Law Alumni Day
Flanagan To Rome

Annual Giving
1973-74 Report

A 'New' Crime?
Misprision Of Felony
From the Dean’s Desk:

"...The Law Will Out..."

It is late on July 24, 1974, and I am in an idyllic New England vacation spot. The day is special because never before has the nation on one day been so bombarded by law, by lawyers, by talk of the Constitution and an overriding commitment to its principles and processes. The day is all the more poignant for me because in a physical sense I am so removed from it all, here with the mountains and tennis courts, the cold blue-green waters and the beautiful sails. At 11 this morning the supreme Court held unanimously in United States v. Nixon that even the President is subject to the law. At 7 p.m. the President lifted his veiled threat to defy the Court’s decision, obviating the gravest of Constitutional crises. At 7:30 p.m. the 38 lawyers who comprise the House Committee on the Judiciary went to the public airways with their final debate on the impeachment of the President. Hearing the commentary, I sense widespread relief, satisfaction and even euphoria. It is rewarding for all of us whose calling is the Law that the legal system has withstood attack, that it will assure stability, that the Law will out. I worry about the euphoria, however. It would be dangerous to allow satisfaction with the reaffirmation that there is law to permit us to assume that all is right with our country. The effective operation of the legal system buys time, not equality of opportunity or long-lived contentment. It does not resolve basic political and moral questions or provide a substitute for political leaders of high character and commitment and for legislators with vision and concern. Euphoria must yield to the task of political and moral rebuilding that will make it unnecessary for the legal system ever again to assume the extraordinary burden that culminated in the events of today.

In only 18 months the Law School Capital Development Campaign has produced over $2 million. This figure must be measured against the fact that prior to this campaign the School’s total endowment was only $1.7 million. Many people are responsible for the campaign’s successful beginning, but none more than the Chairman of the Development Steering Committee, Carroll R. Wetzel, L’30. I will say more of him on later occasions, but since Carroll plans now to retire as Chairman I must acknowledge the School’s and my own debt to him, a debt made large because of his energy, his dedication, his style, his integrity, and his love of the law and the School.

Carroll’s successor will be Robert M. Landis, L’47, partner of Dechert, Price and Rhoads, former Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review, former Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. We are extremely fortunate for the wisdom of Fred Ballard, L’40, Chairman of the Law Board, in selecting Bob Landis, and for the willingness of Bob to accept this most challenging, time-consuming appointment. Support from alumni, their time and generosity, as evidenced by the record to date and by the commitments of people like Carroll Wetzel, Fred Ballard and Robert Landis, assure the ultimate, full success of the campaign.

Our students return to campus in little over a month and I begin my fifth year as dean. The satisfactions, like the problems, in serving as dean of our dynamic Law School have been many. The year 1974-75 promises new intellectual excitement with the arrival of Professors John Honnold, Louis Pollak and Gerald Frug, and with students eager and able to pursue the law in the grand traditions which all of you have helped to establish and preserve at 3400 Chestnut Street.

Bernard Wolfman

NEWS NOTES

Sadie T.M. Alexander, ‘27, and Morris Wolf, ‘03, received LL.D. degrees from the University at the May 20 commencement.

Edward H. P. Fronefield, ‘24, will step down as Delaware County, Pennsylvania, solicitor at the end of the year after 27 years of service in that position. Fronefield will mark his 50th anniversary as a member of the Delaware County Bar on November 3, and will continue to practice privately. He is the senior member of the Delaware County firm of Fronefield, de Furia and Petrikin.
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The Law Alumni Journal is published three times a year by the Law Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania for the information and enjoyment of its members.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Law Alumni Journal, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 19104.

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When I returned to the Law School for the Law Alumni meeting in May of 1973, my wife and I chatted with Professor Louis Schwartz on some of the events which had transpired since my year of graduation, 1936. It was Lou who suggested that I provide the editors of the Journal with some biographical material. This is that product and I hope it retains some boundaries of modesty.

Being one of the products of the great depression and being a native Pennsylvanian, I always intended in those days to go back to Erie, Pennsylvania, from whence I came, to practice law. It was there that I watched some of the great local talent which influenced me to study law. But the depression temporarily turned me in the direction of New York City where I became one of the first of the many graduates of our Law School since then who were hired by the large Wall Street firms. The starting salary was the envy of my then classmates although it looks like a dole compared to current standards, namely, $2100 annually. That munificent sum was further pared downwards by the adoption of the Social Security Act almost simultaneously with my arrival in New York. Because of my ultimate Pennsylvanian intentions, I took the Pennsylvania bar and fortunately passed it thanks to the excellent post-graduate exam course which the Law School then gave. I had to take the New York bar since once being in New York I decided to stay awhile. Recently in my capacity as president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association I spoke to the venerable and distinguished Association of the Bar of the City of New York. I said that my split emotions between New York and Pennsylvania presented a problem for me in that having passed the Pennsylvania bar but working in New York, I could not satisfy the prevailing Pennsylvania six-months preceptorship which required four months of it to be served after passing the bar exam. This presented me with one of my earliest challenges at advocacy. Happily it was a successful challenge. I persuaded the chairman of the Pennsylvania bar examiners to accept my New York experience in lieu of the four months Pennsylvania preceptorship. So in 1937 I was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and later in that same year to the New York bar.

In those days New York was a delightful place to practice and live in.

While still with one of the large Wall Street firms and with the advent of Mr. Dewey as the newly elected District Attorney over the Tammany candidate, I was permitted to share a very unusual experience. Mr. Dewey recognized the inadequacy of the legal representation of indigent criminals and the inadequate staff of the Legal Aid Society of New York City. He persuaded a number of the large New York firms to loan some of their young lawyers to the Legal Aid Society for a period from four to six months. I participated in that program and it resulted in my early experience in criminal law. Next to the temptation which was placed before me by Dean (and later Judge) Goodrich to come back to the Law School to start teaching as a Gowen Fellow, my other indecision was whether to go into criminal law. With such indecisiveness, I did neither. Still in New York, I had the rich experience of serving on one of those never-ending legislative investigations which New York continues to have to this day. I spent a year and a half as Assistant Counsel to a most interesting committee.

But I began to get restless and it was now 1940. I decided to leave New York, but New York ruined me for going back to Erie. So I began to make inquiries of numerous law firms throughout the country including some on the west coast. At this point I had not been west of Cleveland, Ohio.

World War II was changing everything. Shortly before Pearl Harbor, I had made arrangements to join a firm in San Francisco as soon as I could complete my New York commitments. Later I became a partner in that firm and remained one for 22 years.

When I arrived in San Francisco after a 27-hour flight (Continued on page 29)
After graduating from Law School in 1969, I took the New York Bar, and headed West for a term as a Vista lawyer under the blue skies of New Mexico, where the practice of law is not what it is back East. In that delightful state, with its measured Spanish pace, the practice is personal; the one man firm predominates; and remaining at the office after five marks one indelibly as an aggressive go-getter.

Yet, in a sense, the practice is more engulfing because one does not stop being a lawyer when he leaves the office. Law is as much a lifestyle as a profession. Frequently, the best taken, if least compensated, legal advice passes over drinks at the neighborhood bar.

As Vista attorneys, we had a multitude of duties, from writing briefs for the New Mexican Supreme Court to simply reassuring incipient self-help organizations in the poor community that, for once, they had a lawyer on their side. Looking back on my term in Vista, I don't think we left the poor greatly better off than when we arrived, but we did no harm, didn't cost the government much, and were sometimes useful.

I might have remained to practice law in New Mexico after the Vista term was over, but events required that I return to New York to work with the Wall Street attorneys who were handling the rather grueling securities litigation which arose from the sale of our family company. In its tactics, pace and execution, New York securities litigation is at the opposite extreme from New Mexico practice, but I can now appreciate why many of my classmates chose New York practice for their training.

By the Spring of 1971, the litigation was well enough in hand that I could depart for Australia for a few months to investigate real estate prospects.

Like most Americans, I have a touch of the pioneering spirit and think of Australia as the 20th century equivalent of the old American frontier, so the chance to visit there at a client's expense was more than I could pass up. The real estate scene in Australia ranges from downtown Sydney sites at downtown New York prices to million acre ranches in the Northern Territories at 50c an acre. In an intensive 3 month swing, I investigated a range of real estate prospects, negotiated a deal in Western Australia, and returned home, satisfied that Australia is on the whole more like modern California than the Old West.

At about the time I returned to the U.S., the opportunity arose to work for the newly formed Pay Board in Washington, part of the phase II Wage-Price control. It was the first attempt in a generation to control inflation through legal and economic means. As a lawyer with an economics background, it seemed a rare opportunity to witness the birth of a regulatory system.

It was also a chance to work in Washington. Older attorneys had counseled me that young lawyers should spend some time in Washington. I would pass this advice on to others. It is an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of federal government and a special opportunity for the younger lawyer since more responsibility is conferred upon young attorneys in government than upon their counterparts in private practice.

Nowhere are the opportunities for younger lawyers greater than in a temporary agency such as the Pay Board. Here, the normal government problem in attracting senior attorneys, due to the pay scale, is compounded by the insecurity of a temporary agency. Few qualified senior personnel are willing to run the risk of joining an agency which may fold. Consequently, responsible jobs quickly open up for younger persons in a temporary agency; it was not totally without reason that the Pay Board was at times described by outsiders as the "Children's Crusade."

In my case, largely by walking in the door at the right time, I was handling wage requests for some of the largest labor units in the country within 6 months, and in charge of all wage appeals within a year—and this experience was not so atypical.

(Continued on page 31)
When I left the Law School in May of 1970, I had little sure direction toward either a traditional career at the Bar or in the murky world of politics. I had performed passably well in Law School during three years marked neither by dazzling academic distinction nor dreary failure. The warm and comfortable association with gifted and friendly classmates was paired with a general lack of assurance as to my place in the legal machinery.

After a hot summer of "cram school" and the inevitable bar exam, I was presented with what seemed to be a rather exciting opportunity. Having been accepted at the Harvard Business School to study international finance in line with some ill-formed plan to become knowledgeable in the legal and economic problems of the underdeveloped countries of Latin America, I was asked to apply for a clerkship with President Judge James S. Bowman of the then-newly created Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Bowman and I established an immediate and lasting rapport which resulted in my being hired and in my discovering a new enthusiasm for legal problems. In September of 1970, I journeyed to Harrisburg to begin what was to become a rich and illuminating two year association with the Commonwealth Court.

The Commonwealth Court has been created under the provision of the new Pennsylvania Constitution of 1968 as a court of specialized jurisdiction encompassing both original actions and appellate cases. The jurisdiction of the court, as originally conceived, was to include cases in which a governmental unit or official, be he a township supervisor, the Governor, or a state administrative agency, was a party.

The seven judges of the Commonwealth Court were to become expert in the interpretation of laws covering the relationships between a citizen and his government, state and local.

My duties included the usual law clerk responsibilities of research and opinion drafting but also involved considerable administrative work growing out of the difficulties inherent in setting up the new procedures instituted by the new court. I got to know not only a great deal about the new environmental, consumer protection, public employee, and land use laws here in Pennsylvania but also got to know many of the practical difficulties faced by citizens and lawyers in their dealings with state and local government agencies.

The first year passed rapidly and I gladly stayed a second year. However, I had to begin to make plans for "other employment" at the end of the second year. Largely because of my experience in Harrisburg dealing with many legislative and executive officials, I decided to return to Lackawanna County to run for public office.

My family has been active in the county for many years, my father and grandfather having been in private business for some sixty-five years. While no family member had been directly involved in the law or in politics, I had grown up with an unfocused sense of commitment to my community from both my father's business and civic activities and my mother's long time participation in educational, hospital, welfare and mental health organizations. I felt that my vehicle for contributing to the Northeastern Pennsylvania area which I had watched come out of economic doldrums after the demise of the hard coal industry, might be through politics.

Late in 1971, I casually talked with area civic and political leaders about such a plan. I suppose I intended to practice law and to become involved in civic and political activities over a period of years. Through a combination of good luck and ignorance about what I was getting into, I began to consider seriously running for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the 114th Legislative District in northern Lackawanna and southern Susquehanna Counties. A Republican by registration, I sought the endorsement of the county organization. Perhaps because I was an unknown politically

(Continued on page 31)
Senator Lowell Weicker's recent charge that one Richard M. Nixon may have committed the crime of misprision of felony by failing to disclose his knowledge of the Watergate burglary to the proper officials has sent scores of law students (and some lawyers) scurrying to statute books and law dictionaries to find out exactly what misprision of felony is. Except for a somewhat imprecise notion that misprision of felony involves failure to report a crime, the elements of this seldom-mentioned offense are not on the tips of most people's tongues—or even in the backs of their minds.

Most legal texts which bother to discuss misprision of felony solemnly announce that it is an ancient common law offense. But a survey of other authorities quickly reveals that the common law roots of misprision of felony may be planted in very thin soil. Scholars have traced the word “misprision” back to the 13th century where it was used in the narrow sense of “a mistake”. Sources from the 14th and 15th centuries, however, indicate that “misprision” was one of several words used at that time to denote crimes of a lesser degree than felony. The term also seems to have been used to describe misconduct of public officials.

Over the ensuing centuries the more specific term “misprision of felony” has been variously defined as: (1) mere failure to disclose one's knowledge of the commission of a felony, (2) failure to disclose either a completed or a contemplated felony, (3) concealment of a felony, (4) failure to disclose a felony plus an affirmative act of concealment, (5) failure to prevent a felony. According to various legal authorities (such as law dictionaries, texts, and officially reported decisions in British and American cases) each of these acts has at one time or another been deemed a crime and persons committing such acts have been subject to substantial fines or imprisonment.

The most ambitious search ever for the origin and "true" definition of misprision of felony began in March 1960 when thieves broke into the armory at the United States Air Force base in Norfolk, England. About a week after the break-in one Sykes attempted to contact agents of the Irish Republican Army to arrange for the sale of weapons stolen from the air base. But the man whom Sykes contacted reported the contact to the police and thereafter acted under police instructions. When negotiations were completed, the “buyers” who took possession of the weapons were policemen. Sykes was arrested and charged with misprision of felony. Following conviction he was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords on two points: (1) whether there is such an offense in English criminal law as misprision of felony and (2) whether active concealment of the crime is an essential ingredient of the offense.

On appeal counsel for Sykes argued that no such offense as misprision of felony was known to English criminal law (i.e., that no one in England had ever been convicted or acquitted of misprision of felony) and that the manifold references to it in legal authorities are mistaken repetitions of an error contained in Staudford's Plees del Corone, a text compiled in the 16th century by a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Lord Denning quickly rejected this argument, asserting that misprision of felony has been an offense "for the last 700 years or more, not always under the name misprision of felony, but still an offense". In support of this contention his lordship cited a number of English cases and a long line of secondary authorities starting with Staudford's Plees del Corone.

Among the cases cited by Lord Denning were those arising from a medieval law enforcement device called the “hue and cry”. The term “hue and cry” denoted an old common law practice of pursuing a criminal with horn and voice. In general, from the 12th to 16th centuries a private person who did not assist in the detection and arrest of a felon might have committed one or more of three offenses: (1) failure to join a hue and cry, (2) failure to get the hue and cry raised, (3) failure to arrest the felon when there was an opportunity to do so. In addition to the “hue and cry” cases (Continued on page 33)

The meeting was preceded by a noon luncheon honoring the Classes of Law 1901, 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1934, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969, and the graduating class. Joseph P. Flanagan, Jr. introduced the quinquennial classes, and Dean Bernard Wolfman introduced the speaker, Professor Ralph S. Spritzer of the Law School.

Following at 2:00 P.M. was a seminar on Psychiatry, Moral Issues and the Law.

The annual meeting of the Law Alumni Society was called to order by President Joseph Flanagan at 5:00 P.M. at the University Museum Auditorium. President Flanagan reviewed his two years in office and reported on the activities of the Society during the preceding year, emphasizing the student receptions hosted by the Society, the extraordinarily successful Roberts lecture given by Archibald Cox and sponsored by the Society in conjunction with the Order of the Coif, and the Alumni Directory which is about to be revised and updated.

Thereafter, Dean Wolfman made his report to the membership of the Society on the state of the Law School. He paid tribute to Joseph Flanagan for his support, drive, encouragement and successful results and also made special mention of the role of Frederic Ballard as Chairman of the Law Advisory Board, Carroll Wetzel as Chairman of the Law School Development Campaign and Norma Shapiro, President of the Order of the Coif. The Dean reported on several substantial gifts to the Law School, on changes and additions to the faculty, and on the continuing high-level of student applications and performance. Dean Wolfman concluded with some general comments on law and society. He noted that it was wrong to blame the current problems faced by our government and society on the lawyers and the legal system. Only a strong legal system is preserving our society in the face of the present stresses and, he declared, for every lawyer who has let us down, there have been great lawyers keeping the system functioning successfully.

Gilbert Oswald made a presentation to Dean Wolfman of the Scroll of Immortals on which was inscribed the names of alumni of the Class of 1934 who have made testamentary bequests to the Law School.

Carroll Wetzel reported that almost $2,000,000 has already been obtained in the development campaign as against a long-range goal of $7,500,000 and the immediate goal of $3,000,000 by 1975 from the alumni and legal community. Mr. Wetzel recounted the needs of the Law School and the efforts being undertaken to assure the success of the Law School development program.

Thereupon Mrs. Norma L. Shapiro made the presentation of the Distinguished Service Award to Professor A. Leo Levin and Professor Louis B. Schwartz. Mrs. Shapiro recounted the outstanding contributions of both men to the Law School, to the law, and to the nation.

Frederic L. Ballard, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the report and proposals of that Committee. Upon motion duly made, seconded and passed, the Secretary was directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the slate of officers nominated by the Nominating Committee. Elected were Edwin P. Rome, President, Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr., First Vice President, David H. Marion, Second Vice President, Marshall A. Bernstein, Secretary, Leonard L. Ettinger, Treasurer. Elected to the Board of Managers were George T. Brubaker, Law '67, William J. Geen, Law '59, Andrew Hourigan, Jr., Law '40, and Sharon Kaplan Wallis, Law '67.

Following the formal meeting, members of the Society attended a dinner in the Museum at which the principal speaker was Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit.
Dean Announces Faculty Changes

Dean Bernard Wolfman has announced the following faculty appointments for the coming year:

John O. Honnold, who served on the Faculty with great distinction as teacher and scholar from 1946-69 and then resigned to accept appointment as Head of the International Trade Law Branch of the United Nations, a position which he still holds, will rejoin the faculty as William A. Schnader Professor of Commercial Law in January, 1975.

Louis H. Pollak of Yale has been appointed the first Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations and Law. Professor Pollak is a noted lawyer and legal educator widely known for his work in constitutional law, civil and human rights. In holding this university-wide Chair, without preclusive ties to any particular school or department, Professor Pollak expects to teach undergraduate and graduate students, as well as students in the Law School, where he will have his office and will participate fully as a member of the Law Faculty.

Gerald E. Frug has joined the Law Faculty as Associate Professor. His teaching will include a first-year course in Contracts, a course in State and Local Government, and a seminar in the relationship between law and public decision-making. Mr. Frug had his A.B., summa cum laude, from the University of California at Berkeley in 1960, and his LL.B., magna cum laude, from Harvard in 1963. He has served as law clerk to Chief Justice Roger J. Traynor of the Supreme Court of California, as an attorney with the San Francisco firm of Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe, as Special Assistant to the Chairman, U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, attorney with Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York, as Health Services Administrator, City of New York, and has done consulting work in the health field in New Jersey.

The Dean also announced the following visiting faculty appointments in the academic year 1974-75:

Professor Friedrich Kübler of the University of Konstanz will be Visiting Professor during the spring semester and will teach a course in Comparative Corporations and one other Comparative Law course. Professor Kübler has his law degree from the University of Tubingen.

Professor and Associate Dean Peter W. Low of the University of Virginia School of Law, who has his A.B. from Princeton and his LL.B. from Virginia, will teach in the fields of Federal Courts and Criminal Law.

Professor A. Dan Tarlock of the Indiana University School of Law will teach a section of the first-year course in Property and upper level work in the general areas of Water Rights and Real Estate Financing. He has his A.B. and LL.B. from Stanford.

Alvin C. Warren, Jr., is Visiting Associate Professor of Law during the academic year. He has his B.A. from Yale and his J.D. from the University of Chicago and is presently on the Duke Law Faculty. Professor Warren's teaching will be in the tax field.

The following faculty members will be on leave during 1974-75:

Professor Stephen G. Goldstein, full year, to do research and writing.

Professor George L. Haskins (spring semester), to work toward completion of Volume of Supreme Court History.

Professor A. Leo Levin, full year, to continue to serve as Executive Director of the Commission on Revision of the Federal Appellate System. Professor Levin will, however, teach courses in Civil Procedure in the fall, and Evidence in the spring.

Professor William E. Nelson, full year, to accept a fellowship by the Society of Fellows of Harvard University.

Professor Louis B. Schwartz (fall semester) to accept an invitation to be Ford Visiting American Professor at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London.

Professor Bruce Ackerman has accepted appointment to the Yale Law Faculty.
The Benjamin R. Jones Award has been established by an anonymous donor to mark the second anniversary of Jones' elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as follows:

The Benjamin R. Jones Award for the graduating student who, concerned for humanity and law, has, in the judgment of the Dean and the Faculty, made an outstanding contribution to the public interest through his legal writing or his law school or law school affiliated activities.

The first recipient of the award was Linda Lipton who was chosen for the honor primarily for her work in connection with the creation and development of the Government Policy Research Unit.

Chief Justice Jones, in whose name and honor the award is made, received his degree from the Law School in 1930, after receiving his B.A. from Princeton in 1927. A partner in the Wilkes Barre firm of Bedford, Waller, Jones and Darling from 1930 to 1951, he was President Judge of the Luzerne County Orphan's Court from 1952 to 1957 and he became a Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1957. A member of the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations, he served in the USNR from 1944 to 1945 and resides in Benton, Pa.


Carroll Wetzel, '30: Back To Retirement.

Dean Bernard Wolfman has announced that Robert M. Landis '47, will succeed Carroll Wetzel, '30, as chairman of the Law School's Capital Development Campaign. Said the Dean:

“Carroll Wetzel, L'30, who has so successfully led our Capital Development Campaign this far, has asked to be relieved. He asks this so that he can begin to enjoy the retirement he thought he was entering when we conscripted him.

“Carroll has been tops. I think his successor-to-be will be equally good. Robert M. Landis, L'47, will assume the chairmanship formally in the fall.

“Mr. Landis is a partner in Dechert, Price and Rhoads. At Law School he served as Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review. Much more recently he was Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He is bright, articulate, energetic, respected, well-known and well-liked. We are particularly fortunate to get him as we move from the large firm phase of the campaign to that of the small firm and the individual alumnus.”
ANNUAL GIVING REPORT 1973-1974
Dear Bernie:

Our 1973-1974 Law School Alumni Annual Giving campaign achieved a total of $136,000, the second highest total for our school. Since the campaign ended, we have received over $9,000 which, had it been received a bit earlier, would have enabled us to set an all-time record. As it is, we start 1974-1975 with $9,000 "in the bank".

Realizing the importance of annual giving in providing spendable funds, I feel especially grateful to our volunteer workers who provided the leadership and inspiration to bring about our success.

The alumni, parents of students and friends of the Law School responded enthusiastically and generously, tangible evidence that they recognized the significant role that annual giving plays in maintaining the vitality of the Law School.

We are looking forward to the 1974-1975 Law School Annual Giving campaign with the determination that the increased annual support needed by the Law School will be forthcoming.

I wish to express my thanks to every volunteer worker and to every individual who supported our 1973-1974 campaign.

Sincerely,

John F. E. Hippel
Dear John:

It is a pleasure to start a new school year with the good news about our annual giving effort contained in your letter of September 3. As you indicated, our volunteer workers, alumni, faculty, and students are aware of the importance of annual giving. I will go even further and say that annual giving makes the Law School "work".

You have served as Law School Chairman through four years and done a magnificent job. Our volunteer workers, many of whom have served for years as class or regional agents or as chairmen of special gift groups, deserve the highest praise for their continued efforts.

To you, John, to your fellow workers, and to alumni, parents, and friends who supported our annual giving effort, I express my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of the Law School community.

Sincerely,

Bernard Wolfman

John F. E. Hippel, Esquire
1418 Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ASSOCIATES IS A UNIVERSITY-WIDE GROUP OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS WHO CONTRIBUTE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OR MORE TO ALUMNI ANNUAL GIVING. LISTED ARE LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI WHO JOINED THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ASSOCIATES.

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*Bernard G. Segal, C'28, L'31

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*Morton Meyers, C'22, L'25
*Leon J. Obermayer, W'08, L'08
Isidor Ostroff, C'27, L'30
*Gilbert W. Oswald, C'31, L'34
*Lipman Redman, C'38, L'41
*Lloyd J. Schumacker, L'30
*Marvin Schwartz, L'49
*Charles S. Shapiro, W'41, L'48
in memory of
Harry Shapiro, L'11
*G. William Shea, L'36
*John R. Young, L'30

*To recognize those Benjamin Franklin Associates gifts allocated solely to the Law School.

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Robert Kruger
Laurence A. Krupnick
Judah I. Labovitz
John J. Langenbach
David H. Marion
Sidney G. Masri
John H. McGrail
Joseph L. Monte, Jr.
Louis H. Nevins
John W. Packel
Earle J. Patterson III
Neil Reiseman
Herbert Riband, Jr.
J. Ashley Roach
Michael J. Rotko
Charles A. Shaffer
Daniel C. Soriaño, Jr.
Max Spinrad
Albert M. Stark
Jonathan R. Steinberg
Robert J. Stern
David C. Toomey
Michael D. Varbalow
Thomas R. White III
Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Susan P. Windle
Edwin D. Wolf
Stephen G. Yusem

CLASS OF 1964
John T. Andrews, Jr.
John R. Arney, Jr.
Richard A. Ash
Steven T. Atkins
Frank B. Baldwin III
Michael M. Baybun
Harry P. Begier, Jr.
G. William Bissell
George C. Bradley
Earl T. Britt
Stephen A. Cozen
George M. Dallas
Beryl Richman Dean
David Dearborn
Francis W. Deegan
Marshall A. Deutsch
David M. Disick
Neil K. Evans
H. Robert Fiebach
Dennis M. Flannery
Michael O. Floyd
in memory of
Frederick W. Floyd
Michael H. Frankel
Robert G. Fuller, Jr.
John R. Gibbel
Henry A. Gladstone
James Greenberg
Henry S. Hilles, Jr.
James G. Hirsh
George H. Jackson III
Alan K. Kaplan
Yale Lazris
William J. Levy
Richard A. Lippe
Richard K. Mandell
Michael M. Maney
Charles M. Marshall
Samuel H. Nelson
Bruce S. Nielsen
Michael A. O'Pake
David C. Patten
Paul D. Pearson
Roselyn Prager Ramist
David L. Robinon
Christopher R. Rosser
Melvyn B. Ruskin
Herbert F. Schwartz
Richard M. Shusterman
James Stevens
Peter C. Ward
Richard E. Halperin
H. Ben Hander
Thomas D. Henderer
Jonathan Jewett
Robert A. Jones
John T. Kehner
Brian T. Keim
William O. Lamotte III
Norman E. Levine
David H. Lissy
David S. Litwin
Carl N. Martin II
Joy Kleiner Pollock
Arthur H. Rainey
Thomas A. Reed
Enid Rubenstein
Kenneth A. Sagat
Arthur E. Schramm, Jr.
John D. Schupper
William W. Schwarze
John O. Shirk
Anne Kahn Silverstein
Rudolph A. Socey, Jr.
Lewis G. Steinberg
Clifford H. Swain
Peter S. Thompson
Jere R. Thomson
Gilbert E. Toll
Jan B. Vleck
Alfred H. Wilcox

CLASS OF 1969
Stephen M. Adelson
Jay R. Buer
Brigid E. Carey
Brian Clemow
Judith Rutman Cohn
Stewart R. Dalzell
George W. Davies
John F. Depodesta
Robert J. Dodds III
Dennis J. Drabelle
William D. Eggers
Spencer W. Frank, Jr.
James Y. Garrett
Henry Y. Goldman
Charles A. Gordon
Albert P. Hegyi
Lee M. Hymmering
John F. Meigs
John G. Miller
Margaret Moist Powers
William R. Powers, Jr.
Robert L. Prattter
Michael J. Roach
William G. Rogerson
Howard J. Rubinitz
Carol O. Seabrook
Richard P. Sills
Courtney C. Smith, Jr.
Peter K. Speert
Richard W. Stevenson
Jeffrey M. Stopford
Stephen C. Tausz
Samuel O. Tilton
Gregory A. Weiss
Bradford F. Whitman

CLASS OF 1970
Joyce G. Ackerman
Mark L. Austrian
Paul Bernbach
William C. Bochet
Ronald E. Bornstein
Joseph C. Bright, Jr.
James N. Bryant
Francis J. Burgweger, Jr.
Howard L. Dale
Steven B. Fuerst
L. Michael Greensberger
Stephen N. Huntington
Alexander Kerr
Marlene E. Lachman
Steven B. Lapin

Jane Lang McGrew
Thomas J. McGrew
John J. McLaughlin, Jr.
John W. Morris
John C. Murphy, Jr.
Robert M. Potamkin
John W. Reuding
Lanny M. Sagal
Mary Ellen Schwab
Alfred L. Shilling
David R. Straus
Marc W. Suffern II
Ralph N. Teeters
Gary Tilles
Richard T. Tomar
Leslie Levis Tomenson
Johnathan Vipond III
Arthur G. Weinstein
Edward H. Weis
Peter Weisman
Christian S. White
John M. Willmann

CLASS OF 1971
James D. Besta
Stewart A. Block
Charles J. Bloom
James S. Bryan
Henry S. Bryans
Leslie S. Burt
Rose J. Candeloro
Frank G. Cooper
John M. Cunningham
Michael W. Freeland
Kenneth R. Goldstein
Kenneth V. Heland
Robert O. Hills
Julian Karpoff
Steven P. Katz
Stanley A. Koppelman
Donald A. Kress
Michael H. Leeds
Arthur W. Lefco
David J. Lester
Jack P. Levin
Alexander I. Lewis III
Joel W. Messing
Thomas R. Schmuhl
Andrew J. Schwartzman
Neal A. Schwarzfeld
Michael K. Simon
E. Clinton Swift, Jr.
Bruce L. Thall
James Werner
Robert N. Weinstock
Arnold J. Wolf
Theodore A. Young
Arthur A. Zatz

CLASS OF 1972
Richard D. Bank
Doris Gordon Benson
Ellen Sterns Brown
Joseph H. Cooper
Louis G. Cons
Charles M. Darling
John E. DeWald
Theodore Eisenberg
John Endicott
Mike Fain
James S. Feight, Jr.
John T. Fitzgerald
John W. Freeman
Richard P. Hamilton
Michael T. Kiesel
Barry C. Klickstein
Peter B. Krauser
Mark G. Lappin
Christopher J. Margolin
Peter F. Marvin
Theodore W. Mason
John P. McKeilgott
E. Elsworth McMeen III
Donald E. Miller
Margery K. Miller
Jeffrey P. O'Connell
Victor S. Perlman
Richard L. Plevinsky
Mark Pollak
Alan H. Rauzin
Boaz M. Shattan, Jr.
Ian A. L. Strogatz
David F. Tufaro
Jonathan D. Varat
Felix M. Wysocki

CLASS OF 1973
Robert H. Aronson
Andrew A. Cadot
Jim L. Chin
Charles L. Cogut
Bernard J. D'Avella, Jr.
Charles E. Dorkey III

PARENTS
Henry M. Chance II, Chairman
Mr. & Mrs. R. Douglas Adam
Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Auerbach
Mr. & Mrs. Gabriel Berk
Mr. & Mrs. Stuart Bernard
Ralph S. Blumenthal
Mr. & Mrs. Charles K. Brown
Jesse L. Burke, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Jules Cohen
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Cohen
Beatrice Coleman
Mrs. Charles R. Cook
Joseph Cooper
Charles W. Fox, Jr.
Robert G. Frederick
Leslie D. Gardener
Vera A. Glasberg
Lenore Gorman
Mrs. Lloyd J. Goulet
Everett M. Gowa
Bruce H. Greenfield
Mrs. William P. Gross

NON ALUMNI
Sandra D. Alloy,
in memory of
Herman S. Davis, L'41
Charles L. Burrall, Jr.,
in memory of
Rodney T. Bonsall, L'17
Jefferson B. Fordham
Einar G. Ellis,
in memory of
Herman M. Ellis, L'28
William R. Gillam
Mrs. Roger Gooding
Wilbur H. Haines, Jr.,
in memory of
Rodney T. Bonsall, L'17
Lloyd S. Herrick
Joseph E. Huggins, Jr.,
in memory of
Rodney T. Bonsall, L'17
Susan Iverson
Ruth L. Katz,
in memory of
Daniel Lowenthal L'31
Gerald Krekstein

Murray O. Gerstenhaber
Ronald M. Griffith
Joel M. Hamme
Susan E. Hopkin
Scott A. Junkin
Steven J. Kalish
Shirley H. Kline
David Lehman
Martin E. Lybecker
James C. McGuire
Peter C. Nelson
Cole H. Oram
John J. Poggi, Jr.
Sherrie E. Raiken
Allen E. Renetti
Charles N. Riley
Jonathan L. F. Silver
Marjorie A. Silver
George W. Westervelt, Jr.
Joseph H. Wolfe, Jr.

Harold E. Grotta
June G. Hackney
Grace M. Huntley
Mr. & Mrs. Julius B. Kamhi
Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin J. Katz
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Klapper
Mr. & Mrs. Allen B. Kolton
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Kushner
Herman R. Lichtman
Waldemar Loytved
George Makdisi
Rose H. Merves
James R. Mooney
Mr. & Mrs. David E. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Richter
H. Raymond Ring
Dr. & Mrs. Marvin P. Sheldon
Edward P. Tannenbaum
Helen VerStandig
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas P. Wheeler
Harold W. Wolf
Mr. & Mrs. Saul Ziff

Dana K. Lowenthal,
in memory of
Daniel Lowenthal, L'31
Dr. & Mrs. Joseph J. Lowenthal,
in memory of
Daniel Lowenthal, L'31
Evangeline A. Patterson,
in memory of
Bernard Eskin, L'35
Elisha B. Powell,
in memory of
Rodney T. Bonsall, L'17
Henry J. Rohrbach,
in memory of
William I. Woodcock, Jr., L'21
Eleanor Z. Schulz,
in memory of
William I. Woodcock, Jr., L'21
Smuel Walker, Jr.,
in memory of
Rodney T. Bonsall, L'17
Julius Wishner
Richard A. Zevnik

Fall 1974
CLASS PERFORMANCES

GREATEST NUMBER OF DOLLARS CONTRIBUTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>1949F</td>
<td>Charles B. P. VanPelt</td>
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<td>William J. Levy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>the late Milton B. Garner</td>
<td>4,433</td>
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GREATEST NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS

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<th>Class</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>James F. Bell III</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>William J. Levy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Herbert S. Riband, Jr.</td>
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BEST PER CENT OF PARTICIPATION

(Class of 25 or more)

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<th>Agent</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Wilfred F. Lorry</td>
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(Class of less than 25)

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<thead>
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<td>1904</td>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Wilfred F. Lorry</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Frank H. Mancill</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Desmond J. McTighe</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Frank E. Hahn, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>William J. Levy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Morris Wolf</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Donald H. Williams</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>M. Carton Dittmann, Jr.</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>Leonard Barkan</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>John A. Walter</td>
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</table>

ABOVE AVERAGE

These classes equalled or bettered the overall alumni participation of 27%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Herbert S. Riband, Jr.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Frederic L. Ballard</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>James F. Bell III</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949F</td>
<td>Morris M. Shuster</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Richard G. Schneider</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Joseph L. Ehrenreich</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Joseph G. Feldman</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Joseph Brandschain</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Isaac Ash</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Harry A. Takiff</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Harvey Bartle III</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>the late Milton B. Garner</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Roland J. Christy</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORPORATE GIFT PROGRAM

A total of 31 forward-looking companies matched, wholly or in part, the gifts that their employees, officers and directors made to Law Alumni Annual Giving in the 1973-74 campaign.

Alumni who are eligible to have their gifts matched are urged to send their company's form in order that the Law School may benefit from it. The matching amount is also credited to you, your class, and your region. The Alumni Office will be glad to supply information to any alumnus who may be in a position to suggest the establishment of a matching gift plan in his company.

The companies who participated in the 1973-74 Law School Alumni Annual Giving campaign are listed below.

AIR PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS
AMOCO FOUNDATION
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD FOUNDATION
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
BRISTOL-MYERS FUND, THE
CHARLES J. WEBB FOUNDATION
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
CHEMICAL BANK OF NEW YORK
CHICOPPEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
HERCULES AID-TO-EDUCATION PROGRAM
IBM CORPORATION
IRVING TRUST COMPANY
ITEK CORPORATION

ITT CORPORATION
KIMBERLY-CLARK FOUNDATION
KIPLINGER FOUNDATION, INC., THE
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
McGRAW HILL, INC.
MOBIL FOUNDATION, INC.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE EDUCATION GIFTS PROGRAM
OLIN CORPORATION
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL FOUNDATION
PENNSYLVANIA POWER AND LIGHT
PENNWALT CORPORATION
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
SMITH, KLINE AND FRENCH
UNITED ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

A GLANCE AT TEN YEARS OF ANNUAL GIVING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Contributors</th>
<th>Per Cent Participation</th>
<th>Amount Contributed</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Contributors</th>
<th>Per Cent Participation</th>
<th>Amount Contributed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>$87,164</td>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>102,124</td>
<td>1970-71</td>
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<td>35</td>
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### REPORT OF CLASSES

**Chairman - Andrew Houlihan, Jr. L. 40**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>No. in Class</th>
<th>No. Giving</th>
<th>Per cent Giving</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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| Amount  | 3,522  | 1,676  | 27% | $136,258.87 | 5,312  | 1,682  | 32% | $133,410.37 |
Letters

TO THE EDITOR:

As a graduate (L.L.M. 1959) of your Law School, now practicing in Victoria, Australia, I was interested in the debate appearing in the Winter 1974 number of your Journal about no-fault liability. Such debate has occurred in recent times in Australia, and New Zealand has recently introduced a no-fault system. It is too early to make any assessment about its effectiveness.

Without going into the pros and cons of no-fault liability as such, it appears to me that Mr. Dennenberg has introduced some red herrings (at p. 28).

Rehabilitation may be discouraged in your system, but that appears to be the fault of the contingent fee system, rather than of the fault liability system. In Australian states, costs are awarded against the unsuccessful party. These are on what is called a “party and party” basis, which involves a less generous scale than “solicitor and client” costs, but it results in a successful Plaintiff getting back approximately 80% of his costs from the Defendant. The balance will usually be deducted out of his damages. Where the lawyer’s remuneration is not dependent on the size of the award, there is no temptation to discourage rehabilitation. It thus seems to me that it is unfair to make the system of fault liability a whipping boy in this context.

Mr. Dennenberg also deals with the difficulty and expense of obtaining insurance. In Victoria, insurance against liability to third parties for damages for personal injuries has been compulsory since 1939. Every compulsory policy covers the liability, i.e. based (normally) on negligence, of the owner and driver in respect of death or bodily injury to any person caused by or arising out of the use of the motor car. As a matter of administration, the insurance is linked with the system of registration. A car cannot be registered unless third party insurance has already been obtained or arranged. Shortly prior to the expiration of his current registration, the car owner receives a number of papers, including application for registration and application for insurance. He can nominate one of the “authorised insurers”, and make a single payment covering the total cost of registration and insurance. The motor registration authorities will then attend to the insurance aspects. Alternatively, if he wishes, the owner can independently arrange his insurance, and forward the policy to the registration authorities.

Premiums for third party insurance are not geared to the accident record of the owner, but are fixed by a premiums committee, set up by the government. Although third party insurance has not been profitable, until recently a large number of insurance companies were prepared to take this work, and applied to be “authorised insurers”. Their willingness was related to questions of prestige and the belief that undertaking such work attracted other insurance. There have, however, been progressive withdrawals of companies from this field, and at the moment there are only two left in the field in the State of Victoria, one being a government-run insurance company, and the other a private company.

Of course, if one wishes to obtain “comprehensive” insurance (covering property damage to the owner’s car and property damage to other vehicles), the premiums are geared to his accident record, and the type of car being insured.

I will be visiting Philadelphia in early February 1975, and will be happy to discuss our system further at that time.

Graham L. Frick, ’59

Shea

(Continued from page 4)

on a DC-3 and landed at what then was called Mills Field (now San Francisco International Airport) with full garrisons of soldiers, I began to wonder about my decision. Why? Because I faced my third bar examination. This was a different bar examination since it was only for attorneys if they had met the necessary practice requirements.

Fortunately I did not have to return to New York because I did pass the examination and was able to practice for approximately 15 months in San Francisco before joining the Navy.

Those 15 months were heavy months because of the constant drain of lawyers in the firm by reason of the draft or other military obligations. However, in addition to regular practice, I was able to continue my interest in criminal law since there was a great need in the federal courts then for defense counsel in draft cases and also in the first beginnings of the wave of habeas corpus writs by prisoners at Alcatraz and other federal institutions.

One of the peculiarities of California to someone who has never been there is that in the late 1930s California was chiefly described through the ads of the All Year Club of Southern California. Those ads talked about beautiful beaches, palm trees, etc., and forgot to stress that these were peculiarities of Southern and not Northern California.

When I was released from the Navy in 1946, I was given the option of returning to the firm in San Francisco or going to its then comparatively small Los Angeles office. For reasons totally unrelated to the law, I elected to come to Los Angeles.

That was a fortunate choice for me since that was about the beginning of the big expansion in Los Angeles which meant many demands on lawyers and created many opportunities for new experiences.

While in New York, I had the amateur's pleasure of participating with a colleague named Bill Rogers (later...
Attorney General and more recently Secretary of State) in campaigning for Mr. Dewey who was running for the office of District Attorney against Tammany's nominee. I subsequently never became involved in partisan politics. However, not long after my resumption of practice in Los Angeles, the city had a new mayor, Norris Poulson. He was brought into that office from his former role as a congressman through the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Times.

I didn't know Mr. Poulson other than by reputation. He had an integration problem in the Fire Department where the chief was opposed to an integrated department and assigned all black firemen to two fire stations on Central Avenue in the black ghetto in Los Angeles. The mayor decided to appoint a new Fire Commission to deal with the problem. I was asked to assume the presidency of the Fire Commission which I accepted and remained as president for one year. We achieved a degree of integration, but only over the forced removal of the fire chief who otherwise had a distinguished record in firefighting.

With this solution behind me, I told the mayor I intended to resign. The mayor asked me to go on the Harbor Commission. My tenure there was very short because my law firm was involved in too many conflicts by reason of its admiralty practice. I told the mayor I had better resign.

At this point, what is now the Bunker Hill area, consisting of apartments and new office buildings, was in a state of confusion and litigation because of the opposition to the plans of the Community Redevelopment Agency, a state and city agency trying to rehabilitate this down-trodden area. I served on this commission for approximately a year. When we were successful in hiring a new executive director, I again submitted my resignation to the mayor.

He had another task for me. Baseball was coming to the west coast. Then, as now, the Coliseum Commission is made up of nine members and three represented the city's board of Recreation and Parks Commission. One of the representatives from that commission on the Coliseum Commission was very much opposed to the mayor's plan to have the Brooklyn Dodgers, soon to become the Los Angeles Dodgers, play baseball in the Coliseum. The mayor shifted one of the commissioners on the Recreation and Parks Commission to another commission and sent my name in as a replacement. The same day I took office, I was designated as a member of the Coliseum Commission and, either that same day or the day after, cast the deciding vote to permit baseball to be played in the Coliseum.

With that beginning, I was named chairman of the baseball committee to negotiate with Walter O'Malley, currently a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. As negotiators, we were outclassed by Mr. O'Malley because the public wanted baseball at all costs. We made a very bad lease. Fortunately Mr. O'Malley only signed for one year. In that year we had to cut the rents of the Los Angeles Rams, the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles and other tenants to conform to the favorable terms which we gave the Los Angeles Dodgers. But there was to be a reckoning. Mr. O'Malley and the Dodgers had to play there another year before their own Chavez Ravine Dodger Stadium would be ready. We made a new lease and we also had the World Series. What we lost in the one year, we more than recouped in the next year. While Mr. O'Malley and I are now good friends, it took some time to eliminate a strain which developed.

With the defeat by Mayor Poulson by the new mayor, Sam Yorty, I immediately submitted my resignation both as a Coliseum Commissioner and as a Recreation and Parks Commissioner although I had had the pleasure of serving as vice president of the Coliseum Commission before resigning.

Meanwhile our law firm was growing, and the withdrawal from the city obligations could not have come at a better time. However, I remained active in bar association work and particularly in the criminal field before the institution of the federal defender system by heading up the federal indigent defense committee for a number of years and acting as defense counsel by appointment of the court in a large number of criminal cases.

While serving on the board of trustees of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, I was asked to run for election to the board of governors of the State Bar of California. Unlike Pennsylvania, the California bar is a unified bar in that all lawyers must belong to the State Bar. The State Bar is administered by a board of governors of 15 members chosen from various districts throughout the state. It is a very heavy job and is for a three-year term. I served for the years 1967 through 1970 and thought I had completed my bar association work. However, I was asked to return to the board of trustees of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and, with the appearance of this article, I will be completing my year as president of that association of over 11,000 members. It is the largest voluntary bar association in the United States with the exception of the national American Bar Association.

I would like to end this article somewhere in the time period in which it began. While I was attending college at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, in my last year I took the law school student aptitude test. I was pleased that I did rather well, well enough to have Columbia Law School offer me a scholarship. But to give you some clue, I guess, as to my reaction to the great depression, when I was given the opportunity of a senatorial scholarship at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania for three years, I elected in favor of the latter. I have never, never regretted going to the University of Pennsylvania Law School instead of Columbia. The Law School had such jewels on its faculty as Dean Goodrich, Professors Mikell, Kedey, Lloyd and others. I will always feel a deep sense of obligation to the Law School for what it has done for me even when I am reminded by Dean Wolfman that today I could not enter by reason of the present number of applicants and the new standards for admission.
Coler

(Continued from page 5)

Most of us, not 5 years out of Law School, were dealing with the country's major labor attorneys and presenting several cases per week to a Board of distinguished Labor, Business and Public leaders. It was a heady experience while it lasted—like Moot Court twice a week before a Supreme Court Judge. By contrast, our classmates in private practice were lucky to appear before similar Boards—the FCC, FTC, etc.—twice a year.

One disadvantage of temporary agencies, however, is that some of them actually turn out to be temporary. Despite the well known Washington tendency to preserve for decades even the most "temporary" of agencies, the Pay Board's successor—the Cost of Living Council—died on April 30, 1974, unmourned except by its staff. Fortunately, a year earlier, I decided to leave.

Through a stroke of luck, in the Spring of 1973 I was introduced to a very capable Deputy Assistant Secretary who was looking for a Special Assistant. He was in the process of building up a newly established Bureau within the Commerce Department—the Bureau of East-West Trade—into the central governmental organization to exploit the new possibilities for trade with the Eastern bloc countries which opened up when the Trade Agreement with the USSR was signed in late 1972.

Trade with the Eastern countries—the USSR, Eastern Europe and China—had begun to accelerate before 1972, but the signing of the Trade Agreement that year marked a new phase—both in the level of trade and in the degree of government involvement. The government hand was now needed to help private industry exploit the new possibilities which the Agreement presented and to control that trade in order to assure a congruence of private and public objectives.

The Bureau of East-West Trade where I now work has by design a schizophrenic personality; its four independent offices have different, and at times conflicting missions. But the decision was made to put different aspects of East-West Trade under one roof, and it has worked well. The Trade Development Office promotes trade; the Export Administration Office controls it; the Trade Analysis office studies its implications; and the Joint Commercial Commission Office staffs the official commissions where U.S. government discusses Commerce with the Eastern governments.

East-West trade is currently an exciting, if controversial, field. Businessmen often see it as the last great frontier of trade; Congressmen view it as anything from the last, best, hope for avoiding war to trading with the enemy. Most do not want to return to the Cold War era, but there is considerable disagreement about the extent to which trade should be encouraged. In the classic law school phrase, it is an issue where reasonable men can differ.

The excitement which characterizes East-West trade infects our work. Consequently, the Bureau is no backwater where tired bureaucrats come to troll, but rather a lively place, awash with high level businessmen en route to Moscow, Soviets arriving in Washington, scholars looking for information, and the occasional disappointed applicant whose export control license has been denied. And while we try to stay on the commercial shores, there are always the waves of politics.

In fact, one of the fringe benefits of working in East-West Trade is that onto each member of the Bureau, a little of the mystique of Henry Kissinger washes off. For example, this past winter, I returned from what I regarded as a fairly innocuous trade mission, to Eastern Europe and the USSR. I described the trip to my inquiring friends in precisely those terms. Nevertheless, when told, their response was uniform: each politely nodded his head; no one believed it. Protesting that it really was a trade mission only made matters worse. Everyone was convinced it had some secret purpose.

Personally, I find my job as Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau to be quite interesting. In crisis times, it simply means sticking one's finger into whatever dike is breaking at that moment. But in calmer periods, as the Director's only Special Assistant, it permits me to get into each facet of the Bureau's activity—making speeches about trade, coordinating U.S.-Soviet Meetings to discuss it, writing legal or policy papers about it, and working on the export controls to limit it.

The drawback is that one rarely has the luxury of really delving into a subject. While I have specialized to some extent in energy matters, I can't really claim to be an expert on anything, so one must learn to make a contribution while working with people whose competence in any given area is much higher than one's own. If you feel uncomfortable discussing Soybeans on the speaker's platform with a Canadian Agricultural Minister at one conference, and Soviet Oil and Gas with Armand Hammer at the next, then life as a Special Assistant in Washington could be unpleasant.

On the whole, the job has provided a great opportunity for an overview of a developing area of international trade. And once one learns how to be an "instant expert" without believing he's a real expert, one can make a useful contribution, gain valuable experience, and have fun.

Vipond

(Continued from page 6)

and had not served "The Party" over a period of years, I was not endorsed or seriously considered. Covertly however, a few dissatisfied Republicans and Democrats urged me to run independently.

Lackawanna County is a predominately Democratic county with a cut-throat brand of local politics. Until recently, most of its officeholders have been Democrats
with the notable exceptions of former Governor William Warren Scranton who ran successfully for the United States Congress District in 1960 and for Governor in 1962 and his able successor and the present Congressman Joseph M. McDade). Believing that independent, honest candidates could win in Lackawanna County regardless of party affiliation, I threw my hat in the ring in early February 1972.

Aided by a group of young political strategists many of whom had been involved in a successful independent drive for majority control of the County Commissioners offices in 1971, I commuted from Harrisburg to stage the primary campaign. The campaign staff was ragtag and as inexperienced in the ways of winning as was the candidate. All believed though that a simple appeal to the people in the form of a new face and a desire to make state government more accessible and open could win an election.

The 114th Legislative District stretches some 65 miles from Moosic in western Lackawanna County to Forest City in southern Susquehanna County. It is comprised of 18 municipalities (small townships and boroughs, plus the City of Carbondale). The majority of the 58,000 people are families of former coal miners, with a sprinkling of dairy and vegetable farmers in the middle of the district. Their ethnic backgrounds are middle and southern European with a large proportion of Catholics. These are people who are rich in family, ethnic, and religious loyalty still living in neighborhoods of predominately one ethnic background. I did not "fit into" this milieu easily since I am a Protestant and had had educational opportunities outside the area.

Despite the apparent hopelessness of the entire effort, where an unknown independent candidate was running in an area of tough politics and rigid ethnic traditions, the campaign began to build up steam.

The campaign manager, a young, media-oriented public relations man, said early in the campaign, "We've got to make you look like a winner; we've got to get your name known and recognized because everyone likes a winner." I started to get recognition by calling on all the committee people in my district. The Republican Party was less than well-organized and most of the committee people had not seen a party official, much less a candidate in years.

I spent all my free time—evenings and weekends—during March and April, visiting committee people, lining up Primary support, attending all sorts of dinners, rallies, church suppers, and wakes as well as visiting countless bars, factory gates, and dress factories. What impressed me was not my own charisma, but rather the warm, open, appreciative attitude of the people I met. Few were rude and while I was expected to buy a round of drinks at every taproom I visited and to drink a "shot and a beer," I found that the people merely wanted courtesy, accessibility and candor.

There was no well-detailed campaign strategy. Poll signs were furtively tacked up all over the district by helpful family members and friends; television time, even at exorbitant rates which beamed by message far beyond my district was purchased and exploited.

On April 25, 1972, I won 3 to 1 over a perfectly good Republican opponent who had done nothing wrong in his campaign except to be tied in with old ineffective Republican organization campaigning in Lackawanna County. By exposing my name to the maximum number of people, my campaign staff had turned me from an "unknown" into at least an identifiable name. I sometimes felt that I was being marketed like soap, but I had won. There had been no solid issues in the Primary and I tried to develop a more substantive campaign for November.

Squabbles arose within the campaign organization as in Northeastern Pennsylvania as in other places, politicians can be a vain, uncompromising lot when it comes to campaign tactics.

I reluctantly resisted urgings to use "anything" to win. My opponent was not an undistinguished legislator and has a reasonably unsullied personal and political record. There was little mud available for sling, so that my campaign, if by accident rather than by plan, had to be based on issues and an image.

While the campaign organizers effectively raised money, bought billboards, TV and radio time, planned parties and rallies, issued statements, and worried, I set off on foot to see as many people as possible. To point up this facet of the campaign, during one week in September, 1972, I walked from one end of the district to the other, at times alone, at other times with friends, strangers, children and dogs following literally in the footsteps of more distinguished candidates for higher offices. I made essential visits to factories at 5:30 a.m., learned to visit Polish neighborhoods with a Pole; realized that Catholic priests can be tremendous allies or foes; frequented so many dress factories that I believed in the footsteps of more distinguished candidates for higher offices. I made essential visits to factories at 5:30 a.m., learned to visit Polish neighborhoods with a Pole; realized that Catholic priests can be tremendous allies or foes; frequented so many dress factories that I felt like a regular member of the I.L.G.W.U. Revelations were legion: Labor is not a monolithic voting block; a Pole; realized that Catholic priests can be tremendous allies or foes; frequented so many dress factories that I realized Catholic priests can be tremendous allies or foes; frequented so many dress factories that I did not "fit into" this milieu easily since I am a Protestant and had had educational opportunities outside the area.

I became queerly aware of being more "liberal" than the majority of his Democratic constituency; individuals can be violently opposed to abortion and strongly favor an unrestricted death penalty.

I became keenly aware that having a strong Presidential candidate on the same ticket could be a mixed blessing. While such a situation could help with vote totals on election day, the Committee to Re-elect the President was curiously disinterested in helping—financially or practically—lesser Republican candidates. We all believed found out why they stayed clear and where their arrogance led them and us as a nation.

November 7th eventually arrived and a flurry of election day workers manned phones, drove cars, and worried. I won by a mere 367 votes out of some 27,000 cast. The patchwork organization had somewhat worked.

After seven weeks to catch my breath (writing and thanking everyone who gave or helped, or cared, and they number over 600), I arrived in Harrisburg on January 2, 1973, among 43 other freshmen legislators, representatives and senators: I found that the legislative process works with painful slowness. I find hardly enough time to do my considerable homework on pending legislation as I have to share a secretary and an under-
paid, but totally reliable college student assistant to help me. My mail runs over 100 letters a week and I try to maintain a good record of constituent service in my tough district. After all, I ran on the premise that I would be a responsive, accessible representative. Such daily constituent work easily takes up 75% of my time.

Political reality has tumbled upon me. I have already voted for measures that I believe to be logically and legally defensible but which are politically and practically abhorrent to the folks back home. I'm learning to be more politically alert, shrewder with the media people, and wiser to the ways of power and success in Harrisburg.

I hope that I earnestly resist what seems to me to be the showy partisanship of the leadership on both sides and wince when one party or the other votes in a block. I am as yet hardly a sure-footed politician and sometimes feel oppressed by the constant demands on my time via constituent phone calls, meetings, dinners for every organization imaginable, and the distressing conflicts of party loyalty versus independence. I love being a legislator though and hope I'm helping. I feel the frustration that Abraham Lincoln felt when he was in the Illinois legislature. After reading a certain bill, Mr. Lincoln addressed his fellow legislators as follows: "Mr. Chairman, this work is exclusively the work of politicians; a set of men who have interests aside from the interests of the people, and who, to say that most of them are, taken as a mass, at least one long step removed from honest men. I say this with the greater freedom because, being a politician myself, none can regard it as personal."

I am still proud to be a politician in the past Watergate dimness and hopeful for change and progress. As a Legislature, our 1973 record was hardly outstanding. A bill restricting the per pupil expenditure for new school construction was passed; we played political badminton with the 1973-74 budget; we discussed no fault insurance and cried cases. The House of Lords accepted Lord Denning's findings on this issue. In regard to the second point on appeal (viz., whether active concealment is legally defensible but which are politically and practically abhorrent to the folks back home. I'm learning to be more politically alert, shrewder with the media people, and wiser to the ways of power and success in Harrisburg.

I hope that I earnestly resist what seems to me to be the showy partisanship of the leadership on both sides and wince when one party or the other votes in a block. I am as yet hardly a sure-footed politician and sometimes feel oppressed by the constant demands on my time via constituent phone calls, meetings, dinners for every organization imaginable, and the distressing conflicts of party loyalty versus independence. I love being a legislator though and hope I'm helping. I feel the frustration that Abraham Lincoln felt when he was in the Illinois legislature. After reading a certain bill, Mr. Lincoln addressed his fellow legislators as follows: "Mr. Chairman, this work is exclusively the work of politicians; a set of men who have interests aside from the interests of the people, and who, to say that most of them are, taken as a mass, at least one long step removed from honest men. I say this with the greater freedom because, being a politician myself, none can regard it as personal."

I am still proud to be a politician in the past Watergate dimness and hopeful for change and progress. As a Legislature, our 1973 record was hardly outstanding. A bill restricting the per pupil expenditure for new school construction was passed; we played political badminton with the 1973-74 budget; we discussed no fault insurance plans, property assessment reform, removal of milk controls, and other subjects but failed to act forthrightly. 1974 has begun to look better. The pressure of re-election bids in a year of distrust for all politicians has caused the Legislature to prick up its collective ears to the voter rumbles here are not of mutiny or revolution but rather of internal reform. Thirty or forty members who have not gotten soggy in the head because of legislative service can and will get together as an effective "minority" force in this process. At present, perhaps fifteen different political "bodies" are represented in the House.

I continue to believe firmly that a nucleus of truly bipartisan caucus exists in the House and that the rumbles here are not of mutiny or revolution but rather of internal reform. Thirty or forty members who have not gotten soggy in the head because of legislative service can and will get together as an effective "minority" force in this process. At present, perhaps fifteen different political "bodies" are represented in the House.

None deserves the name Republican or Democrat and we individually reflect our constituencies rather than a party philosophy. Neither could we be more properly aligned along liberal or conservative lines.

We cannot and should not continue to hide falsely behind our party labels until such time as there is again a strong and viable two party system.

As I begin my second campaign as an incumbent, I have serious doubts about my own accomplishments, past and future. I believe that I cannot give up having just started as too much is at stake.

Now my direction is sure!

De Masse

(Continued from page 7)

his lordship cited three other cases dating from the 14th to 16th centuries which purportedly established a duty to report a felony to the proper authorities, and he emphatically rejected Sykes' contention that Staundford had erred.

Counsel for Sykes had posited a kind of domino theory of historical error. He argued that Staundford (or his printer) made an error that was unwittingly copied by virtually every subsequent commentator. Staundford's text reported that "misprision" occurs whenever someone having knowledge that another has committed "treason or felony" fails to denounce the offender to the authorities. Sykes contended that Staundford was mistaken in treating misprision of felony as a crime distinct from treason. According to Sykes, Staundford's phrase "treason or felony" should be "treason and felony." In rebuttal Lord Denning maintained that "internal evidence" from Staundford's book shows that there was no mistake and that it was quite apparent to the lawyers of Staundford's time that Staundford derived his principle from the hue and cry cases. The House of Lords accepted Lord Denning's findings on this issue. In regard to the second point on appeal (viz., whether active concealment is an essential element of the offense) their lordships unanimously found that an affirmative act of concealment is not required. To be guilty of misprision of felony in England, a person who has knowledge of a felony need do nothing more than remain silent.

The dispute over the origin of misprision of felony was not ended by the Sykes opinion. The decision in Sykes launched an ambitious expedition of scholars and explorers determined to chart the murky waters of misprision of felony (and to show the House of Lords the enormity of its error). Most determined of all was P. E. Glazebrook, a lecturer at Oxford University. In the best tradition of the scholarly debunker, Glazebrook vowed to prove that the Law Lords were dead wrong. In three extensively documented articles Glazebrook attempted to show that none of the precedents cited by Lord Denning as authority for the charge against Sykes imposed a duty precisely like the one Sykes was accused of violating. He reported, for example, that the duties associated with the hue and cry (such as the duty to put down whatever one was doing and search the surround-
their construction of the phrase "a neighbor's yard. The House of Lords conceded in eleven federal Courts of Appeal and each of them has that this duty might have to be limited in some way in that would, for example, require a man to go to the police if he saw some boys taking windfall apples from a statute requires, the issue has been raised in five of the fused to impose criminal liability for mere nondisclosure of that felony. Although the Supreme Court construed by the Courts to require both failure to report and accompanying threats," the court found, "were intended to emphasize to all participants the desirability of withholding information from the authorities." Thus the administration of lie detector tests was found to be concealment of a felony within the meaning of the misprision of felony statute.

Prosecutions for misprision of felony are relatively infrequent and only a few affirmative defenses have been raised. One defendant claimed that he failed to report a felony because he was afraid of the felon. But the court speedily dismissed this claim by noting, "were this a defense, there would be few convictions." The court probably did not believe that this particular defendant was truly motivated by fear. The defendant, a
fugitive from arrest on another charge, was living under an assumed name and the man he claimed to be afraid of ate and slept in the defendant's home. Should a similar claim be raised in a future case, however, a court might well allow fear of the felon as a defense provided that the jury decided that the defendant was in fact afraid. Duress or coercion is an accepted defense in prosecutions for a number of crimes.

Two defendants have claimed that the privilege against self-incrimination derived from the Fifth Amendment should have prevented their conviction for misprision of felony. They argued that disclosure of their knowledge of the underlying felony would have resulted in self-incrimination. Although one Court of Appeals accepted this argument, its counterpart in another circuit rejected the argument on the grounds that in a misprision of felony case the defendant is prosecuted not only for failure to report a felony but also for taking some other action to conceal the crime. Apparently the latter court believed that the privilege against self-incrimination cannot bar conviction since the privilege applies to only one element of the crime. Unless one of these Courts reverses itself in a later case, this split of opinion will remain until the Supreme Court hears a case raising this issue. The Supreme Court's decision, of course, would be binding on all other federal courts.

Should a charge of misprision of felony be formally brought against Mr. Nixon, his lawyers might raise a wholly unique issue. They might argue that the defendant was under no duty to disclose his knowledge of the Watergate burglary to any federal official since, by virtue of his office as President, he was the Chief Executive officer of the federal government.

### Rome

*(Continued from page 40)*

more reason then for all members of the Bar and those who are alumni of the University of Pennsylvania Law School to give additional tangible and continuing support to the profession but, more immediately to the point, to the Law School as a fountainhead of that which we cherish in the Law.

We are committed to an active program of events and gatherings which will enable the Alumni to keep in close touch with each other, with the student body of the Law School and its faculty and administration. I look forward with expectation to hearing from you.

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**News Notes**

Former Law School Dean Jefferson B. Fordham was named Distinguished Professor of Law at Utah by the President of the University and the University's Institutional Council.

Judge Herbert A. Fogel, L'52, has made a gift to the Law School in connection with the capital development campaign, establishing the Frank Fogel Law Student Financial Aid Fund in honor of his father, Frank Fogel, who, in 1973, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his admission to the Pennsylvania bar. This Fund will help provide scholarship or loan aid to needy law students.

Robert M. Landis, '47, former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, has been named chairman of a newly-created State Board of Ethics to supervise state employees.

Commencement '74: Leonard B. Boudin, received the honorary fellowship of the Law School as 215 students were awarded the degree of Juris Doctor in the courtyard on May 20. In addition, seven students were awarded graduate degrees. Manuel Sanchez, president of the graduating class, addressed the graduates and their guests. Twenty-one awards were awarded to 22 graduates.

The Bench is complete for the Keedy Cup Finals on November 25th: Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, Judge Wade H. McCree, Jr. (Sixth Circuit), and Judge Carl McGowan (D.C. Circuit).
Alumni Notes

1927
ROBERT B. JOHNSON, of Camden, New Jersey's first black Superior Court Judge, retired in March at the age of 70.

1928
ALEXANDER S. BAUER, of Wallingford, Pa., notes that the Class of '28 held its 45th reunion on June 21st.

1930
CLELLAND L. MITCHELL, of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., has opened offices in that city after forty years in Philadelphia.

1935
KENNETH W. GEMMILL, of Philadelphia, and six other law school graduates were recently designated as the "Big Seven" lawyers in Philadelphia by Philadelphia Magazine. The others were Robert M. Landis, '47, Henry W. Sawyer, '47, Bernard G. Segal, '31, Carl W. Schneider, '36, John G. Harkins, Jr., '58 and Harold E. Kohn, '37.

1939
JOHN P. BRACKEN, of Philadelphia, is chairman-elect of the House of Delegates of the A.B.A.

1940
JOHN H. WOOD, JR., of Langhorne, Pa., has been re-elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

1946
WILLIAM H. G. WARNER, of Mt. Gretna, Pa., has become a member of the faculty of Lebanon Valley College in Annville, Pa.

1947
JUDGE HERMAN M. RODGERS, of Sharon, Pa., has been re-elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

1948
WILLIAM J. FUCHS, of Philadelphia, has been elected to a three year term as Pennsylvania delegate to the A.B.A. House of Delegates and re-elected to the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates.

1949
HARVEY D. McCLURE, of Erie, has been re-elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.
HENRY R. NOLTE, JR., has been named Vice President and General Counsel of the Ford Motor Co. Martin S. Evelev, '58, is senior attorney in the Office of the General Counsel at Ford.

1950
JOSEPH T. LABRUM, JR., of Media, Pa., has been re-elected to the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates as have Harold Cramer, '51, Louis D. Apothaker, '56 and James F. McClure, Jr., '57.

1951
THOMAS R. MORSE, JR., of Roxborough, Mass., has been appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court.
1954
BEREL CAESAR, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court.

1955
JACK VAN BAALEN, of Laramie, Wyoming, has become Professor of Law at the University of Wyoming College of Law.

1958
JOHN L. GRAUER has been named President and Chief Operating Officer of the American Acceptance Corp.

1959
GEORGE J. ALEXANDER has been admitted to practice in California and has published his seventh book, Commercial Torts. Katherine V. Alexander has also been admitted to practice in California and is teaching full time at the California State University at San Jose.

H. DONALD BUSCH, of Abington, Pa., has been appointed to the Abington Board of School Directors.

1961
STEWART M. DUFF, of Swarthmore, Pa., has been appointed General Counsel of Rorer-Amchem, Inc.

ROBERT H. KLEEB, JR., of New York, has become Manager, Manpower Planning, in the New York Office of Mobil Oil Corp.

1962
STEPHEN R. GOLDSTEIN, of Philadelphia, was retained as a legal advisor to the Republican Minority in the U.S. Senate in preparation for the possible impeachment trial of former President Richard Nixon.

BARBARA P. BERMAN of Cherry Hill, N.J., has been appointed Director of Consumer Affairs in Camden County, N.J.

JAMES D. CRAWFORD, of Philadelphia, has become a member of the firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis.

DONALD Q. BUNKER has been appointed Resident Counsel for Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Midwest Division, Chicago.

1963
MARY ELLEN TALBOTT has been appointed a judge of the Camden County, N.J. District Court.

J. A. ROACH has been selected to attend the 1974-75 course of the College of Naval Command and Staff, U.S. Naval War College in Newport, R.I.

1964
MANSFIELD C. NEAL, JR., of Stamford, Conn., has been appointed "Counsel—AEP Litigation" for G.E.

MICHAEL M. BAYLSON has become a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher.

CALVIN S. DRAYER, JR., has formed the partnership of Wilson, Oehrle & Drayer in Norristown, Pa., with Parker H. Wilson, '65 and Albert C. Oehrle, '65.

1965
HARRY R. MARSHALL, JR., of New York City, announces the birth of a son in February.

HARVEY STEINBERG, of Philadelphia, has been elected vice president of the Quaker Storage Co.

JOHN E. KOLOFOLIAS, of Bala Cynwyd, Pa., has been appointed Regional Counsel, Region III, Small Business Administration.

1966
EDWARD F. MANNION, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a member of the A.B.A. Special Committee on Federal Practice and Procedure for 1974-75.

PETER S. LEWICKI, of Seattle, has become a member of the firm of Barnett, Robbien, Blauert, Pease, Doees & Lewicki, Inc. P.S.

ROBERT P. LAWRY of Belmont, Mass., will be a Harvard Fellow in Law and the Humanities during 1974-75.

1967
PETER S. LEVITOW, of Lincoln, Neb., is foreign student counselor at the University of Nebraska and has co-authored a volume on African educational systems.

ALAN R. MARKIZON, of Sherman Oaks, Calif., is counsel to the Pennsylvania Life Co. at its Santa Monica headquarters.

1968
LAWRENCE I. ABRAMS has joined the Washington, D.C. firm of Chapman, Duff & Lenzini.

DAVID H. LISSY, Executive Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has been appointed to the Board of Foreign Scholarships.
HERBERT M. SILVERBERG has been named the staff director of the A.B.A. Commission on the Mentally Disabled.

1969

BRIAN CLEMOW has become a member of the Hartford, Conn., firm of Shipman & Goodwin.

MICHAEL L. LEVY has joined the staff of the Office of the Special Prosecutor in Philadelphia, as has Benjamin Joseph, '68.

DENISE DAVIS SCHWARTZMAN has begun the general practice of law in Miami, Fla.

1970

STEVEN STONE has been appointed associate counsel of the Provident National Bank in Philadelphia and re-elected to the Board of Directors of the Washington Square West Project Area Committee.

1972

MARC D. JONAS, of Norristown, Pa., has become a member of the firm of Gerber, Davenport & Wilenzik.

1973

WILLIAM SUSSMAN has married Barbara Dickson and now resides in Philadelphia.

Faculty & Staff Notes

Professor JAMES O. FREEDMAN delivered a paper entitled “Crisis and Legitimacy in the Administrative Process” before the Section on Organization Theory and Law of the International Sociology Association at the Eighth World Congress of Sociology in Toronto, Canada, on August 23.

Professor STEPHEN R. GOLDSTEIN served as consultant to the United States Senate Republican Policy Committee on various procedural issues that might have been involved in the impeachment and trial of former President Nixon. Professor Goldstein left on August 13 for a year’s sabbatical in Israel where he will serve as visiting professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and will do research and writing.

Professor ROBERT O. GORMAN is back at the Law School after a year as a visiting professor at the Harvard Law School, and will not, as was erroneously reported in the last issue of The Journal, be spending a second year at Harvard. The Journal sincerely regrets the error.

Professor ROBERT H. MUNDHEIM reports that the Center for the Study of Financial Institutions hosted a two day conference of securities law teachers on June 10-11 at the Law School. Securities law teachers ranging from the most experienced to those who will begin their teaching careers in the fall of 1974, and three Wharton School economists, exchanged ideas in areas in which research needs to be pursued and on techniques for structuring law school curriculum and teaching in the securities law field.
Professor Mundheim chaired the conference and Professors Wohl and Smith attended.

Professor Mundheim also reports that the Advisory Council of the Center for the Study of Financial Institutions held its annual meeting in Tokyo during the second week of May. The meeting was jointly sponsored with the Japan Securities Research Institute and was designed to facilitate exchanges of information about securities regulation in Japan and the United States.

Assistant professor ALEX CAPRON attended the National Institute for Trial Advocacy at the University of Nevada's Reno campus from July 15 to August 3 and was a faculty member for the Council on Philosophical Studies session on behavior control and psychiatry held at Haverford College August 5-9. He is also serving on a writing and editorial subcommittee preparing the report of the Committee for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism at the National Academy of Sciences, which has been deliberating since August 1972 and will issue its report this winter.

Assistant professor LAURIE WOHL is serving as reporter to the Committee on the Lawyer's Role in Securities Transactions of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Professor GEORGE L. HASKINS met with other members of the Board of Directors of the Association Internationale d'Histoire du Droit et des Institutions, of which he is the only American Director. The meeting, held in Brussels in June, was to plan the Association's participation in the International Congress of Historical Sciences which convenes every five years with an attendance of at least 12,000 scholars and which will meet in San Francisco in August, 1975.

While in Europe, Professor Haskins spent two weeks in London, where he continued his research on criminal penalties transplanted from English ecclesiastical and manorial courts to colonial America. During the remainder of the summer, he was at work on Volume II of the official history of the United States Supreme Court.

Professor Haskins has been appointed to the Probate Section of the Maine Bar Association, which has under consideration the official text of the Uniform Probate Code on which he has been preparing critical comment for several portions.

Additionally, effective July 1, Professor Haskins is Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law. The Biddle Professorship is the Law School's oldest endowed chair, created in 1883 by the family of the Honorable Francis Biddle, former United States Attorney General.
By Edwin P. Rome

It is with great pleasure that I accept the kind invitation of the editor and staff of the Law Alumni Journal to address the Alumni through these pages.

I wish first to thank you for myself and the members of the Board for the confidence you have shown in electing us to act on your behalf in furthering the goals of the Society during the coming year. We shall certainly do our best to follow the splendid efforts of Joe Flanagan and his predecessors.

We are anxious, however, to have the benefit of your own thoughts and suggestions as to the work and programs of the Society and we seek your comments and observations regarding the Law School itself. If your officers and Board are to be truly representative of the Alumni, which we of course wish to be, then we need, and therefore seek, your views so as to convey them to Dean Wolfman and his colleagues at the Law School.

The image and the actuality of the Law School, the standards that it espouses and embodies, the sense of ethical responsibility, obligation and service it instills, its commitment to excellence, all have a greatly increased importance today in light of the criticism which is currently being voiced against lawyers, the legal system, courts and administration of justice. All the

(Continued on page 35)