GRAFFITI
A 'Sign Of The Times'?

UNDERDOG LAW
In Or Out?

PHASE III
Will It Flop?
“Clinical legal education” has no single meaning. To some it is only an anti-intellectual return to grubby apprenticeship without the why and wonder of an academic education. To others it is but a response to student activists — an opportunity to catalyze their energies and direct them outward. Still to others it is an effort to familiarize the student with the day-to-day problems of the lawyer as he “learns the law,” and so become more sophisticated early on, learning to blend theory and practice. And for others it is also an opportunity for the student to render legal service to those in need as he comes face-to-face with indigents and societal outcasts, people outside the mainstream of our legal delivery system, people most lawyers never see.

We have a number of clinical programs at Penn: Community Law and Criminal Litigation, the Health Law Project, the Litigation Seminar, the Prisoners’ Civil Rights Litigation Project, the Environmental Law Group, and the Prison Research Council. These have had faculty supervision; they have rendered great service; and our students have learned to do and to see.

Until now, however, these programs have lacked coordination. No single professor has been responsible for developing a thesis or a unified program. The academic component has been insufficient. We have believed that for a program to work at optimum level, we needed a “clinical professor” who would be a professor with all of the academic credentials and potential necessary for regular faculty membership. And in addition, he would need the interest and energy to create and direct the clinical program. Before this, that person had not surfaced, but he has now. Mark Spiegel will join us on July 1 as Assistant Professor of Law with the charge to provide direction to a clinical program with quality equal to that expected of legal education at Pennsylvania. Mr. Spiegel, a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, comes with credentials equal to the best, and with a rich experience in clinical training and practice at the Edwin F. Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago. We anticipate a new degree of educational achievement when Mr. Spiegel and his program take hold.

On July 1, two additional people will join our faculty. There will be more to say about them later. Suffice it for now to introduce Laurie Wohl, a Columbia Law School graduate, now on the Northeastern Law Faculty, and Frank I. Goodman, a Harvard Law School graduate, currently serving as Director of Research for the Administrative Conference of the United States. Ms. Wohl will teach Corporations and Securities Regulation; Mr. Goodman will teach Constitutional Law and Torts.

On February 19, 1973, the Faculty held its regular, monthly meeting. It was routine except for the fact that for the first time student representatives, two of them, were entitled to vote on many of the issues. You know that for the past several years student representatives have served on Faculty Committees, and, voteless, they have participated in Faculty deliberations. After extended study and debate, the Faculty has agreed to have two elected student representatives (one from each of the upper year classes) vote on all questions except those involving faculty appointments or the status of individual students. Not all favor this change, but a substantial majority of the Faculty and even more of the students do. With openness, with mutual respect, with concern for excellence in legal education, the new sharing of enterprise ought to work. I think it will.

Law Alumni Day Is May 4th
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In Defense Of Graffiti

By Marianne Durso

As a child in grade school, I can remember many a boring afternoon when "seeing Spot run" was far from exciting — it wasn't even interesting. I can also remember the desk that seemed to hold me captive — made of dark wood, a place to keep a pencil, and a seat that was never comfortable.

But something did change with every year — the carvings left by students who suffered before me. Hearts proclaiming bonds of love, abstract designs of aspiring artists, and anonymous initials were often the only redeeming moments of a dull school day.

I would imagine that this is how most of us were introduced to the art of graffiti. To young students it was funny, sometimes dirty, and maybe it even prompted us to pick up a pencil or pen and leave our own mark of creativity. We didn't realize that there were probably specific reasons for graffiti; we didn't know that graffiti was around long before it appeared on our school desk. We most likely never heard the word graffiti before, and if we had, we probably wouldn't have cared. To third and fourth graders, it just wasn't important.

Unfortunately, too many people still give graffiti only a passing glance. They look at it, shake their heads in disgust, and walk away. Too many of us don't realize that behind every bit of graffiti is an individual with a reason for writing. Anonymous — yes, Unimportant — certainly not.

Today, graffiti is found in innumerable places other than a school desk. This type of communication is now discovered on the walls of subway stations, rest rooms, bars, and classrooms. We can say in general what graffiti has always been and still is — a means of communication. We can speculate about the type of person behind the pen.

But the most elusive quality of graffiti is the "why" of graffiti. Why have people produced graffiti for over two thousand years? What have they been writing? How and why has graffiti changed from B.C. to A.D.?

EARLY GRAFFITI:

History, as most of us know it, is a written account of the past. History is not only recorded but also analyzed in terms of philosophy, sociology, and psychology. A small group of well-schooled and well-read people record the events that influence our lives. But how do the masses see history? How does the average and below-average citizen interpret past events and history in the making? I see graffiti as a response by the "silent majority" to their life and their society. Man, by nature, must communicate in some way in order to survive. Perhaps the men and the times can best be understood by reading, recording, and analyzing the writing on the wall.

The graffiti which has been discovered in the ruins of ancient Pompeii show how the writing reflected that particular era. Pompeiian graffiti (originally written in Latin) often passed judgment concerning the gladitorial shows. For example, The philosopher Ammaeus Seneca is the only Roman writer to condemn the bloody games is an inscription that dates back to A.D. 79. Unfortunately, a great deal of the graffiti of that time is either uninspired, unoriginal, or obscured by time. Archaeologists have noted that the graffiti of Pompeii reflect all the common elements of that time — bakers, peddlers, inn keepers, and politicians. The walls of Pompeii were newspapers, advertisements, political notices, etc. The following are a few examples of Pompeian graffiti:

The united fruitment with Helvius Vestalis urge you to make Marcus Holconius Prescium duumvir with judiciary powers.

Actius, darling of the people, come back quickly.

If you want to waste your time, scatter millet and pick it up again.

Romula tarried here with Staphylus. (probably the ancestor of John loves Mary.)
The citizens of Pompeii were not the only people of early civilization familiar with graffiti. Crude forms of this practice date back as far as the Stone Age. These wall writings, which range from simple scratchings to complex drawings are best represented by the Lascaux cave in France. These graffiti, which were entirely pictographic, may someday give us an idea of what life was like twenty thousand years ago.

As years passed, graffiti became a cross between pictures and words. This combination, known as hieroglyphics, was found in the remains of Egyptian, Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations. Researchers believe that these graffiti are individual comments about events, customs, beliefs, and superstitions of the common people.

Graffiti of the early Christian communities give some insight into the public and private life of the religious societies. Most religious graffiti took the form of epitaphs which expressed beliefs about life before and after death.

Graffiti also expressed the thoughts of some of civilization's greatest philosophers, for example:

Man is by nature a political animal.

(Aristotle)

A woman should be seen and not heard.

(Sophocles)

Graffiti is definitely not an invention of modern man in the United States. Traces of early graffiti have been found in Palestine, Rome, Spain, Denmark, Iceland, and the British Isles. What was their purpose — to convey a message, to tell a story, to preserve history, to announce public events, or to air private opinions? Early graffiti filled all these roles and probably many more.

The European Middle Ages also boasted of a great quantity of graffiti. Their subject matter did not deal with common life but rather with knighthood and those things and people connected with it. The Tower of London is encrusted with Middle Age graffiti — most of which are proverbial in nature. Some examples are:

They who sow in tears shall reap in joy.

(Edmund Stuart, 1562)

To serve God, to endure penance, to obey the fates is to reign.

(Arthur Stuart, 1564)

The eighteenth century was a golden age for European graffiti as well as European poetry. Graffiti of this period reflected a poetic richness as is seen in the following example:

This glittering diamond and this worthless glass, Celia, display thy virtue and thy face
Bright as the brilliant while thy beauty shows
Ever less itself's less brittle than thy vows.

Graffiti of this age also reflected current problems (seizures; drunkenness, smoking, and morality) and the charms and disillusionments of love.

Today, lines similar to "I was here" or "Linda was here — '68" can be found in any number of spots around the world. These inscriptions, however, are not entirely original and phrases of the same form over three hundred years old have been found.

I am the Captain General of the Province of New Mexico . . . passed by here . . . on the 29 of July in the year 1620 . . .

(Don de Ornate, first colonizer & governor of New Mexico)

Here was the General Don Diego de Vargus, who conquered all of New Mexico . . . year 1692.

These inscriptions have been found chiseled into rocks along with many others similar to them. They are the earliest forms of graffiti found in the United States. They represent all types of people — explorers, soldiers, traders, etc. Inscriptions vary from two words to eight lines in length.

Once again, man's basic need to communicate with another can be seen. He may have wanted to tell a story, he may have wanted future generations to know that he did exist at one time. The types of early graffiti are numerous and the reasons behind them are infinite. As
The recruiting officers of our affluent law firms and the placement officials of our law schools are singing the same tune these days.

The tune that they sing, and the theme they seem to be emphasizing is that the graduates of our law schools are something different from what they were telling us about the graduates of the Sixties, even at the threshold of the Seventies. Social activism, they say, is not the new lawyers' bag.

They now seem to be telling us that the new graduates are only attracted by the law's offering of traditional experience: estate and tax shelter planning to secure protection against governmental tax policies, the practice of "loophole law" as some cynics have called it; defense of corporate interests against environmentalist attacks; embalmed concepts of law and order which conceive these concepts as inviolate against political dissent, like police waylaying of placard-carrying dissidents in the shadow of Independence Hall.

How much of this might be a reaction to what is imagined as a mandate of the people, a mandate expressed in the lowest percentage of popular vote that turned out in many generations of voters, and how much is a fundamental change in attitude and interest of the current crop of young lawyers is something for the political scientists and the popular pollsters to prove and dispute.

But we do seem to be hearing from the admissions' officers and the recruiting committees of the law firms that young lawyers are no longer as openly concerned as they used to be about the civil rights and people's interests that would have concerned them in the Sixties.

They tell us that today's young lawyers don't give the same proverbial damn about social issues in the law that their predecessors, "the shaggy-haired, contentious young lawyers," as I once called them, used to do. I have trouble believing this.

It's especially hard to accept when reports keep coming in like the Pro Bono Report to the ABA Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities which is filled with the activities of public interest law firms all across the country: Washington, D.C.; New York City; San Francisco; Los Angeles, San Diego; Orlando, Florida; Amherst, Massachusetts; Beverly Hills, and, of course, the activities of Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, to mention only some of them.

Perhaps the very existence of these new organizations of specially dedicated pro bono legal talent is kind of an expiation of social conscience for the new breed of lawyers. Or perhaps the re-shaping of the Supreme Court, which, after all, is the ultimate control of the climate of judicial activism, is a significant factor in this marked change of attitude that is reported. But I am not yet willing to write off the current generation of young lawyers as defectors from the traditions of their predecessors, even though their predecessors' hair may be a little more tinged with grey and a little more meticulously barbered.

Those older young men and women are still willing to take on The Establishment over the rights of peaceful poster-carriers in Independence Square when the President of the United States is making a political appearance. Those older young men and women still believe what I have always insisted to be the true measure of a professional — one whose destiny is helping to fashion the quality of the social order in which he lives.

Those older young men and women still willing to practice underdog law, involving the rights of tenants in public housing to have their own independent representation in their encounters with heavily entrenched bureaucracy.

Public issue law, unpopular causes, underdog law are not just a matter of preserving, let alone building, what (Continued on page 13)
All Americans are vitally concerned over the exploding crime rate in our country. Law and order has become the watchword of the vast majority of our population. As a result, the pendulum of justice is swinging more and more to the right. Laws have been enacted in recent years to give the government more effective weapons and controls in its fight against crime. Courts have recently been construing our statutes and existing case law in such a manner as to limit what many of us have considered “inalienable rights.” This national fervor is resulting in a curtailment of our basic liberties — a dangerous course of action that can, if followed to the extreme, head to the abridgment of the rights guaranteed to all of us by the first ten amendments to our Constitution. By this quest to reduce the crime rate, our Bill of Rights could conceivably vanish.

There certainly is no doubt today that, if we did not have our “Bill of Rights” that it would be problematic whether or not the electorate would adopt such radical amendments to our constitution. This is a rather frightening concept.

Perhaps we should all pause a moment to see where we are going in our search to lower the crime rate (no one has suggested that we can eradicate crimes). In our haste to reach a laudable result, no consideration in depth has been attempted to determine whether or not there are viable alternatives to reach the same goal. We should, before giving up hard fought for and jealously guarded individual liberties, determine if our existing mechanisms and institutions in our criminal justice system should be modified, revamped or even scrapped for a more viable structure, a structure that would be consistent with our liberties.

It is obvious that the rising crime rate cannot be significantly charged to the failure of our courts to process the cases through the criminal justice system in a speedy manner. The roots for the increase in crime must be due to our changing lifestyle and the influences that interplay in our complex communities. The community should direct its collective intellect on understanding the causes of crime and what apparatus and procedures can be developed to change these patterns so that less crimes are committed. This should be the approach taken by the community rather than, as it is now doing, of attempting to control the crime rate by making it easier for our law enforcement officers to apprehend criminals.

However, this does not mean that our law enforcement officers should abandon their traditional role of keeping society safe. It is clear that, until the roots of crime can be eradicated, society must be protected from lawlessness.

At the same time we attempt to learn how to stop crime before it commences, we should re-evaluate our existing criminal justice system to determine what can be done to assure that crime does not beget more crime. In this respect, our whole criminal justice system must be carefully scrutinized. No one can deny that we need speedy criminal justice. The faster an apprehended accused can be brought to trial, the faster will the guilty be punished and the innocent freed.

In punishing the guilty we must focus in on our sentencing procedures. Our present mechanisms are totally inadequate. A proper sentencing system should perform at least two functions. First, it must mete out sentences which are consistent with the offenses, with the law, and with society’s concepts of rehabilitation, retribution, and deterrence. Second, it must be consistent in the sentences imposed. No matter how our penal code is structured or how our society views the functions of the entire judicial system, there cannot be unfair discrimination in sentencing if the judicial system is to retain the confidence of the community. A judicial system without (Continued on page 13)
Phase III Will Flop

Phase Three will be a flop, claims David Slawson, and he ought to know.

Currently visiting professor at the Law School on leave from the University of Southern California, Slawson spent last year as general counsel to the price commission.

Not only will Phase 3 fail to control inflation, Slawson says, but within two years the full controls which marked Phases 1 and 2 will be reintroduced.

Slawson went to the Price Commission at the invitation of Philadelphia attorney William Coleman, who was one of the Price Commissioners, and with whom Slawson had served in the Warren Commission following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"I'm interested in the area of government controls," Slawson said, "and I had written an article on price controls anticipating what would happen, which was published in the Harvard Law Journal in 1971."

Controls, says Slawson, "have now become an accepted part of government-managed economy and in one form or another they will frequently be 'on' from now on."

"People forget," he said, "that even under Phase 3 the food and health industries are being regulated."

Phases 1 and 2 were effective in reducing inflation, "despite the biggest union wage increases the nation has ever seen in the spring of 1971 just before the controls were initiated."

"I think Nixon put the lid on the pot just in time," Slawson commented. "There are some statistics indicating that inflation started to level off just before Phase 1," he said, "but those statistics fail to take into account the series of very large wage increases which occurred in late 1970 and early 1971. The statistics I referred to deal only with prices, but usually a wage increase is reflected in a price increase after a few months. If Phase 1 had not started about when it did, I believe there would have been a big upsurge in inflation in the fall of 1971."

Phase 3 will fail, according to Slawson, "because the orthodox economic advice the President is getting is mistaken as to both the causes of present inflation and the cures for it."

"I think, also," he said, "that there's a general reluctance in the country, which includes both political parties, to undertake the fundamental reforms that are essential if inflation is to be brought under control."

"Wage and price controls have to cover all those sectors of the economy in which price competition is not vigorous because controls are a substitute for price competition, and wages and prices have to be set with an eye toward the relative economic judgment of prices and wages being made."

The difficulty with Phases 1 and 2 was that they left the situation as it was at the time of the imposition of controls without examining the spread between wages and prices and between wages in different industries, Slawson claims.

"Unless the program is fair, people aren't going to obey it — and it's not fair when it allows people to make widely varying salaries for the same work."

Some of the students at the Law School have had the benefit of Slawson's experience with the Price Commission — last semester he taught a course on wage and price controls.

"I think this is a valuable course to offer in a law school," he said, "but it's not terribly valuable for all students because the particular governing rules of any period change frequently so that it becomes a kind of policy course."

Slawson also taught corporations last semester, and continues to teach it this spring, along with contracts. His major fields of interest, along with economic controls and corporations, are administrative law and antitrust.

He is currently working on an article on the delegation of law-making power within governments along the same general lines as executive power is delegated in large private organizations.

"After I finish that, I plan to work on an article on wage and price controls," he said.

He was eager to accept the invitation to visit the Law School, he says, because "my only teaching expe-
(Continued on page 27)
The Honorable Doris May Harris, Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, spends her week days at 1801 Vine Street, hearing and adjudicating a portion of the plethora of human problems which crowd the Family Court's busy calendar schedule.

On a daily basis, she sees and hears the woes of persons enveloped in difficult matters of a domestic nature. She decides cases concerning child and family support, child custody, as well as the overwhelming complications involving juvenile offenders.

A graduate of the Law School's Class of '49, Judge Harris was Assistant General Counsel to the School District of Philadelphia for five and one-half years prior to her appointment to the Bench by Pennsylvania Governor Milton J. Shapp on December 30, 1971. Says Judge Harris, "I requested that I be placed in the Family Court Division because of my experience working with the problems of juveniles in the school district. That type of exposure helped me develop insight into and empathy for young people and the special problems they so often incur while growing up."

A long list of educational, professional and non-professional experiences have molded Judge Harris's expertise in the legal field and in the fine art of human relations. A native of West Philadelphia, she graduated from Overbrook High School in 1941. In 1946, she received an A.B. degree in Political Science, Magna Cum Laude, from Howard University. During her undergraduate study, she was recipient of a Dean's Scholarship, elected to the Kappa Mu Honorary Society, and selected for Who's Who in American Colleges. An avid interest in theatrical drama also led her to become president of Howard's Dramatic Club.

Under a Lucy Moten Travel Fellowship awarded to her from Howard University in 1946, Judge Harris was afforded the opportunity to study Colonial Administration in the Virgin Islands.

At the Law School, she was recipient of the University of Pennsylvania Law Board Scholarship and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Scholarship.

In 1950, Judge Harris was admitted to the Bar, and during the ensuing 21 years, she held positions in the Federal, State and City Governments. She was Attorney-Advisor to the Regional Counsel of the U. S. Office of Price Stabilization in 1951 and 1952. For two years, 1953-1955, she was an Assistant City Solicitor in Philadelphia, and she served as an Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1961 through 1963. Following her work with the Commonwealth, she became Attorney for the Small Business Administration (Federal Agency), and in 1966, she was appointed Assistant General Counsel for the School District of Philadelphia.

Her active career in government work was interrupted for eight years, 1955-1963, during which time she became a full partner in the law firm of Norris, Schmidt, Green, Harris and Higginbotham. Four partners in the law firm have since been appointed to local and federal judgeships.

In addition to her professional career, Judge Harris is the proud wife of Walter P. Harris and mother of Walter P. Harris, Jr. (Skip). For 22 years, her husband, a Certified Public Accountant, was employed with the City Controller's Office of Philadelphia, and for six years was the Deputy City Controller. He now works in private business. Speaking about her son she says, quite matter of factly, "He is very bright and quite talented. Up to now he wanted to be a doctor, but since I've become a judge, he has added a career in the law as a possibility." Skip will be a 10th grader at Friends Central School in the fall.

(Continued on page 14)
Odes To The Law

AN ODE TO THE CODE

Oh Congressman Mills
Please let there be
A tax on incomprehensibility
For you could raise more money
Than the country’s coffers could hold
By levying on each section of
The Internal Revenue Code

In the beginning Congress created
A statute which is permeated
With subsections and exceptions
Subparagraphs, exclusions and deceptions

Gross income is defined by section 61
It gave taxpayers trouble and lawyers fun
For all income from whatever source derived
Meant a legion of loopholes to be contrived

Section 162 led to ordinary and necessary defenses
Of what constitutes trade or business expenses
Section 212 deals with expenses for income production
And affects many an ordinary and necessary deduction

There’s concern over anticipatory assignments
Those questionable Clifford income consignments
Form v. substance, fruit from tree snares
Lucas v. Earl, splitting income and hairs

For losses on a sale or exchange
An ordinary deduction you’ll try to arrange
But show a gain as a long-term, capital one
And avoid being taxed on ordinary income

Corporations which collapse
And earnings which carryover
Your dividend is a relapse
Earnings-and-profits problems aren’t over

Bases and holding periods
Warranties, rights and offering myriads
Carefully consider the extra loot
Because 351 and 356 put a tax on the “boot”

355 refers to corporate splits and spins
Off and up and 5 years in
The active conduct of a business or trade
In order to make the controlled group grade

Corporate reorganizations of section 368
Teach an alphabet many have learned to hate
But it refers to the 354 nonrecognition
And control by an 80% definition

Imposition of an accumulated earnings levy
Unless reasonable needs of the business are heavy
And there’s a personal holding company tax
Unless you can refute passive income facts

In determining a partner’s distributive share
Figure contributions and distributions with care
Look to their bases with every tracing conceivable
Beware of an inventory item or unrealized receivable

Those who appreciated straight-line deductions
Got the chance to accelerate their reductions
But this was depreciated by section 1245
Whose recapture keeps gain from dispositions alive

Gift, inheritance and estate taxation
Transfer wealth throughout the nation
At least that’s what they’re supposed to do
But generations are skipped by a lawyer’s coup

Section 2031 defines a gross estate
2032, the alternative valuation date
Legitimate expenses provide a reduction
Prior to the marital deduction

Insurance trusts and annuities
The rule against perpetuities
Future interests and powers of appointment
Problems of valuation and family disjointment

A $60,000 life-time exemption
Revolvable transfers or a stock redemption
What is retained and testamentary
A credit for prior taxes is elementary

Cumulative gift tax calculations
Require inter vivos evaluations
Gift-splitting or a $3000 annual exclusion
And another lifetime exemption, so avoid confusion

Gifts in contemplation of death
Charitable purposes reduced in breadth
The first has a rebuttable presumption
The second a philanthropic assumption

Heads of houses and surviving spouses
Intra-family transactions and technical infractions
Revenue allocations and corporate liquidations
Oil depletions and reform act deletions

Subsidiaries and residuaries
Regulations and limitations
Interpretations and qualifications
Continuations and accumulations
Acquisitions and dispositions
Itemizations and amortizations
Distributions, contributions, and attributions

Credits, brackets, rates and returns
Accumulated and appreciated concerns
Releases, bulletins, and Treasury rulings
To repair the enactment with after-the-fact toolings
Loose-leaf services tell me the rule
Though the punishment be unusually cruel
Chommie, Bittker and Eustace too
Thank you all for getting me through.

— Joseph H. Cooper

LOOKING BACKWARD:
REMEMBRANCES OF THINGS PASSED

Facts marshalled
Grades amassed
Exams taken
Courses passed
Now an anniversary
6 months out of nursery
School completed
Learning begun
Doing things
Which should have been done
The law is not a horsery
Absent Socratic Sorcery
Commencement and Bars
Work begun
Doing a job
Which has to be done
No thesis, seminar or debate
Now the fish, no longer the bait
Answering and solving
Questions real
Problems still hard
But a paid ordeal
Suffering for salvation
Pain subsides on graduation
Mr. Lewis’ Halls
Have a shallow ring
What I experienced there
Was not the real thing

— Joseph H. Cooper

A BAR TO THE BAR

It’s called a cram course
The object is review
For the bar exam
In 1972
Multiple guess questions
In a multi-state test
First-year courses
Forget about the rest
Through basic texts
Applicants must weed
Assay what the examiners
Want to read
Passage rates differ
From state to state
Results available
After a 7-year weight.

— Joseph H. Cooper

Letters

TO THE EDITOR:

On Pages 22 and 24 and in the Necrology on Page 47 of the Fall 1972 Issue of the Journal it appears that the above named Honorable George W. Griffith is deceased.

I am very pleased to inform you that I spent some time with Judge Griffith this morning and he is very much alive. To say the least, the report of his passing is grossly exaggerated.

Judge Griffith was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County for 30 years. He did not seek re-election last year and became a Senior Judge. As a matter of fact, he told me that he presided in Court in Philadelphia during the week of November 20.

I trust that steps will be taken to correct this very bad error in your next issue.

Seymour S. Silverstone, ’25

Winter 1973
Graffiti

(Continued from page 5)

the years changed from B.C. to A.D. graffiti changed, too. But the basic reasons behind probably remained the same.

MODERN GRAFFITI:

Modern graffiti in America can be said to have its origin in the American "hobo" of the 1930's. Hobo graffiti was a means of protecting one's fellow man. As the hobo travelled from one town to another, he would leave signs behind him to warn and/or inform fellow hoboes about the area through which they were travelling. These signs would be chalked on fences, ash cans, doorsteps, etc.

This system of symbolic graffiti has also been called a "mobile" language.

Graffiti in America shows up in a variety of places — bumper stickers on automobiles, buttons, cards, etc. However, the most common "piece of paper" for the graffitist is a wall. What wall? It really doesn't make any difference. Bathroom walls, bar walls, walls of any and all buildings are included. Why the over-abundance of graffiti in this country? What elements of our society prompt the "Let us spray" people to act. Below are listed a few of the predominant targets for graffiti artists.

DRUGS:

Batman is a junky.
Old hippies never die, they just trip away.

HOMOSEXUALTY:

God save the Queens!

LOVE:

Why does free love cost so much?

POLITICS:

Dick and Spiro add up to zero.

PROTESTS:

Keep New York City clean, throw your trash in New Jersey.
Lake Erie died for your sins.

RACIAL PREJUDICE:

Bring back white slavery.
Black go back.

RELIGION:

Come home Judas, all is forgiven.
God marks on a curve.

Most graffiti has some type of humor involved in it. It may be sad, cynical, and sometimes heart-warming. Modern American graffiti often shows that people can laugh at themselves as well as at others.

Graffiti writers of today are not just high school and college students, exhibitionists, or the disillusioned. The young members of society (grade school children) also have views to express.

HOLLAND — Hoping our love lasts and never dies.
This desk is dedicated to those who died waiting for the bell to ring.

RMA — Remember me always.
The three examples listed above are common children's graffiti. The scrawlings of the young also contain a great deal of pictures and doodles.

Graffiti of both young and old alike frequently refer to sex. Obscenities and crude drawings often allude to human and animal intercourse, excretory functions, and male and female organs. This type of graffiti may reflect anything from an immature mind to a severe mental illness regarding sex.

The list goes on and on — revolution, sex, sarcasm, mental health, the Vietnam War and anything, anyone, or any place people want to write about becomes graffiti. The more we read, the more personalities we discover. Again and again, the "why" of graffiti surfaces. Why do people write? To be destructive? To be defiant? To be noticed? To shock another? We may never know the real emotions behind this medium. Graffiti is a means of human communication. True, it is often unclear. But human communication is the most vital and puzzling process of which we know.

I can agree with archaeologists who feel that graffiti is the ancestor of all forms of media as we know it today.

Graffiti is an anonymous, everyman type of communication. Everyone — young, old, straight, pervert, male and female — can express himself through graffiti. The reason for every inscription, even the minutest initial carving, is as unique as the person behind it.

Graffiti has been around for thousands of years. It will most likely continue for thousands more. It may be an
Perhaps if we read these minds are at work. People want to protest; people want an eye sore and a pain to clean, but it shows that human minds are at work. People want to protest; people want to prove that they do exist in this rat race of a world. Perhaps if we read these “signs of the times” we could read the people of our society — their wants, needs, and hopes. Graffiti is the silent majority speaking out about themselves and their society. When people no longer care to write, when they feel that they are no longer “listened” to, then our real problems will begin. Graffiti is the sign of a thinking people, but even more important, graffiti is the sign of a feeling people.

All graffiti excerpts were taken from Robert Reisner’s book, Graffiti — Two Thousand Years Of Wall Writing, published in 1971 by the Cowler Book Company, Inc.

**Underdog**

(Continued from page 6)

the public relations types think of when they pump up fatten out, and pancake-makeup the so-called public image of the lawyer.

It isn’t some sort of public image that these young men and women are working to create. It is discharging their sense of professional commitment.

This brings to mind an anecdote that is told of Prime Minister Disraeli when he was consulted on the appointment of an Archbishop of the Church of England, and was urged to recommend a moderate man. “Moderate men?” he rejoined. “Oh, yes, I understand. You mean men without convictions.”

These are not moderate men and women. Those who practice underdog law are people of convictions. Their convictions are not always those of the elders of the tribe. They seldom are.

But because they may not be your convictions — perhaps I should have said “our” convictions — does not mean that we must disavow them or quietly apologize for them in polite circles of conservatism and gentility, where avowal and support might be mildly embarrassing or disquieting.

I think it was Adlai Stevenson who observed, “Things aren’t like they used to be in the good old days. They probably never were.”

The sky may really be falling down around us, and the Chicken Littles of our times may turn out to be right. I really doubt this. Seemingly insurmountable problems are the kinds of problems that challenge young men and women like Mount Everest — just because they are there.

But I do believe that many young lawyers have a sense of the disorientation in our society, a feeling for things that are wrong that many of us middle-aging lawyers don’t have, a will to reach out to the disadvantaged and the forgotten that eludes us, which we must find and give expression to if our system of justice is to be made to work.

And with this must also go a resistance against yielding to the blandishments of a “self-contemptuous culture,” as John Gardner has warned us; that we not take refuge in the arrogance of fashionable alienation, setting ourselves apart on some sophisticated plateau from which we scorn the things that ordinary men respect and laugh at the things they love.

Alienation is a posture which is bold without responsibility. Rejection is an attitude which can seem wise without risk.

“The place for a man who is complete in all his powers is in the fight,” Justice Holmes once wrote many years ago. “To make up your mind at your peril upon a living question, for purposes of action, calls upon your whole nature.”

It is these “living questions” that concern many of the new generation of movers and shakers of the legal profession, whether they are brand new out of the law schools or already humbly battle-scarred by their own encounters with the realities of practising underdog law.

It is these “living questions” that should concern us all. Whether these “living questions” are so alive as busing as a court-ordained remedy for improving the quality of our children’s education, or as affirmative action programs to enhance minority employment opportunities in police forces or in construction crews, or as banishing capital punishment because it is immoral, or seeing that the same standards are applied by the police to one type of political dissidents as are applied to another type of political dissidents, that they are too alive for us to cope with, should not hold us back.

It is the very living quality of these questions and the concerns that our young men and women have expressed about them that should involve us all.

It is not enough that we let them serve as our surrogates, as the front-line advocates who can take the heat of popular disapproval, while we quietly disavow their efforts as young people whose horizons drop off at the end of their noses.

For if this nation is to salvage its heritage of broad-backed, far-sighted men and women who caravanned across a wilderness, from ethnic and religious minorities in their homelands, and created a new country, whose horizon was more than just another ocean, then it is not enough to wait for an initiative from the new movers and shakers of our profession.

We have to support them.

We have to ride in the whirlwind with them, and help them try to direct the storm.

Underdog law isn’t going to go over the hill unless we help to drive it there.

**Sentencing**

(Continued from page 7)

the confidence of the people will not be effective and will ultimately not survive.

Unfair discrimination in sentencing means bluntly the imposition of vastly differing sentences to separate indi-
individuals where the sole or main difference is the individual’s racial, religious, sexual or economic status. This, of course, can also occur due to the particular sensitivities of an individual judge at any given time. We have all too frequently witnessed rich whites escape with a slap on the wrist for the commission of crimes of considerable magnitude. At the same time, we have seen substantial sentences imposed on poor blacks, who have committed essentially the same crime, and often for smaller rewards. We have from time to time noted that the same judge, depending on his current disposition (we are all only human) impose different sentences, both in types and lengths, for similar crimes on different days, or even on the same day. This is insidious and must be brought to an end.

I believe that alternatives to the present system of sentencing must be explored to determine if it can be ameliorated. We must re-examine the present system of single-judge sentencing. One of the alternatives considered is the use of a sentencing panel of judges. This would tend to cancel out the anomalous attitudes, including but not limited to prejudice and bias, conscious or subconscious of the single judge, and will therefore arrive at a more consistent result. The panel need consist at the minimum of but two judges — the trial judge and one other. It has worked successfully elsewhere. A sentencing panel would tend to be more consistent in the long run than individual judges, in the types and lengths of sentences meted out.

Another alternative that should be considered is the placing of the sentencing power in an administrative board, which would then sentence all persons convicted by the Court. Or we should consider granting to the appellate court the power to review sentences which appear not to be within the normal tolerances of sentences meted out by our trial courts. This function could, of course, also be performed by a board of review, that would administratively consider all sentences imposed by the trial court, with the authority to either, within limits, increase or decrease a sentence.

Opposition, of course, can be expected to these proposals. Some may believe that a judge’s rightful prerogatives would be abrogated and that the authority and dignity of the Court would thereby be lessened. Others might argue that only the trial judge, fully cognizant of all the facts surrounding the offense committed, can properly evaluate and set the appropriate sentence.

While I recognize the validity of these arguments, and am convinced that even more compelling arguments can be presented, the highly visible disparities in sentences imposed by our judges militate overwhelmingly for an in-depth consideration of the alternative I have suggested, and others. Whenever the law is applied discriminatorily, it no longer deserves the majesty its name implies. Martin Luther King, Jr. best summed up what I have been endeavoring to articulate when he said: “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Next we must examine critically our penal system. Too frequently we forget what happens to a convicted criminal after he is sentenced to prison. We close our eyes and our ears after the prison door clangs closed. Yet if we are to expect that when our prisoners are released they will return to society and take their rightful place among the community, we cannot tolerate the inhuman conditions of our prisons. The community must recognize its obligations to our “forgotten men and women.” If we do not immediately take appropriate steps to make our prisons a decent place for its inmates, and provide for treatment and rehabilitation, the vicious cycle of crime begetting more crime will continue. Society must develop workable alternatives.

If we really want to reduce the crime rate, it is clear that we must stop avoiding the obvious. We must change the system. Eroding long recognized inalienable rights is not the answer. More law enforcement officers with greater power is not the answer — for soon we could possibly have a police state, as forecasted by George Orwell in his classic book “1984.” 1984 is rapidly approaching. We must face up to reality and attack the roots of crime and correct our system of criminal justice so that we can start eradicating crime without eradicating our form of democracy.

Harris

(Continued from page 9)

The oldest of three children, Judge Harris describes her childhood as a “typical depression upbringing.” Her father, a postal employee, had three children in college at one time. Her brother, Victor May, now a teacher in the Philadelphia school system, is a graduate of Cheyney State College. Her sister, Rosita Wambaugh, also graduated from Howard University and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School, and is a supervisor in the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare. “How he managed to do this on his small income,” she states, “is somewhat of a miracle.”

Life in Law School, she recalls, was rather unique, “I started out with a class composed largely of war veterans who were completing law school in a specially accelerated program. After the first three months, I was the only girl left in the class — the other two had dropped out.” The special class of 158 veterans graduated in February of 1949, and Judge Harris went on to graduate with the June 1949 class.

Perfectly happy with her role as a woman, she points out, “Women have to work and try harder if they are combining a professional career with the role of a homemaker. I have been lucky. The effort paid off and I have enjoyed the best of both worlds.”

Pinpointing her new career as a judge, she claims “The vast majority of cases in Family Court are basically social problems and I hope the day will come when they will be handled outside of the judicial process. Until then, judges, in resolving family and juvenile problems, need more alternatives to incarceration available to them. The
community must become more responsive to the needs of people in trouble and establish ways of helping them outside of the courts—such as the establishment of family counseling agencies, an efficient welfare program and more services for youth.

"Because of my experiences with the school system and now with the courts, I have become concerned over the correlation between reading retardation and delinquent behavior. A definite pattern seems to run true for many juvenile delinquents—they usually progress from poor readers to truants to school drop-outs to delinquents. It is somewhat reassuring to know that improvement in reading skills has now become the number one priority of the Philadelphia School System.

"It would be ridiculous to lay the blame for the increase in the juvenile crime rate at the doorsteps of the Schools. No one disputes the facts that the rise in delinquency has been for the most part caused by the break-down of family control and ties. I strongly advocate early childhood education programs as a means of supplementing and strengthening a youngster’s home training. More nursery schools, day-care centers and

get-set facilities are needed, not only to help the preschooler, but to also educate and assist parents in developing healthy parent-child relationships during the child’s early years."

In addition to her professional and personal accomplishments, Judge Harris has been an active participant in community affairs. She is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Women’s Christian Alliance, the Child Welfare Advisory Committee to the Department of Public Welfare of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, and the Executive Board of the United Fund of Philadelphia.

Presently, she is a member of numerous civic and community groups including the Board of Managers of the Law School, the Board of Directors of Health & Welfare Council, the Crime Commission of Philadelphia and the Regional Advisory Council of the American Arbitration Association.

Acknowledged by her colleagues as an intelligent, modest and compassionate individual, Judge Harris continues the daily battle against social irresponsibility.

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James Wilson
His Mark Remains
By Julian Karpoff, ’71

This is the conclusion of Mr. Karpoff’s article about James Wilson, the Law School’s first professor, which began in the Fall, 1972 issue of the Journal.

At every opportunity Wilson, along with Madison, pressed the concept of a strong and broad-based national government. He argued for a lower legislative house selected by popular election. He also favored a popularly elected upper house, but such was not the sense of the convention. Wilson favored a single executive, also popularly elected. By way of compromise, he devised what was to become the electoral college system. Wilson also argued for executive and judicial veto power.

With regard to the judiciary, Wilson spoke against selection of judges by the national legislature. When the big state/little state question came up, Wilson spoke for proportional representation in both houses, as may be expected of a delegate from a large state. Among the lesser points promoted by Wilson were the equal status of future states and the concept of judicial review.

Toward the end of July, a Committee of Detail, including Wilson, was appointed to draft the document. Among the minor clauses which are credited to this Committee and to Wilson are the treason two witness requirement and the obligation of contracts clause. Toward the end of the summer the task was completed. Franklin asked Wilson to read the final draft, and the delegates signed the document.

It turned out that drafting the Constitution was easier than getting it ratified. Pennsylvania was probably typical of the states. By 1787 the Republicans, now Federalists, had control of the Assembly. They proposed to call a ratifying convention with elections to be held in November. The anti-Federalists were disinterested and declined to lend their numbers to constitute a quorum, with the result that two of them had to be dragged into the session.

Wilson spoke at a meeting to select nominees in October. He defended the absence of a bill of rights, the maintenance of a peace time army, and the power of direct taxation. Despite considerable anti-Federalists agitation, the friends of the Constitution carried the election handily—2 to 1. Wilson was elected a delegate from Philadelphia.

At the convention in November, 1787 Wilson was the only signer of the Constitution present. He undertook to explain the highlights of the document, dwelt upon the great promise which graced the nation, and cited Montesquieu. He also called attention to the 1808 slave trade clause, noting that the day would come when all slaves shall be free. His oratory permeated the session and the anti-Federalist rebuttal was no less formidable. After over three weeks of debate, the Constitution was ratified.

State-wide celebrations followed. Reform of the State Constitution was in the winds, but the radicals

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were not dead yet. In Carlisle the ratification celebration was interrupted by a mob of radicals who burned Wilson in effigy in front of the courthouse. Nonetheless, the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 was replaced by a new one in 1790. Wilson again played a large role.

New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify on June 25, 1788 and Virginia the tenth on June 30. Pennsylvania Federalists sponsored a large celebration, including a grand procession for July 4, 1788 in Philadelphia. Wilson gave the oration of the day. He traced the ideals of government. He referred to liberty, industry, husbandry and commerce. The arts, virtue and religion were cited with approbation.

As the new government was organizing, Wilson candidly wrote to Washington that he would like to be the first Chief Justice. Washington chose John Jay instead, perhaps in light of Wilson's land speculations and debts, but Wilson was appointed an Associate Justice. Shortly thereafter, he traveled to New York for the new court's first session, in February of 1790.

In 1790 the Trustees of the College of Philadelphia, Wilson among them, adopted a proposal to add a course in law to the school's offerings. Wilson was selected as the first professor of law and the first lecture was given on December 15, 1790. High officials of the newborn Federal government were present. In the introductory lecture Wilson asserted the critical role of law and legal education in a free society. He added that the study should focus on American law, which was to include a commitment to social progress, a revolutionary principle, as well as some inheritance from English law. Upon conclusion of the oration Wilson received a doctor of law degree.

In the following year, Wilson devised a series of law lectures—published posthumously—which covered, by title: the General Principles of Law and Obligation; the Law of Nature; the Law of Nations; Municipal Law; Man, as an Individual; Man, as a Member of Society; Man, as a Member of a Confederation of Nations; Government; Comparison of the Constitution of the United States with that of Great Britain; the Common Law; and the Nature and Philosophy of Evidence. The lectures were heavily studied with Greek and Latin references and historical examples. They make only slightly more tiresome contemplation than do contemporary law lectures.

The work of the Court crowded out the lectures after the first year of the course. However, Wilson was constantly on the lookout for new commercial ventures. In late 1791 he toyed with the idea of writing a digest of Pennsylvania law, but the project never came to fruition.

Among the questions confronting the Court in the early days of the Republic were judicial review and the cognizance in Federal courts of suits by citizens against states. In the first instance the Invalid Pension Act provided the test. Congress, flooded with claims from would-be pensioners, selected the Supreme Court to hear the claims. The Justices declined, asserting that the task was not judicial in nature. Attorney General Edmund Randolph had President Washington issue an executive order, but the Court was unmoved. Before a showdown occurred Congress backed off.

Meanwhile, a financial panic in March of 1792 pressed Wilson to the wall. From this time on, Wilson was repeatedly forced to return hurriedly from the circuit to settle financial emergencies.

In early 1793 the Court handled the most famous case of its early years, Chisolm v. Georgia, 2 Dallas 419. The suit concerned the right of one Chisolm to sue Georgia. Georgia, perhaps putting principle ahead of practicality, declined to so much as argue the cause. The court held for Chisolm. Wilson's concurring opinion, a good representative of his work, essentially argued that sovereignty lay in the people, not in the state. The decision was not quietly received. The next day the Eleventh Amendment was introduced in Congress.

While on circuit in Boston in 1793 Wilson proposed to one Hannah Gray, of a patrician family. He was 51. She was 18 or 19. The marriage was celebrated in September of that year. The year also saw another financial squeeze.

Following Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793, an interesting case arose before Wilson in circuit court in Philadelphia. One Gideon Henfield was charged with privateering. Amidst considerable Republican propagandizing, including an appearance by Citizen Genet, Wilson charged the jury. It found Henfield not guilty. Nonetheless, Wilson's jury charge was printed and widely circulated. Henfield was captured by the British on his next outing.

Wilson provided a new house for his bride at 7th and Market Streets in Philadelphia, but was forever fending off foreclosures on his tracts. Still he had grand notions. He conceived of an industrial center, Wilsonville, on the upper Delaware River, to include textile and lumber mills and other industries. But his debts outstripped his vision. Yet he purchased still more land.

The work of the Court continued with a case ordering bail for a whiskey rebel charged with treason and a case which upheld the authority of a decision of the Special Commission of Appeal under the Continental Congress. Jay resigned as Chief Justice. Once again Wilson was passed over, as John Rutledge was appointed, but rejected by the Senate. Justice William Cushing declined to be elevated. Finally Oliver Ellsworth was chosen.

Business pressures mounted. A contract obligation to buy large areas around the Dismal Swamp was pressing.

Three important cases came before the Court in 1796. In Hylton v. United States, 3 Dal. 183, the Court upheld a Federal tax on carriages as being an indirect tax or duty, not in conflict with the Constitutional ban on unapportioned direct taxes. Wilson concurred. In Ware, Adm. v. Hylton, 3 Dal. 281, the Court upheld
the provision of the Treaty of Paris which called for payments of debts owed the British. British property had generally been confiscated by the states during the Revolution. Wilson held that treaties were supreme law. In Wiscart v. Dauchy, 3 Dal. 321, Wilson dissented to a decision of the Court denying appeals in admiralty cases. Only writs of error were available. Wilson argued that the international status of the United States required his conclusion, that the highest Court in the land should be able to make law where necessary in this vital area. The majority of the Court narrowly interpreted the Judiciary Act of 1789. Wilson's view was, however, vindicated by an 1803 amendment.

Repeated credit squeezes struck. Wilson's health suffered. Circuit duties began to weigh heavily, the southern circuit in particular. By 1797 Wilson's affairs approached financial disaster. He took up residence at a tavern in Bethlehem while his lawyer tried to untangle his interests. Progress was limited. In the summer of the same year a creditor caught up with him in Burlington, New Jersey and he was jailed for debt.

Once bailed, he went south, purportedly to resolve his land interests in the Carolinas and Georgia. He was not to return to Pennsylvania. He wintered 1797-98 in Edenton, North Carolina.

In March of 1798 he was again jailed, in Edenton. By June, when his wife arrived, he was living at a tavern, a ghost of his former grandeur. By July malaria struck. He finally succumbed to a stroke in August.

He was buried on the estate of Samuel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina, near Edenton under the prophetic words: "Here, as in a receptacle, he shall lie, in the company of our own distinguished dead, until the people of Pennsylvania and the United States, who owe him so great a debt of gratitude, shall, in some other century, know his great legacy of liberty and law, and come to give him an adequate burial." In 1906 his body was reinterred at Christ Church in Philadelphia.

News Notes

The Hon. William H. Hastie, Senior Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit will deliver the annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture on March 22 in Annenberg Auditorium, 3620 Walnut Street.

Co-sponsored by the Order of the Coif and the Law Alumni Society the lecture will be on the topic: "Judicial Role and Judicial Image."

Biddle Law Librarian Richard Sloane has conducted law office management meetings for alumni on the physical arrangement of office libraries and the duties of librarians in a law office. The seminars were held on November 28 and on January 30.

LAW ALUMNI DAY is May 4th.

Goodrich Hall Dedication: Dean Wolfman (second from left) and University President Martin Meyerson (second from right) pose with others gathered for the December 14th ceremony.
Bernard G. Segal, '31: Former A.B.A. president addresses gathering at Goodrich Hall dedication.

Other important dates to remember: Keedy Cup Finals on April 3 with Justice Harry Blackmun and Judges Seitz and Weinfeld; the Law Review Banquet featuring Harvard professor Paul Freund on April 13; the Wilson Law Club dinner on May 31; and the Washington Law Alumni Club spring luncheon on May 17 with Judge Robert Kunzig.

Dedication ceremonies for Goodrich Hall at the Law School were held on December 14.

Goodrich Hall is named in memory of the late Herbert F. Goodrich, Dean of the Law School from 1929 to 1940 and Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1940 until 1962. Mr. Goodrich was also Director of the American Law Institute from 1947 until his death in 1962.

Goodrich Hall houses one of the two major reading rooms of the Biddle Law Library of the Law School, and is located on the second floor of William Draper Lewis Hall. The renovations and furnishing of Goodrich Hall were made possible by gifts from colleagues, friends, law clerks and former students of the late Mr. Goodrich.

The annual luncheon for first-year students took place on September 11. It provided an opportunity for the new law students, 193 strong, to meet the faculty in an informal setting. J. Shane Creamer, the former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, was guest speaker addressing the students on the theme of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice as a public interest law firm.

The Class of 1975 has 193 students of whom 37 are women.

The Philadelphia firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz has honored Ernest Scott, '29, on the occasion of his 69th birthday by establishing the Ernest Scott Law Student Loan to which a generous sum has been committed.

Lawrence M. Perskie, '49; Steven P. Perskie, '69, and Robert Neustadter, '56, have recently made the following imaginative and useful gifts to Biddle Law Library. They came at a time when the library's copies of these works were in heavy demand:

- Harvard Law Review (Complete from volume one)
- University of Pennsylvania Law Review
  (Virtually complete)
- Restatement of the Law (Complete) and
- Restatement 2d (Complete to date)

Commenting on the acquisition, Law Librarian Richard Sloane remarked: “Anyone familiar with the reading needs of law students will appreciate the enormous advantage these additional sets of books bring to Biddle Law Library.”

The Henry Temin Fund has recently been established in the School by the Annette and Henry Temin Fund in honor of Henry Temin. The Fund is to be used to promote studies in civil and criminal procedure and the administration of
justice, looking toward changes which will result in
greater equity and justice under law for all, and to
disseminate through publication and seminars the re­s­
results of the studies and the ideas and criticisms which
they may stimulate.

The Daniel Lowenthal Memorial Fund has been
established at the Law School in memory of Daniel
Lowenthal, who died on January 19.
Mr. Lowenthal was a 1931 graduate of the Law
School and a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of
Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien and Frankel.
The family, friends and law partners of Mr. Lowen­
thal have chosen this particular memorial “because of
his lifetime of support and abiding faith in legal edu­
cation.”
Contributions may be made to the Fund by sending
them to the attention of the Dean of the University of
Pennsylvania Law School or to Mr. Theodore A. Kap­
nek, Fox Pavilion Building, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.
The Honorable Hazel Hemphill Brown has estab­
lished a trust as a memorial for her father, Charles
Lincoln Brown, a member of the Class of 1891. Judge
Brown, '16, is Philadelphia's first woman judge and was
for many years President Judge of the County Court.
This generous gift will come to Biddle Law Library
upon Judge Brown's death. The collection of books
that it will purchase will include works on family law
and books that will do honor to her father. "It is an
unrestricted gift that will add luster to Biddle and help
keep it in the forefront of American law school li­
braries” in the words of librarian Richard Sloane.

Have your class reunion at the Law School!
Arrangements for good food, good drinks and a good
time can be made by calling Lloyd S. Herrick in the
Law Alumni office, (215) 594-6321. The alumni
office can prepare and mail reunion notices, provide
you with up-to-date address lists, arrange for catering
and cocktails, make printing arrangements, etc.
Whenever you plan your reunion, we'd like to help
all we can.

Professor A. Leo Levin was the guest speaker at the
Alumni Luncheon on February 1 which was held in
conjunction with meetings of the Pennsylvania Bar
Association at Philadelphia's Marriott Hotel. Over 125
alumni attended.

A reception for third year students was sponsored
by the Alumni Society on December 1 and a similar
gathering for second year students was hosted on
January 26.

Ernest Scott, '29: (center) on the occasion of his 69th birthday which was marked by the creation of the Ernest Scott
Law Student Loan by his firm.

Winter 1973
The Law Alumni Directory is being updated and a new issue is tentatively scheduled for 1975.

The Law Alumni Association of New York City heard Dean Bernard Wolfman at its December 28 luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria. Silas Spengler is president of the chapter and Susan Stern chaired the luncheon.

Dean Bernard Wolfman has announced that the seminar room known tentatively as the Alumni Room has been formally designated the Robert L. Trescher Alumni Room in recognition of the outstanding alumni leadership provided by Robert L. Trescher over many years in the Alumni Society, in the school's earlier Development Campaign, on the Law Board and on the Board of Trustees of the University.

After Dean Wolfman and President Martin Meyerson spoke at the room's dedication ceremony on December 12, Mr. Trescher responded by speaking of the many satisfactions and pleasures he had experienced in his work with alumni, Dean and faculty on behalf of the Law School. Mr. Trescher said that the dedication came as a complete surprise, and that he felt deeply honored.

Mrs. Jefferson B. Fordham and Mrs. Robert L. Trescher attended the ceremony and Mrs. Fordham expressed her own pleasure and that of Dean Fordham on the recognition given Mr. Trescher for his great service to the Law School.

Dean Wolfman noted that Trescher is the alumnus whose leadership, imagination, dedication and tireless efforts contributed in extraordinary measure to the success of our building program and many other Law School activities.

The American Law Institute Council meeting was held at the Law School December 14-16.

Upcoming Reunions: Class of '48, 25th reunion, May 18 and 19 at the Buck Hill Inn and Golf Club, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.; Class of '53, 20th reunion, June 16 at the Law School; and Class of '63, 10th reunion, June 2 at the Law School.

An international educational exchange and training program for U.S. and foreign lawyers is now under way. Organized by the Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations of the Section of International Law and funded in part by a grant from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, a secretariat for the program has been established in the Washington D.C. office of the American Bar Association.

Under this program, exchange visitors will come to the United States and young U.S. lawyers will go abroad for a training period with participating host law firms. The visits will last from one to three months. The program is open to any lawyer (law students are not eligible). Each young lawyer will be responsible for financing his own venture either by his own funds or through soliciting financial aid from sources other than the ABA. Each individual will also be required to demonstrate proficiency in the language of the country which he intends to visit.

Besides offering the young lawyer a chance to become familiar with the workings of a foreign law firm, it will also afford him the opportunity to immerse himself in another culture. The Association's Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations believes these mutually helpful exchanges can be of considerable value to members of the legal profession throughout the world.

All individual lawyers, law firms or general counsels of American companies wishing to participate in this program either as an exchange lawyer or as a prospective host to a foreign lawyer should write Nancy R. Jones, American Bar Association, 1705 De Sales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Alumni Notes

1899
MARCUS S. HOTTENSTEIN, of New York, observed his 96th birthday on August 19th and writes that he remembers well “how the law school (with exceptional professors) was located at historic Sixth and Chestnut Streets from 1896 to 1899.”

1915
J. WESLEY McWILLIAMS has retired as chairman of the University's Bequest and Deferred Giving Program and in recognition of 18 years of service to the program received a commemorative silver tray and a special award from the General Alumni Society.

1917
THOMAS L. HOBAN has retired from the Lackawanna County, Pa. bench and is now engaged in an “occasional” consulting practice.

1924
E. V. BUCKLEY writes that he is about to retire after "looking ... at juries constantly since 1924."

1925
CARL W. FUNK, of Philadelphia, has retired as a partner from Drinker, Biddle & Reath, but remains with the firm as counsel. He is also counsel to the permanent editorial board for the Uniform Commer-
cial Code of the American Law Institute and the Con-
ference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
GEOFFREY S. SMITH, of Fort Washington, Pa., has
been reelected a director of National Life Insurance
Company of Vermont for a four year term.

1926
HON. FRANK M. TRAVALAINE, JR., a former
New Jersey state legislator, has been named a member
of the Board of Trustees of Camden County College.

1927
PHILIP W. AMRAM has been appointed by the State
Department as co-chairman of the U.S. Delegation to
the Twelfth Session of the Hague Conference on Inter-
national Private Law. He has been a member of the
delagation at each conference since 1956.

1928
NATHAN L. EDELSTEIN, of Philadelphia, has be-
come a partner in Goodis, Greenfield, Henry, Shaiman
and Levin.
J. RUSSELL CADES notes the 50th birthday of his
Hawaiian firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

1929
ISIDOR OSTROFF addressed the second year class
of Taiwan University Law School at Taipei. His talk
included the story of the origin of the term “Philadel-
phia lawyer” and references to interesting features of
some landmark decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

1931
WILLIAM R. BREADY, III, has retired from Penn
Central after 26 years of service. He now lives in
Gladwyne, Pa. with his two daughters and three grand-
children.
BERNARD G. SEGAL, of Philadelphia, has been
named as one of 22 members of the A.B.A. to serve
on a special commission to draw plans for creation of
a National Institute of Justice.

1932
WALTER W. BEACHBOARD, of Philadelphia, has
retired as general counsel for Smith Kline & French
Laboratories and is now teaching business law at
Spring Garden College in Chestnut Hill.
HAROLD R. PROWELL, of Harrisburg, Pa., has
returned to private practice after working in the Penn-
sylvania Department of Transportation Legal Bureau.
He reports that RICHARD D. WALKER is head of
the Dauphin County Defender Office and sporting a
“new” moustache.
ESTHER OSHIVER FISHER was recently elected
national Vice President of the American Association
of Marriage and Family Counselors. She continues
as Chairman of Training in Marriage and Divorce
Counseling of the American Foundation of Religion
and Psychiatry in New York City and is the author of
“Help for Today’s Troubled Marriages” and a con-
tributing author of “Marriage: For and Against.”
MORRIS GERBER, a former Montgomery County, Pa. judge, has been elected president of the Montgomery County Bar Association.

1933
FRANK CARANO, of Philadelphia, was recently elected president of the Overbrook Savings and Loan Association. He is a former chairman of the Committee of Censors and of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

1936
HON. JOSEPH T. MURPHY, of Philadelphia, served as one of the first law judges of the city’s newly created Municipal Court and in December of 1971 was appointed to a position on the Common Pleas Court.

1938
IRVING R. SEGAL is a member of the A.B.A. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services.

1940
FRANK C. P. McGLINN has been appointed by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew to the newly created United States Commission for Foreign Policy.

1941
JEAN VANDERBILT SWARTZ is employed as a legal specialist in the American-British Law Division, Law Library, Library of Congress.
MILTON W. ROSEN announces that his son Bruce has graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School, passed the Pennsylvania bar and is now associated with him. Rosen has recently been elected president of the board of directors of Oil City, Pa. Hospital.
PETER F. PUGLIESE, of Philadelphia, has been elected executive vice president of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company for 1972-3 and appointed chairman of the company’s repertory committee for 1973-4. He has also been notified that the President of Italy has conferred on him the decoration “Com­ mendatore” in the Order of Italian Solidarity of the Republic of Italy.

1943
WILLIAM J. DICKMAN, after 25 years with the Department of the Army, continues to live in Alexandria, Va., his home since 1949. He is teaching a course in “Modern European History” at the Ascension Academy in Alexandria.

1948
CHARLES J. SHAPIRO, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Deputy Court Administrator for Public Information and Planning for the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts. He succeeds John Michael Willmann, ’70.
ALBERT E. TURNER, III, of Wilkes-Barre, became a member of the Luzerne County bar in July 1970.

1950
J. F. HEINZ has been promoted to Special Assistant to Vice President, Public Affairs, Bethlehem Steel Corp. DAVID E. PINSKY is now assistant general counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1951
EDMOND H. HEISLER, of Philadelphia, has retired from the U.S. Air Force after almost 22 years of active duty and is now serving as an assistant district attorney for Philadelphia D.A. Arlen Specter.
GERALD J. HAAS has been elected Government Study Commissioner of Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa.

1952
J. SCOTT CALKINS has been named Vice President and General Counsel for the Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania.

1956
DOLORES KORMAN SLOVITER has been appointed associate professor at the Temple School of Law. She teaches antitrust law and civil procedure.
CHARLES F. LUDWIG has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads.
ARTHUR W. LEIBOLD, JR. has become a member of the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads and will serve in the firm’s Washington office. He is the former general counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

1958
JACK S. OLDER has been named Office Counsel of
the Bowery Savings Bank in New York. He is an adjunct professor of taxation at NYU's Federal Tax Institute.

1959
MARSHALL A. RUTTER announces the formation of the partnership of Rutter & Ebbert in Los Angeles. THOMAS B. MOORHEAD has been appointed vice president—employee relations of Champion International in New York.

1960
EDWARD I. DOBIN is a partner in the Morrisville, Pa. firm of Curtin and Heefner, treasurer and board member of the Bucks County Bar Association and an officer of Pennsylvania Abstract Company. He is also on the board of trustees and chairman of the Board of Education of Adath Israel Congregation in Trenton, N.J.

1961
PETER HEARN and WILFRED LORRY were elected to the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Lorry was reelected assistant treasurer of the group.
JACK K. MANDEL has been named assistant professor of law at Western State University College of Law, continues in general practice in Anaheim, California and is teaching a "Law and Society" course at California State University at Fullerton.

1962
JAMES D. CRAWFORD has become general counsel to the Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia and was elected to the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association.
ALAN J. POGARSKY is in private practice with Pogarsky and McIver and was recently elected president of the Ocean County, N.J. Bar Association.

1963
JOHN H. McGRAIL, of Pittsburgh, is now associated with the firm of Brandt, McManus, Brandt & Malone. He had been an assistant vice president in the trust division of Pittsburgh National Bank.
DAVID H. MARION is currently a lecturer in law at the Law School teaching a new elective appellate advocacy course.

1964
DAVID DEARBORN is a trust officer in the business development area with State Street Bank and Trust Company in Boston.
GEORGE C. BRADLEY is now with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Jackson, Mississippi.
DR. WILLIAM T. ONORATO, of London, teaches a course in Transnational Business and Trade Law for the University of Notre Dame's London Centre for Legal Studies and another course in Public International Law.
MICHAEL T. O'PAKE, of Reading, has been elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Winter 1973

1965
ANITA RAE SHAPIRO is a central research staff attorney for the Second District Court of Appeal in Los Angeles.
ALBERT L. LINGELBACH has become a member of the New York firm of Jackson, Nash, Brophy, Barringer & Brooks.
BLAIR L. SADLER has been named as assistant vice president of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, N.J.

1966
CHARLES S. SOKOLOFF has become a member of the Providence, R.I., firm of Tobin, Decof, LeRoy & Silverstein.
HARRY O. BORETH is associate general counsel for Levitz Furniture Corp. in Pottstown, Penna.
STEPHEN M. COURTLAND is associated with the Charlotte, N.C. firm of Kennedy, Covington, Lobdell & Hickman.
JAMES EISEMAN, JR., was married in July 1972 to Cynthia Dale Jones in San Francisco. His wife is a doctoral candidate in classical archaeology at Penn.
MARY JANE SNYDER has been promoted to senior attorney of the Artist-Copyright Section of Capitol Records Legal Department and has been elected secretary of the corporation.
RICHARD M. ZIMMERMAN is vice president and managing director of the First Investment Advisory Corp. in Miami Beach.
BRUCE G. HERMELEE is now in general practice in South Miami, Fla.
STEPHEN N. LIPTON is now an assistant public
defender for Dade County, Fla., living and working in Miami.

PATRICIA ANN METZER has become a member of the firm of Mintz, Levin, Cohn and Glovsky in Boston. CASWELL O. HOBBS, III, has been appointed director of the F.T.C.'s Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation.

SAMUEL S. PEARLMAN has become a partner in the Cleveland firm of Burke, Haber & Berick.

1967

JOHN D. ALDOCK is associated with the firm of Shea and Gardner in Washington.

WILLIAM B. GRAY is now First Assistant United States Attorney in Vermont and an adjunct associate professor of law at St. John's University Law School in Jamaica, N.Y.

DAVID B. ZWIRN is now on the legal staff of the New York County District Attorney.

STEPHEN SCHOEMAN, of New Rochelle, N.Y., has been appointed editor of The Criminal Law Commentator, a new bimonthly periodical for the New York state legal profession.

1968

DAVID LITWIN is now a deputy attorney general of New Jersey, representing the state division on civil rights.

1969

STEPHEN M. ADELSON is now associated with the Boston firm of Fitzgerald & Gordon.

ROBERT R. RADWAY has joined the Boston firm of Kaplan & Sosnick.

STEPHEN C. TAUSZ is working with the San Francisco firm of Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon where he is "awaiting the earthquake."

1970

MARK L. AUSTRIAN is now associated with the New York firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell.

HOWARD L. DALE is with Mahoney, Hadlow, Chambers & Adams in Jacksonville, Fla. and was married in December to Nancy E. Calkins of Wilmington, Del.

LISA J. HOLZSAGER is now associated with the Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll.

RALPH B. LEVY announces the birth of a son, Evan Todd, in October.

JONATHAN VIPOND, III, was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, unseating a four term incumbent.

PAUL IRWIN announces the birth of a son, Andrew David, in July. He is associated with First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. in Philadelphia.

STEPHEN J. MATHESE has married MICHELE MARSHALL, '71.

JOHN MICHAEL WILLMANN has joined the office of the Philadelphia District Attorney as Chief of the Policy and Planning Division.

1971

KIRK Q. JENNE is clerking for Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court Judge Theodore O. Rogers.

JULIAN KARPOFF is now in general practice in Washington. He is also the author of the article on James Wilson which concludes in this issue of the Journal.

G. CRAIG LORD has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Klaus & Comisky.

RICHARD H. HAMILTON is now with the Corporate and Consumer Affairs Branch of the Canadian Justice Department in Ottawa, Ontario.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM is assistant to the director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the F.T.C. He plans a leave of absence to study and write on international trade regulation at the Max-Planck Institute in Munich.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, JR., has joined the faculty of the Northwestern Law School as an assistant professor.

1972

ROBERT N. MEALS, JR., is now an associate in the Atlanta firm of Troutman, Sanders, Lockerman & Ashmore.

MARTIN J. DARVICK is now an associate with the New York firm of Shea, Gould, Climenko & Kramer.

JOHN FENNER is now associated with the New York firm of Hofheimer, Gartlir, Gottlieb & Gross.

J. A. KENDALL is associated with the firm of Clark, Ladner, Fortenbaugh & Young.

MARK PULLAK is associated with the Baltimore firm of Piper & Marbury.
E. ELLSWORTH McMEEN, III, is associated with the New York firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. His wife, the former SHEILA A. TAENZLER, '71, is associated with the New York firm of Davis Polk and Wardwell.

Several "notes" forwarded recently to the JOURNAL were written in longhand and illegible — and, therefore, do not appear above.

Notes should be either typed or printed and carry the name of the alumnus, the city he resides in, his year of graduation and the date of the note.

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**Faculty Notes**

In October, Dean BERNARD WOLFMAN served as Group Discussion Leader at the Forty-First American Assembly at Arden House on the subject of "The Future of Foundations." In November, the Dean participated in a three-day conference at the Bar-Ilan University Law School in Ramat Gan, Israel, on the subject of "Tax Consequences of American Investments in Israel."

Professor RICHARD SLOANE, Biddle Law Librarian, is serving as the clearing house for information for an informal group of law librarians and members of the Bar in the Philadelphia area who are organizing to help in the salvage of and replacing of the book collection at the Temple University Law Library which was badly damaged by fire in mid-July. Immediately after the fire occurred, Dean Wolfman and Professor Sloane offered assistance to Temple, both in terms of book loans and making the facilities of Biddle available to Temple students.

Professor PAUL BENDER's article on "The Techniques of Subtle Erosion" appeared in the December issue of Harper's Magazine. The article analyzes the impact of President Nixon's appointees to the United States Supreme Court, and predicts that, while the major advances of the Warren Court will not be directly undone, a process of "erosion" of individual rights has begun. The February issue carried a second piece titled "The Obscenity Muddle."

On November 3, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Law LOUIS B. SCHWARTZ addressed the Sixth New England Antitrust Conference on "Antitrust and Regulated Industries." The Conference was sponsored by the Boston Bar Association and Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, Inc.

Professor JAMES O. FREEDMAN has been elected President of the Mental Health Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania, a United Fund organization with 3,500 members. He has also been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Mental Health Association.

Professor Freedman's article, "Summary Action by Administrative Agencies," appears in the Fall 1972 issue of the University of Chicago Law Review.

Placement Director HELENA CLARK is membership chairman for the new National Association of Law Placement.

Membership includes both the Law Schools approved by ABA and legal employers such as law firms, corporations, government agencies, and bar associations. There are at present eighty-eight paid 1973 members and

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LAWRENCE NEWMAN, a lecturer at the Law School, has delivered three lectures recently. They included an address on intestacy and the U.P.C. to the ABA/ALI, Second National Conference on the Uniform Probate Code in Washington, D.C., October, 1972; another on gifts to minors before the NYU Annual Institute on Federal Taxation, November, 1972; and a third on renunciation and disclaimers to the University of Miami Annual Institute on Estate Planning, January, 1973.
twenty-nine more renewals in process.

Ms. Clark and her committee are now inviting law firms to join this professional association which was established "to provide members of the law school community and law employers, both public and private, with a national association which attempts to meet the many law placement problems that they are now and will in the future be facing."

Law firms from Texas, California, New York and Chicago have already joined. Ms. Clark extends a personal invitation to Philadelphia and other firms "to join and help make this a dynamic association."

The course in "Trial of an Issue of Fact" is being conducted by Philadelphia practitioners, BURTON CAINE of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, and JAMES D. CRAWFORD, '62. Last year the course was given by Mr. Crawford and Professor Levin.

The course in Appellate Advocacy is being conducted by DAVID H. MARION, '63. Mr. Marion is a partner in the firm of Harold E. Kohn, P.A.

Professor CLARENCE MORRIS, delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies from the Association of American Law Schools, recently served on a special committee to evaluate the American Society for Legal History. The committee recommended that the Society become a constituent member of the Council and that recommendation was accepted at the Council's annual meeting in Philadelphia on January 19.

ALEX M. CAPRON's article on "A Statutory Definition of the Standards for Determining Human Death: An Appraisal and a Proposal" which appeared in the November issue of the Law Review has prompted wide discussion in the media and was the occasion for an interview with CBS News in Philadelphia on January 22. Professor Capron also has authored the lead article in the February issue of Clinical Research on "Legal Considerations Affecting Clinical Pharmacological Studies in Children. The article is intended, according to Capron, to spur research physicians and pharmacologists to rethink their use of children as subjects in drug trials.

STEPHEN R. GOLDSTEIN recently co-authored the lead article in the 1973 American Jewish Yearbook, entitled "The Legal Status of the American Jewish Community." Goldstein also spoke to the personnel of the Daniel Boone Area School District, Birdsboro, Pa., on February 19 on "Problems of Education Law," and to the New York School Boards' Association Annual Meeting in Syracuse, N. Y. on October 30 on "Problems of School Financing." A speech on that same topic was also delivered by Goldstein on October 18 in Harrisburg, Pa., to a colloquium sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs.

ARNOLD J. MILLER was a panelist at the Middle States Association of Collegiate Registrars and Officers of Admission Annual Meeting on November 28 in Lancaster, Pa. on the subject "Law School Data Assembly Service Revisited." Miller is also serving as a member of the University's Advisory Council for Federally Insured Student Loans.

At the invitation of the United States Institute for Training and Research Professor COVEY T. OLIVER will conduct a course on the international law of treaties in Spanish at Caracas, Venezuela, during the Spring vacation.

After the semester ends Oliver will teach Transnational Conflict of Laws and International Transactions to young foreign lawyers at the Southwestern Legal Foundation at Dallas, June 2-15; Conflict of Laws and Foreign Investment Problems at the University of Florida Law School, Mexico City, June 20 - August 4; and International Transactions at the University of Houston Law School, Cuernavaca, Mexico, August 5-20.

Professor Oliver will be on leave in the Fall, teaching at the University of Houston Law School where he will offer International Public Law, Conflict of Laws and Judicial Process. In the summer of 1974 he will lecture at the Hague Academy of International Law on problems of treaty law.
Professor GEORGE L. HASKINS presided over the annual meeting of the American Society for Legal History, November 4-6, at Williamsburg, Va.

In November WILLIAM E. NELSON was appointed an articles editor of the American Journal of Legal History. He also authored a commentary entitled "Changing Conceptions of Judicial Review: The Evolution of Constitutional Theory in the States, 1790-1860" in Volume 120 of the Law Review.

**Phase III**

*(Continued from page 8)*

...ience has been in the West and I wanted to see what living and teaching in a big Eastern city was like. I've enjoyed it so far."

Although he doesn't find much difference between the students at U.S.C. and those at the Law School, he does draw several distinctions between current law students and those he went to school with—he was graduated from Harvard in 1959.

"Students are becoming increasingly brighter, which is fun and keeps you on your toes. They're generally hard working—there was kind of a lull there around 1970 but it seems to have passed."

"The thing which I find most encouraging," he said, "is that students are less patient with things being as they are. The law is full of ultra-conservative and really outdated practices and those of us who graduated before 1960 are much more tolerant of things.

"I think in 10 years this impatience will have its impact and the law will have a real revolution. Law is becoming more socially conscious than it used to be and students are partly responsible for that change."

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**Necrology**

1903
GEORGE A. SWAYZE, Drexel Hill, Pa., November 2.

1908
JAMES D. CARPENTER, Upper Montclair, N. J., August 9.

1910
DR. WILLIAM P. HARBESON, Philadelphia, October 19.

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916
H. JAMES SAUTTER, Abington, Pa., December 19.

1917
indrino L. KOETHEN, Louisville, Ky., July 31.

1920

1921
E. PERRY CAMPBELL, Fort Washington, Pa., August 18.

1922
MORRIS KLEWANS, Lock Haven, Pa., December 21.

1927
HERMAN I. POLLOCK, Philadelphia, October 15.

1931
JACOB STERN, Philadelphia, December 30.

1929
ALAN J. SMITH, Ardmore, Pa., November 2.

1930
HON. MARK E. LEEVER, Philadelphia, December 16.

1931
DANIEL LOWENTHAL, Philadelphia, January 19.

1932

1933
WARREN GLENN GEORGE, Gladwyne, Pa., October 25.

1934
HON. HAROLD K. WOOD, Philadelphia, December 17.

1935
JOSIAH MACY, JR., Morristown, N. J., August 24.

1936
DAVID KANTER, Havertown, Pa., October 23.

1939
ALFONSO KRYZANSKI, Nanticke, Pa., May 30.

Winter 1973
Law Alumni Day Is May 4th