Police Guidance Manuals

A Philadelphia Model
An Inaugural Effort

Among the many problems of our troubled society, it is clear that some are exacerbated, if not generated, by inadequate communication. I am not aware of any serious condition of this sort in the relations of the Law School to the members of its splendid alumni constituency. But this is far from saying that better communication is not desirable. Perhaps a regular line from the Dean in the Law Alumni Journal may be welcome and helpful.

In this initial Journal message or report, a number of developments will be touched upon.

1] First to be identified is student concern and unrest. Students in the School are looking critically at objectives, program and operation. There are those who question the relevancy of the educational program to the problems and needs of contemporary society as they see them. Whether they are confining “relevance” arbitrarily to pressing social ills as contrasted with human organization, relations and activities broadly, is not the immediate point. They are concerned and they think that there should be effective student voice in law school decision-making. My own view has been and is that, while responsibility, authority and accountability for policy-making and execution in the School are and should continue to rest upon the Dean and the Faculty, there emphatically should be active and influential student voice in educational policy-making and related functions.

2] There is ferment in the faculty, too. We are in a questioning state of mind and are looking critically at the what, why, how and whither of legal education. I think that this is not simply healthy—it is necessary. I add that the idea of progress in the bettering of the human con-

tion under a system of order and justice must be pursued in the perspective of history as well as with sensitivity to the problems of the day.

As I see it, there will be no easy euphoria in American higher education for a long time to come, if ever again. But who said that euphoria was a desideratum? I do wish for a sufficient measure of mutual trust and confidence to afford facts and reason a fair chance.

3] A bright and pleasant note is being sounded by the completion of the renovation of the main law building. The job is all but done and I believe that the alumni can view the results with gratification. The renovated interior is both functional and beautiful. As one younger alumnus has observed, what has been achieved is a notable fusion of the old and the new.

4] The work of man, as well as that of the divinity, is unending. The completion of the building program is splendid but much unfinished business in institutional development remains. Thus, an organized effort, with alumni leadership, is being made to raise further capital funds primarily for endowed professorships. The endowing of a chair is highly significant to the School financially, as well as in terms of scholarly recognition. A minimum of $500,000 is needed for a chair. Suggestions as to sources of funds would be most welcome.

I am sure that the hundreds of alumni, who were friends of the late William A. Schnader, Law ’12, and others who know about his great career in the law, will be pleased to learn that the William A. Schnader Professorship of Commercial Law has recently been established in the School. Mr. Schnader may justly be called the father of the Uniform Commercial Code.

A substantial part of the funds was contributed by the William A. Schnader Foundation with the approbation of Mrs. Schnader.

Jefferson B. Fordham

The Alumni Docket

MARCH 14 THRU MARCH 28
Exhibition of paintings by Nicholas Cantor, ’69, at Gallery 252, 252 South 16th Street, Philadelphia

MARCH 21
Keedy Cup Final at 7:30 P.M. with Supreme Court Associate Justice Potter Stewart, Chief Judge Stanley H. Fuld of the New York Court of Appeals and Judge Bernard Botkin of the Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division

MARCH 24
Quadrangular Arguments: Penn v Columbia at Columbia

MARCH 27
Quadrangular Arguments: Penn v Yale at Penn

APRIL 11
Quadrangular Arguments: Penn v Virginia at Virginia

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Winter 1969

7300 copies of the pamphlets, which were begun two years ago under a $43,404 grant from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, were distributed to members of the Philadelphia Police Department in December and 2300 bound volumes were sent by the L.E.A.A. to other law enforcement agencies, crime commissions, law libraries, and civil liberties organizations.

The manuals were designed as a supplement to regular police training, a concept which is clearly stated at the beginning of the first manual: “Police Guidance Manuals are not a substitute for regulations of the Police Department. The policeman is bound by those regulations and the orders of his superior officers, even if something in these manuals seems to the contrary.”

“Their purpose,” says Professor Schwartz, “is to explain and dignify the role of the policeman, making clear the relation of his work and authority to that of the other elements in law enforcement; recognize the importance of the discretion entrusted to the individual policeman; and give the policeman historical background and arguments on both sides of controversial questions in law enforcement.”

The areas covered by the manuals, which were published by the University Printing Office, are: The Policeman’s Role in Criminal Justice; The Police Career; Criminology for Policemen; Patrol, Arrest and Frisk; Search and Seizure; Vice and Organized Crime; Preserving Order and Keeping the Peace; Traffic; Juvenile Delinquency; and Demonstrations, Picketing and Riots. They are illustrated with humorous cartoons by Philadelphia Bulletin artist John Pretsch.

The first manual emphasizes the function of the policeman in the community and in the entire scope of law enforcement. It states that most police work involves non-criminal situations, so that the main functions of a policeman are both law enforcement and general community service.

In the area of law enforcement, the manual explains, the policeman shares responsibility with many other officials. The magistrate’s power concerning the issuing of warrants and the assigning of bail; the District Attorney’s pre-trial duties, as well as his prosecution during trial, the Grand Jury, the defense attorney, and rules of evidence and sentencing are all defined in relation to the policeman’s role.

Here, the emphasis is on the fact that the judicial process is mainly concerned with discovering the facts and with proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. “The extreme care about “reasonable doubt,” the manual states “may seem to go too far, until you stop to think about it. The first thing to consider is how horrible it would be to be arrested for a serious crime with which you had nothing to do, taken off from your family and job, publicly disgraced, and perhaps sentenced to years in jail or even death. The idea that this can happen—as it has many times despite all the precautions we now take—is so obnoxious that Americans have always been willing to take the risk of a few guilty getting off to minimize convicting the innocent.”

The Police Career is the subject of the second manual, and one of the first points brought out is that the Police Department is really ultimately under civilian control—that of the mayor. The remainder of the manual deals with the organization of the Police Department, the qualifications for entering such a career, professional conduct and disciplinary procedures.

The many myths associated with the crime rate are the target of the third volume. It states that although the
crime rate alone has shown an increase, there has also been an increase in population and in the number of crimes which are reported, and that the homicide rate has stayed the same or declined over the last 30 years. The mistake of associating a particular group with crime is also tackled in this manual, which claims: "If life in the slums remains violent as different groups move into the same territory, and if the crime rate for members of the same group declines when they escape from the degraded and disorganized conditions of the slum, it is pretty clear that those conditions, rather than race or nationality are significantly related to crime." Crimes are most often committed by members of one race against the same race, says the manual; most criminals and their victims know each other, and most crimes are against business or organizations rather than individuals. Punishment as a deterrent to crime, and probation and parole are also discussed in this manual. The difference between surveillance and questioning, searching and arresting is included in the fourth manual, which explains, "The essence of the restrictions on arrest or detention of people is the belief that government should leave a citizen alone unless there is a good reason to interfere with his private life. In our society the people are supreme and the government is the servant of the people, not the other way around. Thus, these restrictions protect us all—including police officers in their role as citizens. The restrictions are not designed to protect criminals, although they may have that effect occasionally."

Manual five deals with the controversial search and seizure laws. It explains when a search warrant is required, the procedure for obtaining it, how a search is conducted and the laws regarding seizure of evidence. The principal theme is stated "The police, as one of the prime tools of law enforcement, have a duty to ensure that their work conforms with the law. Otherwise, respect for the law cannot be fostered."

Gambling, narcotics and dangerous drugs, liquor offenses, organized crime and morals crimes are the subject of the sixth manual. In this, and in the following manual, the discretionary role of the policeman in distinguishing between actions warranting an arrest and those which merely require a warning is emphasized. The seventh manual concerns drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as well as weapons. The many problems which confront an officer assigned to traffic are the subject of the eighth manual, which emphasizes that "the purpose of traffic regulation is to prevent the destruction of lives and property by automobile accidents and to increase the efficiency of the use of our highways and limited parking facilities. It is not to collect revenue."

"Play it cool," is the advice the ninth manual offers the policeman for dealing with juveniles: "He may be ugly, filthy-mouthed, and even dangerous. As a human being you may be angry. But it's your job to do the best you can to keep your temper and, if possible, your good humor."

The final manual treats the very timely and extremely touchy subject of demonstrations, picketing and riots. It begins by explaining why the Constitution protects everyone, even those who may speak against it: "Although there are risks involved in letting all kinds of agitators speak their piece or circulate pamphlets, it is even more dangerous to let any government decide what can be said or published." Discussed in detail are the "clear and present danger" rule and the laws regarding picketing and riots.

Praise for these guides has come from all over the country and from many sources, including the Philadelphia Police Commissioner ("We think this is real good stuff"). Hundreds of requests for more copies of the manuals have deluged the L.E.A.A. Yet, several Philadelphia police, although they generally praised the series, had some criticism to offer. "If lawyers and judges can't agree on how to handle certain situations," stated Policeman Richard Mercurio of the Community Relations Division, "then policemen aren't going to agree either. Your reaction is realistic to you and your
 Goldberg Delivers Roberts Lecture

Eleventh Annual Memorial Address Defends Fifth Amendment Before 400

Former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg attacked those who would modify privileges afforded by the Fifth Amendment and who question the validity of the Miranda decision as he delivered the 11th annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture on February 20.

Over 400 persons attended the Roberts lecture, which is sponsored by the Law School and its chapter of The Order of the Coif, the national honorary legal fraternity. The series honors the late Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Critics in the name of law and order," Goldberg said, "seem to believe that if the privilege were eliminated or weakened there would be more confessions and that if there were more confessions there would be less crime . . . They really propose that we speculate with liberty we enjoy, in order to receive a benefit which may not exist."

Goldberg contended that the dangers arising from such modifications would be even worse than any possible gains. The burden of such limitations would fall on the poor, he said, since they are the ones having least knowledge of the law and its protections.

"Political leaders," he stated, "in fact are inclined to define law enforcement priorities in terms of the anxieties of their electoral constituencies." This, continued Goldberg, would lead to the persecution of certain groups.

Increasing loss of privacy as evidenced by new wiretapping laws was also decried by Goldberg as an infringement on the American belief in individual freedom. "We should not rush to abandon our autonomy as individuals just because it creates inefficiencies in the apprehension of criminals," he said. "We are justifiably concerned with crime, but the power of the criminal is nothing compared to the power of the state."

Goldberg was a member of the Supreme Court from 1962 to 1965, when he was appointed Ambassador to the United Nations, a post he held until 1968. He is now a partner in the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rikind, Wharton and Garrison. He was Secretary of Labor in 1961 and 1962 and served as general counsel of the industrial unions department of the AFL-CIO from 1955 to 1961.

Justice Roberts was an alumnus of the University’s College of Arts and Sciences and of the Law School. He served as Dean of the Law School from 1948 to 1951.

Fall Clerkship Panel Draws Recent Grads

A panel discussion designed to inform interested students about the services normally performed by clerks in federal and state courts at both the trial and appellate levels brought four recent Law alumni together during the Fall term.


Coordinator Named:

Ruth Heads Penn Crime Fight

Associate Professor Presents Twenty Proposals To Make Campus 'Safe'

The appointment of a full time administrator to handle the University anti-crime program, the extension of the University campus police patrol area and the installation of call boxes throughout the campus are three of the suggestions made by Law School Associate Professor Henry S. Ruth, Jr., ’55, as a means of combating the increasing violence in the University City area.

Ruth was appointed in December by University President Gaylord P. Harnwell to coordinate the efforts of institutional, community and City governmental agencies following the murder of a University graduate student near the campus. The murder of William F. Carson on December 14 was the sixth murder in the area in the past two years. There have been numerous assaults.

According to Ruth, many University personnel have stopped using campus facilities in the evening because they are afraid. “The fear of crime,” he says, “is just as much or more of a problem than the actual crime itself. This certainly doesn’t indicate a free society.”

Some of the ways Ruth thinks that University area residents can be made to feel more secure include the organization of crime prevention blocks, revised regulations for University-approved housing, the use of faculty parking lots by students at night, and the establishment of a direct phone line between the central campus police office and the Police Administration Building.

The community could and should become involved, says Ruth, through University hiring of more persons who live in the West Philadelphia area, the establishment of laboratory schools serving University and non-University children, increased use of University facilities by area residents, and the use of vacant land, such as Science Center property, for temporary parking and recreation facilities.

Ruth has asked the University to assess building security needs, crime incidence and patterns of use of campus buildings at night, as well as an inventory of where University personnel live in the area. He has also requested that the Philadelphia Police Department furnish him with a breakdown of crime statistics in the campus neighborhood. He says that these figures should be analyzed and appropriate security measures taken.

Ruth joined the University faculty in 1967 after two years as deputy director of the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. From 1961 to 1965 he had been on the staff of the U. S. Department of Justice in its Office of Criminal Justice and in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section.

AEMC Project Treats Law and Psychiatry

Third-year students Douglas Eldridge (seated, left) and Bert Hoff (standing, right) are shown being briefed on their six-week agenda at Philadelphia’s Albert Einstein Medical Center by the acting chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, Harold Kolansky, M.D. (seated) and Pascal F. Lucchesi, M.D. AEMC’s executive vice-president and medical director.

Dr. Lucchesi worked with Dean Jefferson Fordham in arranging this pioneer AEMC-Penn experimental project which was designed to give law students first-hand clinical experience in the legal aspects of psychiatry.
Students Go To Court To Fill Defender Void

Lester & Co.: 'Law Student Services'

Not many lawyers are thrown out of court, but a few months ago, a good number of Law School students found themselves on the outside looking in, following the orders of Philadelphia magistrates. The Philadelphia Voluntary Defender Association had run out of funds, and, as a result, anyone brought into court who couldn't afford a lawyer was simply out of luck.

Surprisingly, it was not a judge or a lawyer, but first-year student David Lester and a group of his friends who decided to do something about it and they soon began appearing in Bail Arraignment Court, evaluating a defendant's financial situation and making bail recommendation to the court. However, because the concept was so new, and because of the confusion resulting from the recent reorganization of the Philadelphia court system, the do-gooders found themselves less than welcome.

Today, though, things are quite different. "Law Student Services," as it is known, is now a thriving group of more than 75 students from the University of Pennsylvania, Temple and Villanova Law Schools under Lester's direction with Law School Associate Professor Henry S. Ruth, Jr., '55, serving as faculty advisor. And they are working on two separate but related projects.

In Bail Arraignment Court, students working with the blessing of Municipal Court President Judge Joseph R. Glancey man the Defender's desk in six-hour shifts, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The procedure is simple; they provide each defendant with a fact sheet, entitled "To Help You Understand," and ask him the questions the judge will use in determining bail. Then they make a recommendation concerning the amount of bail to the judge.

The fact sheet contains 13 points, included among which are an explanation of the role of the student, the nature of a preliminary hearing, the significance of bail and the procedure involved in obtaining it, and the defendant's right to counsel at all times.

"What we do for them is more psychological than legal," says Lester. "Many people brought into court know the procedure, but we want the first offender to have a friendly attitude toward the law."

The second project involves an anticipated reform of the bail system of the City of Philadelphia to provide for a more uniform and equitable system of assigning bail. To this end, the students are preparing case histories of significant cases and give continuing reports to Judge Glancey. In August, when the program ends, a full report will be made to the participating Law Schools, the City of Philadelphia and the President Judge. Attempts are also being made to obtain a research grant so that the information from these case histories can be analyzed by a computer.

Perhaps the most unusual thank-you the members of Law Student Services have received to date was a letter to Lester from an inmate at Philadelphia's Holmesburg Prison. It begins, "Thank God for you! Many of the men here deeply appreciate the time and efforts that you have put forth in their behalf." The letter goes on to request copies of the fact sheet and the questions asked by the judge in setting bail.

Yet, Lester's reaction is characteristically modest: "When someone thanks you and he's on his way home when he might not have been, that's payment in itself."

Mrs. Jackson Now Registrar

Mrs. Christine Jackson, a Law School fixture since 1956, has been named Registrar—a position she has long held in spirit if not in appellation.

The Georgia native and graduate of West Georgia College, who came to Philadelphia in 1943, is the repository of all knowledge concerning the day-to-day intricacies of Law School life as well as "the" person to see about any and every thing.

If all this sounds suspiciously like an advertisement for a turn-of-the-century patent medicine elixir guaranteed to cure all that ails you—well, then you have gleaned the correct impression.

Joining Mrs. Jackson is the newest addition to the Law School staff, Diana Patchell. Miss Patchell holds the position of Assistant to the Registrar.
Provost Edgar Fahs Smith, head of the University of Pennsylvania, telephoned Dean William Draper Lewis, of the Law School, one morning in the fall of 1911:

"I hear you have a public stenography office in the Law School building. You know it's against the rules of the University to have a commercial enterprise on the campus, don't you?"

"Yes, but—"

"Well, tell me," the Provost snapped, "Do you or don't you have a public stenography office in the Law School?"

"Not exactly," said Dean Lewis, "I've allowed one of my first year students to use a vacant professor's office to do some typing for fellow students."

"He charges for his services, does he not?"

"Yes, of course, that's how he's paying his way through law school," said Dean Lewis.

Irritably — "Send him over to my office right away. I want to talk to him."

Such was the dialogue Dean Lewis reported when he called me to his office.

"You know, Luitweiler, at best it is a borderline case. If he orders me to stop you — well, that's that."

"I understand. But in that case I must leave school and go back to work. As I told you, enrollment in the Law School has been a big gamble. For five years I've worked in Yucatan, Mexico to get stake for a college education. Things looked bright enough until my father died the first year I went there and then with an invalid mother to support back North, I found I could just make ends meet. When Dr. Rowe, of the Wharton School, met me in Yucatan, he persuaded me to come up to the Law School and promised to do what he could to help me work my way through."

"I know, I know, Dr. Rowe introduced us," said Dr. Lewis. "That's why I've loaned you tuition money from the Dean's fund. But" — with emphasis — "don't you tell that story to Dr. Smith. You won't win your point by a sympathy appeal. He's a hard man, but a fair one. You must win, if at all, on the issue he's raised. And just remember that in defending yourself you're defending me. If you've violated University rules, so have I by allowing you to do what you've done. You and I are in the same leaky boat! Now don't hesitate to stand up to him, for you know on moral grounds we're right."

I left immediately for the Provost's office in not too confident a mood, but resolved to put up a fight.

Dr. Smith received me with the utmost kindliness, but I had been warned against this disarming approach. The story was current on the University grounds of a first year student who had been expelled appealing to Provost Smith. He poured out an eloquent story of how expulsion would shock his parents and ruin his career. They would never let him go to another college. He ended by burying his head on the Provost's desk, sobbing out loud. Whereupon Dr. Smith put his own head down on the desk and appeared to cry along with him. Finally he arose and came around to the boy's side of the desk and, putting his big arm around the lad's shoulders, led him to the door. The boy felt so relieved for the sympathy shown that he smiled, shook hands and left. When the door had closed behind him, he came to with a shock:

He was still expelled!

Dr. Smith was a burly bear of a man, with a naturally harsh and rasping voice, and known by students and faculty alike to be the czar of the campus. From him there was no appeal. But he could soften his speech...
when he chose to put on the friendly act.

"Where do you come from, Luitweiler?" he asked kindly.

I was about to say Yucatán, Mexico and tell him my story, but remembering the Dean's warning, I desisted. "I was born in York, Pennsylvania," I said.

"So! Well, I'm a Pennsylvania Dutchman myself."

Still wary, I knew this was beside the issue, just some more of the cross examiner's technique to disarm a witness. Moreover, my eye had caught sight of a business card face up on his desk:

J. C. LUITWEILER
Public Stenographer
U. of P. Law School
34th & Chestnut
Philadelphia

It wouldn't be long before he got around to that! As my eyes continued fixed on the card, his manner changed like a lawyer's on cross-examination:

"What, sir," he snapped, pointing a big finger at the card, "What about it?"

"Sir, I'm afraid that card is inaccurate. I did circulate such cards among fellow students, but I am not a public stenographer."

"SIR," I said with some heat, "'RACKET' IS AS MUCH A MISNOMER AS MY WORD 'PUBLIC.' WHAT I'M DOING IS A PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE THING."

"What do you mean, you're not? Your own card says so."

"I know. It's unfortunate. But I'm studying law now and public stenographer means holding one's self out to the public, which I'm not doing. I have never done any work for the public and don't intend to. I do only work for my fellow students and the faculty."

"Faculty!" he exclaimed. "So they're in on the racket, too!"

This was some more of the lawyer's technique — get your witness rattled. It did get my Dutch up, but anything but rattled. I became a fighting Dutchman.

"Sir," I said with some heat, "'Racket' is as much a misnomer as my word 'public'. What I'm doing is a perfectly legitimate thing. Not only am I earning money to pay my way through the Law School, but I'm giving employment to a couple of students of the Wharton School who do typing for me. We have set up a very professional office, of which I'm proud, with a battery of three typewriters and two dictaphones."

"Where'd you find the money to pay for all that equipment?"

"I didn't buy it. It's costing me all of five dollars a month to rent these five pieces of equipment. Before coming to the Law School I was in business for five years and worked a whole winter in a downtown Philadelphia lawyer's office. I'm an expert stenographer. I take shorthand notes from the third year students for their briefs for moot trials, whip them into proper shape and put them onto the dictaphones for transcription by the Wharton School boys in their off hours."

"You've been in the Law School only three months and you tell me you whip the third year students' briefs into shape!" he commented sarcastically. His tone got my dander up a bit more.

"Yes, sir," I said, "A winter in a large downtown law firm as head stenographer gave me as much acquaintance with the technique of law practice as these boys will get in a year after they leave law school. I have drafted many serious briefs for important trials and have taken down the testimony of witnesses before trial in that law office. My boss was an expert stenographer himself and under his iron discipline I became almost as good a stenographer as a court reporter."

"You've got plenty of self-confidence, haven't you?"

Before I could say anything to that Dr. Smith rose abruptly from his desk and took some long strides around the room. I just kept quiet. Here comes the verdict, I kept thinking.

When he returned to his desk he seemed to have forgotten all about the subject in hand, infraction of University campus rules.

"I've just had a wild idea," he said. "You said you're almost as good a stenographer as a court reporter. Well, this evening I preside at the Union League Club over an important University Trustees' meeting, where I hope to get pledges for large sums of money which the University badly needs. Do you suppose you could act as my secretary at that meeting?"

"Yes, of course."

"And take down every last word that is said at the dinner table, recording every interruption, side comment and what not, as happens in a court room? And do it without making too conspicuous what you're doing?"

"I'm sure I can. I was trained to use a pack of 3 X 5 cards, held on my knee under a desk, and record what is being said. Witnesses examined in a lawyer's office before trial sometimes clam up if they have a stenographer right in front of them, taking down everything they say and interrupting them."

"You see," said Dr. Smith in a confidential tone, "I have had the experience of having some of these gentlemen get most enthusiastic at these dinners and offer to pledge a hundred thousand dollars, perhaps just to

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impress the others, and then forget about it the next day. I can’t pass pledge cards around at formal dinners. But if I could write them the very next day: ‘Dear Joe, here’s what you said last evening—unquote’ I think I could get their pledges.”

“Sir, I shall have a full transcript of the dinner talk on your desk by noon tomorrow,” I said.

He looked skeptical, but said brusquely, “Well, see that you do. Meet me at 6 o’clock at the Union League.”

I was halfway to the door when he called me back.

“The dinner is black tie. Have you evening clothes?”

“No, but I know where to rent a suit for a dollar an evening. I take my girl to the opera about twice a month.” That was a mistake and I knew it before I had finished. It was just too much for him.

“Come back here and sit down,” he almost shouted. His whole air exuded suspicion. He probably concluded he had been taken in by some sort of monte bank.

“Opera in dress clothes—with a girl—twice a month,” he mumbled half to himself. “Orchestra seats, no doubt, at $10 a piece. Dinner before or afterward, plus rental of a Tuxedo. You can’t do all that with less than $50 a month. And you say you’re earning your way through school as a stenographer!”

“Yes, sir, you’re right except as to the cost. It only costs me $2.40 a month.”

He actually jumped out of his chair! “Come, come,” he shouted, “don’t play games with me. I’ve heard enough.” His voice couldn’t have been more harsh and unfriendly.

In an equally pugnacious mood I stood up and answered him.

“No, you haven’t. It’s like this. A fraternity brother is a friend of the stage manager of the Philadelphia Opera who calls up several times a month, on short notice, and tells my pal to send down a half-dozen supes (supernumeraries). I usually get one of these jobs. We have a wonderful time playing in mob scenes clubbing each other with papier-mache billy clubs and filling in gaps in the choruses.”

Dr. Smith interrupted, sarcastically, “Now don’t tell me you’re a tenor or baritone or something!”

“No, sir, the stage manager has taught us how to open our mouths wide at the proper time, but telling us, ‘For God’s sake, don’t let a sound come out of you.’ When we’re through he pays us off with two orchestra seats for some subsequent performance.”

“All right. Now what about the dinners, taxis, etc?”—still skeptical.

“Well, my girl happens to be a young cousin. I eat at her home and we use the elevated, not taxis, from West Philadelphia to downtown—20¢ round trip. So the arithmetic is: Twice a dollar for the dress suit, twice 20¢ for car fare—makes $2.40 per month as I first said. One does need some amusement and recreation, you know.”

Provost Smith leaned back in his arm chair and heaved a big sigh. He was licked:

“All right, you’ll get by. But I’d better reserve judgment until I see what you do tonight. So far it’s been all talk and I’ll admit you are a good salesman.”

The Union League dinner came off without a hitch. At 10 p.m. with my pockets full of 3 X 5 cards with shorthand notes I was on the Woodland Avenue trolley back to the Law School. My Wharton School typists had been alerted to be at the Law School by 11 p.m. The evening’s notes were on dictaphone cylinders before midnight. I went home to sleep while the typists worked on into morning hours transcribing them. By 8 a.m. I was back in my office and they were too. Editing and correcting was quickly done and by 10 a.m. two copies of the transcript, neatly bound in legal cap covers, were delivered to the Provost’s office. I had two classes that morning, but at noon Dean Lewis called me to his office. His face had a broad grin.

James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered the first law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1790.

At that time Philadelphia was the nation’s capital and Wilson’s first lecture was attended by President and Mrs. Washington, together with members of the Cabinet and leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In 1792 the Trustees of the University created a professorship of law and appointed Wilson to this position, but, due to the pressure of other activities, he never had an opportunity to deliver any lectures under this appointment.

An Historical Note
“Dr. Smith wants you to come to his office right away. No, don’t tell me about last night until you get back. But I take it from what he said you and I are off the hook.”

Another facet of the Provost’s remarkable personality greeted me. Instead of the disarming cordiality he showed as a prelude to expelling me from school, now his was a stern, unsmiling face. His was the Pennsylvania Dutchman’s perverted sense of humor.

Without complimenting me on what I well knew was a first class piece of work, he held out the bill that had accompanied the script:

“Thirty dollars! How do you figure it?”

“Simply,” I said, “Fifteen hours of work at $2 per hour.”

“Don’t tell me you stayed up all night to produce this!”

“No, sir, I was in bed by midnight for a good night’s sleep, and back at the office by 8 a.m. to correct the transcribed manuscript. I had dictated into the two dictaphones the evening’s notes, from 10:15 p.m. until near midnight. My assistants were there at 11 p.m. and they started transcribing as soon as there were two cylinders off the machines. I haven’t charged you anything for the time I was eating dinner, as I might have done; just for the two hours of note taking after dinner, two hours of dictating into the machines, an hour of correcting this morning and the balance of ten hours was for the transcribing on the typewriters.”

“How much do you pay those Wharton School boys?”

“Fifty cents an hour,” I answered.

“And you charge me $2 an hour!”

“Certainly, why not? That’s what you would have paid me if I had stayed up all night and transcribed the notes myself. You wouldn’t have had as good a job from a tired-out man, and you wouldn’t have had your transcript by 10 a.m. because I had to attend two one-hour lectures at the Law School this morning.”

“Exploitation of labor,” he mumbled, but he reached for his checkbook. For the first time he turned on that engaging smile:

“I have gone over the transcript and believe it’s letter-perfect. So I’ll now repeat what I said yesterday, you’ll get along and I’m sure you’ll finish your three years of schooling and be a good lawyer. I’ll be glad to help you in any way I can.”

The Pennsylvania Dutchman had to come out at the end:

“Don’t be surprised if I call upon you again, that is when the University can afford to pay $2 an hour for typing.”

I couldn’t pass up this comment on leaving him:

“If this transcript helps you to get a hundred thousand dollar pledge I’m sure you don’t think I’m overpaid.”

When I returned to tell Dean Lewis the story, he leaned back in his chair, put his hands behind his head and laughed uproariously. He made me go over the whole incident in detail, including the story of skipping at the opera.

“You probably don’t know why I’m so amused,” he said. “When you went over yesterday to see the Provost, I told you that you and I were in a leaky boat and I said it was a borderline case. Knowing the Provost I can tell you now I wouldn’t have given you two cents for your case. And now Dr. Smith has joined us in our leaky boat by engaging you to work for him. I doubt we hear anything more from him about ‘infraction of campus rules.’ And he is the boss on this campus.”

Before and After:

Renovated Main Building Open

In the Law School Record Book for 1899-1900, there is a description of the building at 34th and Chestnut Streets into which the school was about to move. It reflects the pride which our predecessors felt in their new facilities. Sixty-five years later as we complete the renovation of that structure, this description holds particular interest for us.

On February 21st and 22nd all the legal world will meet to look upon the most completely beautiful and beautifully complete building ever designed for the sole purpose of housing a school of law. They will find no new, raw-looking structure, trying awkwardly to feel at home in unaccustomed surroundings, but a building which stands in its place like an heir just come to its own, born to his place and in the place to which he was born.

Red brick and Indiana limestone make up the exterior of many buildings, but here they mingle in a friendly fashion unknown to us before.

We are told that the architecture is English classic of the time of William and Mary and we fancy we see in the red bricks the warm red English blood of Mary and in the cool grey stone, the harder, colder character of William, here wedded once more in the interests of law and liberty.

All about the building circle shields and medallions and upon these are carved the names the Department has chosen for especial honor. Here are the great beginners of Law as we know it, Caius Ulpian, Papinian, makers of the greatest code ever formulated by man, if the least human. Here is the name of the man who had
all this knowledge codified and made useful to the men of his time and all times to our own, Justinian, and those men who rediscovered and re-interrupted it all, Vattel, Domat, and Von Savigny, Edward I, the codifier of English laws, and Bracton, his helper; Coke, the first of the great lawyers, the quaint, the patriotic, the author of the petition of right.

Then a long line of learned Englishmen, some of whom loved us and some loved us not, but whom we honor in all impartiality; and our own great ones of the past, Madison, Hamilton, Webster. The great Pennsylvanians, Gibson, Binney, Tilghman, and the names of our own time, Field and Bradley. Circled so by greatness, the student of the days to come will be untrue to all that his eyes behold if he makes no effort to emulate their example.

The interior of the building has been most carefully planned to meet all the needs of the student body. The experience of the past and the inventive genius of the present have been taxed to supply every convenience and aid the physical and mental well being of all who will use the structure. A great hall 27 feet wide by 120 feet long forms the central feature of the building. From the hall the wide marble staircase leads to the library floor above. This staircase is finely tinted and is of great dignity and beauty. A large window faces the first landing and the hall below, while the stairs branch to left and right in stately fashion. Upon the first floor and the basement below are found the executive offices of the department. The offices of the Dean and Secretary are fitted up with all the modern appliances for executive work, desks, cabinets, cases for filing the records of each student who matriculates and who thus leaves a succinct record of his career, short or long, successful or unsuccessful, behind him, which can be referred to at any time when needed; telephones and bells to all parts of the building, typewriters, letter presses, everything a busy man can need to save the time that is all too short for the work to be done.

Upon this floor the decorations are simple in character, the only touch of luxury being in the marbles and door ways and the elaborate stucco-wrought ceilings.

The lecture rooms are upon this floor, the smallest of the seven being able to seat fifty students, the largest 250. These rooms are all furnished with an ingenious arrangement in the form of “mushroom” desks, which are composed of a slender upright, with small square top attached, the top being just large enough to hold one book and the note book of the student. One of these stands is placed in front of each chair and they have been designed in order to do away with the awkward desk arm-chair or the room-consuming desk. It is believed they will prove to be of very great practical utility.

The practice room and the prothonotary’s office are also directly in the line of modern progress. It is believed that a practical experience of the formal process of the law is of much greater benefit to the student than much theoretical instruction. Therefore these rooms have been thoroughly equipped with all the necessary implements of a practice court and prothonotary’s office.

Here all the processes of the law will be gone through as in actual practice from the filing of the papers to the appearance in court and trial of the case. These will be added to the principles and theory of the law that knowledge of its technicalities, without which the graduate student feels himself helpless when he faces the difficulties of his first case.

On this floor also, adjoining the Practice Court, is a large debating hall, where those studying law who desire to perfect themselves in oratory will have every opportunity afforded them to practice that art. The Law Department has always furnished the greater number of the prize debaters of the University and it is hoped that with the facilities now afforded them they will bring inter-collegiate debating to so high a level that crowds will flock to the contests as eagerly as they congregate about the football fields.

Just beside the entrance door a completely furnished coat room ministers to the needs of the incoming student.

[Continued On Page 18]
I was one of fifty lawyers who gathered at the Law School this summer to take part in the initial seminar of the Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship Program. As I reflect on the month of study spent at Penn, I am struck by the differences between the Fellowship seminar and my law school days just a short three years ago. These differences can best be expressed by my relating an incident which occurred during the summer.

Late one August afternoon, numerous alumni congregated at the Law School for a gala cocktail reception in honor of Bernard G. Segal, ’31 president-elect of the American Bar Association. Several of the alumni and their families took this opportunity to tour the Law School building and happened to observe one of the Fellowship seminar sessions. The sight of fifty, bearded, long-haired, sport shirt and dungaree clad students attentively listening to two African-garbed blacks lecturing on ghetto-community problems caused one older alum to exclaim, “They certainly aren’t Penn law students—must be Peace Corps volunteers!”

But the “Reggies”—as the group is affectionately called—are not Peace Corps volunteers; they are one hundred lawyers who have been awarded a one year fellowship for training and service with an office rendering legal services to the poor. These offices are neighborhood legal service projects established as non-profit organizations and funded by grants from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity.

Last year, the first for the program, fifty fellowships were awarded under the joint sponsorship of the Law School and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Because of the large number of applicants and the need for talented attorneys to provide free legal services to the poor, the program was expanded this year to include one hundred lawyers. The University of Michigan Law School joined in the sponsorship of the program and conducted the initial training seminar for half of the Reggies on its Ann Arbor campus in July of this year.

The training seminar for the other half was conducted at the Law School in August.

After the month’s seminar, each Reggie was assigned to a legal services office somewhere in the United States, where he will spend the remainder of the fellowship year as a member of the legal staff of that office. Further training and study will be done periodically during the year both in regional meetings and in two, week-long, advanced seminars in Philadelphia.

This year’s Reggies represent thirty-nine law schools. Twenty-four Reggies have had law review experience. Thirty-eight have had a year or more experience after law school. Eight have served in judicial clerkships, eight in the Peace Corps, two with VISTA, and six with federal, state, and local governments. Ten have practiced poverty law, six have been associated with private firms, and one has been a professor of law. Six of the Reggies hold LL.M. degrees, while fourteen hold graduate degrees in fields other than law.

Such a statistical approach to the Reggie Program, though helpful, does not convey its true flavor. A look at the various phases of the program may serve this purpose. The selection procedure seems to be the logical place to begin. In order to narrow down the over three hundred applicants, interviews were held in various sections of the country. Although I had a pleasant chat with Professor Howard Lesnick, the director of the program, I have been told that the attractiveness of the
choices early without worrying about the effect flexibility might have had on their being chosen for the program.) I had a choice of over twenty cities including Des Moines, Iowa; Tampa, Florida; New Haven, Connecticut; Denver, Colorado; and New Orleans, Louisiana. New Orleans was the most appealing to this northerner. The other Reggies are spread out across the country in sixty-two different legal service offices located in thirty-three states and the District of Columbia.

The seminar, the main part of the summer program, was conducted in the Law School building in informal, give-and-take sessions. The teaching staff was largely drawn from the regular Law School faculty. Each Reggie was provided with a two-foot high stack of training materials for use both in the seminar and as a resource tool when practicing with his legal services office. This latter use of the materials is especially significant in view of the inadequate libraries in many of the newly established and meagerly-funded offices, as well as the general scarcity of legal scholarship in the poverty law field. One of the major collateral benefits of the Fellowship Program was the preparation of these much needed materials by outstanding professors, such as those on the faculties of Michigan and Penn.

"THE 'NITTY-GRITTY' FACTS OF POVERTY, THE BLACK GHETTO, AND DISCRIMINATION WERE FACED . . ."

In addition to the regular faculty, special guest speakers presented lectures. As the August nights in the non-air conditioned Law School dorms were hot and humid, the dorm-living Reggies were especially grateful for the guest speakers who appeared in the air conditioned classrooms for long evening sessions. Of course, the New Deck and other local pubs also served as a respite from the heat. Some of the visiting lecturers included George A. Wiley, Director of the National Welfare Rights Organization; Michael E. Tigar, Editor of the Selective Service Law Reporter; Bert W. Griffin and Earl Johnson, Jr., Director and former Director, respectively, of the Legal Services Program, Office of Economic Opportunity; and two leaders of the Philadelphia Consumer Education & Protection Association. All helped to give us a greater perspective into the problems of the poor beyond the legal principles we had been exploring during the seminar sessions.

Another extremely valuable phase of the program was the ten or more sessions conducted by the 1967-68 Reggies—the "Olde Guard." These experienced Reggies brought to us a picture of the challenges, frustrations, and occasional successes we could expect when we undertook to represent the poor.

The Olde Guard in their coats and ties, free of beards and mustaches, were reminiscent of my Law School days. But casual attire and bearded faces are not the only differences between my law school classmates and the Reggies. The Reggies are a group of young—and a few not so young—lawyers who have turned down lucrative offers from large law firms to commit themselves to helping the poverty-stricken of our country. These men and women are not content to philosophize the problems of racism and poverty while leaving the attack on these problems to others. Most have previously been involved in poverty work. Thus, before they began the Fellowship Program, they possessed great insight, understanding and experience in the field. I found that the classroom sessions—and the evening bull sessions—truly provided a seminar in which the Reggies contributed as much as did the professors who manned the speaker’s podium.

The teaching of law in the Law School in August also provided a contrast to student days. The lengthy debates into "good law" and what the rule of law should be were minimized; emphasis was placed on the "real world" and the law as it exists today. The seminar teaching staff dealt with practical items of litigation, negotiations, pressure, and results. The "nitty-gritty" facts of poverty, the black ghetto, and discrimination were faced; and avenues for correction and change through imaginative and skillful use of the legal process were suggested.

The involvement of the Law School in this Fellowship Program typifies its leadership in attempting to resolve the problems of our times and is something of which all of us, as alumni, can be extremely proud.

LAW ALUMNI DAY IS COMING!
MAY 15
On The Dedication of The

...JEFFERSON B. FORDHAM
DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

What gives this dedicatory event such rare felicity is that it is identified with Bernard G. Segal. We are exceedingly proud to name this very useful combination courtroom and classroom in his honor. We do this in recognition of what he is, what he does and that for which he stands.

I seize, at this point—and with special pleasure—the opportunity to salute the lovely Mrs. Segal. I have a notion that a major reason Bernie has accomplished so much is that it would take a powerful effort on any one’s part to be worthy of Gerry. It is to her that we are indebted for the fine portrait of Bernie, which adorns this room. Gerry, we thank you warmly.

To give a full and faithful description of the life and accomplishments of Bernard G. Segal would sound very much like gilding the lily to some one who does not know him well.

I recall a story about an enormous sailfish displayed on a yacht club wall. A visitor, observing it, remarked that the man who caught that fish was bound to have been a liar.

But facts are facts and I want to point to some of the salient actualities in Bernie’s career.

First to be said is that he is a great lawyer. He is a superb advocate at both trial and appellate levels, who has served as President of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He combines wisdom, learning and skill as a counsellor, planner and negotiator. He heads a great team of lawyers in the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis.

It would take a chapter to do justice to Bernie’s response to Teddy Roosevelt’s injunction that every lawyer owes something to his profession. I note here his chancellorship of the Philadelphia Bar Association, which marked a new era of significant growth, lawyer involvement and service for that worthy organization. His current position as President-Elect of the American Bar Association is the culmination of many years of vital participation, perhaps most notably as Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary.

I think that the highest responsibility of the lawyer is the protection of human liberty. Bernard G. Segal is a lawyer who is deeply committed to the cause of human liberty. He has worked arduously and well for civil rights—for equality before the law and equality of opportunity.

When in 1963 President John F. Kennedy sought leadership in the establishment of a Lawyer’s Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, the man to whom he turned, through the Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, was Bernard G. Segal. Bernie and another great lawyer, Harrison Tweed, were the original co-chairmen of the Committee. It has done much in the interest of civil rights, notably in Mississippi, where local lawyer services have not been available.

Bernie has contributed largely to the improvement of the government, particularly the judiciary. He deserves much of the credit for the generally high level of appointments to the Federal Judiciary in recent years. He was a key figure in the achievement of Pennsylvania judiciary reform through constitutional amendment. His interests are not confined to the judiciary; he is, for example, a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

He has worked steadily for improvement in American law—for law reform. As vice-president, he is a central figure in the American Law Institute, our greatest independent agency for the constructive development of law in this country.

He is keenly sensitive to the role of legal education. He is one of the few American practicing lawyers who is truly nationally known in the law schools of the United States. His range of concern is catholic. At the same time his deep and abiding interest in this School, his alma mater, has been a powerful constructive force. His interest and helpfulness have been extraordinary.

To work with such a man in common cause, on terms of warm friendship, is and has been a rare privilege for me. I say to him with pride, admiration and affection that nothing could be more fitting than to have this handsome, useful room known as the Bernard G. Segal Moot Court Room.

...DR. GAYLORD P. HARNWELL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Speaking for the university of which this Law School is a distinguished part, I’m pleased that we finally have on our campus a visible recognition of the remarkable qualities and achievements of Bernard G. Segal.

I realize that Bernie Segal’s fame is based upon considerably broader grounds than his association with the University of Pennsylvania. As president-elect of the American Bar Association, he is, of course, a national figure. I am aware also that he made a unique contribution to American law during his six years as chairman of the A.B.A.’s Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary—in which capacity he established procedures for systematically evaluating the qualifications of prospective nominees for United States judgeships. The result, I am told, has been a clear improvement in the quality of Federal justice.

Against this background as the watchdog of the nation’s courts, I can’t imagine a more appropriate monument to Bernie Segal than this Moot Court Room, with its very handsome judges’ bench.
My own acquaintance with Bernie Segal has perhaps been less juridical—and yet I am in a position to attest to the effectiveness of his advocacy.

Among his other services to Pennsylvania, Mr. Segal has been a Trustee of the University for the past ten years. During all of this time, his strong personal feeling for Pennsylvania and for the sanctity of learning together with his probing, inquisitive mind and his immense fund of knowledge has made him an unusually progressive force in the University's governance.

For four-and-a-half of these ten years that he has served on the University's governing board, Bernie was chairman of the Trustees' Committee on Development and Public Relations—which is a euphemistic way of saying that he was responsible for all of the University's fund-raising. During his first full year in this position, Pennsylvania received more voluntary support than in any previous year in its history—and even that record has been broken every year since, right up to the time he relinquished this position last fall.

So you can see why I have the highest admiration for Mr. Segal's skills as an advocate!

Most of all, however, I think of Bernie Segal as a warm, compassionate human being—a man of powerful intellect, driven always by an equally powerful conscience.

I'm proud that Bernard G. Segal is identified as an alumnus and a Life Trustee of this University—and I'm gratified that this association has now been given visibility and permanance through the Bernard G. Segal Moot Court Room.

... HONORABLE WILLIAM J. BRENNAN
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

It is a particular pleasure for Mrs. Brennan and me to participate in this dedication of the Bernard G. Segal Moot Court Room. It is so not only because Bernie and I were in the same class as undergraduates at the University—although Bernie finished in the College and I in the Wharton School after transferring from the College. Nor is it only because my wife and I count Bernie and Gerry among our very close friends, and have for a good many years now. Rather it is also because as one who takes intense pride in his profession, I welcome with keenest delight this opportunity to join you in this richly deserved recognition of one of the great lawyers, one of the complete lawyers, of our time.

Rarely has there been a time when the great and the complete lawyer was a more [or great] urgent need in our society. Only the utterly blind or obtuse would deny that law and the legal system as they exist today are under heavy attack by disaffected groups in our society. Those who have been unable to participate fully in the economic and political life of the nation challenge the system as basically inequitable—with rising vehemence they shout of blatant inequities in our tax and welfare laws, the selective service system, our criminal law and procedure. And even more fundamental—of more ominous portent—the rule of law itself is under attack—to the disaffected, law is an obstacle to, and not an instrument for, the creation of a just and generous society. We need not point to incidents on our own campus to illustrate the point. Typical of the attitude is that incident at Yale Law School recently. The School had a colloquium entitled "Law and the Urban Problem." No sooner had the discussions begun when a local community leader rushed to the podium to shout "But Law is the urban problem."

It is this portentous development in our society which has led me to suggest on other occasions that radical changes in our concepts and methods of the teaching and practice of law are urgently required. The profession must be geared up to assume major responsibilities for service in the public sector—our best lawyers cannot concern themselves any longer only with more lucrative private practice. Society's overriding concern today is not with abuses of concentrated economic power and the vagaries of cycles of boom and bust—the overriding concern now is with providing freedom and equality of rights and opportunities, in a realistic and not merely formal sense, to all the people of this nation: justice, equal and practical, to the poor, to the members of minority groups, to the criminally accused, to the displaced persons of the technological revolution, to alienated youth, to the urban masses, to the more persecuted consumers—to all, in short, who do not partake of the abundance of American life.

And that is a task primarily for our profession. If this society is to grow up and not blow up, lawyers must shoulder a far greater burden of responsibility for public duties than they have been willing to accept until now. And never was there a set of problems for which truly competent, able lawyers were more needed. The complexity of the problems we face require far more sharply honed talents than ever before. And the task is doubly difficult because the social and legal problems of the disadvantaged and outcast groups are novel and complex for the private practitioner, not least because they involve precisely those in our society who traditionally have not been the clients of the legal profession. But involvement of our best lawyers has now become a moral imperative. Indeed, I would make bold to suggest that the success with which the best lawyers respond to the challenge of what, if an era of crisis, is also a new era of promise in the life of our nation, may prove decisive in determining the outcome of this struggle.

And this is why this honor to Bernie Segal today has such significance. His whole professional career epitomizes
the model of what our ablest private practitioners must be. For those of us on trial and appellate courts who have had the benefit of his advocacy, know the extraordinary quality of his service to private clients. But we know also the extraordinary contributions the devotion of those same talents to the public sector has made to unraveling the confusion that attends our burgeoning problems of the poor and the discriminated against. He has entered that thicket with the clarity of perception of the lawyer's new responsibility that has attended every step of his career. He has constantly preached that if the credibility and integrity of our legal system are impugned by the actions or omissions of our ablest lawyers, there can be no general respect for the law. Yes, the 1907 Foundation, this Law School, and all of us present honor Bernie Segal in establishing this Bernard G. Segal Moot Court Room. But we honor ourselves more in according this richly deserved recognition to this great lawyer and outstanding citizen.

Renovation Completed

[Continued From Page 13]

A wide flight of stairs leads us to a light and airy basement, with entrance from Sansom Street. Here are the Club rooms where the moot courts are held and the club men puzzle their brains with delicate points and the baffling mysteries of case law, or, on rare occasions indulge in conversation and other mild frivolities. The Quiz rooms are here also, where the doubtful points are settled, not always to the satisfaction of either opposing faction, and the student is led firmly along the paths marked out in the lecture room.

The bicycle room provides housing for the patient steed which, nevertheless, refuses to stand without support and will go merrily along with the first comer if not carefully guarded. Vast caverns supported by numberless pillars lead off from this point to caverns which appear like those of Kubla Khanæ, "measureless to man." A room upon this floor has been made sacred to the comfort of the women students of the Department which has generously opened its doors to all of sufficient capacity, regardless of sex. Two women are now taking advantage of this generous spirit, both in their freshman year.

The crowning point of the building is reached with the third floor. There are two great reading rooms, the graduate reading room and the bookstack, besides rooms for the professors and librarians. The hall upon the north of the staircases is the one which is named for Judge McKean, great grandfather of the donor of the liberal gift of $100,000 which made all this a possibility now instead of at some date in the far distant.

Four great fire places give a look of hospitality and a promise of warmth and welcome and add a homeliness to the hall which detracts in no way from its stateliness. In this hall and the hall upon the southern side, which is an exact duplicate, and is called Sharswood Hall, a desk is placed for each student and also a number of desks for visitors.

This library, which is less than a dozen years old, has during the past three years sprung from a collection of 10,500 volumes to one of 30,000. In addition to the original gift from the Biddle family, the widow of Mr. Arthur Biddle, early in 1898, presented his library of some four thousand volumes. In addition to this gift a special effort was made to purchase books much needed in the work of the professors and in graduate and original work.

The library now ranks with the greater law libraries in the country, and has the advantage of youth in that it has no accumulation of antiquated rubbish, such as must inevitably collect in all libraries, to count on its accession list.

In all parts of the building order, beauty and convenience are united to form a most pleasing whole which is ready for the great opening ceremonies which are to fitly celebrate the completion of the world's newest, finest and most beautiful Law School Building.

Model Tells Policemen That Cool Is The Way To Play It

[Continued From Page 5]
situation."

Policeman John Heran of the Ninth District said, "I pet a dog until it bites me, and then I stop petting. You have to deal with the public on an individual basis, not according to a book." Policeman Richard Finizio echoed his statement, "A book is fine, but it's a different story for them (judges and lawyers) when it hits home. Mostly the manuals say what you should do, but you can't follow a book when you're out on the streets."

Even the cartoons came under some fire. Policeman Thomas Fitzgerald of the Community Relations Division found them "a little condescending," and Policeman Heran said they reminded him of "a first grade reader."

Co-author Schwartz is the Benjamin Franklin Professor of Criminal Law and Administration in the Law School and is Director of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws headed by former California Governor Brown. He was Reporter for the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute and at one time headed the General Crimes Section of the Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Goldstein is Assistant Professor of Law and was at one time a law clerk for former Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Advisors for the Manuals included the Philadelphia Police Department and District Attorney's Office and Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, Director of the University's Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, as well as a distinguished National Board of Directors.
JUDGE E. LEROY VAN RODEN, of Rose Tree, resigned as President Judge of the Delaware County Orphans Court on January 1, after 23 years on the bench.

E. PERRY CAMPBELL, of Fort Washington, Pa., former director of the Bequest and Deferred Giving Program, received an Award of Merit citation for outstanding service to the University at the annual Founder’s Day luncheon on January 18.

RABBI ELI LOUIS COOPER, of York, Pa., has been invited to serve as visiting professor at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, Pa., where he will give a graduate course in Judaism.

EDWARD A. KAIER, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been appointed general counsel of the Penn Central Company.

LOUIS J. GOFFMAN, of Philadelphia, has assumed the post of Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He had formerly served as vice chancellor in 1967 and was on the Board of Governors and a member of the Judiciary Committee. Goffman is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen.

DAVID BERGER, of Philadelphia, has announced his candidacy for district attorney of that city on the Democratic ticket.

ROBERT L. TRESCHER, of Philadelphia, has been named Chairman of the Rules and Calendar Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates. House Chairman RICHARD HENRY KLEIN, ’24, made the appointment to fill the vacancy left when Judge David Stahl stepped down following his installation to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. At the same time, Klein named HERMAN BUCK FAYETTE, ’35, to fill the opening on the committee.

JOHN P. BRACKEN, of Philadelphia, a partner in the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius has been proposed as a director of Philadelphia National Bank.

MICHAEL C. RAINONE, of Philadelphia, has been elected International President of Orphans of Italy, Inc. The group is an American non-political, non-sectarian, charitable organization organized to help maintain six youth assistance centers throughout Italy. The centers serve 4,000 young boys and girls.

JOHN R. McCONNELL, of Rosemont, Pa., has been elected to the post of vice chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. McConnell, who is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, will assume the position in 1971.

WILLIAM J. DICKMAN, of Alexandria, Va., has published a book of his poems about Washington entitled Around the Potomac.

RICHARD D. GRIFO, of Easton, Pa., has been appointed by Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer to serve as Judge of the Third Judicial District, Court of Common Pleas, Northampton County, Pa.

HENRY T. REATH, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., has been elected vice chairman of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Reath is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher and is vice chairman and member of the Board of Community Legal Services, Inc.

DANIEL H. HUYETT, of Reading, Pa., has been appointed to the Public Utilities Commission of the Commonwealth of Pa.

HERMAN A. SCHAEFER, of New Canaan, Conn., has been elected executive vice president and chief administrative officer of PepsiCo, Inc. He joined the company in 1958 as vice-president-administration for Pepsi-Cola International, moving to the parent company in 1963.
1951

HAROLD CRAMER, of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., has been elected chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Board of Governors. Cramer, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe and Levin and president of the Law Alumni Association, had served as vice chairman of the Board in 1968.

JOHN S. RENNINGER, of Newtown, Pa., was elected to his third term as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in November.

RICHARD S. DENNY, of Califon, N. J., has been named vice president and secretary of Bankers Trust Company, New York. He is also assistant secretary of Bankers Trust New York Corporation.

ROBERT J. CROWLEY, of Rumson, N. J., has been promoted to the rank of assistant vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

MARVIN K. BAILIN, of Sioux Falls, S. D., a partner in the firm of Christopherson, Bailin and Wilds, is presently serving as National Commissioner of B'nai B'rith Commission on Community and Veterans Services, and is a trustee of Bellefaire, a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children in Cleveland, Ohio.

1953

RONALD B. MYRTER, of Broomall, Pa., has been promoted to assistant general counsel of the Insurance Company of North America.

1954

EUGENE H. ROTBERG, of Silver Spring, Md., has been appointed Treasurer of the World Bank and its affiliates, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. Rotberg, whose appointment was announced by World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, was formerly associate director of the division of trading and markets of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

1955

EDWARD L. SNITZER, of Philadelphia, has become a partner in the firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe & Levin.

1956

JAMES R. CAVANAUGH, of Philadelphia, was seated as a judge of the Common Pleas Court of the County of Philadelphia by President Judge Vincent A. Carroll.

1957

GEORGE C. GREER, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, England, has been appointed to the Marketing Division of H. J. Heinz Company, Ltd., a British subsidiary of the H. J. Heinz Company.

1958

ROBERT W. LENTZ, of West Chest, Pa., is a partner in the firm of Lentz, Riley, Cantor, Kilgore and Massey.

BENNETT I. BARDFELD, of Vineland, N. J., has been promoted to the position of First Associate Solicitor in the Legal Department of the City of Vineland, where he continues in private practice.

HARRY A. KITEY, of Allentown, Pa., has been appointed solicitor for the Northampton Area School District. He is completing his fourth year as Assistant City Solicitor for the City of Allentown.

1959

RICHARD L. CANTOR, of West Chester, Pa. and R. LAMAR KILGORE, of Wayne, Pa., are partners in the firm of Lentz, Riley, Cantor, Kilgore and Massey.

ROBERT H. LEVY, of New York, has been awarded the Heymann Scholarship by the University of Notting-
ham, where he is writing on forensic rhetoric.

1959

GEORGE C. CORSON, JR., of Norristown, Pa., and WILLIAM H. KINKEAD, III, of Wayne, Pa., have become partners in the Norristown firm of Wright, Spencer, Manning and Sagendorph.

SAMUEL H. KARSCH, of Philadelphia, has been elected secretary of Warner Company, Philadelphia, where he is presently serving as house counsel.

MARSHALL A. RUTTER, of Los Angeles, notes that although Law School graduates in California are relatively few in number, they are high in influence and prestige in the organized bar. Of the twenty distinguished lawyers on the Committee on Administration of Justice, he points out, three are Law School alumni: WILLIAM SHEA, '36, and MORRIS PFAELZER, '38, both of Los Angeles, and OLIVER GREEN, '51, of Arcadia.

1961

ARTHUR J. ENGLAND, JR., of Miami, Fla., has become a partner in the Miami firm of Scott, McCarthy, Steel, Hector & Davis.

HENRY B. CORTESI, of New York City, has become a member of the New York firm of Webster, Sheffield, Fleischmann, Hitchcock & Brookfield.

DENNIS E. KAPUSTIN, of Philadelphia, has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Berger, Polisher & Cohen.

HENRY R. SILVERMAN, of New York City, has been named a general partner of Oppenheimer & Co., New York, where he has been vice president for corporate finance since 1968.

MICHAEL A. O'PAKE, of Reading, Pa., was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives representing the 126th District, City of Reading. He was also named to the Education, Judiciary and Law and Order Committee of the House.

HOWARD SHAPIRO, of New York City, a former assistant district attorney for New York County, has been appointed an assistant counsel to the Governor of the State of New York.

ROBERT W. TOLLEN, of San Francisco, is now associated with the San Francisco firm of Ernst and Myers.

1965

ANITA LAVINE SHAPIRO, of Rochester, N. Y., has joined The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester as an associate editor. She was previously Deputy City Prosecutor of Pasadena, California.

RICHARD L. PROUT, of Seattle, has become associated with the Seattle firm of Mullavey, Hageman, Treece and Sayre.

ARTHUR SPECTOR, of Philadelphia, has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Klaus and Comisky.

ALAN M. LERNER, of Philadelphia, has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Berger, Polisher & Cohen.

STEPHENV C. SUSSMAN, of Philadelphia, has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Berger, Polisher & Cohen.

1966

MORTON JOEL GOLDFEIN, of Morristown, N. J., now associated with the Newark, N. J. firm of Greenbaum, Greenbaum & Rowe, has been elected a trustee of the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey.

RICHARD H. MARTIN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has become associated with the Pittsburgh firm of Baskin, Boreman, Sachs, Gondelman & Craig.

CAPT. RICHARD M. SADAI, of Washington, D. C., has been assigned to the awards and decorations branch of the Personnel Services Division, Army Surgeon General's Office.

1967

CAPT. VINSON P. STOUCK, of Pope AFB, N. C., is serving there as a legal officer with the Tactical Air Command. He recently received a regular commission in the Air Force.

MARK H. CHAZIN, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., is now a 1st Lieutenant in the Finance Corps, having completed a one year judicial clerkship with Judge Herbert Horn of the New Jersey Superior Court in Atlantic City.

NATHANIEL GREENFIELD, of Arlington, Va., has become an attorney-analyst with the Corporation Finance Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington.

1968

WILLIAM E. ELWOOD, of Alexandria, Va., is now a lieutenant in the Army Materiel Command.

THOMAS A. REED, of New York City, has won the national Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition.
NECROLOGY

1910
BYRON A. MILNER, Philadelphia, November 19

1914
BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE S. PAUL, Philadelphia, November 15

1922
D. BYRNE FLYNN, Drexel Hill, Pa., November 10

1923
VICTOR H. BLANC, Philadelphia, December 16

1924
SAMUEL D. GOODIS, Philadelphia, January 9
A Memorial Fund has been established at the Law School.

1926
RICHARD J. PARTRIDGE, Philadelphia, November 2

1927
H. JOSEPH HARRISON, Ardmore, Pa., November 18
MARGARET F. LENAHAUS, Boston, December 21

1932
SAMUEL L. SPERLING, Wyncote, Pa., November 7

1938
LEON SHECHTMAN, Philadelphia, February 17

1946
JAMES C. BLY, Kane, Pa., January 23

1953
JAMES R. HORNICK, Pittsburgh, November 8

FACULTY & STAFF NOTES

PROFESSOR LEO LEVIN and HAROLD CRAMER, '51, are the co-authors of a new textbook and teacher's manual entitled Problems and Materials on Trial Advocacy, published in September by Foundation Press. The book, which grew out of a non-credit program at the Law School known as "Trial of an Issue of Fact," was jointly sponsored by the American College of Trial Lawyers and the Judicial Administration Section of the American Bar Association, in conjunction with the Association of American Law Schools.

The program, which was in existence at the Law School without materials for about ten years, is now being used at law schools throughout the country.

Professor Levin was also in attendance at the Thirty-first Annual Judicial Conference for the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States, held September 4 through 6 at The Shelburne in Atlantic City. Levin addressed the September 6 session of the Conference on the topic: "Some Psychological Aspects of the Adversary System."

October 9 through 12 found Levin acting as a discussion leader at the National Conference of Metropolitan Court Judges which met in New York City. There, Levin was one of six panelists, headed by the Honorable G. Joseph Tauro, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who dealt with the topic of training lawyers for trial work.

Topping off his autumn wanderings, Levin addressed the second fall meeting of the Law Wives Society.

Not wishing to be outdone in the matter of attention to the distaff side of the Law School, DEAN JEFFERSON FORDHAM had accepted the Wives invitation to address their inaugural meeting of the current term.

Dean Fordham is the new president-elect of the Association of American Law Schools. He was elected during the Association's annual meeting, December 27-29 in New Orleans.

The Dean will serve as president-elect during 1969 and will become president of the Association in 1970.

MORRIS COHEN, Professor of Law and Biddle Law Librarian, testified before the Subcommittee on Education of the United States Senate on the Higher Education Amendments of 1968. Cohen appeared with several representatives of the Association of American Law Schools before Senators Wayne Morse, Jacob Javits and Ralph Yarborough to present the needs of academic law libraries for federal assistance.

CLARENCE MORRIS, Professor of Law, has been awarded a Fulbright Grant to conduct research in law at Cambridge University.

Professor JOHN HONNOLD gave the opening paper and chaired and participated in panel discussions at the Conference on Comparative Law held at McGill University in September. Mr. Honnold also served as a McCarthy delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

JAMES O. FREEDMAN, Associate Professor of Law, spoke on "The Financial Liability of Welfare Recipients and Their Relatives" at regional conferences of legal services attorneys in both Chicago and New Orleans. The conferences were sponsored by the National Institute for Education in Law and Poverty.

DEAN WILLIAM B. LOCKHART of the University of Minnesota is president for 1969. Earlier in December, 1968, Dean Fordham became a member of the Council of the American Law Institute.

The Dean was also named as a delegate to the House of Delegates of the Individual Rights and Responsibilities Section of the ABA Division of Legal Practice and Education. The Section, formed in 1966, is the newest of 21 in this ABA Division and totals more than 1,100 members. Fordham, whose delegate term ends in 1970, is the most recent past chairman of the Section.

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PROFESSOR GEORGE L. HASKINS has become a member of the Council of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia; has been appointed to the Board of Editors of the William and Mary Quarterly; appointed to the Editorial Advisory Committee for the Papers of John Marshall; and appointed to the Advisory Board for the Justice Bradley Project of Rutgers University. Professor Haskins has also delivered an address entitled "Parliamentary Ideals in the Representative Government of Early Massachusetts" before the International Commission for the History of Representative Institutions, meeting at the University of London, England.

Faculty changes for the 1968-69 academic year include the following:

RALPH S. SPRITZER, who has taught the Regulated Industries course on a part-time basis for the past two years, has become a full-time member of the Faculty. Since 1962, Spritzer had been serving as First Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice. During the past year Spritzer was also named as the 1968 recipient of the annual Tom C. Clark Award. The presentation was made by Attorney General Ramsey Clark on May 22, 1968.

ROY A. SCHOTLAND has been named as a visiting professor. Schotland, who has been a member of the law faculty at the University of Virginia since 1964, is a 1960 graduate of the Harvard Law School and has served as Research Assistant to Professor Paul Freund, as law clerk to Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States, as an editorial assistant in the SEC Study of Securities Markets, and in private practice in New York City.

DAVID L. SHAPO was named as a visiting professor for the Fall term only. A 1957 graduate of Harvard Law School, Shapiro practiced law for five years in Washington, D.C. and then served as law clerk for Justice Harland of the Supreme Court of the United States. He has been a member of the Harvard Law School faculty since 1963.

CARL SCHNEIDER has received a part-time appointment as lecturer. A '56 graduate he has practiced with the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen and served as law clerk to both Justice Burton of the Supreme Court of the United States and to Judge Herbert Goodrich of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Schneider also spent six months with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Professors MUNDHEIM and COSTONIS are now on leave of absence, while Professor FREY has retired and Professors DAMASKA, CULLITY and BROWN have concluded their visiting appointments.

ALEXANDER A. ZVEGIINTZOV has resigned his post as Assistant to the Dean for Alumni Affairs and Development to take a position in the Investment Department of the Insurance Company of North America.

A successor has not yet been named, and in the interim JEFFREY W. ROSS of the University Office of Alumni Annual Giving and the Wharton School has taken charge of the Law School Annual Giving and Capital programs. JOHN MICHAEL WILLMANN, '70, has assumed the editorship of the Law Alumni Journal, a post also held previously by Mr. Zvegintzov.

Philip Mechem, Professor Emeritus

Philip Mechem, emeritus professor of law, died on March 5 at his home in Merion, Pa. He was 76.

Mr. Mechem had joined the faculty of the Law School as a professor in 1948 and retired in 1963. He had served as president of the Association of American Law Schools in 1957.

An alumnus of Stanford University where he received his B.A. in 1922, Professor Mechem also earned two law degrees, receiving his LL.B. in 1922 from the University of Colorado and his J.S.D. in 1926 from the University of Chicago.

He had taught at the University of Iowa from 1930 to 1948, except for a leave of absence from 1942 to 1944 when he served as Head Claims Attorney in the U. S. Department of Justice.

He was author of Mechem's Outlines on Agency, editor of Mechem's Cases on Agency and Cases on Future Interests, and co-editor of Mechem's and Atkinson's Cases on Wills and Administration. He was also author of two novels The Columbine Cabin Murders and And Not for Love. His legal writings have explained difficult problems in the law of agency, property, and decedents' estates.

Mr. Mechem taught in many areas including agency, bills and notes, corporations, equity, future interests, jurisprudence, partnership, restitution, torts, trade regulation, trusts, and wills.

Professor Mechem had also been the acting dean of the University of Kansas Law School in 1928-29 and had taught there since 1925. He taught at the University of Idaho from 1922 to 1924 and at the University of Chicago in 1924-25.

Mr. Mechem was a member of the Franklin Inn Club, the Merion Cricket Club, and the Order of the Coif, the national honorary legal society.

He is survived by his wife, Catherine, a son, Charles E., and three grandchildren.

In noting the sense of loss felt throughout the Law School, Dean Jefferson Fordham remarked that "he will be remembered by hundreds of lawyers who had been his students as an outstandingly effective teacher whose delightful humor enlivened the educational effort."
The Law School

Bernard G. Segal
Moot Court Room
Dedication

February 20, 1969