The new Editorial Board for Volume IX of The Docket has been selected with Samuel A. DiLullo named as Editor-in-Chief. Mr. DiLullo, a 1968 graduate of Villanova University, has accepted an active duty in the United States Army Reserve, and was a semi-finalist in the history post-My Lai contest. At the Reimel Competition, Associate Justice Stanley H. Fuld, The Honorable Reimel, and the distinguished bench of The Honorable Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., and Robert John, representing the respondent.

Hecker and Robert McClintock decided to enter the competitive Reimel program. In subsequent rounds, voting teams were eliminated until two outstanding teams won their places in the final argument. This year the finalists were Messrs. Thomas Robert O'Neil, Theodore L. Reuschlein, and member of the Student Bar Association plans, upon graduation, to return to his home town of Wilkes Barre, to begin his legal career.

Both Mr. John and Mr. Hecker are second-year students and can look forward to another year at Villanova.

The Reimel program as always was conducted under the auspices of the Moot Court Board and the problem argued was written by Mr. Howard R. Lurie, professor at Villanova and Faculty-Advisor to the Moot Court. Following the final argument, a cocktail party and dinner were held in the student lounge of the Law School. Attending the dinner were Dean Reuschlein, Vice Dean Drush, faculty members, editors, semifinalists, and honored guests.

Congratulations are in order to Professor Lurie, Stephen E. Soracco, chairman of the Moot Court Board and Lawrence T. Spahr, chairman of the Reimel competition, for their fine jobs, and especially, to all the participants for the high quality of their presentations.

The featured speaker at the graduation exercises will be William W. Scranton, former Governor of Pennsylvania and later Chairman of the Presidents Commission on Campus Unrest. Governor Scranton, along with many distinguished guests, will receive an honorary degree.

Congratulations to all graduates.

The new editorial board will have to decide whether or not it will be feasible to change the format of The Docket and how to promote greater student interest. It will also be faced with the intelligent problem of preparing a publication which is aimed at both the students and the alumni with their disparate interests.

To make any progress with the above, it will be necessary greatly enlarge the staff and to this end the new board plans to expand the student staff. Faculty, students and especially the alumni are encouraged to contact the board as well as to submit articles for publication.

The present editorial board has completed its tenure by acting as consultants in the preparation of this issue and wishes to extend its congratulations and best wishes to its successors.

Steven P. Frankino

PROF FRANKINO TO BE CREIGHTON DEAN

by MARY ROSE CUNNINGHAM

"I like challenges and Creighton is a challenge," Professor Steven P. Frankino expressed his thoughts about his appointment as Dean of the College of Law at Villanova University School of Law, in Omaha, Nebraska. The appointment was received with both enthusiasm and immense pride by the Law School Community.

Professor Frankino, who came to Villanova in 1966 as an associate professor of law, has had a very distinguished career. A native of Rutte, Montana, he attended Catholic University of America, graduating in 1959 with a B.A. in Philosophy, and receiving an award for outstanding scholarship and service. He then attended Catholic University School of Law as a Columbia Scholar. Before graduating in 1962 he served as Editor of the Missouri Law Review, Chairman of the Moot Court, and Editor of the Law School Newspaper. While at law school he worked for the firm of Arnold, Fortas, and Porter. In 1960 he completed graduate work in International Business Transactions at the Northwestern University School of Law. In 1969-70, he was a doctoral resident in Conflict of Laws and Comparative Law at Harvard. Professor Frankino has also served as a research professor at the University of Florence, Italy.

At Villanova, professor Frankino has distinguished himself as an outstanding member of the family in his teaching of courses such as Conflict of Laws, International Law, International Business Transactions, Torts, Securities Regulation, and seminars in both Comparative Law and Law in the Atlantica Community. Along with his teaching duties, professor Frankino has served as Law Review Advisor, Chairman of the Associate Student Committee, and Chairman of the Admissions Policy Committee. He was also a member of the following committees: Curriculum, Admission, and Faculty Recruitment.

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 2)
The Villanova Law School Project has removed the masthead of Philadelphia's 1971 Certificate of Appreciation. The award is given in recognition of outstanding and valuable contributions to the Volunteer Program of Philadelphia Fiscal).

As I See It...

From The Dean's Desk

As We Go Along...

The Board of Editors of Volume 17: Editor-in-Chief, Frank J. Puglisi; Managing Editor, Peter A. Shellenberger; Assistant Editor, David T. Seiler; Assistant Editor, Richard S. Napolitano; Articles and Book Review Editor, Robert W. Blegen, Jr.; Project Editors, Robert L. Dwyer, P.O. Box 100, Villanova, Pennsylvania; Assistant Editor, Robert R. Edwards; Assistant Editor, Robert A. Shellenberger.

The Moot Court Board has announced its officers for 1971-72. They are: Edward J. Cullen, Chairman, First Year; John A. Cusumano, Jr., William A. Hebe, Terry W. Knott, Mary B. Little, Stephen J. Polaha, Richard N. Powers, and Charles J. Weiss.

The Villanova Law School Project has received the Realization of Philadelphia Leon A. Mesirov, speaking to a colloquium of Villanova law students on April 11, recently enacted Pennsylvania Employers Relations Act, stated that the highly-debated act will have "no revolutionary effect." The 

Mr. Mesirov was a former partner of the Philadelphia firm Mostrov, Gelman, Wolfe & Lerman, questioned the difference between the former and present act, asking when a strike by public employees reaches the point where "there is a clear and present danger," and when it does not.

Furthermore, Mr. Mesirov continued, "an strike by public employees is not popular in industry, how will it be possible to continue the specific no-strike provisions of the act when other public employees do have some legal right to strike?"

Mr. Mesirov enumerated the contributions as "making it clear that it is advantageous to have employees organized, having central control of deals with rather than separate groups, and giving the strength to employees bargaining power." He was a former partner of Professor Walter J. Whitman, The Villanova Law School Project has received the Realization of Philadelphia Leon A. Mesirov, speaking to a colloquium of Villanova law students on April 11, recently enacted Pennsylvania Employers Relations Act, stated that the highly-debated act will have "no revolutionary effect." The act prohibits strikes by public employees up to the point where the strike presents a "clear and present danger" to public safety.

Mr. Mesirov is a political and legal consultant, and has been a leader in the field of legal education.

The formal dedication of the new building took place on April 21, 1971.

The new building, a 10-story structure, was designed by the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and was constructed by the construction firm of Skanska, of Sweden.

The building features a curtain wall of glass and steel, and has a capacity of 400 students. It includes a large lecture hall, a law library, and a number of smaller study rooms.

The building was dedicated by the Villanova University Board of Trustees, with a dedication address by the President of the University, Dr. Daniel Reischlein.

The building was dedicated by the Villanova University Board of Trustees, with a dedication address by the President of the University, Dr. Daniel Reischlein. The dedication address focused on the importance of the new building to the future of the law school, and the role it would play in preparing students for careers in law.
found none that could offer his cited drug rehabilitation centers and steadied of taking a strict, legalistic abuse. Two years ago District At
duty was to get the individual off. 

In New York, which is a branch gated the Gaudenzia House pro-
gram. Those who have come there
encouraging trends among recent

Mr. Levin first became involved with other drug rehabilitation centers and

Mr. Levin sees the most effective
within the University of Virginia Law

The Symposium consisted of two

2) At the conference evening reas-
LEVIN
(Copied from Page 2, Col. 3)
Mr. Levin sees youth-oriented counseling centers as a means of preventing individuals from get­
ting involved with drugs in the first place. Mr. Levin feels that the Villanova University campus last and the results have been quite encouraging. Mr. Levin is con­
sultant to the program, although he really has no legal authority to counsel them. It is staffed by ten students, which includes law students Dick Nuffort, eleven Pugh, John Maida, and Martin Trichon. They are all eligible students, and their office is maintained in a dorm room on the cam­
pus. It is open Monday through Thursday in the law library, and on Friday from 12 to 4 p.m. The open­
ness of the program is quite adequate to handle drug problems. "Anonymous" has been found to be "psychological services" on campus quite inadequate to handle drug problems. "Anonymous" employs professionals individually to, help with more seri­
ous problems, and immediate psycho­
logical and drug problems are already handled by law students. The program is available to students at no cost, and anyone on campus with a drug problem can go in and seek help. The law students are not concerned with them, and that other­
wise, they have been taught that what has proven to be the most advantage­
ous part of the counseling centers, which has been named "Anonymous". It has been found that "psychological services" on campus is quite inadequate to handle drug problems. "Anonymous" employs professionals individu­
ally, who are concerned with the problems of prisoners to bring action against prison authorities. In these cases decisions by prison authorities that something is "necessary" should be subject to judicial review. If the courts will further define the pur­
pose that it expects the prison, as to its agency to achieve, the review will not be confined to constit­
tional violations, but will be broadened to include a determina­
tion of the effectiveness of the prison authorities' decision. Judge Spaeth feels that the second effect that should be made in the handling of prisoners is the abro­
gation of retractions. The Judge feels that the penitentiary is being pulled, their power to force the legislative and executive branches to appro­
ach to improve the conditions, as to improve the prisons, first by petitioning, if that is ignored, by writ of mandamus.

The next panelist, Victor Rabinowitz, feels that the condition of the prisoners today leads to the belief that they do more harm than good. There is a total lack of broad expansion of the rights of prisoners. Mr. Rabinowitz feels that prisoners are entitled to all the rights of other people who live under the protection of the government as to make this change as objec­
tively sound as possible. Mr. Rabinowitz feels that "treating prisoners as men" means that prisoners have rights, and these rights would to some extent check the deterioration of the spirit which is the cause of the problem.

The next panelist, James Craw­
ford, Esq. centered his discussion on the interest of the District At­
corney's office with the work of the pri­
son authorities, and the rights of prisoners. He pointed out that the District Attorney's office is quite concerned with the condition of the prisoners, but linked but the need for an improved rehabilitation system as the need for an improved social system entirely. Mr. Crawford feels that Mr. Rabinowitz doesn't have the feel for "treating prisoners as men". Mr. Rabinowitz feels that Mr. Rabinowitz doesn't feel it in the role of the courts to effectuate prison reforms. He would leave that job up to the legislative and execu­
tive branches.

Joseph Srebnicki, representative of the State Correctional Institu­
tion at Pittsburgh was the next panelist to present his paper. He outlined some of the programs now being instituted by the state correctional institutions. The most promi­

tent of these is the legal advice to inmates to counsel them in their legal problems. Mr. Srebnicki attempted to cover the blame for violence in the penal institutions to elements other than the penal system itself. He ex­
pressed concern over the problems he feels to be caused by the radi­
cal a reform of the penal system.

SYMPOSIUM PANELISTS PRESENTING THEIR PAPERS AT AFTERNOON SESSION

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The final panelist was Thursday at 3:30 p.m. The papers presented in the af­
fternoon session and the afternoon symposium, con't. from Volume 16, No. 6.
Faculty Corner

Professor Valente

Considering the facts of the pending trial of the United Church School of Education, the following is a statement of the principal of the school.

The United Church School of Education is an educational institution that provides a comprehensive education to all students, regardless of their religious affiliation. The school is committed to providing a safe and inclusive learning environment for all students, and to promoting academic excellence and personal growth.

The school is governed by a board of trustees, which is responsible for overseeing the management and operations of the school. The board is composed of representatives from various groups, including parents, students, faculty, and community members.

The school's mission is to provide a high-quality education for all students, and to prepare them for success in life and in their chosen careers.

The school's curriculum is designed to provide a well-rounded education, and to develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills.

The school offers a range of extracurricular activities, including athletics, music, and drama, to help students develop a sense of community and to provide opportunities for students to explore their interests.

The school is committed to providing a safe and inclusive learning environment for all students, and to promoting academic excellence and personal growth.

The school's faculty and staff are dedicated to providing a high-quality education for all students, and to helping them reach their full potential.

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crease opportunities to affect the in their executive councils and on lawyers have been appointed to membership in the ABA Young Bar Association, I state unequivocal­ly, their influence. And so, ci­minates automatically at the end of the numbers of young lawyers, a Consumer Affairs Pro­gram was launched in November, 1970, when officers of the Young lawyer's devise; these are the young lawyers devised; these are the work of correctional institu­tions, while the error of age is the will not be bar associations, legal and local bar units in the establish­ment of self government and moral for the programs themselves. They are more than a dozen other com­mittees the young lawyers

As President of the American Bar Association, I state unequivo­cally, their budget; the The purpose of the Section is to represent their interests and those interested will be invited to participate.

The Young Lawyers Section is one of the twenty-one Sections of the American Bar Association. As a result, the ABA is actively seeking the young lawyers but to the Bar as a whole. It is to a small list of some of those programs that I will now turn. We have programs chosen by the young lawyers, designed by them, and for them. These programs represent their interests and their commitments. They may also be responsible for

Less than a year ago the Chair­man of the Young Lawyers Sec­tion offered the services of its members to the White House for an effort to ameliorate some of the nation's problems. The President's response was to propose that the Young Lawyers Sec­tion develop an abuse program for our younger citizens. The Young Lawyers Section agreed fully with President Nix­on's view that "the crime, or at the very least the threat to life, is a major public health problem. It is not 69, not 59, not 49, not 39, of age. American Bar Association 29 years of age.

The program itself consists of three assembly sessions, ideally planned for Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles.

The program has a doctor and lawyer are present at the program's opening. At the second session a film is shown of state consumer protection legis­lation and requesting that the Program offered the services of its

Edward Wright is a part­ner in the firm of Silverberg, Ox­man, and Lover. The freeing of the young lawyer is the objective of the ABA Standing Committee on the"...curfew." The centers will be staffed by members of the bar, law students, and lay people in the local com­munity. The function of the members of the Young Lawyers Section is to participate. At the request of many young lawyers, a Consumer Affairs Pro­gram was recently initiated. Its purpose is to help protect the public in con­sumer matters.

The present membership of the ABA Young Lawyers Section is over 150,000, and the membership in good standing under 36 years of age is over 100,000, and the membership of the Association is just over 75,000. Thus, approximately one-third of the membership of the Association consists of young lawyers.

The Section has three delegates in the American Bar Association House of Delegates, each of whom serves a term of four years. These delegates are elected in even numbered years and are two in odd numbered years.

The purpose of the Section is to stimulate interest in the practice of law among young lawyers in all aspects of the pro­grams of the American Bar As­sociation. The Section makes recommendations to the House of Delegates on issues which may be of interest to young law­yers; it advises and assists state and local bar units in the establish­ment or improvement of young lawyer groups and it conducts programs for young lawyers but to the Bar as a whole.

On February 26, 1971, the annual Alumni Dinner was held. The feature speaker was Mr. Edward L. Wright, President of the ABA Young Lawyers Section. The following speech, entitled "The Young Law­yer in the American Bar Association," was presented by Mr. Wri­ght.

There is the report in the Con­gressional Record that Justice Ol­iver Wendell Holmes said, "If you won't refrain from talking about any­thing, you might as well die, if you won't because I'm too old."

This evening I will talk about the young lawyer, not only to impart information about the young lawyer in the American Bar Association, but also to impart the solemn assurance that I will not be patronizing.

The phrase—"...it is to a small list of some of those programs that I will now turn. We have programs chosen by the young lawyers, designed by them, and for them. These programs represent their interests and their commitments. They may also be responsible for

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