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*SAILER: Americans Help Meet Needs of Legal Education in Developing African Countries

by Dean Jefferson B. Fordham

In January, 1962, eight American law school men were participants in a conference on legal education in Africa, which was held at the University College, Legon, near Accra, Ghana. The Faculty of Law there was the host for the meeting. The Americans were Assistant Dean John S. Bainbridge of Columbia University School of Law; Dean Jefferson B. Fordham, University of Pennsylvania Law School; Professor Albert H. Garrett, New York University Law School; Professor W. Burnett Harvey, University of Michigan Law School; Professor James C. N. Paul, University of Pennsylvania Law School; Professor Max Rheinstein, University of Chicago Law School; Assistant Dean Charles Runyon, Yale University Law School; and Professor Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Harvard University Law School.

The experience gave the Americans a much better appreciation of the need for faculties of law in developing African nations and of problems to be overcome in the effort to meet those needs. One thing was conspicuously clear and that was that the countries concerned did not have the requisite personnel to man law faculties fully. There was obvious need for so-called expatriate law teachers and outside financial assistance, a need which would continue for the considerable period it would take to Africanize the law faculties with teachers of the requisite qualifications.

Not long after the Legon Conference three of the American participants, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Paul and Mr. Runyon, took the initiative in seeking Ford Foundation funds to aid in the staffing of African institutions of legal education and research. The Ford Foundation responded with a substantial grant, and there came into existence what is now widely known as the SAILER Program (Staffing of African Institutions of Legal Education and Research). The program actually got underway in 1963 and has been favored with two very gratifying additional grants from the Ford Foundation designed to carry the work into 1969.

SAILER is a very informal affair. The Institute of International Education in New York City is the very helpful and effective administrative unit for the program. From the outset Mr. John Bainbridge has been the Project Director. Initially, the program was prosecuted under the guidance of an advisory committee consisting of the eight Americans who attended the Legon Conference.

Mr. Paul ceased to be a member of the committee when he undertook a major assignment within the SAILER area of interest, namely, the deanship of the Law School of the University of Haile Selassie I in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Mr. Runyon was lost to the committee when he took an important position in the Office of the Legal Adviser in the State Department. The rest of the group is still intact and is now serving as the Executive Committee of a considerably enlarged advisory committee, which has both law teacher and non-law teacher representation. The Pennsylvania Dean has had the privilege of serving as chairman of the group from its inception.

SAILER operates on the basis of very simple ideas. It is considered extremely important that the developing nations in Africa prosecute their development within a framework of law which will at once serve as a stabilizing influence and afford the flexibility for individual and community development. It is essential to the maintenance of the legal order that there be a ministry of justice, as it were, composed of duly qualified lawyers, judges and administrators. There must be good formal legal education for the people who are to constitute the ministry of justice. It is better to have this education provided in a person's own country than abroad since legal education in one's own society can be related to the living societal context and that without ignoring the larger world of the law. All this relates to the final proposition that there should be good legal education in a particular developing country.

The SAILER approach is to assist our friends in legal education in African nations and to do so quietly and unobtrusively. The major method from the outset has been to recruit Americans, preferably experienced law teachers, to serve for a time on African law faculties. There are instances of service of this character limited to one year, but the preference is for tours of duty of at least two years and this for obvious reasons.

It is significant that SAILER does not pay the full salary of a SAILER teacher. What it does is "top off" in terms of American levels of compensation, the salaries available within the African institutional scale of compensation. This factor of institutional financial commitment is significant. It makes the teacher the African school's man. SAILER provides a number of other benefits, including a modest allocation for books and research assistance.

The most recent Ford grant enables SAILER to assist African law faculties in the upbuilding of their library collections. Actually, a good deal of help in the development of law libraries has already been furnished in one way or another, principally through the vigorous and resourceful efforts of the SAILER library consultant, Professor Albert Blaustein, Law Librarian of Rutgers University in Camden, New Jersey.

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TWO NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

STEPHEN R. GOLDSTEIN
FORMER CLERK TO JUSTICE GOLDBERG

Stephen R. Goldstein, a 1962 summa cum laude graduate of the Law School, has been named to the faculty as Assistant Professor. In Law School he was Research Editor of the Law Review. He graduated first in his class with one of the highest overall averages ever received and is a member of the Order of the Coif.

Mr. Goldstein, a native of Philadelphia, also graduated summa cum laude from the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Pennsylvania in 1959 where he majored in political science and was named to Phi Beta Kappa.

After graduation from Law School, Mr. Goldstein practiced for two years with the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, primarily in the area of commercial law, before being appointed law clerk for Justice Arthur Goldberg for the Supreme Court term 1964-65. Upon completion of this clerkship, Mr. Goldstein returned to private practice, but found that after that experience he was more interested in the life of a teacher. He began teaching courses on Conflict of Laws and Estate and Gift Taxation this semester. His interests also lie in the many aspects of public law.

Mr. Goldstein thinks of his experience with the Supreme Court as the greatest he will ever have. He considers himself especially fortunate in having worked for Justice Goldberg who establishes such a satisfying relationship with his clerks professionally as well as socially. Justice Goldberg played a role in Mr. Goldstein’s decision to teach, both indirectly, by his devotion to meaningful accomplishments through public service, and, directly, when consulted about such a step.

As part of his initial duties as a Clerk, Mr. Goldstein was assigned by Chief Justice Warren to various editorial duties in connection with the Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Goldstein is 27 and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. He is married to the former Gertrude Kutcher. They have a daughter, Marcie, 3, and a son, Richard, 1.

Mr. Goldstein was still in Washington, D. C. at the time Justice Goldberg had to decide about leaving the Supreme Court. He attests to the fact that it was a very difficult decision for the Justice to make and that he decided as he did solely from a demanding sense of duty and the conviction that the cause of world peace was so crucial that he did not ever want to feel he had failed to accept an opportunity to contribute to it.

JOHN COSTONIS
FORMER FULBRIGHT FELLOW

John Costonis, a 1965 honor graduate of Columbia Law School, was newly named to the faculty this year as Assistant Professor. He is teaching the first year course in Property and the upper class courses of Public International Law.

Mr. Costonis, originally from Boston, received his A.B. magna cum laude from Harvard in 1959. He also received his law degree magna cum laude and was graduated first in his third year class. He is 28 years old and married to the former Maureen Needham.

Before entering law school, Mr. Costonis studied international relations at the University of Rome, Italy during the academic year 1959-60 under a Fulbright Fellowship. He then served as a Lieutenant in the Army Intelligence Corps from 1960-62.

While in law school his interest in International Affairs was both recognized and further stimulated when he was named a Fellow of the prestigious International Fellows Program of the School of International Studies of Columbia. Mr. Costonis was Articles Editor of the Columbia Law Review.

His professional experience includes clerking during the summer of 1964 with the firm of Covington and Burling in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Costonis will spend three months in Brussels this summer doing research for a course he will teach on Common Market Affairs.

Former Professor John E. Mulder Dies

John Eldon Mulder who taught many courses in the field of business law at the Law School from 1938 to 1941 died February 10 at the age of 62.

He particularly devoted himself to all aspects of continuing professional education for lawyers and had received various awards in recognition of his extensive service in this field.

He was Director of the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association for sixteen years, and, since 1963, served as a consultant for the Committee. At the time of his death he was director of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Committee on Continuing Legal Education.

He was also a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Wexler, Mulder and Weisman.

REMEMBER LAW ALUMNI DAY—MAY 12
Professor Louis B. Schwartz's Observations on Legal Education in England

Professor Louis B. Schwartz, '35, who was on sabbatical leave during the Fall 1965 semester, recently spent seven months in Europe. During the summer he studied national economic planning in several European countries. In the Fall he was William Curtis Senior Fellow in Clare College of Cambridge University where he taught criminal law. He also gave a seminar at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology. While he was in Europe, he also lectured at Oxford and in London, Paris, Oslo, Stockholm and Edinburgh.

Shortly after his return he addressed the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni group on January 20 at a luncheon in Pittsburgh during the Pennsylvania Bar Association meeting. The following article is a report of his talk.

Mr. Schwartz reported that in England legal education is undergraduate education which makes for quite a different atmosphere than we are accustomed to here. Although the students are very intelligent, Mr. Schwartz did not find the seriousness of purpose he finds in his law students here.

The College is the basic unit in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with each College a microcosm of the University. Each College has faculty members, or Fellows, in various fields including, in many cases, law. The Law Faculty as such is thus not to be found in any one college. The law student at a particular college, therefore, attends lectures given by Fellows of other colleges but is taught only by the Fellows in his own college in tutorial sessions, or, as they say in Cambridge, supervision sessions. There are colleges which do not have any Fellows in Law. At the time Mr. Schwartz was there, for example, only one of the women's colleges had any law Fellows. This situation necessitates exchange arrangements with the men's colleges. At Cambridge, Clare, Jesus, St. John's, Trinity, and Trinity Hall Colleges are outstanding in law.

Fellows teach in their rooms at the College. In the College dining hall, a law professor may find himself, as Mr. Schwartz did, next to a medieval historian, a biophysicist, or the only man in the West who speaks Komi, a language related to Hungarian, spoken by 200,000 in the North of Russia. There is a law library with cubicles in it some of which are assigned to professors.

Each College has its own foundation so it is an independent financial entity. The rich colleges occasionally feel obliged to contribute to the support of a poorer college or to make a contribution to the University. All Souls College at Oxford is a unique institution, a rich college without students. The faculty recently voted to admit graduate students but, before that decision was implemented, reversed itself and instituted a grand program for visiting scholars who have no teaching obligations.

The University is the organization which brings all of the Colleges together. It governs admissions by setting minimum standards, but a prospective student who meets that standard must still be accepted by a College. The University also employs the lecturers, readers (comparable to Associate Professors), and the Professors. Although there are College Lectures which are limited to students in a particular College, the lecture system as well as the ladder of academic advancement are University phenomena.

The lecturers have no contact with the students other than their twice weekly lecture at which the student plays a completely passive role. Mr. Schwartz attended lectures at both Oxford and Cambridge given at dictation speed, and he saw the students record every word.

The word "teaching" is used for the Tutorial or Supervision sessions held in each College by the Law Fellows of that College. At such sessions at Cambridge there are no more than four students. At Oxford there is still usually one don to one student so it is, in any event, a very expensive form of education.

continued on page 6
Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture and Annual Order of the Coif Dinner

The University of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif held its annual dinner in the Upper Egyptian Gallery of the University Museum February 8 and afterward joined the Law School in sponsoring the ninth annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture. Israel's Foreign Minister, the Honorable Abba Eban, was guest of honor and speaker.

About 180 chapter members, wives, and guests attended the dinner. About 600 were privileged to hear the address by Dr. Eban on “Multilateral Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age” delivered in the auditorium of the University Museum. The lecture will be published in a future issue of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

Harold Cramer, '51, president of the Coif Chapter, presided and called upon Dean Jefferson B. Fordham to introduce the Honorable Abba Eban.

Mr. Cramer and vice dean Theodore Husted, '50, secretary of the Coif chapter, were in charge of arrangements.
Seven New Members Added to Law School Advisory Board

With the addition of seven new members, the Law School Advisory Board now numbers eighteen distinguished men to whom the Law School looks for guidance and suggestions on many aspects of the Law School's programs and undertakings. This group meets several times during the year to confer on Law School matters.

Hon. Arlin M. Adams, '47; Frederic L. Ballard, Jr., '42; Marvin Comisky, '41; Raymond K. Denworth, Jr., '61; Hon. William H. Hastie; Baldwin Maull, '25; and the Hon. Samuel J. Roberts, '31, are the new members.

Secretary Adams has now returned to practice as a partner with the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis after an outstanding period of service as Secretary of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania on appointment by Governor Scranton. He is also Chancellor-elect of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Mr. Ballard is a senior partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll. His late father also served on the Law School Advisory Board and for several years was its chairman.

Mr. Comisky, a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rudenko, Klaus and Rome, just completed his term as Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He has been widely praised for his outstanding performance as Chancellor.

Mr. Denworth, at 33, the youngest member of the Law School Advisory Board, is associated with the Philadelphia law firm of Drinker, Biddle and Reath. He has been a Fellow of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria. Like all the other members of the Board, he is active in civic affairs.

Judge Hastie, a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit since 1949, is respected as a judge of outstanding ability. He is a former Dean of the Howard University Law School, and he was Governor of the Virgin Islands from 1946 to 1949. He is also a trustee of Amherst College, and he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Maull is now Chairman of the Board of the Marine Midland Corporation, a major New York banking institution, after having served for a number of years as President of that bank. He practiced with Sullivan and Cromwell for eight years after graduation from Law School. He is very active in many community affairs as well as in banking circles.

Justice Roberts, one of the most highly respected judges in Pennsylvania, has been a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania since 1963. He had previously been President Judge of the Pennsylvania Orphans' Court in Erie County.

The other members of the Law School Advisory Board are: Philip W. Amram, '27; Robert Dechet, '21; Hon. William F. Hyland, '49; Arthur Littleton, '20; G. Ruheid Rebmam, Jr., '22; Victor J. Roberts, '37; Ernest Scott, '29, Chairman; Bernard G. Segal, '31; Robert L. Trescher, '37; and Morris Wolf, '03. The late Judge Gerald F. Flood, '24, had served on the Board for many years and was a member at the time of his death.

Judge Gerald F. Flood, '24, Dies

Judge Gerald F. Flood, '24, a distinguished member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania since 1960, died December 26 at the age of 67 after a long illness. He had previously been an outstanding Judge on the Court of Common Pleas No. 6 in Philadelphia since his appointment to that newly-created court in 1937. He was a great judicial leader who was an inspiration to other judges. He had been President of the Appellate Court Judges Association of the United States. He also had been elected to the Advisory Council of Judges in recognition of his keen interest in criminal law.

He taught at the Law School from 1945 to 1958 and was past president of the Law Alumni Society. He had long been a member of the Law School Advisory Board. He was also a life trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Board of the Fels Institute of Local and State Government. He was past president of the General Alumni Society and the College Alumni Society.

Judge Flood was a devoted leader in numerous legal and community endeavors and was frequently honored for his work in these activities.

He was a member of the Council of the American Law Institute and the Procedural Rules Committee of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He had also been the first chairman of the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission.

His life was an example of courage, wisdom and kindness and his passing is keenly felt by all who were privileged to have known and worked with him.

LAWYERS URGED TO READ

PROFESSOR MISHKIN'S ARTICLE

Professor Paul J. Mishkin wrote the Foreword for the Harvard Law Review's annual review of the previous term of the Supreme Court of the United States. [79 Harvard L. R. 56 (1965)]. In reviewing this issue in the January 1966 issue of the American Bar Association Journal, Arthur John Keeffe stated that the editors are to be congratulated for asking Professor Paul J. Mishkin of the University of Pennsylvania Law School to write the 'Foreword.' The late Professor Paul J. Mishkin of the University of Pennsylvania Law School to the 'Foreword.' He later states that it is easily the finest 'Foreword' in the distinguished history of this national institution. No lawyer can afford not to read it.

It will be remembered that the 1964 Term included the significant case of Linkletter v. Walker, 381 U. S. 618, which Mr. Mishkin discusses in depth.

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Each Fellow teaches four or five subjects because of the above described fact that each College does not contain a whole law faculty as we know it here. The student goes to the Fellow teaching a particular subject for one hour every two weeks.

At its best, Mr. Schwartz reports, the Supervision method is much better than we can provide, and he attended some sessions which were extremely impressive. If the Law don is seriously concerned with his student, and sees him every week for three years for at least two courses each year, the student really has read law with him. A student with a good mind and the capacity to take advantage of the opportunities of the system will have had a truly great educational experience. On the other hand, a "weekender" (a recent young graduate who comes up from London one day a week, usually Saturday, to fill in) may conduct the session from his class notes and nothing much happens.

The tutor is the dictator of the relationship. Although these sessions are supposed to be the place where the student speaks up, asks questions, and experiences the Socratic dialogue of our teaching, Mr. Schwartz found it was frequently conducted as "a lecture in the interrogative mode." The students are asked only such rhetorical questions as "That's right, isn't it?"

Mr. Schwartz was welcomed to visit Supervisions which he did as they greatly interested him. Some, however, did feel he was intruding on a sacred rite while another told him that it is a process that changes when observed.

He told of several Supervisions he had attended. At one, papers were returned at the start with barely a comment by the Fellow. The Fellow, a lecturer in the interrogative mode, was clever and ironic sometimes at a sacrifice of precision or illumination. Too many cases were referred to for real analysis or recollection. One student took notes almost continuously and another not at all.

Mr. Schwartz also reported on a Supervision on Roman Law which was bewildering with its flinging about of Latin phrases, its references to medieval and ancient texts, and its concern with transactions not merely lacking in contemporary significance but never having had any practical import. This is a required subject which students can avoid by switching to law study after two years in economics or history. Some of the Faculty acknowledge that the subject is still taught only because it has always been taught and compare it with the study of filigree by one interested in architecture. They also justify it, however, as a study of comparative law, although Professor Schwartz felt that the current law of a foreign country might more satisfactorily accomplish that purpose.

Mr. Schwartz pointed out that access to the legal professions is not exclusively through a law school as with us and that many of the English lawyers did not read law as undergraduates. He was told that eight of nine members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Lords, their Supreme Court, had not read law as undergraduates. They then went into Chambers and took the Bar, or, if they were solicitors, the Law Society supplementary lectures. A faculty member told him that the head of a leading London firm of solicitors had a policy of not employing anyone who had read law at a University because he preferred to train them himself and considered the University a waste of time.

It is Mr. Schwartz's opinion that the problems affecting legal education in England derive also from the basic difference of the role of the law there. Here we are accustomed to a Supreme Court, which can override the legislature, interpreting a written Constitution. Accordingly, there are presented to our courts the widest possible range of political and social issues. In Britain the wide issues are regarded as inappropriate for a judicial system. Parliament is supreme and there is no judicial review of legislation. The lawyer there is more of a scrivener than we are used to. Lawyers in this country are right at the heart of important issues in the policy making process but such is not the case in England, and, Mr. Schwartz concluded, the lawyer tends to recede into the background.

PAINTINGS EXHIBITED IN LAW SCHOOL

At the suggestion of Professor Louis B. Schwartz, '35, a student committee has arranged for the exhibition of contemporary paintings at appropriate locations in the Law School. The first exhibit of twenty works selected from among those paintings by students in the School of Fine Arts chosen by Angelo Savelli, Associate Professor of Fine Arts, was opened on February 13. The Committee plans to draw on various sources, including artists from the Law School community, for future exhibits.

Mr. Schwartz with student committee members
Stephanie Weiss, Richard H. Martin and Franklin
S. Eyster, II, selecting pictures for exhibition in Law School.
DEAN FORDHAM URGES STATE LEGISLATURES TO ASSUME MORE DYNAMIC ROLES

In a presentation on "The State Legislature—Its Changing Role" made at a session of the National Conference on Government held in St. Louis, Missouri, in November 1965 under the auspices of the National Municipal League, Dean Jefferson B. Fordham made many key recommendations for meeting the problems besetting the states. The desired aim is for the state legislature to play a dynamic role and Dean Fordham urged that creative, fresh approaches for bringing this about be encouraged.

Dean Fordham pointed out that the state governments are not weak because the Federal government plays an increasingly important role in the life of the American people, but because there has been neither the interest nor the will to make them as strong as they should be. All levels of government are required to be more active and the state government still has major responsibility in the areas of maintaining law and order, public education, utilization and conservation of national resources, and health and welfare albeit in cooperation with both larger and smaller governmental units. As local government is a creature of the state, urban affairs also are within the state's sphere. "The curious thing is that instead of being adequately equipped in terms of structure, power and procedure to meet their great responsibilities in 1965 and the years ahead, the state legislatures are less favored than were the first state legislatures in this country."

Dean Fordham pointed out that the original state plenary power has been subjected to four classes of limitations: "(1) Limitations deriving from the delegation of power to Congress by the Constitution of the United States; (2) Express limitations on state power laid down by the Constitution of the United States; (3) Limitations inherent in the Federal system, notably those imposed, in effect, by the doctrine of intergovernmental immunity; (4) Limitations in state constitutions."

It is the fourth type of limitation which is within state control. One of the limitations through constitutional preemption Dean Fordham particularly mentioned is the dedication by constitutional provision of state revenues for particular purposes. He thinks it sounder for the allocation of state revenues to be the responsibility of the legislature as "it is in a position to shape a tax system which is balanced both from the standpoint of production of needed revenue and that of fair distribution of the burden and to appropriate monies from the general fund to cover planned outlay for various governmental purposes. Dedication of revenues tends toward rigidity. It is unresponsive to changing conditions and is at odds with the philosophy of representative government."

Proper consideration of the whole matter requires attention to legislative structure and procedure. On this point, Dean Fordham advocates unicameralism, annual sessions unlimited as to scope or duration to assure continuity, and minimization of constitutional requirements as to procedure.

Dean Fordham later said, "It is my thesis that in most states urban affairs are central in the changing role of the legislature. The urban areas are the foci of nearly all the major problems calling for positive governmental action. Those areas are not detached and self-sufficient. Nor are they static within geographical limits of local governmental jurisdiction. The state is the unit which can take the overview." He urged a broad reexamination of the "distribution of responsibility for decision-making within the total state framework" including the country configuration and the home rule concept. "The home rule concept is identified with the cherished value of local autonomy and is meaningful, but it has no magical quality as an automatic definer of governmental responsibility and authority. It is true that constitutional provisions on the subject may, in general terms, grant a local unit authority, which is beyond legislative control, as to municipal affairs or matters of local self-government or may specify subjects as to which local units are to have such authority. The former approach shifts to the courts large responsibility for determining policy content by interpretation of vague language. The latter is resort to legal rigidity in defiance of rapid social change. A third approach assures local government broad powers subject to overriding legislative authority, which may be exercised in a wider community perspective. Home rule, in any event, cannot be vouchsafed on an urban regional basis because there is no governmental unit of that scope to which home rule powers can be granted. The very existence in an urban region of municipalities with constitutional home rule powers is likely to be an obstacle to a regional approach to urban problems."

Dean Fordham further stated, "The changing role of the state legislature bespeaks positive action as to urban community development." This point led to the question of finance as to which Dean Fordham's view is that "constitutional limitations on local debt should give way to legislative jurisdiction over the subject." He also said, "There is, moreover, no continually active policy organ in the state system, other than the legislature, which can deal with the problem of reallocating revenue resources between the state and the local units.

"As I see it, the role of the state legislature with respect to fiscal problems of urban areas is or should be changing to one of more positive involvement. At the same time that the legislature is concerned with achieving a sound balance in the total tax system of the state, it should be working, as a state responsibility, toward the meeting of fiscal needs of local government."

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RENOVATION TO START IN FALL

Plans for Old Building Approved

The third and final phase of the Law School Development Program, renovation of the old building built in 1900, will soon get under way. The plans have received faculty approval and also general University approval. The completion of phase 1, Owen J. Roberts and George Wharton Pepper Dormitories and Horace Stern Dining Hall, and phase 2, the construction of the new Classroom and Administration Building, have led to this final stage.

The plans have been prepared by Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen, the architects who were engaged for the entire Law School project. The architects worked in close cooperation with the Faculty Building Committee which consists of: Professors Paul W. Bruton, Chairman; Morris L. Cohen, Biddle Law Librarian; Theodore H. Husted, Jr., also vice dean; Paul J. Mishkin; Curtis Reitz; and Dean Jefferson B. Fordham, ex-officio, during whose term as Dean this entire project has been brought to fruition.

The library is to be the heart of the renovated building, but the building will include enlarged facilities for seminars and small classes, additional office space, rooms for student activities and group study.

The interior will be changed almost totally, including additional structural floors above the present main library, but the neo-Georgian exterior remembered by all alumni will not be altered. Although a portion of the roof will be raised, the present peak will not be changed. The entire building is to be air-conditioned and elevators are to be added.

The Committee was charged with planning for a student body with an entering class of not more than 200, a faculty of thirty-five, and library capacity adequate for the next twenty-five to fifty years.

The dramatic main stairway and portion of the rotunda leading to the stairs will be retained. The right and left extensions of the center section of the rotunda will be used for other purposes. A new moot court room, larger than the present one, will be on one side. It is designed for dual use as a court room and a seminar room.

Much-needed faculty facilities such as a lounge and a separate library will be in the new space on the other side. There will be two seminar rooms on the first floor, as well as thirty-three offices.

The space on the ground floor will be effectively utilized for offices and student purposes. The bookstore will continue to be located there. There will also be a large comfortably furnished student lounge, serving the function of the old club rooms, a seminar room, several small rooms where groups of four to ten students can study together, and several rooms allocated to such student activities as The Report.

The old building will contain forty-eight addi-
tional offices, exclusive of the library and the Law Review offices. These are to be for the faculty and secretaries as well as for the legal scholars engaged in research that it is hoped will be carried out at the Law School when the facilities allow further development of the Law School as a research center.

The Rebecca Fordham Browsing Room will be located in the mezzanine area at the right of the stairs. It will be a memorial to the late Mrs. Jefferson B. Fordham. This room will be furnished with comfortable lounge type furniture for relaxed reading and will contain books and magazines of special interest to law students, other than case books and technical books.

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The library now has a capacity of 180,000 volumes. After renovation, there will be five library floors with total capacity for 400,000 volumes. (The two top floors alone will have the capacity of the present library.) There will be a rare book room, 75 to 80 carrels, typing rooms, and a micro-film reading room.

The library is planned for central control as well as for convenience. There will be a spacious open reference area at the second floor entrance to the library.

The North and South reading rooms will be restored to their original architectural grandeur by removing the offices at the ends of those rooms and replacing the lowered ceilings. The former change will increase the
seating capacity so that, with the carrels, there will be seating space in the library proper for almost 400.

McMurtrie Hall will be used for library personnel and will be rearranged for this purpose within the present architectural context. The balcony overlooking McMurtrie will be retained, and the typing rooms, microfilm reading room and additional library offices will be on the third floor surrounding McMurtrie.

The library will have four new structural stack floors which will be served by elevator as well as stairs. There will be additional library storage space at several other locations in the building.

The Law Review offices will be on one side of the main steps, and the Law Review library will be on the other side on the second and third floors (the third floor in this section is to be newly added). This space will thus be convenient to the main library but accessible to the Law Review members even when the main library is closed.

This article has described many of the major features of the plans, but it cannot begin to hint at the scope of the myriad details involved in arriving at this point. It is clear that the Committee has formulated a plan which fully carries out the aims of the renovation, as expressed by the University Planning Office, of “preserving its essential character, restoring certain significant spaces, and making optimum use of the existing building volume in providing the additional floor areas that are required.”

The architects are now preparing the working drawings and it is hoped that the work will be started by September 1966.

The renovation is expected to take at least two years during which time faculty and students will use temporary library facilities in an accessible part of the old building, or, if necessary, in some other convenient location.

Legal Method Program Expanded

During the current academic year there has been an interesting innovation in the first year Legal Method course. A mock trial of a wrongful death action in the mythical jurisdiction of Sharsylvania was staged in a courtroom in the Philadelphia City Hall. D. Donald Jamieson, '50, President Judge of C. P. No. 9 of Philadelphia, served as the trial judge. Paul R. Anapol, '61, of the Philadelphia law firm of Richter, Lord, Toll & Cavanaugh, was counsel for the plaintiff and L. Carter Anderson, '59, of the Philadelphia law firm of Rawle and Henderson, served as counsel for the defendant. Five members of the Penn Players group acted as witnesses and twelve Law School friends served on the jury.

The appeal also took place in City Hall. Judge Abraham L. Freedman, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and Judge Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas No. 8, served as the judges for this part of the presentation. Two faculty members argued the appeal: Associate Professor Paul Bender, currently on leave as Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States, was counsel for appellant, and Professor Curtis R. Reitz, '56, argued the case for appellee.

First year students participate in moot court work after having attended these presentations and Charles H. Baron, Director of the Legal Method Program, reports that the students did find the presentation a most worthwhile educational experience.

The Legal Method course, first given about seven years ago, is a required first-year course involving about 150 hours of work for which students receive two semester hours of credit. In general, the objectives of the course parallel those of the other first-year courses. Stress is placed on close reading of cases and statutes, and on precise and thorough analysis of legal problems. More particularly, the course is designed to develop proficiency in the use of library facilities, in effective research, and in precise and cogent legal writing. Each student receives individual instruction and personal attention. This is not possible in other first-year courses. In the later stage of the course the students engage in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy.

Progress on New A.B.A. Section

Dean Jefferson B. Fordham, who initiated the drive to form a new section of the American Bar Association on Individual Rights and Responsibility and who has long been working as Chairman of the Organizing Committee for such a section, reports that the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association has now approved the formation of the section. This section would replace the present standing committees on the Bill of Rights and American Citizenship and the ad hoc committee on Civil Rights and Racial Unrest.

Final action is for the House of Delegates of the Association. A two thirds vote is required. The House is expected to act at the American Bar Association convention to be held in Montreal this summer.
W. Wilson White Memorial Fund Established

The W. Wilson White Memorial Fund for the purchase of books by the Biddle Law Library in the field of civil rights and related areas of constitutional law was established last spring by gifts from Mrs. W. Wilson White and Ernest Scott, '29. This is a particularly appropriate memorial as Mr. White, '33, an outstanding member of the Philadelphia Bar, was one of the pioneers in the civil rights field, having served as the first Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice. The books are shelved as a distinct unit in the area devoted to constitutional law, and the area will be marked by a plaque in the renovated library.

More than one hundred books have already been acquired through the White Fund. Morris L. Cohen, Biddle Law Librarian, expects that this Fund will enable the library to develop a major collection of national significance in the field of civil rights and will thus be a significant memorial to Mr. White.

Gowen Fellowship Awarded for Study of Information Retrieval Techniques

Joseph S. Elmaleh, '52, is studying computer technology at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania under a Gowen Fellowship awarded by the Law School. As his pre-law background was in mathematics, his current course work is that of a graduate engineering student, including such subjects as Abstract Algebra, Switching Theory, Mechanical Languages, Programming Languages, and Information Retrieval. Dr. Noah Prywes is the Moore School Faculty Advisor.

Professor Morris L. Cohen, Biddle Law Librarian, provides Law School supervision. Mr. Cohen's interest in this inter-disciplinary project arises as a natural outgrowth of his desire to improve information retrieval. Partly because the law early developed its own methods of information retrieval, it has lagged behind other disciplines in applying the new technology to the ever-growing problems of research.

Mr. Elmaleh is applying computer techniques to civil rights matters. This subject was chosen because there are no conventional looseleaf services or other coordinating research tools for this today much needed material.

There are now various other experimental legal research projects using computers in the country, but the two major ones have thus far limited their application to one type of material i.e., either case law or statutes. Mr. Elmaleh, however, intends to cut across form lines and program pre-indexed cases, statutes, regulations and all pertinent material on this subject. He has already successfully begun this aspect of the project. It is hoped that the fruits of this project will be made available to lawyers engaged in civil rights cases.

Cover Story

The Biddle Law Library acquired a woodblock print depicting Japanese laws and ordinances at the suggestion of the learned faculty Orientalist, Professor Clarence Morris. Part of this print is shown on the cover. The print was issued in Kyoto in November 1876 (Meiji IX). It illustrates in simple pictures and words some of the new laws and ordinances of Japan immediately following the Restoration. The illustrations are by the ukiyo-e artist Horyu.

The size of the full print is about 17 5/8" x 13" with additional writing outside these borders. The portion shown on the cover is about 15 3/16" x 9 3/4" in the original.

Opening the cover flat and reading left to right across the rows from top to bottom the following ordinances are portrayed:

Top row:
1. Dog tags and mad dogs
2. Starting dog fights
3. Letting horses and oxen run free
4. Tethering cattle with too long a rope
5. Obstructing traffic with carts
6. (½ not shown) Throwing stones at people

Row 2:
1. Removing ground stakes
2. Damaging water facilities
3. Damaging fishing facilities
4. Damaging drying facilities
5. Obstructing others when drunk
6. Damaging property with large kites
7. Dealing in rabbits and mice

Row 3:
1. Getting involved in others' quarrels
2. Loosing horse or ox and damaging paddies
3. Failing to pay ferry charges
4. Damaging trees and plants
5. Overcharging at ferries
6. Damaging fences
7. Damaging hunting grounds

Row 4:
1. (½ not shown) Damaging water wheels
2. Damaging offerings at graves
3. Frightening farm animals
4. Letting horses and oxen free on others' fields

Row 5:
1. (½ not shown) Gambling with nuts, stones, shells, etc.
2. Throwing tiles, stones, etc. in paddies
3. Wall scribbling on temples, shrines, etc.
4. Tying rafts etc. to bridge pillars

Morris L. Cohen, Biddle Law Librarian, considers the print an important addition to the comparative law collection as well as to the rare book collection.
1915

President Judge Frank L. Pinola, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was honored by the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association on completion of fifty years of law practice.

1916

Hon. Thomas M. Lewis has retired from the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in Luzerne County, Pa.

1917

President Judge T. Linus Hoban, of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, Pa., has started his fourth ten year term and was sworn into office before a standing room only audience.

1927

Herman I. Pollock, Chief Defender of the Philadelphia Defender Association, was elected a member of a new Committee of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association to spearhead development of the Defender movement.

1928

President Judge Paul S. Lehman, of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, was reelected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Court Judges at their annual meeting. There are more than 100 active members of this group.

1929

William S. Hudders, of Allentown, Pa., is proud of the fact that his son, Jack, ’59, is now a partner in his firm of Butz, Hudders and Tallman.

Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia, was reelected president of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association at the organization’s annual meeting.

1930

Samuel M. Rosenfeld has been appointed a member of the Philadelphia County Board of Law Examiners.

1932

Max Rosenn, of Kingston, Pa., has been appointed Pennsylvania Secretary of Public Welfare by Governor William W. Scranton to succeed Arlin M. Adams, ’47. Rosenn, formerly senior partner in the Wilkes-Barre law firm of Rosenn, Jenkins and Greenwald, had been a member of the seventeen member advisory body to the Public Welfare Department since Scranton became Governor.

1935

J. Frederick Gehr, of Hughville, Pa., was elected President of the Lycoming County Bar Association.

1936

Samuel Bard is Municipal Court Judge in Highstown, N. J.
NOTES

TO ALL—REGARDLESS OF INCOME
ALUMNI DAY MAY 12

law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis, will lead the discussion following this talk.

Howard C. Westwood, a senior partner of Covington and Burling of Washington, D.C., and special counsel to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for the OEO, will present "New Approaches to Legal Services for the Poor" at the second seminar at 3:45 p.m. Ernest Scott, '29, the senior partner in the law firm of Pepper, Hamilton and Scheetz, will then lead the discussion on this subject.

The topic of the speaker at the annual meeting, the distinguished Judge William H. Hastie, will also be related to the subject of the day.

Theodore Voorhees, '29, partner in the law firm of Dechert, Price and Rhoads, President of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and Program Chairman for Law Alumni Day, has dramatically posed some of the questions which will be considered during the afternoon on the inside back cover.

All alumni are urged to come and express their views on these controversial issues.

The annual meeting will be held in a new location—the tented-over Law School courtyard—at 5:00 p.m.

GEORGE C. LAUB, of Easton, Pa., has been named to serve as Counsel to the Lafayette College Board of Trustees. He was named a life trustee of Lafayette College, his alma mater, in 1958 and has been secretary to the board since 1959. He also serves on the Executive Committee of the College and is chairman of the future giving committee for the college's development program.

ROBERT E. O'BRIEN, of Scranton, Pa., was elected President of the Lackawanna County Bar Association. ROBERT L. TRESCHER is the new Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

WILLIAM WHITE, JR., was named General Chairman of the 1967 Torch Drive of the United Fund in Philadelphia. He is also president of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia. Among his many other activities he is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Old Philadelphia Development Corporation and Chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

FRED DI BONA a member of the Philadelphia Tax Review Board since 1959 has now been named Chairman.

ALLEN H. KRAUSE recently completed a one year term as president of the Pennsylvania Division, American Cancer Society and is now serving a three year term as honorary director of the Pennsylvania Division. He is also a former President of the Lebanon County Bar Association and serves as editor of their legal journal.

MITCHELL E. PANZER has been elected vice chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Committee of Censors for 1966.

MILTON W. ROSEN, of Oil City, Pa., serves on the Boards of Directors of Oil City Hospital, the United Fund, and the Venango County Mental Health Association. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Venango County Industrial Development Corporation.

HON. HERMAN M. RODGERS, of Mercer, Pa., is retiring from the bench as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Mercer County.

HON. WILLIAM F. HYLAND is New Jersey Public Utility Commissioner. His younger brother, Richard, '60, was recently elected to the New Jersey Legislature.

HENRY R. NOLTE, JR., joined Ford Motor Company as a senior attorney in the office of the General Counsel in 1962 and was recently appointed to the newly created position of Assistant General Counsel. Prior to this appointment he had been vice president, general counsel and secretary of Philco Corporation.

HAROLD CRAMER has been elected chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Committee of Censors for 1966.

DELBERT W. COLEMAN, of Chicago, Illinois, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Seeburg Corporation, manufacturers of a variety of vending machines, is a member of the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development, and he is on the board of governors of the Medical Research Institute at Michael Reese Hospital.

ARthur W. Leibold, Jr., reunion chairman for the class of 1956, has asked the members of that class to reserve Saturday evening May 21 for celebration of their tenth reunion at the Flourtown Clubhouse of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

S. DONALD WILEY has been appointed General Attorney for the H. J. Heinz Company.

PAUL MCSORLEY was appointed to the Board of License Inspection Review by Mayor James Tate. The Board considers appeals from the Department of Licenses and Inspection.
Edward A. Wooley is with Heald, Hobson and Associates located at 230 Park Avenue, New York. This firm provides consulting services in the field of education.

1955

Edwin Krawitz, of Stroudsburg, Pa., was named Outstanding Young Man of the Year by the Pocono Mountains Junior Chamber of Commerce.

1956

Raymond U. Mueller, Jr., has joined the Mid-Atlantic Corporation of Philadelphia as general counsel. He was formerly assistant counsel for Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s eastern territory.

Richard F. Stevens has become a partner in the Allentown law firm of Butz, Hudders and Tallman.

1957

Michael Hillegass is an Assistant Defender with the Philadelphia Defender Association.

1959

George J. Alexander, Associate Professor of Law at Syracuse University, has recently had a book published entitled, Jury Instructions on Medical Issues. It is a compilation of forms for jury instructions on a wide range of medical issues in personal injury cases.

John R. Hudders is now a partner in the Allentown law firm of Butz, Hudders and Tallman.

Frank C. Mclaughlin has joined the investment counseling firm of Lionel D. Edie & Company, Inc. in the N.Y. office at 530 Fifth Avenue.

Carolyn Temin is an Assistant Defender with the Philadelphia Defender Association.

1960

Professor Anthony G. Amsterdam was selected as the Outstanding Young Man of the Year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia on the basis of his extensive work in the field of civil rights.

An article about Amsterdam entitled “Prodigious Professor” appeared in Time magazine December 10, 1965.

Richard Hyland, of Camden, N.J., was recently elected to the New Jersey Legislature.

1963

Harold Bogatz is associated with the Hon. Samuel Bard, ’36, in the practice of law in Hightstown, N.J.

Ralph Alan Stotsenburg is now an Assistant Defender with the Philadelphia Defender Association.

1964

Frederica B. Koller will join the Wayne State University Law Faculty as Assistant Professor of Law on July 1. She will teach Family Law.

James Robert Parish opened his own law office at 225 W. 57th Street, New York for the practice of entertainment copyright law specializing in the area of entertainment title and copyright research.

George M. Hillman, ’25
President of New Jersey State Bar Association, making presentation to Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach.

Reath Urges Development of Local Alumni Groups

When the Pennsylvania Bar Association met in Pittsburgh in January, there was a well attended Pennsylvania Law Alumni luncheon in the Pittsburgh Hilton. Professor Louis B. Schwartz, ’35, spoke to the group about his recent experiences while he was on sabbatical leave in Europe. (See page 3 for a report of this talk.)

Henry T. Reath, ’48, president of the Law Alumni Society, told of various law alumni plans. One of the projects he mentioned was the development of more formally organized local alumni groups throughout the country. Robert Montgomery Scott, ’54, is chairman of a committee to carry out such a program. Mr. Reath assured all those who might be interested in furthering this plan of the support of the Alumni Society.

At the present time, Washington, D.C. and New York City have strong, well organized law alumni groups.

The luncheon was ably arranged by the following committee: Edward V. Buckley, ’24; Robert J. Dodds, ’40; George J. Miller, ’51, chairman; and Louis M. Tarasi, Jr., ’59.

Class of 1916 Holds 49th Annual Reunion

The Class of 1916 held its forty-ninth annual reunion October 13, 1965 at The Barclay in Philadelphia. The Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., president of the class since law school, presided.

Those present were: Joseph L. Ehrenreich, Martin Feldman, Albert J. Fleming, David L. German, Benjamin M. Kline, Samuel Moyerman, Edward Stone, Edward J. Swotes, Paul C. Wagner, Howard K. Wallace, and the Honorable Leo Weinrott.

Aaron Weiss and the Honorable Thomas M. Lewis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, invited the class to be their guests at the Irmen Temple Country Club in Dallas, Pennsylvania for their landmark fiftieth reunion this spring. This gracious invitation was accepted with appreciation and pleasure by those at the meeting. Mr. Weiss and Mr. Lewis had also been hospitable hosts for the forty-fifth reunion of the class in 1961.

Guy W. Rodgers, Jr., and Vincent Massock Memorialized

The Class of 1938 has contributed a substantial gift of books for the library in memory of two deceased members of their class, Guy W. Rodgers, Jr. and Vincent Massock. Sylvan M. Cohen is Chairman of the Class of 1938 Memorial Fund.

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LAW ALUMNI JOURNAL
JUDGE BROWN GIVEN AWARD OF APPRECIATION

Judge Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., ’16, received a unique Award of Appreciation at the annual dinner meeting of the Organized Classes of the University of Pennsylvania held at the Barclay Hotel on January 21.

The text of this award reads as follows: “You have been President of the Organized Classes, 1942-44, member of the Advisory Committee from 1952 to 1966, and Chairman of the By-Laws, Awards and Nominating Committees. In the faithful performance of the duties of these offices you have earned the admiration and respect of your fellow alumni who have worked with you in the important task of strengthening the organizational status of the alumni classes."

It is believed that this is the only such award ever given by the Organized Classes.

On Law Alumni Day last year Judge Brown was given an award for his unstinting service on behalf of the Law School.

Judge Brown is the president of his Law School class which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year.

Judge Jamieson Honored by Class of 1950

Judge D. Donald Jamieson, ’50, recently appointed President Judge of the newly created Court of Common Pleas No. 9 of Philadelphia, was honored by his class at a well attended luncheon at the Union League of Philadelphia on November 24.

His classmates presented a desk set to him, and Judge Jamieson made a few informal remarks.

Charles C. Hileman, III, Theodore H. Husted, Jr., and J. Grant McCabe, III, were in charge of arrangements.

New York Alumni Give Luncheon

The University of Pennsylvania Law School Association of New York City again sponsored a luncheon for alumni during the winter meeting of the New York State Bar Association on February 4 at the New York Hilton Hotel.

Richard B. Smith, ’53, spoke to the assembled group of about twenty on their role in alumni activities. James D. Evans, Jr., Assistant to the Dean for Alumni Affairs, extended greetings from Dean Fordham, who had not yet returned to the United States from his African inspection tour (see page 1). Mr. Evans brought the alumni up to date on the activities of the Law School and answered questions on school activity particularly regarding faculty, admissions, placement, and building renovations.

The New York alumni plan to maintain the tradition of having a luncheon when the New York State Bar Association meeting is held in New York City which is every other year.

The arrangements for the delightful luncheon this year were capably handled by Silas Spengler, ’60, secretary of the group.

Johnson, ’43, and Taylor, ’52, Elected Corporation Presidents

William B. Johnson, ’43, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Illinois Central Industries, parent of the Illinois Central Railroad and will soon assume his new duties. He has been president and a director of Railway Express Agency, Inc. since 1959 and, before that, served in the law department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another alumnus, William J. Taylor, ’52, has been elected as Mr. Johnson’s successor as president and chief executive officer of Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Mr. Taylor went to REA from the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1961. He is currently executive vice president and general counsel of Railway Express.

The Chicago Tribune reported that Wayne A. Johnston, Mr. Johnson’s predecessor as President of Illinois Central Industries who was elected Chairman of both Illinois Central Industries and the railroad, said this about Mr. Johnson: “I can say from firsthand evidence that we are getting one of the best qualified men in the country for our new president. The way he integrated air and ground and sea transportation as he did at REA and turned a declining company into a growing one was very impressive.”

In commenting upon the rapid advancement of these young men to positions of great responsibility (Mr. Taylor is still under 40), Dean Fordham observed: “It is an inspiration to note the early fulfillment of the great promise shown by the performance of Bill Johnson and Bill Taylor as law students.”

CLASS OF 1929 HOLDS REUNION DINNER

William Langton Rubin, historian of the Class of 1929, reports that the class held its annual reunion dinner at the Philadelphia Racquet Club on November 12. Twenty-nine were present, including Professor W. Foster Reeve, III, ’17, honorary member of the class.

Present at the reunion were: John H. Austin; Milton Berger; Herman Cohen; Thomas M. Farr; Samuel Finestone, treasurer; B. Graeme Frazier, Jr.; Morris M. Gelb; Franklin B. Gelder; Walter E. Greenwood; Thomas Hart; Charles B. Howland, secretary; William S. Hudders; Gerard H. Isaacson; Abraham H. Lipez, vice president; Edward S. Lower; Irving Marks; Samuel Marx; James G. McDonough; William L. Matz; William V. Mullin; Henry D. Paxson, president; P. Morton Rothenberg; William Langton Rubin, historian; Kendall H. Shoyer; Benjamin Slobodin; Martin L. Steiger; Milton M. Weiss; and H. Albert Young.

RE: LAW ALUMNI TIE

A handsome navy blue silk tie (with an all over pattern of the Law Alumni Society wig and gavel insignia in red and white) will be sold for the first time on Law Alumni Day. PRICE $5.00.
Another significant feature made possible by the latest Ford grant is a program of fellowship aid for graduate study in law by highly qualified Africans looking to their assumption of teaching positions on African law faculties at the completion of graduate study. The objective, of course, is to accelerate the Africanization of the faculties which are being assisted by SAILER.

In order to gain greater knowledge and understanding of developments in legal education in nations within the actual or potential range of SAILER interest, I spent the month of January, 1966, in Africa. It was my good fortune to be accompanied by Mrs. Fordham on this strenuous trip. We visited first the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law in Monrovia, Liberia. This was followed by a short stopover in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where the possibility of establishing a faculty of law at Fourah Bay College is under consideration.

From Sierra Leone we flew to Lagos, Nigeria. In Nigeria there are four faculties of law. There is one in the West at regional University of Ife in Ibadan. There is a second at Zaria in the Muslim North. There is a third at Nsukka in the East and a fourth at the National University in Lagos. All of this Nigerian visitation took about ten days.

Cross-African flights from east to west are infrequent and our schedule was such that we took the long way, via Johannesburg, to get to East Africa.

In East Africa we visited the law faculty at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. As part of the University of East Africa it serves the three East African countries of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. We also talked with interested academic and government people in Nairobi, Kenya, and Kampala, Uganda, about the possibility of establishing university law faculties in those two countries. From Nairobi we proceeded to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and visited the well-established law faculty there headed by James Paul. The final visit was in Khartoum, The Sudan, where we visited the Faculty of Law at the University of Khartoum.

In Kenya we took a day off to go out to Treetops, 100 miles north of Nairobi, to see wild animal life. There we got a special dividend. We wound up in a party with Kenneth Gemmill, '35, and his lovely lady. Ken is an able member of the Philadelphia Bar.

SAILER is providing some support in two places not visited. There is a SAILER law teacher at the Faculty of Law of the University of Lovanium at Leopoldville in the Congo. A SAILER lawyer is participating in a program of instruction for magistrates and conducting legal research in the Institute of Public Administration in Blantyre, Malawi.

My first observation about developments in legal education within the range of SAILER interest is that the African faculties of law had, by and large, undergone much greater development than I had expected. At the time of the Legon Conference in January, 1962, the Khartoum faculty was well established, Ghana had had a department of law and Lovanium a law faculty since 1958. The faculty at Dar es Salaam was just getting underway. But that was all. Since then, the law school at Monrovia in Liberia has been reactivated, the law school at Addis Ababa has come into being, and all four of the Nigerian law schools have been established. The actual development is impressive. The school at Dar es Salaam is very much a going concern. It appears to be operating at a high level. The school at Addis has made great strides and is regarded as the academic ornament of the University. The three regional schools in Nigeria are all well established with substantial educational programs, student bodies and faculties. It is a particular pleasure to note that the school in the Northern Region at Zaria was headed during its critical beginning years by an able English legal scholar, Professor Alan Milner, who is a visiting scholar at the University of Pennsylvania Law School during the current academic year. The school in Liberia is currently largely dependent upon “expatriate” teachers. SAILER has had excellent representatives in Liberia. I was greatly impressed by the four American Peace Corps lawyers who were teaching there. They are fine, able young men whose quality and performance reflect great credit upon their home country.

It is significant that in nearly all the law faculties visited, important work is being done which reaches beyond the regular program of instruction. There are educational programs for the minor judiciary designed to upgrade those courts. There are efforts to get the materials of the law in condition that makes the law available in useable shape. This relates to compilation, revision and publication of statutes, as well as the reporting of cases. Beyond all this, the SAILER representatives are having a significant hand in the development of much-needed teaching materials.

A special note with respect to Ghana is in order. In the early stages of the SAILER Program a major commitment was made in support of the Law Faculty at Legon. An able member of the SAILER Advisory Committee, Professor Harvey, went out as dean of the faculty and SAILER provided support for several other members. This promising effort was crushed by the arbitrary action of the Nkrumah regime in the deporting of Mr. Harvey without stated cause or opportunity for hearing. In light of recent events in Ghana, it may be that conditions in the country will become congenial for the resumption of SAILER interest in the law faculty there.

The coup d'etat in Nigeria, which took place while the Fordhams were visiting the law faculty in the Eastern Region, has not disrupted the processes of legal education. (Commercial flights were interrupted but we were able to get back to Lagos from Enugu on a DC-3, which brought ammunition to the military detachment in Enugu.) The military government has suspended parts of the constitution of Nigeria and, in effect, has abolished the regions by establishing a unitary state in place of the original Federation. Happily, things are going on as usual in the universities.

It is to be noted that there was a serious crisis at the University of Lagos about a year ago in which tribal and
LET'S EXAMINE THE STATE OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE BAR

Will most people of moderate means be served in the future through legal services of their labor union, trade association, or some other group?

Do you know about Judicare and do you regard it as a serious threat to the future of the profession?

What do you believe the organized bar can or should do to make people of moderate means more aware of the need for and availability of legal services?

Is the legal profession pricing itself out of the market—are there other ways to sustain or increase professional income without increasing prices?

Are you in sympathy with the underlying purpose of the War on Poverty's Legal Service Program or do you think it violates the Canons prohibiting advertising, solicitation and the stirring up of litigation?

How do you feel about the rent strike? Is it legal or illegal? Could an attorney properly "organize" one?

Are you sympathetic to the attorneys who are suing the Neighborhood Legal Service Program and the Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia for violation of the antitrust laws?

How do you line up in the controversy over Public Defender v. assigned counsel system?

Are you of the school that believes the Supreme Court is coddling criminals or are you an Escobedo man yourself?

If young lawyers in your office donate their weekend time to service in a legal clinic, would it upset you if they stirred up litigation against one or two of your best clients?

How does your law office stack up on professional responsibility? Are any of your lawyers interested in helping to solve problems that involve representation of the poor and persons of moderate means?

Mark your calendar now for participation in an afternoon discussion of these and other related topics at 34th and Chestnut Streets on Law Alumni Day, which is Thursday, May 12.

Let others hear your views.

There will be two seminars in the afternoon.
William Pincus of the Ford Foundation and the New York Bar will introduce the topic, "Legal Services for Persons of Moderate Means."
Howard C. Westwood, a senior partner of Covington and Burling of Washington, D. C., and special counsel to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for the OEO, will present "New Approaches to Legal Services for the Poor."
Bernard G. Segal, '31, and Ernest Scott, '29, will serve as discussion leaders.
At the annual meeting, immediately before the traditional buffet supper, Judge William H. Hastie of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit will deliver an address on "Professional Responsibility in the Field of Criminal Law."

political factors were influential and which resulted in the closing of the University for the time being. The University has reopened and the Law School is in opera-
tion, but there has been a tremendous turnover in the faculty. This was a boon to the Faculty of Law in the Eastern Region; six of the men who left the Lagos faculty have moved over to Nuclear and added strength to that group. There is no doubt but that the Lagos faculty has sustained a severe setback, but the strategic position of the University of Lagos is such that we may well expect the faculty of law to be accorded the support needed to make it a significant educational unit.

It is not for me to evaluate the SAILER program. I can and do say that I have gained personally from par-
ticipation. Others regard the program as so significant that they wish to have it extended to developing nations all over the world.

PLACEMENT BULLETIN:
Corporate Legal Positions Available

As a result of a recent national survey of 250 corporations, the Placement Office now has a number of corporate law department openings listed for lawyers with two or more years experience. Salaries on these positions range from $8,000 to $30,000.

A broadcasting company, for example, is looking for a person with a background in that field. There are several listings for patent lawyers with a chemical engineering or electrical engineering background with compa-

nies in such fields as oil and pharmaceuticals.

There are also openings listed with law firms and government agencies. Further information is avail-

able from Miss Irene Barrett, Director of Placement.

Winter 1966