DEAN FORDHAM STEPS DOWN
A Change At The Desk

Like you, I find it strange not to see the name Jefferson B. Fordham under the message "From the Dean's Desk." Perhaps even more than you, my faculty colleagues and I will miss the fact that Jefferson B. Fordham will no longer sit at that desk where we found him always eager and able to guide us in our shared enterprise of legal education.

On Law Alumni Day on May 7 I addressed a few remarks to the luncheon group. Included were some basic questions about our curriculum, questions now under active consideration in faculty. I also made a few observations about our students— their abilities, their interests, their style, their potential. And I expressed some of my concerns and expectations growing out of the severe financial crisis which confronts the Law School and the University as a whole. Those aspects of my remarks are printed elsewhere in this Journal. I shall use this column, however, to repeat my introductory paragraph in which I commented briefly on Dean Fordham and his indelible mark:

"I regard my call to the deanship, initiated as it was by my faculty colleagues and endorsed by President Harnwell, the Law Board and the Trustees, as the highest and most challenging of honors, particularly because it calls on me to follow the lead of Jefferson B. Fordham whose scholarship and dedication to scholarship, whose firmness, whose gentleness, whose fairness, whose intellectual strength, whose integrity and moral courage have produced both a man and a Dean whom no one—least of all, I—can hope to equal."

Jeff and Rita Fordham are off to the University of Utah Law School where, as Visiting University Professor of Law, Jeff will spend the 1970-71 academic year. I hope they have an enriching and stimulating year, both at the University where Rita served for a number of years and in the great outdoors of the West which Rita and Jeff love and find so inspiring. Even more, and a bit selfishly perhaps, I look forward to their return a year from now and to the years ahead when Jeff will continue his service to the Law School and to Pennsylvania as University Professor of Law. He will offer courses to undergraduates as well as to law students. He will continue his scholarship in the crucial areas of law that affect and reflect the future of urban America. He will be a vital, guiding member of the faculty during a period of change and uncertainty.

I have been at the Dean's desk but a few weeks. Most of the time has been spent in learning the intricacies of law school administration and central university relations that make for smooth, effective operation. The Law School's administrative staff has been patient and understanding. Although I hesitate to single out anyone for his contribution during this period of transition, fearful of appearing to slight the essential efforts of each of the others, I must express my special appreciation to Vice-Dean James R. Strazzella, educator of new Deans par excellence! Respectfully and gratefully I plan on the continued help and friendship of Jim and the entire staff.

I am looking forward to September and the start of school with great anticipation, with a sense of excitement and opportunity. I am able to do so because of the extraordinary faculty we have, because of our remarkable student body, and because of the steadfast support which you, the alumni, have always provided. I take pride in being one of you, and I derive much of my confidence for the future from the history of your generosity and your loyalty to the School.
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**Summer 1970**
When Dean Jefferson B. Fordham arrived at the Law School 18 years ago, he had already had a career which many men would consider complete.

Born in Greensboro, North Carolina in 1905, Dean Fordham received his A.B. and M.A. degrees, as well as a J.D. with honors from the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif and served as Editor-in-Chief of the North Carolina Law Review. He received his J.D.S. in 1930 from Yale Law School as a Sterling Fellow.

Dean Fordham's teaching career began at West Virginia University, where he remained until 1935. He then became associated with the New York firm of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn.

From 1938 until 1940 he served in the U.S. Public Works Administration, first as member and then as counsel and chief bond attorney.

A six-year term as a teacher at Louisiana State University was interrupted by a three-year tour of duty with the U.S. Navy, and Dean Fordham then spent a year at Vanderbilt University.

From 1947 until he came to the Law School, Dean Fordham served as Dean and professor of law at the Ohio State University Law School.

In addition to these teaching and administrative positions, the Dean has had an impressive record as a public servant, beginning as special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Labor in 1935.

He has also served as a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Constitutional Revision, a member of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Ethics and Conflict of Interest in Government, chairman of the Philadelphia Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee on Improvement in Municipal Standards and Practices and a member of the Administrative Conference of the United States.

Active in the work of the organized bar at the local, state, and national levels Dean Fordham has served as chairman of the Section of Local Government Law of the American Bar Association, member of the House of Delegates of the ABA, founder
To Departing Dean

A tireless advocate of individual rights, Dean Fordham has worked toward this goal on many levels. He founded and served as the first chairman of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities of the ABA; president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Housing Association; president and honorary life president of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

During the current year Dean Fordham is holding the position of president of the Association of American Law Schools. He has been chairman of the advisory committee of the Project for the Staffing of African Institutions of Legal Education and Research, and chairman of the advisory committee for the Association of American Law Schools project relating to minority group representation in legal education. He is also a member of the Council of the American Law Institute.

A prolific author, Dean Fordham's books include *Local Government Law* (Text, Cases and Other Materials) (1949); *A Larger Concept of Community* (Edward Douglass White Lectures for 1954, Louisiana State University) (1956); *The State Legislative Institution* (Edward G. Donley Memorial Lectures, First Series, West Virginia University) (1957); and *Legislation* (Cases and Materials) (2nd ed., 1959), co-authored with Horace Read and John W. MacDonald.

This year, on the occasion of his retirement as Dean, the University honored Jefferson Fordham with an L.H.D. and the Law Alumni Society presented him with its Distinguished Service Award. In 1968, he had received the Distinguished Service Award of the Yale Law School Association.

In July, Jefferson Fordham began a year as visiting university professor at the University of Utah, where he has taught before in summer session. He will return to the Law School in September of 1971, where he will serve as university professor of law.
"No one, in short space, could pay adequate tribute to the accomplishments of Jefferson B. Fordham during his 18 years as Dean of the Law School. He has guided with a firm and sure hand the destinies of the School, its students, and its faculty; he has captained the vast program required to finance and house its immensely expanded undertakings. The range of his intellectual interests goes far beyond his special fields and has embraced, for example, a perceptive appreciation of the role in law of the social sciences, including history, which provided depth and perspective to understanding the processes of legal development and change. His career attests his deep respect for the legal order, exemplified in his own words about rules designed to order human behavior, that their 'indispensable element' is 'the willingness of the community at large to conform, whether by reason of approval or acquiescence in the policy itself or by reason of a social character which impels the desired compliance with a measure which may be distasteful.' He leaves the School an immense legacy in his works and in his understanding of men."

—George L. Haskins

"When my Dean and good friend at Berkeley, William L. Prosser, came to believe that I might be serious about coming to Pennsylvania, he took me to drinks and dinner overlooking the beautiful Bay Area. We talked things over, and toward the end of the evening Bill said: 'There is one thing you shan't have any argument from me about: Jeff Fordham is the best dean in the American law school world, and he will help keep Pennsylvania right at the top even as other schools improve.' I have never had any cause or reason to disagree with Dean Prosser on these matters."

—Covey T. Oliver
"The qualities which Jefferson Fordham has brought to the Deanship and the Law School are: integrity and the courage necessary to maintain it; idealism, together with both the insight to understand how complex and difficult may be the ways of realizing ideals, and the commitment and steady drive to help achieve them in the face of all obstacles; an ability to perceive accurately the shortcomings in men and processes without condemning or even losing faith in either men or processes; a deep belief, withal, in the law and its people as ultimately dedicated—with wise and effective leadership—to the improvement of the lot of all people."

—Paul J. Mishkin

"An unusual combination of verve and rectitude might be the beginning of a description of the character of our great dean, Jefferson B. Fordham. Rectitude was in the strong, square jaw and the steely level-eyed penetration of the glance that Franklin Watkins painted into his portrait in Wharton Hall. Rectitude demanded of him personal sacrifices that more flexible characters evaded: high posts in government and academe declined when tendered upon condition that he sign the 'routine' but unconstitutional loyalty oath; command of a great state university foregone when it would not abandon its racial discrimination. Rectitude is in the instant negative that emanated, with or without words, from him in the presence of any proposition or act that was less than wholly honorable, wholly faithful to a public or private trust.

"Rectitude can be a cramping virtue, imprisoning warmth, humanity, energy inside its cold quadrangle; but these liberating elements of Jeff Fordham's verve live in happy synergy with his rectitude. From Africa to Utah, his generous spirit roams. It is a spirit receptive to new ideas, new people, and new social and political relationships. His vitality was felt on the football field when he was young, more recently, on golf course and bowling alley, but above all intellectually in faculty meetings, in confrontations in Washington and Harrisburg, in the staid forums of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute."

—Louis B. Schwartz
“Dean Jefferson Fordham is the person whose ideals, strength of character in time of crisis and high ethical standards have been an inspiration to me.

“I have worked closely with him for a good many years and feel that I have learned much from him. He is a warm, friendly man with a delightful sense of humor and a quick wit. He is sensitive to all human problems; he takes the time to listen. He is courteous, gracious, and thoughtful. He possesses, in addition, the rare gift of even temperament. He has served with dignity and grace. Combined, the result is a truly exceptional person.

“It has been my pleasure to have been associated with him; I cherish his friendship and I offer him my sincere best wishes in the years to come.”

—Rae DiBlasi

“Troubled students who have sought the Dean’s advice have invariably found his counsel available, warm and wise. We all know him to be impeccably and immovably principled.

“Jefferson B. Fordham is, in every sense of the word, a good man.”

—Clarence Morris

“When Jeff Fordham became Dean of this law school in 1952 the school needed a leader with vigor and tenaciousness—and these qualities, in abundance, Jeff brought to the performance of his multiple tasks. Without his energy and persistence the magnificent physical structure of the present law center would not have been achieved. Almost singlehandedly he procured, amazingly, the establishment within the American Bar Association of the Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. His unfailing interest in and insistence upon fair play within the university for all individuals, whether teachers, students or staff, has brought the law school to the forefront in the development of academic due process.”

—Alexander H. Frey
The developing situation in Southeast Asia and the departure of Dean Jefferson B. Fordham dominated the proceedings during Law Alumni Day on May 7, as they have much of the spring semester at the Law School.

Opening the day's events was a luncheon honoring the quinquennial classes between 1905 and 1965, as well as the graduating class. Introductory remarks were delivered by outgoing Dean Jefferson B. Fordham and incoming Dean Bernard Wolfman delivered the main address, reprinted in full on page 18.

The new Dean reviewed the contributions of Dean Jefferson Fordham and posed a number of questions which he felt faced the Law School in the coming years, among them the possibility of a two year Law School course, greater emphasis on clinical programs, and the thrust toward class advocacy as a career among many law students and young lawyers.

Two afternoon seminars examined "The Limits of Advocacy" and "Man and His Environment—Quo Vadis?" During the first, Hon. Thomas A. Masterson, '52, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Stephen M. Nagler, executive director of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union discussed what they considered proper conduct by a defense attorney during the course of a trial. Inevitably, they reviewed the actions of both the defense attorneys and the defendants during the recent conspiracy trial in Chicago involving the "Chicago Seven."

Moderator for the second panel was William F. Hyland, '49, former president of the New Jersey Utilities Commission and new president of the Law Alumni Society. The panel was composed of Lee C. White, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission and Dr. Iraj A. Zandi, associate professor of civil engineering at the University. Edward F. Mannino, '66, chairman of the Committee on Environmental Quality of the Philadelphia Bar Association served as commentator.

The highlight of Law Alumni Day, however, was the surprising topic of the Report of the Dean, delivered by Jefferson B. Fordham. Forgoing the financial and academic report he has delivered for the past 17 years, the Dean vigorously attacked American intervention in Cambodia and the continuing presence of American military combat troops in South Vietnam.

Referring to the war as a "cancer" that was gnawing at the vitals of American society, the Dean said he sympathized with those students who were willing to risk their academic standing by missing exams to work against the war. He further said he felt that these students should be given every opportunity to tailor their academic work to fit their timetable of their work political issues. The complete text of this speech may be found on page 19.

Directing his remarks to a similar theme, Hon. Arlin M. Adams, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit called for a tempering of rhetoric from both the 'right' and the 'left'.
Stating that he had never known Jefferson B. Fordham
to be “the captive of labels or a slave of the cliche,” Judge
Adams asserted that “The banner of law and order ob-
literates the communication of ideas and can become a
weapon of destruction.”

“Very few people familiar with academia,” he con-
tinued, “would deny that the universities have benefited
from student recommendations.

“Slogans and symbols confuse issues,” he continued,
“envelop complex problems with simplistic answers,
prevent urgently needed action and distort the freedoms
so carefully planted in the Constitution and nurtured by
our professional forefathers through the decades... Un-
less lawyers assume a leadership position—the freedoms
I have been discussing will contract instead of grow.”

Presentations of two types were included in the cere-
monies. The class of 1914, represented by Robert M.
Bernstein, presented a portrait of Professor Emeritus
Alexander H. Frey to the Law School, which was ac-
cepted by Dean Jefferson B. Fordham.

Dean Fordham himself was the recipient of the Law
Alumni Society’s Distinguished Service Award. Speaking
for the Society and the Award Committee, chairman
Leon I. Mesirov, ’34, said “Such an award should be
given at a climax in or the termination of an epoch of a
man’s career. And, if there is one thing we were sure of,
it was that this awardee’s productive and contributing
years are not over, that he is on the threshold of ever
more and ever greater accomplishments.” The award con-
sists of a medal and a four-color woodcut by Philadelphia
artist Libby Newman entitled “Daedalus and Icarus.”

Election of the new officers of the Law Alumni Society
concluded the business events of the day. They are Wil-
liam F. Hyland, ’49, president; Joseph P. Flanagan, Jr.,
’52, first vice president; Edwin P. Rome, ’40, second vice
president; Thomas N. O’Neill, Jr., ’53, secretary; John N.
Bongiovanni, Jr., ’43, treasurer; and Edward I. Cutler,
’37, G. Fred DiBona, ’40 and G. William Shea, ’36 to
the Board of Managers with terms expiring in 1975.
Oliver Sees Atomic Struggle As Mankind's Greatest Threat

Claims Fear Limits Pooling of Resources

Professor Covey T. Oliver warned that the present inequality among the world's countries regarding atomic power could lead to the destruction of the human race, as he delivered the Twelfth Annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture at the Law School on April 2.

Addressing himself to the problem of "The Unmet Challenges of Inequality in the World Community," Oliver stated that "the atom, peaceful as well as bellicose, is now insupportable. I pray that a remnant of mankind does not come to this conclusion after it is too late."

The annual lecture, sponsored by the Order of the Coif and the Law School honors former Law School Dean and Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. Last year's lecture was delivered by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg.

Professor Oliver's talk centered on three basic global inequalities: the organizational inequalities, the developmental inequalities and the nuclear inequality.

"In this presentation," he said, "I seek to direct the attention of minds or viscera, or, better, both, to contemporary, world-wide problems of inequality, most of them, probably, not seen as great challenges to world organization by Owen J. Roberts—or by me or most others in his time."

One of the largest organizational stumbling blocks, Professor Oliver contended, is that the people who need help to develop can only be reached through their own governments, which are often quagmires of bureaucratic red tape and contain their own, internal inequalities.

World groups, such as the United Nations, suffer from a marked decline in expectations as to what they can do effectively in response to a wide array of needs.

"Instead of being a superior source of either commands or recommendations, he stated, "the United Nations Organization has largely become, at worst, a center for confused, often highly emotive, jabbing at issues—or, slightly better, a medium for the expression of values or decisions reached through other means."

As a positive model, Professor Oliver turned to the European Economic Community, saying that organizationally, relative inequality as between the peoples living under this system and those living in the United States has been markedly reduced.

But this success in Western Europe, he continued "has accentuated a newly-perceived, deeply divisive dichotomy: the affluent northern half versus the poverty-ridden southern half of 'Spaceship Earth.'" Inequality under this system is perpetuated by the tariffs and quotas imposed on poorer countries trying to export their products, or by their own higher costs. Because of their inferior position, these countries are forced to accept a weaker bargaining position than the richer countries in regional organizations such as the United Nations or the World Bank.

Graver than these, though, said Professor Oliver, are the "gross inequities in the actual distribution of benefits and opportunities within most societies."

Too often, he contends, the "conventional wisdom" regarding the development process is used as the model—a wisdom which holds that "the only business of development is economic development and that better conditions of life within the nation will come inevitably."

"It seems clearly desirable," he said, "that economic and social development go hand in hand."

One possibility which might result from a neglect of these inequalities, which in fact Professor Oliver posed as a distinct possibility, is the First Population Explosion War, and he locates it in Central America. "Already," he stated, "Salvadoreans in excess to area and opportunities in their own country have gone over the border into emptier Honduras. There they were badly treated as aliens and their state responded. I think of all the men in Mexico," he continued, "behind the border wire at Calexico, looking north, where there may be work, and also of twice their number in the not so distant future."

The solution lies in recognizing that these inequalities are a threat, Professor Oliver concluded. "Man, including developed-country man, probably needs the stick as well as the carrot to motivate him. In the earlier days of foreign assistance the stick was Fear Of Communism. The increasingly sharp division of the world has already given us a clearly discernible transnational parallel to the unstructured, highly irrational, violent conduct that troubles and threatens us at home. One has only to think of nationalistic shouters with nuclear bombs—small ones, of course, filched from power reactor fuel—used somewhat as domestic terrorists use chemical explosives today."

Professor Oliver has formerly served as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America and as the U.S. Executive Director of the World Bank.
Commencement

The current situation in Southeast Asia inevitably pervaded Commencement as most of the 138 graduates tied white armbands on their graduation robes for the afternoon ceremony in the Law School courtyard.

The Dean and William R. Dimeling, Class President, delivered brief remarks and then Professor Clarence Morris bestowed an honorary Fellowship of the Law School on noted labor attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

Eleven awards were presented to twelve of the graduates, including the presentation of the new Dean Jefferson B. Fordham Human Rights Award to John O. Cole. The award, established by the Class of 1955, is for the student in the Law School who has made the most outstanding contribution during the year to the advancement of individual freedom and dignity.
Colonel, Commissioners Clash In Canal Zone

Author Is Middle Man Between Two Factions

by James C. Luitweiler, '14

When I came north in the summer of 1911 and called upon Dr. Rowe he sent me to Dean Lewis of the Law School. Examinations passed I was admitted and Dr. Lewis played a major role in seeing me through Law School. This story has already been told in the 1969 Winter issue of the Law Journal: Through Law School on a Shoe-string. At least once a week I was in Dr. Rowe's office at his call. This tale starts with one such experience. There were many similar ones. As I was fluent in Spanish Dr. Rowe steered me into a number of his wards from Latin-America and had me tutor them in English at $2.00 per hour! Sometimes I complained that I didn't feel I was giving them their money's worth.

"Why," I said, "they just want me to sit there and talk to them!"

Dr. Rowe: "I'm getting no complaints. I pay you their tuition fees. So why should you worry?"

A year and a half went by and it looked like I could see daylight at the end of the long tunnel until my mother had a stroke and needed nursing. In February of 1913 I called on Dr. Rowe to tell him this and that I couldn't make ends meet any longer and would have to drop out and go to work.

"Oh, no, you don't," he said. "I'll ask Dean Lewis to give you a year's leave of absence. I have been asked by the President, along with Dr. Faulkner, to go to Panama as one of the two American Commissioners to settle land claims arising out of building the Panama Canal, to sit on the Commission with two Panamanians. Would you like to come along as my secretary? If you can sell yourself to the two Panamanian Commissioners perhaps you can be appointed Secretary of the Commission at a good salary." I readily agreed.

Although I had had frequent visits to Dr. Rowe's office in the Wharton School, I had never seen his living quarters in the Quadrangle. But my going with him to Panama was a decision at the last minute and he asked me to see him at his quarters where he was busy with last minute preparations. He was a bachelor and lived modestly in a couple of rooms in the boys' dormitories. His living room reflected so well his personality. There wasn't a picture on the walls nor any other noticeable adornment. But every square foot of the walls was covered with framed autographed photographs of his friends from all over the world. A tour of this room was like reading WHO'S WHO. So many of the photographs were not only autographed, but carried handwritten warm phrases of regard or affection. And his bedroom—simple and austere, a small cot and few other furnishings. In the middle of the room stood a large open trunk.

"You see, Luitweiler, when going abroad I haul up from the cellar this old trunk weeks ahead of time and whenever I think of something I should take along I just pitch it into this trunk"—and it looked like that!

He added: "Then you see I can do my packing in the last half hour for everything is there and I just take things out and repack it."

Dr. Rowe and Dr. Faulkner sailed for Panama February, 1913 and I went along with them. At breakfast on the first of the seven day voyage Dr. Rowe commented:

"My only misgiving about the secretaryship of the Commission is that you look so young (23) . Do you think you could grow a mustache like mine on the way down?"

Nature was kind to me and I still have that mustache after 60 years as a souvenir and daily reminder of Dr. Rowe.

The very next day after reaching Panama, Dr. Rowe and Dr. Faulkner, with me tagging along, paid a courtesy call on Col. Goethals at his administration building in Culebra. Few men working under the American flag ever wielded such autocratic power as did Colonel Goethals on the Canal Zone. He showed the two American Commissioners offices in the administration building which he said he had set aside for the Commission's work. In a terse speech he told Dr. Rowe and Dr. Faulkner that he expected them to report to him and then he emphasized that the Canal was being built on a tight budget and he didn't want any of the awards the Commission made to throw his budget out of balance.
He went on to say that his legal counsel had explained to him that most of the inhabitants of the Zone were mere squatters without property rights and with little or anything of value they couldn't take along with them when they were ousted from their homes. The American Commissioners listened in silence and then Dr. Rowe made his reply:

“But Colonel the Joint Land Commission, with two Americans and two Panamanian members, has been set up by treaty. We are a court of law and as such we are an autonomous body expected to adjudicate cases according to law. Our findings are final and not subject to review.”

Col. Goethals immediately voiced his displeasure!

When the American Commissioners met the next day their counterparts in Panama City, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Lewis, and recounted what had transpired in the meeting with Col. Goethals, it was quickly evident that the gauntlet was thrown down for a long drawn out battle.

The President of Panama countered Col. Goethals' offer of quarters in his administration building on the Zone by offering the Commission quarters in the Presidential Palace in Panama City. Panama's legislative assembly hall was given rent free for the court room and adjoining rooms for the secretariat and judges' chambers. The moustache and my fluent knowledge of Spanish won me the post of Secretary of the Commission.

The American Commissioners quickly accepted the Panamanian Commissioners' views that the pertinent laws on the subject of property expropriation were the Spanish Civil Code under which Panama was governed. This Code provided that mere squatters were entitled to compensation for any improvements made to the land on which they had built homes with or without consent of the owners of the land. And some of these squatters had been there for 20 years or more, dating from the French canal building days.

The Canal Zone authorities soon showed their hand by driving people off the land and burning down their miserable mud thatched huts. Once they were scattered it was most difficult to get their claims filed and appraisals made of their property. Some of these squatters had been there for 20 years or more, dating from the French canal building days.

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The era of 1913-14 became another Acadia in Panama which was quickly forgotten by Americans with the onset of World War I. But some of the long lingering antipathy of Panamanians toward the United States may be traced to what was done in those years when the Canal was being finished. The story is too long to recount in detail in this tale. What should be recorded, however, is that it brought out an entirely another flood. I believe the Bible and I se going to stay right here.”

The police had to be called in to drive the people out of Gorgona. Some such instances of forcible eviction on short notice were doubtless justifiable, but there were countless others where such precipitous action had no justification. Colonel Goethals acted under a provision of the treaty with Panama that any land on the Canal Zone could be expropriated which was necessary for the construction, maintenance or defense of the Canal. He decreed that the entire ten mile strip of land through which the Canal passed should be cleared of all civilian population as it was necessary for the defense of the Canal that this land be allowed to return to a jungle state. Events of later years proved this was an erroneous judgment on his part.
new facet of mild mannered Dr. Rowe. Confronted with what he characterized as gross injustice to thousands of poor people, he became a fighter with a will of steel. The correspondence between the Commission and the Zone administration bristled with caustic interchanges. The Commissions' communications to Col. Goethals were all signed: 'By order of the Joint Land Commission, J. C. Luitweiler, Secretary'.

When I protested that I was fast becoming the most unpopular man on the Zone, I was told: “That's what a Secretary is for—to be the Commission's lightning rod.”

Daily contact with Dr. Rowe increased my admiration for the man, for his sagacity and dogged persistence in the cause he espoused. With it all he never lost his keen sense of humor and within the small circle of the Commission and its staff he was always in a jovial mood. One day after particularly cruel abuse by Col. Goethals, we had an afternoon climb up Ancon Hill. Dr. Rowe remarked to me with a laugh: “My ancestors must have been masochists for me to endure all this and take it!”

But of course Col. Goethals’ prestige with Washington authorities and the American public was such that in the end he was bound to prevail. After a year, with the work of the Joint Land Commission only half finished, the two American Commissioners and their obnoxious Secretary, were recalled by Washington. Two new American Commissioners more amenable to Col. Goethals were appointed. They promptly deadlocked with the Panamanian Commissioners, so the bulk of important cases went to an umpire. By provision of the treaty this umpire was appointed by the King of Spain. The King appointed a military man who had served against the United States in the Spanish-American War! The result was of course predictable and the expropriation cost the United States a larger sum than Col. Goethals ever contemplated.

Returning from Panama I re-entered Law School and finished the course a year and a half later. During this time Dr. Rowe was called to Washington to serve as Under-Secretary of the Treasury under McAdoo and President Wilson, and as Director-General of the Pan-American Union. Having become so useful to Dr. Rowe, I was frequently called away from Law School for a week at a time to serve as his right hand at international conferences and other gatherings in Washington. It was then I came to know how really wide was Dr. Rowe's acquaintance with the leaders in this country and in Latin-America. Standing behind him like his shadow at evening receptions with a fist full of 3 x 5 cards in my palm I made shorthand notes of interchanges with people he was meeting and the promises he made without his so much as turning around to me. Sometimes long after midnight we settled down in his office and he would say: “All right, Luitweiler, let's see what you have to tell me that I should do before tomorrow morning.” Shuffling through the 3 x 5 cards I would remind him: “You promised . . .”

“Oh, yes, take this letter . . .”

That's why I remarked that I have never known a man who made promises which were so carefully kept. In his last years as Director-General of the Pan-American Union he became stone-deaf, but he still kept his sense of humour! One day when I called on him at the Union's building he had in his office an album of musical records.

"Listen to this," he said as he put on a record. “I'm supposed to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

Perhaps it is just as well for one to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

He did, however, keep his sense of humour! Perhaps it is just as well for one to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

Returning from Panama I re-entered Law School and finished the course a year and a half later. During this time Dr. Rowe was called to Washington to serve as Under-Secretary of the Treasury under McAdoo and President Wilson, and as Director-General of the Pan-American Union. Having become so useful to Dr. Rowe, I was frequently called away from Law School for a week at a time to serve as his right hand at international conferences and other gatherings in Washington. It was then I came to know how really wide was Dr. Rowe's acquaintance with the leaders in this country and in Latin-America. Standing behind him like his shadow at evening receptions with a fist full of 3 x 5 cards in my palm I made shorthand notes of interchanges with people he was meeting and the promises he made without his so much as turning around to me. Sometimes long after midnight we settled down in his office and he would say: “All right, Luitweiler, let's see what you have to tell me that I should do before tomorrow morning.” Shuffling through the 3 x 5 cards I would remind him: “You promised . . .”

“Oh, yes, take this letter . . .”

That's why I remarked that I have never known a man who made promises which were so carefully kept. In his last years as Director-General of the Pan-American Union he became stone-deaf, but he still kept his sense of humour! One day when I called on him at the Union's building he had in his office an album of musical records.

“Listen to this,” he said as he put on a record. “I'm supposed to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

Perhaps it is just as well for one to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

One day when I called on him at the Union's building he had in his office an album of musical records.

“Listen to this,” he said as he put on a record. “I'm supposed to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

Perhaps it is just as well for one to pass judgment on these records as typical of South American music and I can't hear a thing!”

One could give Shakespeare's line a new twist:

“The good that man does lives after him”.
THE GOOD SHEPARD
or,
CITE UNSEEN

Rules: archaic, ancient, feudal,
Make a lawyer's efforts futile;
I wish they'd scrap the whole kaboodle,
I just can't get it in my noodle.

Who put the lien on the tower of Pisa?
I think I've unearthed a clue;
The plaintiff—that smirking Mona Lisa,
She had an attorney too.

"Neither borrower nor lender be,"
Neither spongish be, nor loanious;
In bills and notes we clearly see
The wisdom of Polonious.

And speaking of sheer volume, man,
Just look at Corpus Juris,
It starts out on shelf twenty-two
And ends up in Honduras.

ODE TO BILLS AND NOTES

Poe was appalled by the dank tarn of Auber,
By the pit with the pendulum in it, he
Wrote of horrors, but ours for sheer hell
Exceed poor old Ed's to infinity.

Our intellects are cold and numb
As bleak, ungodly depths we plumb;
A world of grief upon our backs
We bear to ascertain the "Fax"
On how to probe the devious tricks
And snags of legislative Styx.

Not a gram of solace here, we
Have no balm, no faith but Leary.
Of light there is not one Scintilla,
We blindly dash, Carybdis-Scylla
Helter-skelter 'mongst the ills
Of enigmatic notes and bills.

Oh, professor, mark this well,
Through all our torments, still,
Our knowledge of the N. I. L.
Is, and always will be, nil.

Diatribes and panegyrics,
Scornful odes and Langdell lyrics;
Apt expressions multifarious
(often bitter, yet hilarious)
Constitute diverting lore
That makes endurable this bore.
WHAT AUTHORITY DID YOU CITE?

"The known certainty of the law is the protection of all."—ancient inscription discovered at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

"Alas, the incertitude of the law!"—Burke.

"Truth, simplicity and candor; these are the cardinal virtues of a lawyer."—Sharswood.

"The law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy that devours everything."—Jonathan Swift.

"The law—it has honored us, may we honor it."—Daniel Webster.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."—Shakespeare.

"Laws are not made like lime-twigs or nets, to catch everything that toucheth them; but rather like sea-marks, to guide from shipwreck the ignorant passenger."—Sir P. Sidney.

"Avoid law suits beyond all things; they influence your conscience, impair your health, and dissipate your property."—La Bruyere.

"To succeed as a lawyer, a man must work like a horse and live like a hermit."—Lord Eldon.

ABOUT FUTURE INTERESTS

Verily, 'tis most obscure—
Oh why, then, why the sinecure?
The only light in all this maze
Lies in these mirthful exposes;
So why not leave the course for dead—
Let's memorize the poems instead.

J. F. Heinz, '50
Dean Wolfman's Remarks . . .

In my judgment Jeff Fordham is turning over a Law School that is superb, and one that is so perceived. It has a dedicated and brilliant faculty, people who give no quarter in intellectual combat, but give of themselves completely in their daily work and in their extracurricular activities in the service of society as individually they see its needs and their own potential.

The school has an extraordinary student body—cultured, intelligent, well and liberally educated before coming to Law School, deeply concerned with human and with human beings. The students are critical of soft platitudes and the "givens" of yesterday; they are activist, sometimes less than decorous, and yet highly responsible. The adjectives I have used do not describe each student, but I have accurately described the student body as a whole.

Understandably, people ask what I am going to do; what are my plans; what changes will I make? Honesty, doubts, and a faculty given to notions of individual and collective sovereignty (notions I used to espouse), require me to say that I do not know. This school is not a static institution, waiting for a new Dean to make changes which will then await his successor for further change. It is dynamic now! I will encourage it to stay that way. At the moment, a major curricular revision is in study under the leadership of Professor Gorman. I support that study. I expect to have my say in its recommendations and to implement those that survive the faculty's scalpel. At this stage, I have many questions about curriculum, but very few answers. Let me share some of those questions with you:

(a) To what extent and in what way should our curriculum deal more extensively with legal problems growing out of the shambles of our cities, with regionalism, with community determination, with felt needs for greater equality in society even as we have not yet achieved the equality of opportunity so long a part of our legal ethos?

(b) To what extent can we capitalize on the superior intelligence and education of our students to help them achieve greater legal sophistication earlier than they did in the past? Should they be introduced in first year to courses that more traditionally have been reserved to second and third year? [Next year we are taking a stab at this by requiring Labor Law in the first year.] How long should law school be? 2 years? 3 years? What are the criteria for reaching a judgment on such a question?

(c) To what extent should we build in programs involving clinical type education—programs where students start doing in school what they will be doing later in practice? And why should we do so? Can we do it well, given our faculty backgrounds and proclivities? What do we give up to the extent that we go clinical? Is the benefit worth the cost?

(d) To what extent should students be permitted or encouraged to specialize in law school, and what do we really mean by specialization? To what extent are students already specializing without our calling it that, and has this been a good thing?

(e) Should this Law School make a mark for itself by an institutional emphasis in one or more particular areas of law in which we have or can develop special strength, this to the degree that we will be known as the school for, say, the Study of Financial Institutions (we now have a Center for that purpose under Professor Mundheim's direction) or, perhaps, the Law of Economic Insecurity and Health Care (where we have such pioneer as Professors Lesnick and Sparer)?

(f) Do fundamental changes in legal education become necessary when a significant number of students want a legal education, not for practice in the cause of any client who will pay (the kind I knew and enjoyed), to seek justice without identifying with the client's objectives, but rather to acquire skills to be used for those with whom they make common cause in order to further particular societal goals of their own? Assuming such students are significant in number, is their presence in law school ephemeral? If not, what changes should occur in what and how we teach?

(g) With all these potential points of departure, how do we make sure that we do not overact and make change just for change sake? How do we insure standards of excellence as to every faculty appointment, and high level, fundamental scholarship dedicated to objectivity and critical inquiry? Without sacrificing academic excellence, what qualities and experience should we seek in new faculty members that did not seem important to us in the past? How
Discuss Concerns

help the faculty approach some problems less rigidly, more searchingly. As I suggested earlier, whereas our generation still talks of achieving the goal of equality of opportunity, the students make us wonder about a goal of greater economic equality without regard to competitive success or failure.

Because we have had frank and open exchanges with our students, we have achieved a substantial degree of understanding. We have reached our judgments as to student participation on rational bases and by orderly process. We have not abandoned—and I do not believe the faculty or student body wishes us to abandon—the principle that requires the faculty to bear the responsibility for decision making on all questions of educational policy. Finally, in speaking of today's students truth compels me to acknowledge that they get many of us mad at them some of the time. But they are going to be fine lawyers whose impact on the law and on justice holds unparalleled promise.

This talk is already longer than I had hoped, but I do not want to close without a word about finance. Curricular innovation will be expensive. It will require more professors in order to provide more course offerings and a lower student-faculty ratio. Our students incur enormous expenses in coming to Law School, and many cannot afford the bill which for tuition and fees alone is $2,550 a year. We are determined to increase the number of black law students in this school, and for the most part they have none of the money it takes to come. Our research efforts need support. Our library has a superb house, but it needs books.

The financial plight of the University is dire and it is getting worse. If the Law School is to move forward, it must not continue to suffer academic cutbacks like the 8% reduction in its budget for the coming year. It must not continue to suffer academic cutbacks like an alumni that has been most generous and understanding throughout all the years that I have had contact with them. Annual Giving, scholarship and loan funds, library gifts, the endowment of professorial chairs—all are needed. Today is not the time for me to make an appeal for funds. That is not why you or I are here, but I give fair warning—the day for the appeal is not far away.

Dean Fordham's Remarks . . .

Yesterday I took home copies of my annual reports for my first seventeen years at the Law School. I had in mind refreshing my memory of developments which might be recalled in this, my last oral report to the alumni. But when I actually turned to the printed pages I knew that I had no heart for it. I feel compelled to speak about a subject I consider of overriding importance to all of us. We are in serious trouble in this country and this is no time for reminiscing. I am moved, instead of reporting—which is something to be done more systematically and fully in writing a little later in any event—to speak in deadly earnest about the gravely troubled condition of our society.

I am deeply committed to rational and orderly processes in the conduct of human affairs. I abhor violence. But resort by college students to violence in protest against this or that national policy or social condition does not of itself negate the merits of their criticism—their objection may be well-grounded even though their methods cannot be justified. Therefore, we must look to the causes of profound unrest and severely deteriorating social discipline.

Why are men and women students in our colleges and universities so upset by the extension into Cambodia of American military involvement in Indo-China that in the closing weeks—even days—of the academic year they want to eschew academic pursuits outright and concentrate on influencing national policy? The answer is not to be found in the realm of military judgment. I am not expressing an opinion in military terms. As I have contended myself, an individual, it seems, should have the discipline to make his moral and political voice felt at the same time that he carries through responsibly upon his primary educational or vocational commitments. That is the way I prefer to act. But this is not the point. The point is that our military operations in South East Asia, stretching over the years since Tonkin Gulf, have come to be a deadly moral cancer.
in the view of so many of our young people and older ones, too, that ordinary affairs appear relatively meaningless to them so long as the cancer is not exorcised. Be it remembered that the moral values by which young people are being moved were shared with them in formative years by their elders.

What we have done and are doing in Indo-China is, in my judgment, so morally indefensible, so opposed to our traditional commitment to the dignity and worth of human life, that it is eating at the moral vitals of our nation. I find no conviction in what we are doing; it is remarkable that military discipline has been maintained even as well as it has. We must put an end as quickly as possible to this ignoble business—to the destruction of villages in Cambodia and Vietnam and all the rest. The suffering of a military defeat is as nothing compared to the profound moral disaster we have already sustained.

The adverse effect of this external activity upon domestic affairs is not simply a function of its great economic demands. It is a divisive influence that saps the spirit and impairs capacity to mount a full-scale attack upon urgent problems at home. We have yet to achieve genuine equality of opportunity and equality before the law for all our people regardless of group characteristics. These are the highest priorities and we are put to it to muster the moral force and to make the sustained effort that the objectives require. So, I say to you as lawyers and community leaders, let us have done with the business of trying to impose our will as a Government upon people in other parts of the world by military combat and destruction and concentrate our efforts upon making this a truly just society.

ALUMNI NOTES

1928
SIDNEY L. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, recently received a Certificate of Appreciation from President Richard Nixon and Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer for 25 years of service on the Draft Board, first as a member, then as Chairman.

1932
HON. ALEXANDER F. BARBIERI, of Philadelphia, has been confirmed unanimously for the new Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court. Judge Barbieri is presently serving on the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court.

1937
DAVID STOTLAND, of Philadelphia, believes in keeping things in the family. His daughter, MAXINE STOTLAND, '71, is the Philadelphia Bar Association's summer intern—the first woman to be chosen since the program was initiated three years ago. Stotland's wife, Adele, works in the Administration office at the Law School.

1938
LEONARD L. ETTINGER, of Philadelphia, has been named by Philadelphia Mayor James H.J. Tate as a member of the city's Civil Service Commission. He will serve in this position for six years.

1939
ROY WILKINSON, JR., of Bellefonte, Pa., has been confirmed as a judge on the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court. He is counsel to the Board of Trustees at Pennsylvania State University.

1940
FRANK C.P. McGLINN, of Philadelphia, senior vice president, The Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree during the commencement exercises at Villanova University. He is
a member of the university’s Advisory Council. Mc­
Glinn also addressed a meeting of the Bank Public Re­
lations and Marketing Association in Charlotte, North
Carolina on April 28.

1940
ROBERT W. SAYRE, of Villanova, Pa., has been
elected president of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the
Order of the Coif. THOMAS N. O’NEILL, JR., ’53,
of Philadelphia, was elected vice president and Law
School Assistant Dean ROBERT F. MAGUIRE, ’51,
of Philadelphia, was elected secretary-treasurer. Elected
to the Executive Committee were HON. LEO WEIN­
ROTT, ’16, of Philadelphia; IDA O. CRESKOFF, ’24,
of Philadelphia; GEORGE HAUPTFUHRER, ’51, of
Philadelphia; JOHN J. RUNZER, ’58, of Philadelphia;
JAMES A. SUTTON, ’38, of Philadelphia; ARNOLD
B. COHEN, ’63, of Philadelphia and ROBERT L.
KENDALL, JR., ’55, of Philadelphia.

1941
RICHARD J. FARREL, of Winnetka, Ill., vice pres­i­dent and general counsel of Standard Oil Company of
Indiana, was the principal speaker at the Washburn
School of Law convocation on May 1, where he re­
ceived an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.
R. STEWART RAUCH, JR., of Philadelphia, president
of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, was awarded
an honorary LL.D. during commencement exercises at
Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pa. on June 8.

1947
ROBERT M. LANDIS, of Philadelphia, the Chancellor
of the Philadelphia Bar Association delivered the com­
cencement address at the Booth School in Rosemont,
Pa. on June 8.

1948
JAMES C. CRUMLISH, of Philadelphia, has been
confirmed for the Commonwealth Court of Pennsyl­
vania. He will serve through January, 1978. Crum­
lish is a former District Attorney of Philadelphia.

1951
GEORGE J. HAUPTFUHRER, JR., of Abington, Pa.,
has been named chairman of that township’s Clean
Air Preservation Group.
JAMES C.N. PAUL, of Philadelphia, a former Law
School professor, has been selected as Dean of the
Rutgers University Law School. He has spent the
last six years setting up a law school in Ethiopia.

1953
DONALD P. VERNON, of Summit, N.J., has been
elected a vice president of National Securities & Re­
search Corporation in New York City. Vernon was ap­
pointed director of Financial Planning Services of Na­
tional in 1969 and will continue in this capacity.

1958
JAMES S. PALERMO, of Hazleton, Pa., resignation his
post as city solicitor for that city in January to be
sworn in as city councilman. He ran as an independent
in the primary and polled the highest vote of the four
candidates despite the lack of party endorsement.
JACQUES H. GEISENBERGER, JR., of Lancaster,
Pa., announces the formation of the Lancaster firm of
Geisenberger, Zimmerman, Pfannebecker & Gibbel.
The other partners were graduated from the Law School
in 1956, 1958 and 1964 respectively. They are S.R.
ZIMMERMAN III, ROBERT L. PFANNEBECKER
and JOHN R. GIEBEL.

1959
LOUIS M. TARASI, JR., of Pittsburgh, Pa., announces
the formation of the Pittsburgh and Baden firm of
Conte, Courtney, Tarasi & Price with offices at 3217
Grant Building in Pittsburgh and Northern Lights Shoppers
City in Baden, Pa. He and his wife, the former
Patricia R. Finley, announce the birth of their third
son, sixth child, Matthew John.
GEORGE J. ALEXANDER, of Syracuse, N.Y., a
member of the University of Syracuse Law Faculty,
has been appointed Dean of the University of Santa
Clara Law School in Santa Clara, Calif., effective in
September.
JOHN M. FLACKETT, of Boston, Mass., who took

Summer 1970
his graduate degree at the Law School, has been appointed a full professor at the Boston College Law School.

1960
ANTHONY AMSTERDAM, of Stanford, Calif., formerly a professor of the Law School, was the subject of a recent TIME magazine article. The article covered his appearance before the U.S. Supreme Court in a case challenging the constitutionality of capital punishment.

LEONARD ORLAND, of New York City, has left the practice of antitrust law in New York to join the faculty of the University of Connecticut Law School, where he teaches antitrust and criminal law. He is a member of the Parole Board and in July will be studying European parole boards under Ford Foundation auspices. In August, he will attend the Fourth United Nations Congress on the treatment of criminal offenders. The Congress will be held in Kyoto, Japan.

1961
RAYMOND T. HERSHEY, of New York City, is director of corporate finance and a vice president of Herold, Kantor and Gerald, Inc., members N.Y. and American Stock Exchanges.

1962
PHILLIP BURNAMAN, of Brookville, Pa., has joined the legal staff of Brockway Glass Company, Inc., a manufacturer of glass and plastic containers.

BURTON H. FINKELSTEIN, of Washington, D.C., has left the position of assistant director with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is now with the Washington office of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim and Balhon.

WILLIAM M. BAUMGARTNER, Jr., of Haddonfield, N.J., announces the formation of the firm of Bleakly, Stockwell, Zink & McGear, in which he is a partner. SALVATORE A. ALESSI, ’68, of Bellmawr, N.J., is an associate in the firm.

1963
FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY, of Philadelphia, was sworn in as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Her address is U.S. Court House, Room 4042, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

LCDR J. ASHLEY ROACH, JACG, USN in Japan, will be attending the International Law program leading to an LL.M. at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. beginning in September.

1964
J. GORDON HANSEN, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has become a member of the Salt Lake firm of Mulliner, Prince & Magnum.

HOWARD SHAPIRO, of Delmar, N.Y., has been appointed assistant counsel to New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. He also announces the births of his second child and first daughter, Nancy Ellen, on May 12, 1969 and his third child and second daughter, Elaine, on June 2, 1970.

1965
J. TERRY STRATMAN, of Naperville, Ill., has become a partner in the Chicago firm of Prangley, Clayton, Mullin, Dithmar & Vogel.

WELSH J. WHITE, of Charlottesville, Va., will be a visiting professor at the University of Virginia for the coming year.

LITA INOZEL COHEN, of Philadelphia, and her husband, Stanley, announce the birth of their first child, a son, Reuven Louis, on May 14.

1966
JOEL SACHS, of Scarsdale, N.Y., is an assistant attorney general in New York. He was married to the former Diane Firestone last summer and they are living at 260 Garth Road in Scarsdale.

VICTOR M. WIGMAN, of Arlington, Va., announces the formation of the firm of Natter, Wigman & Natter in Arlington.

DANIEL MURRAY, of Wareham, Mass., was married to the former Diane Marie Oughterson on April 4 in Cortland, New York.

1968
SALVATORE M. DE BUNDA, of Philadelphia, is currently employed by ARA Services, Inc., as assistant general counsel specializing in the Acquisitions and Securities area. He formerly served as law clerk to Judge Alexander F. Barbieri, Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and was married to the former Susan Schroth on March 16, 1968.

WILLIAM W. SCHWARZE, of Alexandria, Va., has become associated with the Philadelphia patent law firm of Seidel, Gonda & Goldhammer. For the past two years he has been with the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C.
CLIFFORD B. LE PAGE, JR., of Reading, Pa., was married to the former Eileen A. McCullough of Merchantville, N.J. on March 6. He was admitted to the Berks County Bar in December of last year and is with the firm of Austin, Speicher, Boland, Connor, Giorgi. ROBERT R. RADWAY, of Cambridge, Mass., is practicing corporate law in the new Boston-Waltham firm of Pollock, O'Connor and Jacobs.

1969

FACULTY & STAFF NOTES

Professor ROBERT MUNDHEIM participated in a seminar held in London May 26-27 for selected members of the British financial community on U.S. securities regulation. The British are considering the advisability of introducing an SEC into their regulatory framework. The program was sponsored by the London School of Business and the Practicing Law Institute. Other panelists were Manuel F. Cohen, Abe Pomerantz, Robert Clere, Robert Hodes and Arthur Fleischer, Jr.

A. LEO LEVIN, '42, who left the Law School last year to assume a post at Yeshiva University in New York, has returned to Penn and will begin teaching at the Law School again in the Fall.

Professor STEPHEN R. GOLDSTEIN, '62, will be on leave for the coming academic year to assume the position of visiting professor at the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley.

Miss HELENA F. CLARK, of the Placement office is seeking alumni engaged in public interest law, environmental, community, consumer, health and political law to participate in lectures and/or panel discus-
A Word From Our Sponsor:

Limited Edition Woodcuts; Alumni To Gather At ABA

by Lloyd S. Herrick
Assistant to the Dean for Alumni Affairs and Development

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD
WOODCUTS AVAILABLE

A woodcut entitled "Daedalus & Icarus" by Libby Newman was presented to Dean Jefferson B. Fordham on Law Alumni Day as he was named by the Law Alumni Society as the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award.

A limited edition of fifty prints, one of which will be placed in the permanent collection of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was commissioned by members of the Class of 1934. The remaining prints are being offered to members of the Law Alumni Society at a cost of $40 per print. Prints may be picked up at the Alumni Office of the Law School, or will be mailed upon request.

As there are only 48 woodcuts available, they will be reserved for purchasers strictly in the sequence in which orders are received.

The artist states: "Each woodcut is the result of five printing operations, all done by hand. Since each print is an individual creation, they each carry their own identity imparted to it by an intimacy between the work product and the artist."

Orders may be placed by writing to:
Law Alumni Society
University of Pennsylvania Law School
34th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
Or by telephoning: (215) 594-6321

ALUMNI RECEPTION
AT AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

A reception for Pennsylvania Law Alumni and their wives (or husbands) will be held at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 12, 1970 in the Georgian Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. Jeff Fordham and Bernie Wolfman will be there to report on Law School activities at the reception which precedes the Annual Bar Association Dinner.

Tickets at $6 per person may be secured in advance by sending your check to the Law Alumni Office or may be purchased at the American Bar Association Headquarters or at the door. We hope you will be able to attend this festive occasion.

ANNUAL GIVING

The Law School Annual Giving Campaign has just a few days to go as this is written. If all goes well, the next issue of the Journal, which will contain the final report, may be able to publish a record-breaking total figure.