Distinguished Panel Headlines Law R Symposium On Population Control

Villanova Law Review

Whether and how the United States should impose restrictions upon its people to prevent over-population of this country was the topic long discussed at the Sixth Annual Law Review Symposium to be held Friday, April 3, 1970, in the Law School.

The participants in this Symposium on "National Population Programs and Policy: Social and Legal Implications" include Carl S. Shultz, M.D., Director of Office of Population and Family Planning, Carter Air Force Base, Massachusetts; Health, Education and Welfare; Samuel Wishik, M.D., Director for Program Development and Evaluation, Columbia University International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction; Cyril C. Means, Jr., Professor of Law and Professor of Demography, Ohio State University; Acting as moderator will be Professor Donald A. Giansella of the Villanova Law School faculty.

As in the past, the Symposium will be open to the general public and will find the panelists presenting a short précis of their afternoon presentation after which a lengthy question and answer period will follow.

The new system has been criticized by faculty and first year students alike. But it should be remembered that there will be problems with any new system that seeks to set precedents.

The first year students should primarily be focused on preparing the student for Reimel participation which in turn prepares the student for authentic appellate procedure.

Reimel Program

This year's Blended program, concerning a Selective Service problem, ran into some unforeseen difficulties in both cases. The two cases with the traditionally same issues as this year's problem were recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Professor Lurie received complaints that the aforementioned cases foreclosed the government from obtaining all the merits.

Solemn-Sike, Mr. Lurie changed his position on the problem itself. Although there has been some criticism that the student is a little too naive or incomplete, they have at least been able to direct the first year student with some degree of success in regard to legal issues with which he may be completely unfamiliar.

The first year students are helping in their effort by the Law Review and student bar organization students. For the first time the issues of the problems are stated on the problems itself. Although there has been some criticism that the student is a little too naive or incomplete, they have at least been able to direct the first year student with some degree of success in regard to legal issues with which he may be completely unfamiliar.

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As I write, I anticipate the next academic year, 1970-1971. It should be not merely an interesting year, but an exciting year in the best sense of the word. I anticipate the completion and occupancy of the commodious addition to Garey Hall. The contractor is pleased with his progress to date, and, with good fortune, we should see completion of the building by February, 1971. It should be a delight to work and study in the new building. We shall have, for the first time in several years, adequate classroom facilities, much needed space for increased faculty, attractive quarters for all co-curricular activities, much enlarged and much improved library facilities, a fine dining facility and a more commodious student lounge. Air conditioning throughout the new and existing facility will not merely contribute to comfort but will remedy the now often intolerable condition created by noise from the Penn Central and highway traffic. We shall, of course, plan a significant dedicatory program of genuine interest to our students and alumni.

It is without saying that the provision of fine physical facilities, the improvement of faculty salaries, the addition of new faculty and the expansion of seminar and other curricular programs means a substantial increase in the cost of operating the School of Law. I know it will come as no surprise to our students that, with added facilities, improved curricular programs and the inflationary spiral, tuition in the School of Law will increase. This is not to suggest that it

Dean Reuschlein

NEW DIRECTION, NEW ADVISORS, NEW BOARD CHARACTERIZE VCLS

By TERRY QUIN

THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

MARCH, 1970

To the Editor

The two editorials which appeared in the last issue of THE DON DOCKET were in indirect parallel. One implied that the administration was on the wrong track. The other was an attempt by your paper to censor the administration.

In the editorial entitled, "In Which the University Organizes," was made the proposition "To maintain its credibility as an academic institution the Law School must scrupulously avoid supporting any political or moral issue." This statement was made in reference to the decision of the faculty committee to excuse class attendance for those wishing to take part in the Viet Nam Moratorium.

One can, of course, question whether your concern for the purity of the Law School arose out of deep-seated intellectual convictions or merely an opposing political philosophy. However, your statement has far more import as a misinterpretation of the function of a graduate law school than it does as a comment on the political activities of the students.

Many law schools and universities are making an effort to become more "relevant" to their students and the outside community. This attempt, often merely by the selection of a curriculum, forces the administrator and the faculty member who teaches the course to take a political and moral stand. Indeed, to continue to attract students and a faculty of a high caliber, programs and courses must be prepared to be more than a body of abstract principles. Law schools which span the entire range of the economic and social spectrum. The study of corporations must be tempered with that of the criminal defendant and Estate Planning with Poverty and the Law.

This is not to suggest that it should be the primary function of the Law School to indoctrinate the student with a particular political philosophy. The administrator and law school attorneys who have had the widest possible exposure to the people and institutions which are affected by the law as well as to the professional students.

The danger of intimidation of the students by the teacher is slight. Law students are not so impressionable nor so awe of the figure on the podium that a frank exchange of political and moral views will easily persuade them.

The Law School has begun to meet the challenges. It has decided to turn out prepared citizens as well as lawyers and legal implications. The participants are a distinguished group headed by Dr. Carl S. Shultz, Director of the Office of Population and Family Planning, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. On Saturday afternoon, April 2nd, the conference will be held in the final session of the Reformed Appellate Moot Court Competition before a distinguished bench. The Chief Justice will be the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

To our Alumni: We expect to see you at the Barclay and at Garey Hall for these exciting programs and while you are there, be sure to take some time to see these events for your calendar, remember our Building Fund Drive. And, the Administration does not yet made your commitment. We need you and yours — now.
DOCKET SPECIAL REPORT

The Philadelphia Problem

By STEVE KRAVITZ

The Youth Study Center of Philadelphia is primarily a juvenile detention facility and not, as its name would imply, a diagnostic center. Rehabilitative programs have not been instituted because the children are not there long enough to make them effective. The majority of its inmates are awaiting trial in juvenile court and generally are not available for more than thirty days. Others have already been tried and have been adjudged delinquent but due to overcrowding have not as yet been placed in one of the city-run institutions. A few are detained because the juvenile court has ordered that they undergo mental testing. The actual examinations are usually performed at area hospitals, the study center being utilized only for housing purposes. Those latter two groups are obviously indefinite boarders at best.

The emphasis at the youth study center is on control. Ostensibly this orientation is attributed to the overcrowded conditions and the limited number of staff members. Not entirely so! In reality, administrative bungling and general neglect have resulted in a city-sponsored ghetto within the Youth Study Center. The officials are more concerned with keeping the problem from worsening rather than in effecting a cure.

The upper floors of the center, where the children are detained smell like a locker room after a long game on a hot day. It is no secret why the children are dirty and they do not change clothes. Repeated visits to interview a particular juvenile will find him attired in the same sweatshirt or uniform. Clearly, crowds alone do not cause these body odors.

There is little to do in the center. Generally the children are either forming up into lines to move to another area or are sitting around on the floor staring idly at each other. I did see a deck of cards once and a row of comic books. Of course, they can get "high." This is not surprising since informed sources estimate that there is as great a drug traffic in the Center as on the street. Moreover, the start of a fight in the center will prompt a quick appearance of switch blades, razors and other such weapons.

Before a child is admitted to the center, or even slated for trial, he and his parents must be interviewed at the youth study center by an "intake" officer. Families are kept waiting all day in a crowded, dimly lighted, and generally dreary hallway which bears a close resemblance to a Broad Street subway stop in North Philadelphia. No reading matter is provided and there is nothing of interest on the wall. Little cognizance is taken of the fact that most of the families kept waiting are at the bottom of the economic ladder in the city making their absence from work financially catastrophic in many cases.

OFFICIALS EVADE REPORTER

Apparently, the officials at the center are more than a little worried about their performances because none are willing to talk about it. Case in point: Last semester I attempted to contact the Youth Study Center "intake" officers as part of my research for my seminar paper. This proved fruitless. I finally was able to speak to the head of the intake division who informed me that he had no authority to speak to anyone about his job. He explained that clearance from "above" was necessary, which meant that he had to obtain approval from Dr. Leonard Rosengarten, Deputy Administrator, Juveniles and Misdemeanors. It is likely that real clearance from "above" would have been easier to get. I never did get to speak to Dr. Rosengarten. His secretary told me that any request submitted to Dr. Rosengarten had to be in writing. Two hours after this conversation I personally delivered such a request to his secretary explaining that I was attempting to do a research paper on intake at the center and that I would appreciate being able to interview an intake officer. The following day, I was informed by Dr. Rosengarten's secretary that he had rejected my request.

The condition that exists at Philadelphia's Youth Study Center is by no means the worst or the best in the treatment of our juveniles. However, it does point out the general trend now existing in our delinquency system: control not rehabilitation. Insufficient and ineffective staff and facilities have created a monster to cope with the most pertinent and delicate problem of our American social structure. This system has lost sight of the original goal which the state or city in its paternalistic attitude had in establishing such a center: solution of youth's problems through understanding and human dignity.

Until the city and its people are aware of the problem and allocate adequate financial aid to reform such a system, staff and facilities, hope for a better juvenile system and hope for a better social, urban society is nil.
The Drug Dilemma

By Arthur Rosenbaum

Particularly in her urban centers, America's youth is using drugs illegally. This is about all those who have any contact or involvement with the problem agrees upon. A plethora of reasons for drug abuse are advanced ranging from the war in Viet Nam to disgust for hypocritical parents, to rejection of a society with all the wrong values and priorities. The youthful user most likely says he uses drugs because he likes to get high. Whatever the reasons are, what has created such a concern is the change in the patterns of drug abuse. For a long time it existed virtually only in a few big city ghettos, and it effects were felt only indirectly by drug related crimes. Now the young of all classes use drugs, and we are concerned and disturbed.

Marijuana is the most widely used, which is casually accepted by the juvenile population which knows that its use does not lead to heroin addiction and certain death. Also in current use are the amphetamines, uppers, and barbiturates, downers; the hallucinogens, and narcotics. Use of narcotics, primarily heroin, is increasing even among children as young as twelve.

Law enforcement people seem to see juvenile drug abuse as "criminal," though some express no interest in prosecuting the marijuana user, while others believe in stiff terms of imprisonment even for first offenders. All believe that pushers should receive long terms; the pusher is a businessman they reason, and when the risks and costs of doing business exceed the fruits, he will go out of business. This overlooks the fact that many users also push drugs to support their habits.

Those who work with addicts and abusers see the problem as involving the personality of the Juvenile. Drug abuse is a response to the fears and anxieties generated by a complex society. By getting high, the child avoids and masks the truth about himself and his failings and feelings.

Juvenile drug abuse poses vexing problems for the Law, and to the lawyer who is bothered by, or concerned with, the youthful drug abuser. Many children are consciously breaking anti-drug laws. They do not believe what they are doing to be wrong. To be sure, many recognize the dangers of the hallucinogens, of the dangerous drugs (the amphetamines and barbiturates), and of the narcotics, but there is a universal faith in marijuana, that it is harmless and beneficial. Adults have abused the dangerous drugs for years with the condonation of doctors who promiscuously renew prescriptions, yet society has chosen to prosecute only the juvenile abuser. Youth has proven to itself that marijuana is physiologically harmless and non-addictive, and laughs at courts which have meted out greater punishment for possession of marijuana than for manslaughter. The problem is that laws have been based more upon superstition and misinformation than good sense the facts which no one has yet bothered to find. Will the enforcement of such laws endanger respect for the Law among the young? The effect of enforcement on juveniles is quite absurd. In Philadelphia the youthful offender is most likely placed on probation, and if he is careful, not likely to be caught again. There is no facility, or apparent interest, to help the youth who has a serious drug problem. The youth needs support, not to be run through the insensitive machinery of juvenile court only to be put back on the street with one more problem.

Amelioration of the problem of juvenile drug abuse does not seem likely for several reasons. One is that there is no agreement as to what the problem is, and another is that there is no agreement on what to do about it. It is suggested by Police and educators that children be educated about the drugs and the dangers of use. Those who work with addicts generally believe that such education would be useless or even harmful depending upon its presentation. Children know about the drugs from their own experience and are not likely to believe what someone with no experience has to say if it is contrary.

The truth is that heroin produces a pleasant high and does not become addictive unless taken often will not likely discourage a youth from trying heroin. Actually the knowledge that using it once or twice does not lead to an early death as some say or even though not physiological can, but is a response to personal rejection by conditioning and misinformation and emotional problems that inhibit the rehabilitative process. The combination of all this has been an increasing change of centers regarding this point, to play a much more important and significant role.

Towards Education

By James Byfield

Juvenile institutions are voluntary, or involuntary population of those for delinquent behavior. This could be changed to fields where rehabilitative guidance virtually impossible. They are a matter of the institutional system for their roles. Many officials in the United States do not consider the rehabilitation of the juvenile, as they have been an increasing change of centers regarding this point, to play a much more important and significant role.

The belief that many users also push drugs to support their habits is quite absurd. In Philadelphia the youthful offender is most likely placed on probation, and if he is careful, not likely to be caught again. There is no facility, or apparent interest, to help the youth who has a serious drug problem. The youth needs support, not to be run through the insensitive machinery of juvenile court only to be put back on the street with one more problem.

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Unfortunately, there are few indications that the child is more familial than the adult. This is the job of the counselor to improve the boy's fear of rejection, and to teach him to deal with parents, who have a serious drug problem. The youth needs support, not to be run through the insensitive machinery of juvenile court only to be put back on the street with one more problem.
A positive effect is to teach children of a positive behavior. “Addict” has bad connotations does not want to hear that label. Children, to be set up into the role or habit, need not only have a great deal of encouragement for, and be motivated by, the desire for reward. If a child becomes addicted, he will exhibit behavior that is, whether or not motivated by the desire to get high, to do personal problems, or diseases, or anxiety. The child who is in the midst of larger and larger problems in the community. The purpose is to help children to know that they share concerns and inadequacies with the school, sex, and to help them to be honest about themselves in order to feel experiences and fears. Hope of this goal will lessen the risk to respond to drugs, and will result in people who have done society.

While there is great concern for the drug that all there is. There are few facilities to do prevent drug abuse is failing, which is that those doing the prevention and treatment of drug problems, but for which their subjects know to be the unproven. The best thing to see how the “pot generation”…

A GROUP SOLUTION

In view of the difficulties encountered by individual counselors, it is perhaps understandable why there has been a recent trend toward group therapy in many juvenile institutions. Group therapy does not cast the child in the role of the victim and it does not ignore or implicitly tolerate antisocial behavior among the participants. Rather, it involves him in a process that is familiar and quite acceptable to him. In this way many of the difficulties that individual therapy presents in working with mildly antisocial children.

In group therapy the counselors have a definite discussion plan. Often, other topics of considerable interest to the child would emerge and take precedence over planned objectives. In all sessions, the counselors strive to present a completely frank picture of the difficulties; the boys were familiar with. The counselor is not concerned only with handling many of the difficulties that individual therapy presents in working with mildly antisocial children.

There are, however, some problems with group counseling. It is often assumed that the group participants will benefit from their participation in the group counseling sessions. Unfortunately, there is not always true. Due to the fact that many group members possess psychiatric and psychological problems, they might not respond well to group therapy. In fact, the rehabilitative technique of group counseling may have a tendency to aggravate their condition and become a hindrance to their own therapy. Also, individuals because of their neurosis of the individual because of the group concept it presents. Some group members possess psychiatric and psychological problems, they might not respond well to group therapy. In this way many of the difficulties that individual therapy presents in working with mildly antisocial children.

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The Delinquent In His Community

By JUDY KRUEGER

Some general remarks may be made on how community treatment for the delinquent can be improved. First, a critical examination of present programs is necessary. Both psychotherapeutic and sociological programs need to be measured efficiently for their effectiveness. New techniques must be devised where old methods prove unworkable. In the area of psychotherapy, therapists for many years have been questioning the effectiveness of traditional psychotherapeutic techniques on "acting out" children. Yet today, with few exceptions, community agencies continue to use these same methods. Sociologically oriented projects have produced some dramatic new efforts, particularly in trying to reduce the delinquency problem in lower economic areas. However, the results suggest that here too a more sophisticated approach must be taken. The behaviorists' approach is also too superficial since the casual forces of a delinquent's personality makeup and/or cultural milieu are ignored.

What ideally needs to be done then is to find the specific variables in a treatment program which will work best with a particular delinquent. For example, the California Treatment Project is working towards that end. Unlike the shotgun approach of most communities, this program attempts to systematically determine what variables will most successfully work in the rehabilitation of a particular delinquent. The variables which were considered are: 1) the delinquent, 2) the setting for treatment, 3) the treatment model and 4) the therapist.

First, then, delinquents were differentiated. The classification system utilized is based on Interpersonal Maturity Level (I-level) theory. The original theoretical formulation described a sequence of personality integrations which develop in normal childhood. A child was placed into a particular maturity level on the basis of his ability to understand what was happening between himself and others. Seven successive stages of interpersonal maturity were formulated. These ranged from the least mature, a child who has little control over his emotions and their effect on what happens to him, to the ideal of social maturity which is seldom reached. The theorists felt that each level was defined by a crucial interpersonal problem which had to be solved before further progress could occur and an individual could become "fixed" at a particular level.

Within each level subtypes were classified according to a response set. Thus, while a particular group may have a common level of perceptual differentiation, individuals respond to their perceptions in different ways. The subtypes characterized children as essentially passive, aggressive, neurotic, anxious, conforming, manipulating or a combination of these.

The settings were also differentiated in an attempt to develop treatment environments which were specific to the management and growth needs of a particular subgroup. In one research project, two settings were compared; the homogeneous arrangement with boys of the same subtype placed together and the traditional heterogeneous unit. Homogeneity was found to consistently decrease unit management problems.

A second study involved the use of group homes. This use of out of home placement was based on the observation that some types of delinquents in some types of settings appear to have little or no alternative to delinquency.

A child whose major way of relating to the world is conformity to the power which surrounds him may have little alternative to delinquency in a high delinquency area.

A child whose major way of relating to the world is conformity to the power which surrounds him may have little alternative to delinquency in a high delinquency area.

The goals of the Group Home Project were to develop five different types of group homes specifically related to the needs of a particular subtype. (A description of these homes has not as yet been published.)

Two differential treatment models were also compared with an institutional setting, with homogeneous living units by subtype.

The fourth variable in differential treatment is the matching of clients with workers. This is based on the premise that, "few, if any, workers relate equally well with all types of delinquents or are equally comfortable with the range of treatment styles and stances required by the full variety of offenders." Thus efforts were made to match a worker to a particular subtype. However, as yet there has been no research study on the unique contribution of matching per se.

Besides researching the specific effect of variables, a separate program was put into operation to determine the feasibility of community based treatment as opposed to institutionalization, i.e. what offenders could be left in the community. Youths who had been adjudicated delinquent by the courts were randomly assigned to the C.T.P. project or handled in the conventional manner and used as controls.

The general treatment model was a specialized program of supervision. First a diagnostic evaluation was made and maturity level determined. Then, according to the diagnostic indications, various casework services were used such as counseling, tutoring, group therapy, etc.

The case worker was placed with the child at a particular center all day. He was able to observe the child in a variety of social settings and alter treatment as progress occurred. (Each worker had a caseload of 8 in a homogeneous grouping.)

In this study, researchers came to the conclusion that:

The operational feasibility of treating a large portion of the delinquent population in the community, without prior institutionalization has been clearly demonstrated. Although the degree of success varied according to subtype all groups were found to be suitable for community treatment. On the whole, those offenders under treatment for six months or more showed a decrease in the frequency of misbehavior. The experimental cases averaged 47 months per failure while the control group averaged twenty-six months per failure.

This project, then, stands out as a sophisticated experimental approach to community treatment. First, instead of devising one treatment plan and then applying it to a broad category of delinquents, the differential model looks at both the variables in the delinquent's makeup and in the treatment. Second, the emphasis is on research, to determine what variables will be most effective in treating a particular delinquent.

As the results have shown, most delinquents can be effectively treated in the community. This program should serve as a challenge for other areas to follow in formulating new ways to deal with delinquency.
such practice was even conducted
spite of this adversity Coach Dowd
knowledge about the fine points of
Shuman, the perpetual youth, will
the sport.

Rugby Emerges As Popular
Sport—Dowd Named Coach

By BILL GORMLEY

This spring will mark the be­
ginning of rugby at Villanova Law
School. Rugby is originally an
game without equip­
ing hooker for the squad, is a for­
ing Professor Howard R. Lurie

The Rugby team is under the
Coach Dowd has been running
the team through grueling prac­
tice sessions every Saturday morn­ing
in any of the glosses.

Other members of the team in­
clude: Tom Ziemek, Frank Tamu­
lenis, Tom Traud, Tim O'Neill, Bob Shuman, Mike Karr, Don
Grassen, Bill Crosswell, Barry
Brown, Carl Ruthholt, John Roney, Frank Marano, Bob Massa, John
Henry, Bob White, Oliver Tract, and Tom Hitchcock.

There will be only three official
games. The most important of
which will be the 15th of March
against the undergraduates. Each
game will be followed by a party
and most probably the parties will
be open not only to the players and
their friends, but to all members of
the law school attending the
games. The two men responsible
for the organization to be the
club's public relations men Ter­
rence Quirin and Mike Stites, a
combination reminiscent of Bar­
num and Bailey. Other individuals
who are aiding in organizing the
rugby team are Captain Bill Gorm­
lely, General Manager C. Francis
Knappe, General Manager Direc­
tor Larry Leiser.

Everyone associated with the
rugby team is especially grateful
to the Student Bar Association
who allowed money to buy balls,
and to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L.
Gormley of Buena, N.J., who do­
nated the game uniforms.

In the President's prerogative
to appoint strict and facture-relay
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court
should be confirmed.

It is the President's prerogative
to appoint strict construction­
ist judges to the Supreme Court.
It has been suggested that the
best road to the Supreme Court
is through friendship with the
President, Presidents Eisen­
hower and Nixon have avoided this
form of personal patronage by fol­
lowing the policy of appointing
Federal Court Judges to the High
court; it has also long been the
custom that Supreme Court nomi­
ned justices have generally reflected
the legal and political philosophy
of the presidents who have appointed
them. Indeed, the choices of the
president has rarely been chal­
enged on the basis of his political
or philosophical beliefs since
the early days of the republic.

Judge Carswell was chosen be­
cause he met several of the criteria
set by Mr. Justice Harlan. cages
criteria of the President was that
the nominee be a strict construc­
tionist. This Judge Carswell cer­
tainly is. Furthermore, Judge
Carswell is young, he is a compe­
tent jurist, and he has not en­
gaged in financial dealings while
on the bench. These are the prin­
cipally mandated criteria which few
Federal Judges could meet.

It has been argued in several of
the popular news weeklies and be­
fore the Senate Committee that
since Judge Carswell is not a
Holmes, Brandeis or Warren, he
should not be confirmed. This
would be a valid argument only if
one were committed to the idea
of an activist court. If one were
committed to that philosophy then
activist judges would be comfort­
ably numerous in both the fed­
eral and state district courts; but
the Nixon talent scouts felt that
such an inferior nomination
would avoid another Haynsworth
or Southem, or does not understand
the lack of any compelling reason
which the Nixon talent scouts felt
as did several of President Eisen­
hower's appointments. The tragedy
is that such an inferior nomination
was made by an attorney.

HISTORY MAKING SCHOOL COOPERATION — The Philadelphia Public Board of Education recently made
an alliance of the two school systems to provide mutual support of efforts to secure additional public funds to provide for adequate school systems. Pictures. (3) After their announcement to cooperate in solving
problems are (1 to r.l.) Mayor, Edward H. Hughes, archdiocesan superintendent of schools; Professor William D. Valente, archdiocesan Board of Education president; Richard Dilworth, Board of Public Education president, and Dr. Mark Sheid, superintendent of Philadelphia public schools.

Resolved: The Nomination Of Judge G. Harold Carswell Should Be Confirmed

AFFIRMATIVE

By RICHARD S. GEISLETH

The nomination of Circuit Judge G. Harold Carswell as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
should be confirmed.

It is the President's prerogative
to appoint strict and facture-relay
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
While it has been suggested that the
court is through friendship with the
President, Presidents Eisenhower
and Nixon have avoided this
form of personal patronage by fol­
lowing the policy of appointing
Federal Court Judges to the High
court; it has also long been the
custom that Supreme Court nomi­
ned justices have generally reflected
the legal and political philosophy
of the presidents who have appointed
them. Indeed, the choices of the
president has rarely been chal­
enged on the basis of his political
or philosophical beliefs since
the early days of the republic.

Judge Carswell was chosen be­
cause he met several of the criteria
set by Mr. Justice Harlan. cages
criteria of the President was that
the nominee be a strict construc­
tionist. This Judge Carswell cer­
tainly is. Furthermore, Judge
Carswell is young, he is a compe­
tent jurist, and he has not en­
gaged in financial dealings while
on the bench. These are the prin­
cipally mandated criteria which few
Federal Judges could meet.

It has been argued in several of
the popular news weeklies and be­
fore the Senate Committee that
since Judge Carswell is not a
Holmes, Brandeis or Warren, he
should not be confirmed. This
would be a valid argument only if
one were committed to the idea
of an activist court. If one were
committed to that philosophy then
activist judges would be comfort­
ably numerous in both the fed­
eral and state district courts; but
the Nixon talent scouts felt that
such an inferior nomination
would avoid another Haynsworth
or Southem, or does not understand
the lack of any compelling reason
which the Nixon talent scouts felt
as did several of President Eisen­
hower's appointments. The tragedy
is that such an inferior nomination
was made by an attorney.

HISTORY MAKING SCHOOL COOPERATION — The Philadelphia Public Board of Education recently made
an alliance of the two school systems to provide mutual support of efforts to secure additional public funds to provide for adequate school systems. Pictures. (3) After their announcement to cooperate in solving
problems are (1 to r.l.) Mayor, Edward H. Hughes, archdiocesan superintendent of schools; Professor William D. Valente, archdiocesan Board of Education president; Richard Dilworth, Board of Public Education president, and Dr. Mark Sheid, superintendent of Philadelphia public schools.

Resolved: The Nomination Of Judge G. Harold Carswell Should Be Confirmed

AFFIRMATIVE

By RICHARD S. GEISLETH

The nomination of Circuit Judge G. Harold Carswell as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
should be confirmed.

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1957

Frances Richard O'Mara, has been moved by his employer, Gulf Oil Company, to London, England where he will supervise the corporate work relating to all of Gulf's activities in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Joseph H. McIvor, terminated his association with the firm of Pepper, Hamm ton, N. Y., law firm of Willsey, Buckley, and his wife announce the birth of their third child, Edward George, III, on October 9, 1969.

William P. Gilroy, of the Asbury Park, N. J., law firm of Campbell, McAllister, Inc., and members of the bar.

James H. Freis is clerking for the Hon. Theodore J. Labrecque, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey. His wife is expecting the birth of their first child.

Edward G. Fitzgerald, Jr., is clerk to Judge Alfred L. Lom tempel, of the Federal District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He and his wife announce the birth of their son, Edward George, III, on August 15, 1969.

Louis Niedelman has recently changed his practice address to Valero and McAllister of Atlantic City, New Jersey to the firm of Blatt and Cooper of the same city.

Continued from P. 1, Col. 2

It was in the early 60's that the concept of a Model Cities Program was introduced. It was the idea of the Model Cities Program that this program be funded and administered by the federal government.

The purpose of the Model Cities Program is to provide a basis for this direction and discrimination in the allocation of educational materials. The Model Cities Program is an area in which programs can be directed and discrimination can be avoided.

Lastly, the participants will direct themselves to a discussion of program implementation. In addition to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, there are many diverse private organizations and institutions which have involved themselves with the study of education and the utilization of educational materials. It is possible to determine whether this is an area in which programs can only be administered through either public or private means.

In many cases, public control is either the logical or the only means of feasible accommodation or one of the methods of feasible accommodation, the question then arises as to which arm of government should direct the efforts. EXEMPLARY of the choices available are, of course, federal, state, and local government. Finally, regardless of the sector which controls the implementation of any program, the question will always arise as to whether the program can be made to work.

Jean S. Simmons, presently with the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division in New York City, has accepted a new program in Trade Regulation at NYU Graduate School of Law. She is also a member of both Pennsylvania and Illinois Bar.

Paul G. Conway and his wife announce the birth of their first child in December, 1969. Captain Conway is serving with the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

Richard S. Bank, of the Philadelphia law firm of Bank and Minehart, a partner in the firm of Bank and Minehart, was in the case of United States vs. Dennison, Jones, Brown, and Heath, a service case in which the composition of the draft board was challenged. He was represented on these grounds, and since his resignation, there are new standards for the Selective Service Board arrived at the same time.

Mr. Brone, Mr. Valore and McAllister of the firm of Gelb, Notarianni and Mulvenna, is an area in which programs can be directed and discrimination can be avoided.

Ian H. Kravitz has recently joined the Allied Chemical Corporation as a tax attorney and is also a June, 1971 candidate for the LL.M. degree in Taxation at NYU Graduate School of Law. His wife, Joy, gave birth to their first child, Peter Scott, on December 9, 1969.

Continued from P. 1, Col. 3

The service of a full time investigator and field investigator appears in an ideal position to reap such responsibilities.

When such responsibilities are re-