DEAN HEADS ABA SECTION
Howard Gill Reuschlein, Dean of the School of Law at Villanova University, was recently elected to the main council of the American Bar Association Section on Legal Education. In his capacity as the chair-elect of the ABA’s annual meeting in Dallas, Texas, August 25th, he will serve a one-year term, succeeding Robert McAuliffe, South Carolina, and replacing the retiring chairman-elect, Broderick South, Illinois. Although the Dean has been a member of the Council of the Education and Admissions Section for seven years and during the past three years has served on its vice-chairman and chairman-elect.

The organization, one of the professional arms of the Association, was formed in 1893 and has about 11,000 members. Its chief responsibilities are the enforcement of the Association’s Standards for Legal Education, the periodic reinspection of approved law schools, and coordination of procedures under the Code of Recommended Standards for Bar Examiners and Examinations. The Dean will be chairman of this twelve-member Council, composed of members of the Bar and legal educators. The Dean has been a member of the Section since he has been the head of the Law School from its founding in 1945 and a member of a number of related communities dealing with corporate law and jurisdiction. He formerly taught law at Georgetown University, the University of Notre Dame, Syracuse University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

The Dean informed us that his immediate goals in his new position are twofold. First, he would like to see the major goals of the Section, the Association of American Law Schools, the Law School Testing Service, and any groups in dealing with programs concerning the operation of law schools. Second, he would like to see increased in the number of law schools in the present restructuring of the system of legal education in America today. Until now, our best wishes for success in his new post.

HABEAS CORPUS PROGRAM
The Habeas Corpus Program is a vital new addition to the law school's Community Legal Services, which has gotten off to a good start. The purpose of a Habeas Corpus petition is to free one from unlawful imprisonment. The function of the Habeas Corpus Program was twofold. Primarily, it is to provide the law student an invaluable clinical education, and to afford those imprisoned legal representation. In a recent speech before the ABA, Chief Justice Burger announced law schools for not incorporating such practical programs in their curricula.

A petition for Habeas Corpus contains the following: the prisoner, who feels he has been unjustly incarcerated, needs to say, how many petitions are granted; but, if they have merit, Chief Justice Lodge, of the 3rd Circuit, has opened an attorney to associations that the upper student faculty in preparing for an evidentiary hearing.

The program, headed by Ann Gormally, is designed in such a way as to give the student as much responsibility as possible. In other words, he does most of the work. Under close supervision of a faculty member, the student works on the case from start to finish. He must interview witnesses, call the opposing attorneys, read the record, and, of course, research. The final appearance at the hearing is argued by the faculty member, but the student does as much of the preparation as possible, and is as directly responsible for the outcome as his supervising professor.

At this writing, two cases have reached the hearing stage and another is pending. The four students who have seen their cases argued at hearings are enthusiastic about the program, Moiris, Robert Mahoney, Alan Lieberman, Jack Nilon and Frank Nyhan were glad to share their views with any interested parties.

The program benefits both student and petitioner, even if the case is not won. The petitioner receives better legal aid than he would have gotten from the average court-appointed attorney, because most lawyers could not afford to spend the time required to adequately represent the impoverished petitioner. At the same time, the student finds himself in the position of an advocate. He is actually pleading a man's cause rather than abstractly discussing it in the sterile atmosphere of the classroom.

In early September the Barristers' Brides held an orientation meeting to welcome new members. The Brides' officers are pictured with Mrs. Robert D. Blackman (President), Mrs. Eric G. Altemomendi (Treasurer), Mrs. Donald Campbell (President), Mrs. Reuschlein and Mr. John Nyhan (Vice-President). Mrs. John Snyder (Secretary) was absent when the picture was taken.

In the past eight years the ABA, the Association of American Law Schools, and various other Bar groups have been the main focus of attention. The Dean will serve a one-year term, succeeding Robert McD. Scott, Birmingham, Alabama. The Dean has been a member of the Council of the Education and Admissions Section for seven years and during the past three years has served as vice-chairman and chairman-elect.

The organization, one of the professional arms of the Association, was formed in 1893 and has about 11,000 members. Its chief responsibilities are the enforcement of the Association's Standards for Legal Education, the periodic reinspection of approved law schools, and coordination of procedures under the Code of Recommended Standards for Bar Examiners and Examinations. The Dean will be chair-
THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Beginning with its next issue, THE DOCKET will print letters to the Editor. All letters to be considered must be typed, not more than two pages in length, and signed. Address letters to: Editor-in-Chief, THE VILLANOVA DOCKET, Room 121 student. Letters may also be placed in the Box located in the Administration Office.

The summer vacation period has always afforded law students an opportunity to link their legal education beyond the theoretical confines of the classroom into the more practical setting of the law firm. Perhaps nothing is more satisfying or beneficial for a student of the law than being placed in an assignment which enables him to actively exhibit his previously obtained knowledge, as well as to develop new insights and the insight of those with whom he is associated.

Many Villanova law students did take advantage of these past months to enhance their proficiencies within the law. In numerous instances, employment resulted in the performance of legal work, such as the drafting of interrogatories and complaints, brief writing and other tasks. However, combined with those expected duties of a summer clerk, some individuals were exposed to the more unique tasks found within the domain of the law.

Wayne Barnen, a second year student, exercised his efforts this summer as a fellow at the American Judicature Institute in preparing digests for the American Law Institute in the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Gelman, Jaffe and Levin; Richard S. Schuessler; John Raynes.

In the view of this writer, the program is significant precisely because of the manner in which the entire legal profession brings to the student, we can best approach the question of whether the program is worthwhile? By examining the demands that candidacy imposes and the commensurate requirement of sacrifice which could, in retrospect, have been avoided.

The program will be slightly modified after this year so that full acceptance as a member, as opposed to a contributor, will only be attained by fulfillment of a two semester writing requirement beginning the second year of studies.

First we shall begin construction of the addition to Garey Hall. You should have dedicated yourself wholeheartedly to the idea that you entered the profession of the law—three years hence—but at that very moment. You must now be a professional man. That means you must be a student in the finest sense of the word. It means that you must in externals shape up as a professional man in all respects—speech and in dress. You owe this to yourself and I mean to see that you do not cheat yourself. No longer are you a college boy—you must now from on be an apprentice lawyer.

The years of study in law school should prove the most stimulating period in a lawyer's life. This is the period in which you dedicate yourself wholeheartedly to the idea that you entered the profession of the law—not three years hence—but at that very moment. You must now be a professional man. That means you must be a student in the finest sense of the word. It means that you must in externals shape up as a professional man in all respects—speech and in dress. You owe this to yourself and I mean to see that you do not cheat yourself. No longer are you a college boy—you must now from on be an apprentice lawyer.

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JUDGE GLANCEY PRESES OVER PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

By Jo-Anne Perna

To 90% of the people who come to court in Philadelphia, the Municipal Court represents justice in this city. Small claims (amounts in controversy under $200) are heard in the night court division. Here, no attorney is necessary to represent the parties and there is no cost and no waiting requirement. A hearing with the judge is usually set; so the court staff is convened at night so that people don’t have to miss work in order to present their cause of action. In its criminal day division, the Municipal Court Judge where bail is set can issue a warrant of arrest by telephone. The preliminary hearing is held at 9 a.m. and the trial date is set 90 later than 40 days after the arrest if he is charged with a crime. The lawyer-judges sit daily to handle dispositions of City Ordinance violations.

Statistics compiled concerning the work of the Municipal Court are impressive: Since its creation in January 1969 until September 1982, the Municipal Court adjudicated: 32,000 (thirty-two thousand) completed cases; 11,000 (eleven thousand two hundred) completed criminal cases; 28,000 (twenty-eight thousand) City Ordinance violations; and 12,000 (twelve thousand) civil cases involving small claims (amounts in controversy under $200) are processed by computers.

Presiding over this impressive branch of the Philadelphia judiciary is the Honorable Joseph R. Glancey, Villanova Law School graduate, class of 1949. The Judge was born on May 27, 1927, is one of the nine children of John and Katherine Glancey. He attended Our Lady of the Holy Souls grade school and Roman Catholic High School.

Judge Glancey attended classes at Villanova University with interruption for military service from 1946 to 1944. In 1950 he graduated from Villanova University with a bachelor’s degree in Electrical Engineering. He served in the Navy during the Korean War from 1951 to 1952.

After the war, with the benefits accumulated under the G. I. Bill of Rights, he was able to attend Villanova’s Law School. Initially he planned to pursue a career in patent law, but as Hon. His Honor observed, he is too much of an extrovert to be a patent attorney. He wanted to be part of Villanova’s first class because it was a challenge to attend a new school and to make tradition as the class progressed.

Judge Glancey enumerated his experiences and interests at the Law School. He taught Business Law at the undergraduate College of Commerce, where he studied law. Joseph Glancey was Nora in already interested in pursuing a career in law and text material. His Honor is also constantly creating and revising the rules of the Municipal Court. Once legislation is made necessary by precepts to argue cases, the Judge handles at least twenty-five hundred cases, and extremely busy position.

The Honorable Joseph R. Glancey

This year he was a visiting professor at the Holy Angels The Judge was involved in the establishment of a Municipal Court in Philadelphia. He served on the committee that set up the rules for the Court because he felt it was a needed reform. The statistics and record illustrate eloquently the contribution the Municipal Court has made to the Philadelphia judicial system.

INITIATES BAIL PROGRAM

At some Villanova students may remember, they were invited to participate in the Municipal Court Bail Project. The goal of the Project was to set up stations in the Roundhouse on a twenty-four hour, seven days a week basis to interview accused individuals as they were brought down from the district police stations to gather background information to help the Court set bail at arraignments. Judge Glancey had these statistics saved to study the judicial data for bail. The Judge feels that the purpose of bail is for the Court to set an amount to insure that the defendant would be present at the next step in the judicial proceedings but he was concerned because it appeared that bail was employed as a punitive weapon against an accused. Therefore, the information was collected and data computerized to determine how many failed to appear, what type of crime was involved, etc. Last summer this program was funded by the Philadelphia Corporation and a formal report will be published within a few days.

Of the 17,000 Municipal Court cases listed only 10% failed to appear. This low percentage indicates those who failed to appear for valid reasons (lack of notice, illness, death) and is encouraging because in Municipal Court due to the Bail Project 70%-75% of accused are on nominal bail where all that is required is for the defendant to sign his own name.

EDITS NEW BOOK

Along with Professor Gerald Abraham as Editor-in-Chief, Judge Glancey is an Editor of a new book on Standard Pennsylvania Practice. It is a one volume text book procedure. It is an ideal book for students studying Pennsylvania practice as it includes forms, case law and text material. His Honor is also constantly creating and revising the rules of Municipal Court since there is no enabling legislation to run the Court, it was set up under a Pennsylvania Constitutional amendment and the Supreme Court authorized the rules. The Judge is responsible for writing the rules to govern the administration of the Court. Once legislation is approved in Harrisburg and administrative problems are ironed out, the Municipal Court will expand further and lead into even more judicial areas.

ACTIVE OUTSIDE COURT

Judge Glancey’s interests outside of the Court lie in the following areas: politics (as a candidate he ran the Bar Association to permit third year law students sponsored by the Court to sit in night court division of the Municipal Court because he felt they will not be thrust into the legal arena with no practical experience.

The Judge observed in our society it is important for attorneys to get involved in things other than the law, “What our country will be in fifty years from now will be determined in the next ten years because either our political leaders or the people are the political leaders and it is up to them to work at democracy. Government is something, not just discuss philosophy and write your hands.”

The Judge is one, perhaps the only, Common Pleas lawyer who is a partner of James Oliver, President Judge of Common Pleas No. 7 for one year. After being admitted to the bar, he became the partner of Joseph McGinnis where he utilized his engineering background to build up a company owned by McGinnis and his legal experience to build up a law practice. The Judge has been a leader in the “Business and Professional Men for Kennedy” and Jim McGinnis was the Pennsylvania Director for the “Gross Roots for Nixon” campaign.

In 1961, James McGinnis hired James D. Crumlish, who became the District Attorney of Philadelphia, and Art Kania, a former Villanova classmate asked Judge Glancey to join them in the D.A.’s office where he practiced until 1968. He left to form a partnership with Austin McGreal. He was counsel for the “Elector May Taylor” committee and later served on the Democratic City Committee in 1967-68. On December 26, 1968 Governor Raymond Shafer appointed Joseph Glancey to fill the unexpired term of Margaret Hague. In the election this year he is supported by both parties and endorsed by the Bar Association for a six-year term. The Judge was instrumental in the establishment of a Municipal Court in Philadelphia. He served on the committee that set up the rules for the Court because he felt it was a needed reform. The statistics and record illustrate eloquently the contribution the Municipal Court has made to the Philadelphia judicial system.

Class of 56

The Villanova Docket
John F. DePue (left) and Robert N. Kittel (right), both third year law students, have been selected as Brigadier General William M. Mannington's Commander of the Defense Personnel Support Center, after having been promoted to the rank of major. Both DePue and Kittel are attending law school under the Judge Advocate General's Excess Leave Program which has four year active military service obligation upon graduating from law school.

The orientation personnel offered housing lists, physical assistance in finding apartments, and an open enrollment orientation workshop. All first year students were formally welcomed to Villanova. The top priority of the Orientation Program included: a Buffet Luncheon; an Open Enrollment Orientation Forum, at which the various heads of the student organizations spoke of the unique co-curricular programs available for student participation; a Faculty Forum, at which Professors O'Brien, Collins, Brown, and Carnes discussed the role of the law school in educating the student, and the role of the lawyer in the community. A cocktail party, which gave the students and their wives an opportunity to meet the faculty, concluded the Orientation Program. The most significant aspect of the entire program was the excellent support given, thus illustrating an initial strong student approval of SBA sponsored activities.

The enthusiasm manifested itself again in the revamped Used Book Service which, unlike the new Faculty Sub-Carpet, is not extra at no "cost" to the student. Used books were collected and sold, and a portion of which was a service charge. As the goal of the SBA is to be as much service as reasonably possible, it is envisioned that other SBA functions will likewise be made available at little or no cost to the students.

Although Detroit replaces its top executive from time to time to allow new resources to try their money-making talents, the SBA has replaced its top executive for a completely different reason: the unavoidable call to military duty. For this reason, Vice-President Robert Bochenek will be acting president until the official title holder returns in January. Bob's interim leadership ability, however, has been demonstrated through the running of the Orientation Program and the Used Book Service. If student support continues throughout this year as it has in the month of September, all the proposed plans of the Bar will reach fruition, and the role of the lawyer in the community. A cocktail party, which gave the students and their wives an opportunity to meet the faculty, concluded the Orientation Program. The most significant aspect of the entire program was the excellent support given, thus illustrating an initial strong student approval of SBA sponsored activities.

The SBA voted 5 to 4 to give the female law students $25.00 to defray the cost of a dress for the upcoming formal dance held on Sept. 18, at Miss Hammond's apartment. The deciding vote was cast by acting SBA President, Bob O'Brien, who, when questioned as to the type of the dress, answered "bitchy enough." N.B. law students.

Professor John F. Dobbyn

Professor John F. Dobbyn feels that his position on the staff at Villanova Law School is a great opportunity for a first year law student and sees her husband, Gordon, who is in his third year of law school, to recognize him when passes her in the corridor.

The Dean has established a Faculty Sub-Committee to determine how to proceed in placing students on the various Faculty Sub-Committees. Chaired by Professor Carnes, it included Professors Brown, Collins and Shralow, the newly formed sub-committee is not for student participation; a Faculty Forum, at which Professors O'Brien, Collins, Brown, and Carnes discussed the role of the law school in educating the student, and the role of the lawyer in the community. A cocktail party, which gave the students and their wives an opportunity to meet the faculty, concluded the Orientation Program. The most significant aspect of the entire program was the excellent support given, thus illustrating an initial strong student approval of SBA sponsored activities.

Professor M. Melvin Shralow

Professor M. Melvin Shralow graduated with an undergraduate degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Shralow attended at the University of Pennsylvania. He then attended Harvard Law School, graduating in the top quarter of his class. While in law school he was research assistant to Professor Clark Byne, working on Gel-horn and Byne's Casebook on Ad- ministrative Law. He also served as research assistant to Professor John T. McNaughton who was revising Wigmore on Evidence.

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Summer Commission Considers

Improved Campus Relations

The undergraduates of Villanova staged a series of orderly protests in late April of this year, the immediate cause of which was a four hundred dollar raise in the tuition, room and board fees for the current school year. A Tri-Party Commission was formed as a result of the protests, and it passed various resolutions unanimously.

The Tri-Party Commission is of the opinion that the President of the University to charge a Summer Commission, “to examine the various instrumentalities of increased student and faculty participation in university governance.” The Summer Commission, however, was not a result of the student disturbances. Rather, a resolution was presented to the Faculty Affairs Committee on February 7, 1969 by Prof. J. Willard O'Brien of the Law School, calling for the formation of a Summer Commission. Prof. O'Brien, who had been elected to the Faculty Affairs Committee by the faculty of the Law School in September of 1967, did this in response to the need for greater student and faculty participation in the undergraduate school.

In opposition to modernization in the communicative links between the students, faculty, and administration, some professors of law considered the student-Faculty Relations Committee to serve as a communicative bridge between faculty and students.

The existence of the Summer Commission, which will not be disbanded until November 1 when it makes its final presentation to the President of the University, was magnified by the protests of April.

Professor Dowd's YEAR ABROAD

During the fall and spring terms of the 1968-1969 school year, Professor Donald Dowd taught at the University of Nottingham, England. This was the second time a professor from the law school has taught in England under an exchange program between the two universities.

At the University of Nottingham, Professor Dowd taught International Law, Criminal Law, and a course in American Studies which involved the American legal process. These courses were taught on the undergraduate level because in England a student is required to specialize in a field upon entering the university. Law is studied as any other undergraduate course of study. The emphasis of instruction is placed upon intellectual discipline with an analytical rather than practical approach to the study of law. Those students who desire to practice law must serve an apprenticeship after completing their undergraduate studies.

Professor Dowd resides in a flat at the university where he lived among the students and served as a "don." His social activities ranged from student parties to country walks.

A subject of concern to English students was the problem of violence in American universities. Professor Dowd lectured on this topic at a number of universities including Cambridge where he participated in a Comparative Law Conference. In between academic duties, he managed to find the time to take up squash and, he achieved it, "a remarkable skiing accident in the Alps."

Before going to the University of Nottingham, Professor Dowd traveled to Germany, Greece, and Czechoslovakia and, the latter country two days before the Russian invasion. He was very impressed by the Czech people whom he found to be both friendly and imaginative. While traveling on the streets of Prague and Czechoslovakia, the people tried to communicate. The only English they knew were the words "stay calm" and broken lyrics from some Bob Dylan songs which they would use in trying to develop a conversation on politics or the American way of life.

In comparison, Professor Dowd found the trains in East Germany to be silent. He had an unfortunate experience in East Germany during his traveling companion. Since there is no direct communication between East and West Germany, there was no way Professor Dowd could contact anyone and he was left traveling across East Germany with his friend's luggage. Upon reaching the border, he observed the East German soldiers "to engage in horribily which was the name of the Nazis in the late night movies."

After these adventures Professor Dowd arrived in England where he found the people more homogenized, relaxed and peaceful than Americans. As between East and West Germany, however, there was a relative sameness of cultural background and the personal goals of the people.

The annual class day was held on Sunday, May 11, 1969 at Villanova University's School of Law and Vasey Theatre. At that time prizes and awards were announced for the graduating class.

PRIZES AWARDED AT CLASS DAY

The John Patrick Walsh Prize

Mark S. Dichter

The Saint Mary's College Award

Richard Reynolds Galli

The John J. Gort Award

Mark S. Dichter

RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE

President James M. Gallagher

Vice-President Robert Gregory Leonard

Chairman Edward B. Doughty, II

Secretary Gary C. Algeier

Treasurer Robert J. Eby

E. SARGENT WILSON AWARD

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Michael Peter Marnik

Joseph R. Lally

Edward B. Doughty, II

Robert J. Eby

Use or enjoy common facilities with other students. This resolution was passed unanimously.

The Central Instrumentality which is mentioned would be a governing body made up of faculty, administrators, and students. The proposal calls for one student and one faculty member of the Law School to be members of the Central Instrumentality.

As far as the Law School is concerned, the effects of the resolutions are not as far reaching as those appealing to the remainder of the university administration and the undergraduate colleges.

The major effect on the Law School will be the establishment of a closer relationship between the law students and Villanova undergraduates.

The stunts taken by the Law School in its short history have been very impressive, and this growth would be accelerated by lending support to those resolutions to enhance the growth of the undergraduate school. It is usually the rule that undergraduate schools with a great amount of prestige have law schools with similar ratings. The proposed resolutions are a step in the right direction, which is to build a greater academic institution on all levels at Villanova.
1958
John P. LaValle has recently settled a negligence case for a client who suffered injuries when an airplane crashed near the Leighton Airport.

1960
Patrick C. Campbell is the Republican Nominee for District Attorney of Hunterdon County, N. J., and is running unopposed for re-election under the new system mandated by the State Constitutional Convention of 1947. He has been a member of the law firm of Clark, Ladner, For-tenbaugh and Young in Philadelphia since 1967.

1966
John B. Taulane, Jr. is the proud father of his first son, John B. Taulane, III.

1970
John B. Taulane, Jr. is the proud father of his first son, John B. Taulane, III.