technically adequate.”

In dissent, Justice Black states, “The Fourth Amendment’s language fairly construed, refers specifically to ‘unreasonable searches and seizures’ and not to a broad undefined right to ‘privacy.”’

The Court has within the month had to re-examine the problems of eavesdropping in the case of Katz v. United States, 389 U.S. 347 (1967), where a warrant placed an electronic device on the outside of a public telephone booth to record petitioner’s conversations as evidence of his gambling activities. In framing the Constitu-
STUDENT BAR STUDIES DRAFT

TEXT OF REPORT SUBMITTED TO BAR

A copy of the committee’s questionnaire was sent to the Director of Selective Service in Washington, D.C. The following are the results of the conversations with General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director, and Captain William Pocock, Public Information Officer.

A. First Year Law Students

General Hershey is convinced that the mandate of Congress was that all students who matriculated in September, 1967 would be permitted to complete their first year of Law School and would then be placed in the I-A draft pool. This would apply to anyone holding a II-S deferment for the current year in graduate school unless he could show reason to the contrary. All those currently holding a 3-A deferment could keep these and avoid being drafted, while anyone whose wife is expecting a child or whose wife has a child prior to the end of the current academic year could apply for a 3-A deferment on the ground of hardship. It was emphasized, however, that whether or not these people will actually be drafted will depend in large measure on the needs of the individual’s local draft board. What is certain is that, unlike past years, no automatic deferment will be given to insure that the individual will be able to complete three years of law school. This will not apply to anyone who has reached the age of 26, and these people will not be asked to serve under current manpower needs.

B. Second Year Law Students

Unless there is an acute shortage of men, those who are now in their second year of law school will be permitted to complete their current academic year as well as their third year without interference from the Selective Service. This is contingent, of course, upon their making satisfactory progress in their studies.

C. Third Year Law Students

All those graduating law students who have not attained the age of 26, will be placed in the I-A pool and can expect to be inducted after completing their clerkship requirements and taking the first available Bar examination. However, those who received a 3-A deferment prior to July 1, 1967 will be able to maintain it, while anyone else who has a child after that date or whose wife is expecting a child after that date that she wants to keep will be in the II-S draft pool and is eligible for this deferment upon proving hardship. The criteria for hardship is a matter for the local or the state board.

D. Occupational Deferments

The National Security Council has expressed its intention to release a list of essential occupations, a copy of which is available at the Legal and Business Development Office. It is expected that this will vary only slightly from the current list. I was assured that there was no chance of lawyers being deferred. Reference should be made to the individual state list of essential occupations, on or about January 1, 1968. It is expected that this will vary only slightly from the current list. The number of lawyers that will probably remain closed for the next couple of years. It is suggested that lawyers go through Offices Training School and then enter Placement, Special Investigations or Inspector General.

C. Army

Judge Advocate General—Must fulfill a 4-year service period in order to be deferred. Selection is almost entirely limited to those who were in ROTC or served on Law Review in Law School.

Army Medical Service—An attorney would be given special consideration to serve as an administrative officer because of his legal background. Selection rate is quite low and individuals selected for appointment may be required to wait for periods up to a year for active duty, and no draft deferment is available during this waiting period.

D. Coast Guard

Coast Guard Officer Candidate—The Coast Guard does not have a special program for lawyers, but for those who have perfect to near perfect vision, the Coast Guard offers a commission. Active duty consists of three years. The regular Coast Guard is closed.

II. Occupational Deferments

The National Security Council has made the list concerning which teachers are to be deferred deliberately vague. Draft Boards may defer teachers both in the scientific and technical fields and those in elementary, secondary and college levels, according to what is needed in the various areas.

Lawyers working for companies in the scientific, technical or health fields will probably be deferred. The activities include work in aircraft, missiles, space and chemical industries. In this area of occupation the Local Board is given discretion as to which occupations it will defer.

PENNSYLVANIA SELECTIVE SERVICE

A copy of the statement of the local draft board. The following is a summary of the reply to Lt. Colonel, AGC William C. Grimm:

A. No student who has reached the age of 26 by the end of the current academic year will be the recipient of an order for induction, unless he was deferred deliberately vague. Draft Boards may defer teachers both in the scientific and technical fields and those in elementary, secondary and college levels, according to what is needed in the various areas.

B. All married students with children born prior to July 1, 1967, holding a III-A classification will be able to maintain such status.

C. The status at the end of the current academic year of other first year students not falling into either of the above two categories will be determined following receipt of recommendations from the National Security Council.

D. Those second and third year students not falling into either of the first two categories will be allowed to maintain their II-S status until completion of their third year.

E. No one who is now classified II-H will be given a III-A exemption for the remainder of the academic year.

F. Hardship deferment classifications are granted by the local board under the provisions of Selective Service Regulations 1622.30, 1622.30, 1621.24, 1626, Local Board Memoranda 52 and 55, and Local Board Advice (No. B-8-3), none of which are items of general distribution.

G. Judicial clerkships under the jurisdiction of a judge of a federal or court having State-wide jurisdiction may be favorably considered by the local board for a III-A classification for a period generally of one year.

H. The status of those going on for graduate study in law or other fields will be determined by the National Security Council no later than June, 1968.

1. Those who present evidence of a valid contract, properly documented by a school officer, are granted occupational deferments for a year to years basis.

J. A graduating law school student is given a deferment to take the first offered bar examination after graduation and to meet the state clerkship requirements, i.e., up to three months.

K. Whether it be federal, governmental, or private industry, the local board in determining which occupations are to be deferred for hardship classification, are guided by the U.S. Department of Commerce List of Currently Essential Activities and the U.S. Department of Labor List of Currently Critical Occupations. It is our understanding that these listings are to be followed in a general way only, and that the local board in the granting of these deferments, may use its discretion in the granting of deferments. If a deferment is granted in the case of a teacher, then he will be deferred for one year in the other eye.

L. Following expiration of an occupational deferment, if a registrant is still under age 26, he would immediately be placed in a I-A pool until he attains age 26, and if between age 26 and 30 he, under the current law, may not be the recipient of an order to report for army duty. Under the circumstances, following the expiration of an occupational deferment, if under age 26, his availability for induction is considered by the oldest-being available first in order of selection at the present time.

NEW JERSEY SELECTIVE SERVICE

FIRST YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Generally all second year law students with III-A deferments will be given a II-S classification with the exception of students holding a 3-A deferment prior to July 1, 1967. I suggest they keep the 3-A deferment. Those desiring to obtain a II-S after July 1, 1967 must prove that a hardship exists.

SECOND YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Generally all second year law students with III-A deferments will be given II-S classifications with the exception of students holding a 3-A deferment prior to July 1, 1967. I suggest they keep the 3-A deferment. Those desiring to obtain a II-S after July 1, 1967 must prove that a hardship exists.

THIRD YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Those students will keep their III-A deferments in order to finish out the year and graduate. On graduation it is possible for a local board to reclassify him as a II-S. If this is done, however, and if the individual is reached for induction he may request and receive a postponement until he has taken the Bar examination and completed the Skills and Methods Course. Those students who do not have a 3-A deferment but would desire one will have to prove that a hardship will exist by denial of the deferment.

HARDSHIP DEFERMENTS

Will be granted on proof of extraordinary hardship. Generally, the type of hardship that will result if the applicant is not granted a hardship deferment will take into consideration pay received in the armed forces. The applicant must also have a child in a bona fide home or be the dependent of another. A divorced applicant is not entitled to the deferment.

JUDICIAL CLERKSHIPS

III-A deferments may be given to lawyers who have a bona fide judicial clerkship, whether it is a federal, state, or county clerkship.

OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS

Will be given where the registrant’s occupation is found to be necessary for the maintenance of the national health, safety and interest to be the case. Each registrant is on his own, and must prove his job is necessary. No “class” occupational deferments are given. Further tests as to the necessity and the degree of the hardship claimed in the occupation, he is necessary and cannot be replaced, and his degree of hardship and loss of effectiveness in that activity.

It should be noted that the Local Boards in New Jersey have wide discretion in the granting of deferments, and State Selective Service Headquarters has no control over the Local Boards where it has made a procedural error.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)
NEW CALENDAR ANNOUNCED

The Calendar for the 1968-69 academic year is a result of a number of meetings by a Planning Calendar Committee which included in its study recommendations of student leaders. These meetings were considered at a Faculty meeting and the calendar has the full approval of the Faculty.

The major changes from the current year’s calendar are the placing of the fall semester examinations before Christmas, and the introduction of a mid-term recess at the half-way point in the spring semester in lieu of a recess during Easter week. The positioning of the fall examinations before Christmas was motivated by two considerations primarily, (1) avoiding a serious imbalance of instruction time between the two semesters, and (2) recognition of the desirability of a real period of rest and relaxation between the two semesters. With the examinations prior to the Christmas recess, the two semesters are from the standpoint of class-week time are relatively in balance.

The introduction for the first time in Villanova’s Calendar of a mid-term recess in the spring semester is due to the belief that a brief period of vacation at this point in the second semester would be more beneficial than at Easter.

SCHOOLS OF LAW

1966-1969

1968

3 Tuesday — Registration for all students
4 Wednesday — Classes begin 9 A.M.

November
1 Friday — Feast of All Saints—no classes
27 Wednesday — Thanksgiving Recess begins 9 P.M.

December
2 Monday — Thanksgiving Recess ends 9 A.M.
6 Friday — Classes and S.P.M., Reading Period begins
10 Tuesday — Reading Period begins
11 Wednesday — Final Examinations begin
22 Sunday — Final Examinations end, Christmas recess begins

SPRING SEMESTER

1969

January
4 Monday — Classes resume 9 A.M.

February
2 Sunday — Mid-term Recess begins
4 Tuesday — Mid-term Recess ends

April
4 Friday — Good Friday—no classes

Thursday — Reading Period begins S.P.M.

Monday — Final Examinations begin, Second and Third Years
25 Friday — Reading Period begins S.P.M., First Year

May
5 Monday — Final Examinations begin, First Year

Sunday — Class Day, Third Year

12 Monday — Commencement

American University

1. The order of call is:
   a. Delinquent
   b. Volunteers
   c. Those 19-26 years of age who are single or married after August 25, 1965.

2. Third year students
   a. Those over 26 will probably not be drafted though they will be classified III-A.
   b. Those under 26 who have a III-A or who have not requested a IV-D after June 30, 1967 and have a child may request a III-A, and will keep such a classification.
   c. Those students who requested a II-S since June 30, 1967 and are under 26 will be classified III-A upon graduation and are not eligible for III-A deferments based on fatherhood.

3. Second year students
   a. Those second year students holding a II-S will most likely be entitled to another II-S in their third year.
   b. If a student is married and his wife is pregnant or if she has a child, he did not request his II-D since June 30, 1967, he should present evidence of his wife’s pregnancy or of the birth of a child and request a parenthood deferment.
   c. Those over 26 will probably not be called.

4. First year students
   a. First year students will be deferred for one year.
   b. If a student has a child he should request class III-A, but if a student is deferred in II-S after June 30, 1967 he will not be eligible for III-A on the basis of parenthood.
   c. If a first year student has a child born prior to July 1, 1967, he will continue to hold a III-A or he should request a III-A and not a II-S.
   d. Those over 26 will probably not be called.

5. Incoming students
   a. Those not requesting III-A and who are not delinquent may not be deferred.

6. Teaching: Will be handled on an individual basis, depending on the needs of the student, and on the local board requirements.

7. State clerkship period: The regulations allow eligible one to finish all clerkship requirements or enough time for a "cram course." The student is advised to write to the local board, stating when the Bar exam will be (the first one after graduation), and that he requests that deferment be given for such period.

8. Occupational deferments: are to be handled on an individual basis, and respectfully submitted,

   Stephen A. Rosen, Chairman
   Jeffrey Sherman
   Donald Ungemah
   Richard Kaplanicki
   Peter Levin
   Stanley Turits
   Charles McManus

SELECTIVE SERVICE

(Continued from Page 4)

MASSACHUSETTS

SELECTIVE SERVICE

1. The order of call is:
   a. Delinquent
   b. Volunteers
   c. Those 19-26 years of age who are single or married after August 25, 1965.

2. Third year students
   a. Those over 26 will probably not be drafted though they will be classified III-A.
   b. Those under 26 who have a III-A or who have not requested a IV-D after June 30, 1967 and have a child may request a III-A, and will keep such a classification.
   c. Those students who requested a II-S since June 30, 1967 and are under 26 will be classified III-A upon graduation and are not eligible for III-A deferments based on fatherhood.

3. Second year students
   a. Those second year students holding a II-S will most likely be entitled to another II-S in their third year.
   b. If a student is married and his wife is pregnant or if she has a child, he did not request his II-D since June 30, 1967, he should present evidence of his wife’s pregnancy or of the birth of a child and request a parenthood deferment.
   c. Those over 26 will probably not be called.

4. First year students
   a. First year students will be deferred for one year.
   b. If a student has a child he should request class III-A, but if a student is deferred in II-S after June 30, 1967 he will not be eligible for III-A on the basis of parenthood.
   c. If a first year student has a child born prior to July 1, 1967, he will continue to hold a III-A or he should request a III-A and not a II-S.
   d. Those over 26 will probably not be called.

5. Incoming students
   a. Those not requesting III-A and who are not delinquent may not be deferred.
LEGAL SERVICES
(Continued from Page 2)

views were not by appointment. The result was that many clients would be waiting to be interviewed, affecting the completeness of preparatory questions aimed at obtaining a history of the case. With the influx of greater student participation and a scheduling of interviews, these problems are being remedied.

Gene Boyle and Joseph Priory commented on the benefits derived from their experiences in the courtroom: both students are serving in the Litigation Office. "The points are being represented but there are no real legal arguments, and the judge is also an equitable solution based on factual presentations of opposing attorneys." They related this was primarily caused by the historical precedent before re Gault and the lack of time for attorneys to adequately prepare a well-reasoned, legally-oriented brief. The benefits derived make the time highly worthwhile to the students. Dennis Coyne summed up the advantages by stating that "especially for a person who does not come from a legal background, a v

LAW FORUM
(Continued from Page 1)

course of the merit plan: The Nominating Commission will continue and next. The advantages are student participation both this year and by the end of the 1970's merit selection will be based on tenure by non-competitive means. Dennis Coyne summed up the advantages by stating that, "especially for a person who does not come from a legal background, a v

 główny kontynuuje i przedstawił dojrzałe informacje dotyczące zmian, na które warto zwrócić uwagę.

This Fall the ICC held its first annual inter-club tennis tournament and the event went meet with good student response. The doubles were won by Robert Dowler and David Fox of St. Thomas-More, while Bob Morganstern of Hughes-White defeated Bill Benner of Cardozo-Ives to take top position in the singles. A follow-up Spring tournament is planned, weather permitting. Nata Giudice, who scheduled the matches, reported that 20 club members participated in both rounds this year and next. The advantages are great, while at the same time, a worthy cause is served.

Winners Announced In Tennis/Basketball

By Michael J. McNamara

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Consultors

(Continued from Page 2)

Consultors meet with groups of six to ten students drawn from significant part of their day meet with consultors to discuss with the consultorsmat ters of interest to them as law students at Villanova.

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(Continued from Page 2)

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Calendar of Events

Friday, March 8
Student Bar Association Annual Dinner Dance, Alpine Inn
Saturday, March 9
Student Bar Association Annual Dinner Dance, Alpine Inn
Law Forum Lecture—Dr. Henry Abramson, Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania
Saturday, March 10—3:00 P.M.
Reinhold Moot Court Finals—Panel: U. S. Supreme Court Justice Brennan, Pa, Supreme Court Justice Roberts, U. S. Court of Appeals Third Circuit Justice Freedman
Friday, April 19
Fourth Annual Law Review Symposium
Saturday, April 20 (Invitational)
The Justice Dinner
Friday, April 26
Annual Law Alumni Dinner—Greet Speaker, Bernard G. Sagal, Esq.; Williamson's

The Alumni Christmas party, held in the lounge, saw many alumni returning for

Completer Information

WHERE TO
(Continued from Page 3)

tional issues, attorneys for petitioners in part stated that the facts violated their client's right to privacy. Justice Stewart for the majority dismissed this argument by stating:

"We decline to adopt this formulation of the issues..." the Fourth Amendment cannot be translated into a general constitutional 'right to privacy,' and be further defined that right.

"But the protection of a person's general right to privacy—his right to be let alone by other people— is, like the protection of his property and his very life, left largely to the law of the individual States." In finding the F.B.I.'s conduct violative of the Fourth Amendment, the majority focuses on the absence of judicial process. However, there are standards by which such conduct could be approved and, importantly, notice is not made a requirement. The fact was clear that the Court is here moving away from right to privacy and seeking to shore up unreasonable as the sole criteria for the evaluation of cases arising under the Fourth Amendment.

This is made even more apparent by Justice Douglas; for although writing a concurring opinion, he abstains from reiterating his previously announced position. Justice Black in dissent states:

"With this decision the Court has completed, I hope, its rewriting of the Fourth Amendment, which started only recently when the Court began referring inductively to the Fourth Amendment, not as much as a law against unreasonable searches and seizures as one to protect an individual's privacy.

This hope may be forlorn, for although it is clear that the Court has been directed towards rigid standards as opposed to zones of privacy, it may have set about accomplishing an impossible task. As Justice Black noted in this case, how is one to particularize future conversations and if the task is impossible, the Court may have to revert to finding areas and/or activities which will be protected by an unpenetrable barrier constructed out of the right to privacy, WHERE TO?

For the time being, legislative enactments based on the rigid requirement in accordance with rules laid down in Katz. But in the future we may find the Court, in days where the walls may literally have ears, resorting to the right of privacy to protect the individual.

From The Dean's Desk

(Continued from Page 2)

day-time enrollments of the 6 Pennsylvania law schools, we note that Villanova is second largest. This study reports our enrollments for the past 4 years as: 1964—285, 1965—331, 1966—378, 1967—410. There are 125 in the graduating class this year.

Repository Information

The Alumni Christmas party, held in the lounge, saw many alumni returning for

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G. M. Burlington, President