Libby Shechtman Harwitz has been appointed Editor of The Law Alumni Journal as of May 1, 1975. Her husband, the late Jerome H. Harwitz, was a graduate of the Law School, Class of 1956.

Lloyd S. Herrick
Director of Alumni Affairs and Development
The Legal Services Movement
Is Alive and Well and Living in America 16

Frank N. Jones

Judy Norvick Dean
On Africa and the Law 19

Conversations with . . .
Professor Alvin C. Warren, Jr. 20

The Faculty 24

Alumni Briefs 26

End Notes 32
Acting Dean Appointed

Louis H. Pollak, Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations, was appointed Acting Dean of the Law School, effective July 1, 1975. Professor Pollak has enjoyed an impressive career as practicing attorney and teacher. He is widely acknowledged for distinguished work in the field of constitutional law and for accomplishments in the areas of civil and human rights, notably through his work with and for the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund. Prior to joining the faculty at Penn Law School in 1974, Mr. Pollak was a professor at the Yale Law School for many years, as well as its dean from 1965-1970.

The search for a permanent Dean of the Law School is presently underway.

The George Kingman Helbert Scholarship Fund

A $50,000 legacy under the will of George K. Helbert, L‘11, established the “George Kingman Helbert Scholarship Fund, the income... to be used upon such terms and conditions as may seem proper to the Dean of the Law School.”

Yale v. Pennsylvania: Election Commission Litigation Headed for the Supreme Court

Professor Ralph S. Spritzer and Professor Paul Bender of the Penn law faculty and Professor Winter of the Yale Law School have been retained on opposite sides of the epoch-making constitutional struggle regarding the composition of the new National Elections Commission. The work of the Commission will be to police statutory limits on private political contributions. Under the statute, appointments to the commission will be made by the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Opponents, represented by Winter, contend essentially that this appointment procedure violates constitutional doctrines of separation of powers, since it is the President who is supposed to execute the laws, not the President plus Congress. The issue is currently before a special emergency appeals court. Because the statute includes expediting provisions, the case will probably be brought before the Supreme Court early in the fall.

A “First” for The Law Review

Nancy Bregstein of Great Neck, Long Island, a member of the Class of 1976, has been named Editor-in-Chief of Volume 124 of The Law Review. Ms. Bregstein bears the distinction of being the first woman in the history of the Law School to hold this top position.

Attorney General Levi to be Roberts Lecturer in 1976

Edward H. Levi, Attorney General of the United States, will deliver the 1976 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture in early April. Formerly the President of the University of Chicago, Attorney General Levi was, prior to that, Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School.
International Faculty Attends Seminar Here

The Law School's Center for the Study of Financial Institutions hosted and conducted a seminar for one month this summer to examine the regulations of securities markets and to solve problems which might arise from such studies.

Participants in the seminar were law professors from such countries as Belgium, England, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States.

News for Members of The Order of the Coif

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania chapter of The Order of the Coif, held at the Law School on April 18, 1975, the following officers and members of the executive committee for 1975-1976 were elected:

President: Delores Korman Sloviter, L '56
First Vice-President: Barton E. Ferst, L '44
Second Vice-President: Robert L. Kendall, Jr., L '55
Secretary-Treasurer: Robert F. Maguire, L '51
Executive Committee:
Joseph J.G. Connolly, L '65
H. Robert Fiebach, L '64
Linda Fisher, L '73

Henry S. Hilles, Jr., L '64
Hon. Thomas A. Masterson, L '52
Alexander N. Rubin, Jr., L '50
Allan B. Schneierov, L '58

A directory of all law graduates elected to The Order of the Coif since its inception through 1972 is now available. Members are listed alphabetically by chapter and by year. The directory, which sells for $3.50, may be ordered directly from Mrs. Jane L. Daley, University of North Carolina School of Law, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27514.

The Max Rosenn Law Scholarship Fund

The Andrew J. Sordoni Foundation has made a substantial gift, in conjunction with the Law School Capital Development Campaign, establishing the Max Rosenn Law Scholarship Fund. Max Rosenn, L '32, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was judge of the United States Court of Appeals and, in addition, has had an extraordinary career as counselor, lawyer, philanthropist, and humanitarian. The Law School is deeply gratified at being the beneficiary of this gift honoring Judge Rosenn, an enormously helpful and dedicated alumnus. The income from the Fund will be used to provide scholarship assistance to worthy and needy Penn law students residing in the northeast section of Pennsylvania. Those wishing to augment the student financial aid program and to honor Max Rosenn are encouraged to join with the others who have already supplemented the gift of the Sordoni Foundation.

Keedy Cup Finals for '75

This fall the bench for the Keedy Cup Finals will consist of Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, Judge Frank Coffin (First Circuit), and Judge Shirley Hufstedler (Ninth Circuit).

As of this printing, the exact date for the finals has not been determined, but they will take place during the last two weeks of November.

United States Supreme Court Clerkships

Three of our graduates will be clerking with United States Supreme Court justices in 1975-1976:

Kevin Baine, L '74, for Justice Marshall
Christopher R. Lipsett, L '74, for Justice Reed*
John Nields, L '67, for Justice White

*Justice Reed's law clerk, Mr. Lipsett, will spend three months with each of the following: Chief Justice Burger, Justice Blackmun, Justice Stewart, and Justice White.
The newly acquired portrait of Dean Bernard Wolfman, now on view at the Law School, hangs with two others—those of Professor Emeritus Clarence Morris and Professor Emeritus Paul W. Bruton. All of these were painted by artist Richard Herd of Scarborough, New York.
Law Alumni Day

“The greatest in years!” was the consensus of those in attendance at the annual Law Alumni Day, Friday, April, 18.

Highlighting the day was a banquet with alumni and guests numbering upwards of 350, held at the University Museum and honoring Dean Bernard Wolfman, who tendered his resignation as of June 30. He received, at that time, a print of the University, circa 1920, from the chairman of the Board of Law, Frederic L. Ballard, and the Alumni Society Distinguished Service Award, presented by Attorney General William F. Hyland of New Jersey. Mr. Hyland, after praising “Dean Wolfman’s executive and academic skill, his support for scholarship, and his warmth as a person,” concluded his remarks by saying of the Dean’s abilities in his field of specialization, taxation, “Bernie Wolfman can make sense out of everything, and has. But most of all he obviously has made great sense out of Life. Few men in our midst are his equal”.

Leonard Gordon, on behalf of the Class of 1948, presented a portrait of Dean Wolfman to University President Martin Meyerson saying.
There has been a golden age for the law school during his tenure as Dean. There is an electric sense of excellence in the splendid student body, distinguished faculty, fine plant, and innovative programs. Dean Wolfman's qualities of social awareness and legal professionalism of the highest degree have contributed much to Penn's position as a very top school.

The Alumni Day luncheon honored the quinquennial classes from the years 1910-1970 as well as the graduating class. Frank N. Jones, Vice-Dean of the Law School and speaker at the luncheon, delivered an address regarding the legal services movement, (excerpts of which may be found in this issue).

“Government in a Glass House,” a seminar reviewing and analyzing the issues created by the recent passage of the federal “Freedom of Information Act” and the Pennsylvania “Sunshine Law,” was presented by a four member panel moderated by Professor James O. Freedman. Members of the panel were: Richard K. Berg, Executive Secretary, Administrative Conference of the United States; James P. Coviello, partner in the Scranton law firm of Dunn, Byrne and Coviello; Martin F.
Richman, partner in the New York law firm of Barrett, Smith, Schapiro and Simon, and Chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation, New York City Bar Association; and Susan B. Shiffer, White House Fellow and former television journalist for KYW-TV in Philadelphia and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company in Washington.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Society, both the President of the Alumni Society, Edwin P. Rome, and Dean Bernard Wolfman presented reports. The Nominating Committee of the Society proposed and called for the reelection of Edwin P. Rome, L '40, President; Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr., L '53, First Vice-President; David H. Marion, L '63, Second Vice-President; Marshall A. Bernstein, L '49, Secretary; and Leonard L. Ettinger, L '38, Treasurer. Serving on the Board of Managers are Paul J. Bschorr, L '65; Joseph J. Connolly, L '65; Edward I. Cutler, L '37; Marlene F. Lachman, L '70; Carol Seabrook Boulanger, L '69; and G. William Shea, L '36.

Presented to Dean Wolfman by Frank H. Gelman, representative of the Class of 1935, was the Scroll of Immortals with the names of fourteen of its members who have made provisions for the Law School in the disposition of their estates.
The Owen J. Roberts Lecture

“Some Kind of Hearing,” a quote taken from a 1974 opinion by Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, was the title of the 1975 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture held April 3, and delivered by the Honorable Henry J. Friendly, Senior Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City. He was appointed in 1959, served as the Court’s Chief Judge from 1971-1973, and is the author of Federal Jurisdiction: A General View (1973). The thrust of Judge Friendly’s lecture centered on the “due process explosion” in which the Supreme Court’s 1970 decision on the suspension of welfare payments “carried the hearing requirement from one new area of government to another—raising many major questions. Should the executive be placed in a position where it can take no action affecting a citizen without a hearing? When a hearing is required, what kind of hearing must it be? How closely must it conform to the judicial model?”

Until recently, courts presumed that only two types of hearings—judicial trials and the town-meeting format—could be employed when, for instance, the action of a government administrator was challenged. It is now acknowledged that the type of hearing should be tailored according to the type of administrative action being challenged. Judge Friendly believes that the Supreme Court has not given sufficient guidance to the lower courts on the types of hearings required and stated, “While I applaud the Court’s basic initiatives with respect to administrative hearings, the time for some new thinking and also for some tidying up has arrived.”

On the subject of mass justice he offered,

The Supreme Court has yielded too readily to the notions that the adversary system is the only appropriate model and that there is only one acceptable solution to any problem, and consequently has been too prone to indulge in Constitutional codification. There is need for experimentation, particularly for the use of the investigative model, for empirical studies, and for avoiding absolutes.

Established in 1956, in memory of Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1930-1935 and Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School from 1948-1951, this lecture series is sponsored by The Order of the Coif, the Law Alumni Society, and the Law School. Support is provided in the form of an endowment given in 1974 by the firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhodes, in memory of Justice Roberts, a founding partner of the firm.

This plaque naming the Owen J. Roberts lecturers is on view in the lobby of the Law School.
Commencement '75

With the courage to defy nature's threat of inclement weather and the ability to swing easily with last minute location and seating changes, those assembled at the commencement of the Class of 1975 experienced an inspiring program in the courtyard of the Law School on May 18.

Before introducing Steve Peri, President of the Class of 1975, Bernard Wolfman, in his final commencement address as Dean, took us back to events five years prior when he was Dean-elect. Kent State and America's involvement in Cambodia monopolized the news in 1970. Ironically, Cambodia is again haunting us, and, Dean Wolfman stated,

The lawyer-citizen's role in trying to bring law and integrity to government and decency and compassion to our national and international undertakings has never been more essential. Law, in whatever field or mode you expect to practice, will survive and bring satisfaction only if the government acknowledges the law's supremacy, and its officials, with honesty and humility, will learn to act within it.
He also brought to light another coincidence: May 17 has been an extremely significant day in world history. Declarations of independence by countries such as Norway and Israel were made on this date in different years, and the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* United States Supreme Court decision occurred on May 17, 1954. Dean Wolfman said to the class, “It is significant for us today that you graduate as the struggles for freedom continue and cry out for your leadership, and that you graduate in the light of May 17—a day that symbolizes independence and human dignity both here and all over the world.”

Jack Greenberg, Esq., Director-Counsel of the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund, a man who has been involved with the struggles for and since *Brown v. Board of Education*, was made an Honorary Fellow of the Law school. His remarks in response to the presentation concerned the legal services movement. Although the present conditions of the economy and recent Supreme Court decisions such as *Alyeska Pipeline Service Corp. v. Wilderness Society* have dealt blows to the funding aspect of the legal services operation, Mr. Greenberg suggested optimistically, “though the increase in funds has abated ... things will be better again.” He also mentioned the growing popularity of the “mixed practice”—that combination of public service together with the traditional practice—and encouraged the Class of 1975 to consider this option in their career plans.

Certificates, awards, and diplomas were presented to the graduates, and a reception in their honor followed.
The Legal Services Movement

FRANK N. JONES

The legal assistance movement has been so battered in the last few years, its spirit so low, its very existence so threatened, that I thought I would use this opportunity to sing its praises and bring to you the message that it lives—it is well and is getting better.

It might be helpful to clarify, from the outset, what I mean by the legal assistance movement. The federal legal services program has constituted the very core of the movement. It has been most important as the catalyst which has led to the growth of the use of paraprofessionals and the delivery of legal assistance to indigents (civil and defender), servicemen, and the near-poor. The program has been an important impetus for public interest practice and clinical legal education. In short, the movement toward equal access to our justice system embraces a wide range of legal activity and has gained enormous, indeed, irresistible momentum over the last decade.

This phenomenon is all the more startling when one considers that in 1962 there were only 400 lawyers in the entire country working full time for some 40 million people who were unable to pay for legal counsel, and the total expenditure for legal service to the indigent was 5 million dollars (1 million in New York and 4 million for the rest of the country). Until 1963 and Gideon v. Wainwright, our adversary system of justice provided no systematic constitutionally guaranteed legal assistance to the poor in either civil or criminal cases.

FRANK N. JONES, Vice-Dean of the Law School, delivered this speech in a more extensive form at the Law Alumni Day luncheon, April 18. Mr. Jones, prior to his appointment as Vice-Dean in 1973, worked as a cooperating attorney for the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund, was Deputy Director of the Office of Legal Services for the Federal Office of the OEO, and was Executive Director of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association from 1971-1973.
Is Alive and Well and Living in America

We were satisfied with relying upon the voluntary efforts of the private bar and dedicated individuals to provide “free” legal services and to nurture the concept of legal assistance to the indigent.

The movement began long before 1964. The conscience of this nation began to awaken to the injustices of denial of access to our justice system in the 50's and early 60's as a direct result, in my judgment, of the civil rights movement of that time. We began as a nation to awaken to the need for social change, the need to begin to implement those principles of freedom so pragmatically expressed in the writings of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. We had begun to understand that the establishment of justice is our great purpose as a nation and that the principles enumerated in the Bill of Rights must be implemented on behalf of all persons and all segments of our country.

Now, we have remaining before us an extraordinarily difficult task. The categories of injustices which go unameliorated in America are enough to shock the conscience of our people, and they cry out for enlightened attention from our national government. Injustice confronts us on every side: race, class, sex, inequality in jobs and education, drug abuse, and, of course, the injustices which are visited upon those who dare to exercise the precious freedom of dissent. The injustice of seeing our very institutions of justice used as part of the political agenda to turn one American against another; the injustice of seeing our courts and correction systems function inefficiently; the injustice of seeing our prisons operated in such a way that they have become not the means of alleviating crime, but a source of it; the injustice which many Americans confront in their daily lives, such as the arbitrary internal rules of laws, of schools, of corporations, and of hospitals, which are administered with little due process and rarely a right of appeal. The injustices which stem from the lawlessness of government and industry are almost too numerous to recite: air and water pollution, oil and chemical spills, which ruin our recreational areas; substandard housing, chronic bureaucratic inaction in seeing that social benefits for poor people reach the people Congress intended to help, and the host of failures by our present decision makers to seek enlarged public commitments to eradicate social injustice on a broad scale, as it affects the poor and the minorities.

I appreciate that injustices are, in some ways, measured by perceptions of progress or lack of it, by the rate of change in society, and by the response of government to express grievances of the citizenry. Different perceptions exist as to what constitutes progress—the dominant groups have one perception, the subordinate groups another. The powerful may want little or no change, while the disenfranchised demand access, recognition, representation, and statutory relief. The theory of government by conflicting minority interests is just as strongly rooted in our past as is decision making by majority vote and is one of the purposes for the creation of the judicial branch—to act as a check on the power of the majority so that it does not smother the interests of the minority.

It was in this context that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: “We need to learn to transcend our own convictions and to leave room for much that we hold dear to be done away with, short of violence, by the orderly change of law”.

The orderly change of law, I suppose if one had to articulate in one sentence the purposes and goals of the legal assistance movement, one would be hard pressed to improve upon Mr. Justice Holmes’ observation. For this is precisely what the legal services program and the legal assistance movement is about. In fact, it may be that for the first time, we are entering a period in which the people’s demand for an efficient, effective justice system that provides access to all will be answered by a legal profession that is both philosophically disposed and talented enough to do so. This, in my judgment, is the great promise of the vast numbers of new law
students enrolling in the nation's law schools today. I realize the concern over the legal profession becoming overpopulated—glutted—and that those entering the profession no longer have the idealism that they once had in the heyday of the legal services program. I do not believe these concerns to be well founded. The students of today, the lawyers of tomorrow, are being sensitized and educated to assume responsibility for the eradication of injustice and dishonesty in our institutions of government. More and more young people are beginning to see that there is some hope for socio-economic change through imaginative application of law. These young lawyers and students see poverty law courses and clinical legal education programs being instituted in law schools all over the nation. They understand that poverty and public interest law have become solid areas of legal specialization. In short, they see large numbers of bright, dedicated lawyers working together to find solutions for our most pressing, debilitating, and diabolical problem, that of injustice and poverty in the midst of privilege and prosperity.

We live in a society in which political, social, and economic questions are ultimately framed in legal terms. The students enrolling in law schools today recognize this fact, and the predictions of 30 thousand new law graduates per year for the next ten years is, in my judgment, a good healthy sign for the profession and the society as a whole. The question of whether or not the legal profession will be able to offer meaningful employment for these new lawyers depends largely upon our commitment to the implementation of the dream of equal justice under law. The real question is whether or not we are willing to face up to the pull and tug of institutional change? Will we begin to increase our experiments with non-judicial dispute-settling mechanisms? Will we begin to redefine our approaches to the so-called victimless crime? Are we willing to demystify the practice of law, to use paraprofessionals, thus freeing lawyers for more substantive and more complex roles? In short, are we willing to review the philosophical and jurisprudential roles of lawyers in our culture and make financial commitments, as a society, toward a more meaningful use of their talents to the benefit of all?

I believe the answer to these questions will be in the affirmative. The next decade of the legal assistance movement will see a more honest, more open, more imaginative view of the role of the lawyer in our society. This will come about because of the increased number of lawyers who are coming to the profession with the view of law working for the society as a whole. We are moving toward the time when legal representation in our adversary system, on the civil and criminal sides, will be a matter of right. Besides the young people in law schools who are preparing themselves for this task, there is the fact that an improbable coalition of the poor and the middle classes has begun to demand that our justice system provide open and equal access on a universal basis.

In my judgment, there is ample reason to believe that the new Legal Services Corporation is our best hope for universal access to our justice system. Its record speaks for itself. We have seen its predecessor, the OEO legal services program, in ten short years, with 2,500 lawyers and a maximum budget of 71.5 million dollars, represent 3 million individuals and, in the process, capture the imagination and awaken the conscience of the nation. The new Legal Services Corporation, with its budget of 100 million dollars and some hope for long-range financing, its eleven member board of directors insulated in large part from political interference, and its cadre of dedicated lawyers, will provide even more effective representation to the ever-expanding numbers of our citizens.

The private bar has always supported the legal assistance movement, and I have no doubt that it will do so even more vigorously in the years to come.

As always, the institutions of legal education are of overriding significance in this movement, for it is here that these lawyers are trained. Despite the controversy surrounding law school curricula and advocacy programs, changes are being made to meet the challenge and needs of the new lawyer.

In sum, we see a profession on the move with changes taking place that were unheard of a short decade ago. We should recognize this as something uniquely and wonderfully American. That is, our willingness to ultimately come to grips with and fashion solutions to the extraordinarily difficult problems inherent in this unprecedented social experiment called the United States. Again, the great promise of this new generation of lawyers is their sensitivity and genuine concern for the needs of society as a whole, their concern for the rights of individual human beings, no matter what their color, race, religion, or national origin, and their recognition of the need to make manifest the values upon which this nation was founded. In the years to come, the Legal Services Corporation staffed as it will be by the “new lawyers” is destined to become one of the most important innovations in the annals of Anglo-American jurisprudence.
More than a decade passed before Judy Dean settled into the traditional practice of law.

After having been graduated from the Law School with honors in 1962, Ms. Dean, as a Fulbright Scholar and Gowen Fellow in African Customary Law, studied at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. She worked in Kenya for four months on what was called a "restatement" of the customary (tribal) law of inheritance, interviewing panels of experts composed of officers, administrators, and tribal members knowledgeable in the laws of their respective tribes. The laws of approximately twenty tribes were studied and then recorded in a compact form. With this accomplished, the courts could then determine what a particular tribe's law was without having to take testimony.

Ms. Dean found working with the people of Kenya extremely interesting in addition to the fact that she was in the country at an exciting time—the year before full independence was achieved. However, working with the customary law did not provide her with an opportunity to deal with the complexities and subtleties afforded in American law. As she put it, "I so enjoy the intricacies, the working through of puzzles that our law offers."

Upon returning to the States, Ms. Dean devoted herself to the raising of her three children, now aged eleven and a half, eight, and six.

It was a different era. Working and having children simultaneously was a step that, I am ashamed to say, did not occur to me. I felt, as do so many women, frustration at the lack of fulfillment and concern at not being a productive member of society. However, family and social pressures made working out of the question.

As the result of her experiences with a women's consciousness-raising group and the natural evolution of social mores aided by the women's movement, Judy reentered the practice of law when her youngest child was two years old. She was employed as a member of the appeals division in the office of the then District Attorney of Philadelphia, Arlen Specter.

When asked if she, as a woman, had encountered difficulties practicing law, Ms. Dean replied that she has sensed no unusual or unfavorable reactions.

There may be a certain few who have outmoded prejudices and there are, of course, those who use their opponent's sex as a device in court. For the most part, I feel that I am subjected to little discrimination and much less than I had expected.

Ms. Dean presently works in the litigation department of the center city Philadelphia law firm of Pepper, Hamilton and Scheetz, and has been there for one year. She deals mostly in the fields of products liability and contractual claims, handling cases at various levels, including arguments at the appellate level. Ms. Dean also represents criminal defendants as appointed counsel and is pleased with this since it enables her to maintain the valuable courtroom skills she developed while in the District Attorney's Office.

The full-time practice of law together with the rearing of three children can prove demanding, but Judy Dean seems to handle all with equanimity. She even finds time to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of CHOICE, a pregnancy counseling service.
CONVERSATION WITH...

PROFESSOR ALVIN C. WARREN

Editor's Note: Alvin C. Warren, Jr., came to Penn Law School last year as Visiting Associate Professor and is now a permanent member of the faculty teaching federal taxation, with the title of Professor of Law. He received his B.A. (1966) from Yale University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and his J.D. from the University of Chicago (1969), where he became a member of The Order of the Coif and was a Floyd Russell Mechem Prize Scholar.

Professor Warren was Assistant Professor (1969-1972) and Associate Professor (1972-1973) at the University of Connecticut Law School and, prior to his coming to Penn, was Associate Professor at Duke University School of Law (1973-1974).

Mr. Warren has written prolifically in his field and has more work in preparation. In an effort to gain additional practical experience in his area of specialization, he worked for ten weeks this past summer in the tax section of the Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius.

Journal: From what one gathers, it takes the exceptional person to make sense of and not find dull and dry the study of tax law and tax policy. Even Judge Learned Hand wrote, “The words of such an act as the Income Tax . . . dance before my eyes in meaningless procession . . . with cross-references and exceptions—couched in abstract terms that offer no handle to seize on.” Do you ever get bored and/or feel bogged down with your specialty of taxation?

Warren: Actually, I don’t find the study of tax law or tax policy dry at all. I find it intellectually stimulating and always challenging. It is true that sometimes I do feel bogged down because of the complexity of some questions and answers which may be difficult to work through.

Journal: Do you find room for creativity in this area of the law?

Warren: Sure. There are at least two ways in which one can be creative with tax law. First, there are plenty of tough policy questions which require imaginative solutions. That kind of thinking is often done in the government, in the universities, and by some practitioners. Second, one can be creative in structuring transactions in order to use the tax laws to one’s clients’ greatest advantage. That kind of creativity, of course, is usually found in law firms.

Journal: Do you feel that there may be widespread tax cheating because of the loopholes a wealthy taxpayer can take advantage of, which, in turn, will undermine our entire tax system?

Warren: There are really two different issues here. First of all, there are many preferences for taxpayers which have been deliberately inserted into the Code by Congress and sanctioned by the courts. When taxpayers take advantage of these, they are not cheating in any sense but are simply exercising their rights to pay no more in taxes than is legally due. On the other hand, there is certainly some cheating going on. How widespread it is, I really do not know, but I think that it is important to distinguish between taxpayers...
simply paying no more than is legally due and taxpayers paying less than what Congress has mandated they pay.

Journal: Also, in the area of cheating, what are your feelings about the use and/or abuse of the “business luncheon” as a tax deduction?

Warren: Again, there are two issues involved. The first one is whether or not the current rules permitting deductibility of many business luncheons are sensible. I think not, but if a business luncheon qualifies under the current rules, individuals who have such luncheons should surely deduct their expenses. Beyond that, there are undoubtedly some luncheons which do not qualify for the present very liberal rules but which are, nevertheless, deducted. Obviously, that is cheating and is intolerable.

Journal: What areas of the tax law do you find most inequitable?

Warren: I suppose I find most unfair those provisions which discriminate among different kinds of income. There are certain benefits available to income from property which are not available to income from personal services, and vice versa. And the benefits that are available to income from some property or services are not available to all income from property or services. For instance, gains on the sale or exchange of certain assets are granted capital gains treatment so that they are taxed at a substantially lower rate than gains on the sale or disposition of other assets. A second example is that some taxpayers are permitted to defer taxation of some of their earnings through various devices, whereas other taxpayers do not have the same opportunities.

Journal: Do you believe that the Internal Revenue Code should be simplified for the individual income taxpayer? For example, a graduated tax on gross income or a drastic restriction on deductions.

Warren: I think that the Internal Revenue Code could be simplified for many individual income taxpayers. A graduated tax on gross income would, it seems to me, be unfair in that it would inadequately distinguish among differently situated taxpayers. I do, however, think that many of the personal deductions could be eliminated or restricted. For instance, I think that deductions for mortgage interest payments on owner-occupied residences and for contributions to charitable organizations should be either eliminated or substantially revised. One must be careful, however, not to expect too much from simplification. Much of the complexity in the Code derives from the complexity of very sophisticated business transactions. As long as taxpayers engage in such transactions, it is very likely that we are going to need a code which is sophisticated enough to deal with those transactions.

Journal: How far should tax laws be used to further non-tax government policies? For example,
training and employment of unskilled, unemployed persons, or philanthropy.

**Warren:** It seems to me preferable that such policies be accomplished by subsidies which appear in the federal budget and which are subject to the scrutiny of the usual Congressional budgetary review. Some of that is now being accomplished by the publication of a tax expenditure budget as part of the new Congressional budget-making process. Nevertheless, the recasting of many of these tax expenditures as subsidies would probably make clearer the budgetary choices that have to be made by Congress.

**Journal:** What are your views on a negative income tax at the Federal level and of the social implications attendant to it? Would it eliminate many of our bureaucratic programs such as welfare and medicaid?

**Warren:** I don't know if the negative income tax would eliminate programs such as welfare and medicaid, but I certainly think that it's worth the experiment. If society has decided to support those who have not attained a minimum level of subsistence, as it seems to me our society has, it makes more sense to provide that support in money rather than in kind.

**Journal:** Originally, estate and inheritance taxes were used to spread the wealth. Could we do without them? Are they still useful?

**Warren:** If one wants to reduce disparities in wealth, these taxes are still needed. On the other hand, they are probably not as useful as they could be because of various provisions which permit tax minimization through sophisticated planning.

**Journal:** How can the IRS enforcement activities be monitored so as to avoid the harassment of the innocent taxpayer? Can IRS abuse of power be controlled?

**Warren:** Without getting into the question of whether there is much harassment or abuse of power, it seems to me that two things make sense. First, the IRS should stick to collection of the revenue and not get involved in the sorts of intelligence gathering activities in which it has apparently been involved in recent years. Second, it may make sense to adopt the suggestion currently under consideration that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be appointed for a fixed term of years so that he can be more independent.

**Journal:** What are the motives and procedures for tax audits? Are they computerized? What are the "red flags?" Do agents have quotas?

**Warren:** The IRS certainly uses computers to select returns for audit. There are red flags in the sense that unusually large deductions in particular areas or unusual returns, in some other manner, will signal that a return should be audited. The IRS indicates that agents do not have quotas, and I have no reason to believe that that's not so.

**Journal:** If a person is audited and is "clean," should the government pay for his time? The fees of his attorney and accountant?

**Warren:** Government agencies do not usually pay the expenses of individuals or entities under scrutiny, and I see no reason to create a special burden for the IRS.

**Journal:** What do you think of the notion that a tax lawyer act as an "itinerant," going to a variety of lawyers in the course of a week on a retainer basis?

**Warren:** Matters are, of course, referred from general practitioners to tax lawyers and other specialists all the time, but I have never considered the possibility of a tax lawyer working as an itinerant. It is an interesting idea, although I doubt that many tax lawyers would be willing to give up the direct contact with clients, as would seem to be implied by servicing them only through another lawyer.

**Journal:** Why is it that the tax law
seems to be the most popular device used against organized crime?

**Warren:** In many of the cases in which it is used, tax law is probably popular because the government finds it impossible or difficult to prove a non-tax, substantive crime. One problem with using the tax law for these purposes is that federal taxation is the responsibility of the federal government, whereas most crimes are the responsibilities of state and local governments. To the extent that the federal tax system is involved in attacking organized crime, one necessarily moves closer to some sort of federal, rather than state, criminal system.

**Journal:** What questions do you get asked most at cocktail parties?

**Warren:** University people most want to know about the deductibility of educational expenses and travel expenses on sabbaticals. From other people, one gets every imaginable sort of tax question.

**Journal:** What are your impressions of Penn, after having completed one year here?

**Warren:** Very Favorable. My experience has been quite enjoyable so far.

**Journal:** Enrollments in law schools are up. More students are being graduated every year. What is the future for this high percentage of recent graduates?

**Warren:** I don't think that students at a school like Penn are nearly as adversely affected as are students from schools of lesser quality. Although I have not seen the relevant placement data, I would suspect that the problems of the economy have had a more significant impact on placement for Penn graduates than has the increase in the number of graduating lawyers. With regard to the more general problem, obviously something has to happen. Either applications will decline, or we will develop more ways to deliver legal services, or law school graduates will take jobs that are not really legal in nature.

**Journal:** In your opinion, do you see law school graduates still interested in the social or legal services aspects of the law, or is the trend back to the establishment kind of practice?

**Warren:** My impression over the last six years of teaching has been that there has been a marked shift away from social issues back to the "bread and butter" concerns. Students today seem to be very career-oriented, and that, of course, is not unrelated to how they perceive the job market.

**Journal:** How does Penn Law School treat the question of ethics in the light of the unfortunate examples shown by our governmental officials in these past years?

**Warren:** This is something under active consideration by the faculty right now. There is a lot of interest in the legal profession in making students aware of their ethical responsibilities after Watergate, and Penn may decide to increase its present curricular treatment of those matters. I am not, however, terribly optimistic about teaching twenty-two to twenty-five year olds how to distinguish right from wrong if they have not learned it before they reach law school. I doubt that we can realistically accomplish much more than to provide an understanding of the formal ethical boundaries within which lawyers operate and a sensitivity to the areas in which ethical problems arise.

**Journal:** To escape the tedium which we spoke of at the outset of this interview, what does Alvin Warren, person, do for himself?

**Warren:** Well, my wife and I have two young children, a girl aged five and a half and a boy three and a half, who provide both diversion and exhaustion. We have tried to take advantage of Philadelphia's and the University's offerings in the performing arts in the last year, and I try to run 4 or 5 miles every weekday.
Alice F. Emerson, Dean of Students at the University of Pennsylvania and daughter of Professor Emeritus Alexander H. Frey, has been named President of Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts. She is the fifth president—and the first woman president—of the four-year women's college.

Professor James O. Freedman has been awarded a fellowship for independent study and research by the National Endowment for the Humanities. He will use it to spend the 1976-77 academic year at Clare Hall, Cambridge, England, where he has been appointed a Visiting Fellow. He has recently published "Crisis and Legitimacy in the Administrative Process." 27 Stanford Law Review 1041 (1975).

Professor Robert A. Gorman has been elected to the National Council of the American Association of University Professors, the central policy-making body of the Association, which represents the professional and economic interests of faculty in higher education. He is also presently a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools, which considers standards and educational issues in the nation's law schools.

Professor George L. Haskins has written, in reference to the significance of the scholarly contribution to legal history made by Associate Professor William E. Nelson in Nelson's recently published book, Americanization of the Common Law: William E. Nelson is the first legal historian to make systematic study of voluminous archival legal records for the late 18th and early 19th centuries when records of bodies of colonial and English law were being transferred into modern American law. His book will be a unique research source for lawyers seeking to understand the historical foundations of modern civil and criminal procedures and modern property, contract, tort and constitutional doctrine and substantive law. It is both readable and penetrating.

This is the seventh volume in the Studies in Legal History Series sponsored jointly by Harvard and by the American Society for Legal History. The book was published in April by the Harvard University Press.

Vice-Dean Frank N. Jones delivered a paper on the evaluation of the legal services program's effectiveness after a decade of operations (1965-1975) in February. The paper was prepared under the auspices of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin, and in June 1975 it will be published in book form as part of a comprehensive evaluation of the "War on Poverty."

Mr. Jones served as Co-chairman of the ABA/ALI drafting subcommittee of the Advisory Committee of
Juvenile Justice Standards Act and collateral review. In March of this year, the committee, consisting of state Supreme Court justices, juvenile judges, and academics from across the country, completed its work at a drafting session hosted by the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Mr. Jones has been appointed by Governor Shapp to the Philadelphia Regional Planning Council of the Governor's Justice Commission and has been elected to the Executive Committee of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. Mr. Jones worked with the staff of the Association in the preparation of rules and regulations for the transition of the OEO Legal Services Program to the National Legal Services Corporation which was created by the Legal Services Corporation Act, signed into law July 1964.

He was appointed to the Juvenile Justice Task Force of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Task Force works under the aegis of LEAA and will design a comprehensive national approach to solving problems of the juvenile justice system.

Mr. Jones has also been appointed to the Family Rights Committee of the Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities of the American Bar Association.

Professor Emeritus Clarence Morris was conferred the degree Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by the University of Colorado at its commencement exercises on May 23.

Professor Louis H. Pollak, Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations and Law, delivered the lecture entitled "The Constitution as an Experiment" at the President's lecture series on May 4. The lecture dealt with certain events leading to President Nixon's resignation and focused particularly on the thinking of the House Judiciary Committee as it considered what aspects of President Nixon's alleged misconduct warranted impeachment. Professor Pollak also probed the question of whether the constitutional process of impeachment has now proved an adequate defense against presidential misuse of power.

Professor Richard Sloane, Librarian of Biddle Law Library, was the recipient of a special award of the Philadelphia Bar Association—Jenkins Law Library, presented at the Association's quarterly meeting on March 6.

Dean Bernard Wolfman has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Foundation Center and has been appointed by Harvard University to the Overseers' Committee to visit the Law School.

'17 Albert J. Marks of West Hartford, Connecticut, and Mrs. Marks celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on April 21, 1975.

'27 Philip W. Amram has been promoted by the President of France to the rank of Officier of the Legion d'Honneur. Mr. Amram is the legal adviser of the French Embassy in Washington and is President of La Fondation de l'Ecole Francaise Internationale de Washington, which owns and operates the French International School.

'28 J. Thirwall Griffith of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Griffith, Darling, Mitchell, Aponick and Musto.

'33 J. John Lawler of New York City has moved his offices to the Pan Am Building, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10017.

Donald J. Farange of Philadelphia was recently elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Farage and Shrager, a former member of the PBA's House of Delegates, and the past Chairman of the ABA's Committee on Rules and Procedure of the Section on Insurance, Negligence, and Compensation Law.

'35 Louis J. Goffman of Philadelphia was elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen and is a former Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Mr. Goffman has also served on the Pennsylvania Bar's Board of Governors for the past three years.

'37 Albert B. Gerber of Philadelphia writes that his novel, The Lawyer, the only novel about Penn Law School, is now available in paperback at most newsstands. It is an Avon book.
Robert L. Trescher of Philadelphia was reelected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a member of the law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhodes. A former Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, he is now a member of its Board of Governors.

'38 Bernard Frank of Allentown, Pennsylvania, writes that his articles on the ombudsman were published in the International Bar Association Journal, May 1975 issue. Mr. Frank serves as Chairman of the International Bar Association and the American Bar Association Ombudsman Committees.

'41 Horace R. Cardoni of Mountainside, New Jersey, has been appointed a commissioner of the New Jersey Board of Engineers and Land Surveyors as the public member.

Herbert J. Johnson, Jr., of Erie, Pennsylvania, was elected to the Board of Governors of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Evans, Johnson, Scarpitti, Bernard, McCullough and Wittman. Mr. Johnson is President of the Erie County Bar Association. He served for two years as Erie County District Attorney and for one year as President Judge of the Orphans Court of Erie County.

John A. Montgomery of San Mateo, California, has been Dean of Instruction and, on occasion, Instructor of Contract Law at San Mateo Law School for the past four years.

'43 Bernard M. Borish of Philadelphia was reelected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen. Mr. Borish is a former Philadelphia Deputy City Solicitor and was President of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

William Benjamin Johnson of Chestertown, Maryland, was awarded by his alma mater, Washington College, the honorary degree Doctor of Laws at commencement exercises May 18.

'44 Harold Diamond of Philadelphia announced the opening of an additional office in the Greater Northeast section of the city.

'50 Horace A. Davenport of Norristown, Pennsylvania, ran in the spring primary, seeking election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County. He is a partner in the law firm of Gerber, Davenport and Wilenzik.

Charles C. Hileman III of Philadelphia was reelected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a member of the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis. Mr. Hileman is a member of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association.
Honorable D. Donald Jamieson of Philadelphia announced his resignation as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County.

Joseph T. Labrum, Jr., of Media, Pennsylvania, is seeking election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.

'51 Harold Cramer of Philadelphia was elected to the Board of Governors of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffee and Cramer. Mr. Cramer is a past president of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society.

'52 Edward W. Madeira, Jr., of Philadelphia was elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Pepper, Hamilton and Scheetz. Mr. Madeira is President of the Board of Directors of the Defender Association of Philadelphia and is Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of Community Legal Services, Inc.

'53 Honorable Edward J. Bradley of Philadelphia was sworn in as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Pennsylvania State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin R. Jones.

'55 It has been brought to our attention that at least six members of this class are serving full terms as judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania or as federal district judges:

- Honorable Dominic T. Marrone, Court of Common Pleas of Chester County
- Honorable Ralph F. Scalera, Federal District Court of Western Pennsylvania
- Honorable Murray Schwartz, Federal District Court of Delaware
- Honorable Joseph H. Stanziani, Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County
- Honorable Leonard Sugerman, Court of Common Pleas of Chester County
- Honorable Alfred T. Williams, Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County

'56 Alan G. Kirk II of McLean, Virginia, has become General Counsel for Potomac Electric Power Company.

Peter J. Liacouras, Dean of the Temple University Law School, heads a confidentiality committee of the criminal justice planning agency, an arm of the Governor's Justice Commission, which held public hearings to approve the guidelines directing private employers and public agencies not related to law enforcement on the usage of Philadelphia's criminal data bank.

Vincent X. Yakowicz of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, resigned as Secretary of Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in January 1975, to accept the appointment by the Governor to the position of Solicitor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

'57 James F. McClure, Jr., of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, was elected to the Board of Governors of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He
is a partner in the law firm of McClure and McClure, as well as the District Attorney of Union County and President of the Union County Bar Association.

'60 Kevin M. Salisbury of Port Washington, New York, was elected Vice-President and General Counsel of Eltra Corporation New York.

Nicholas Sellers of Radnor, Pennsylvania, won the Republican nomination for District Justice of Radnor Township.

'61 Robert H. Kleeb, Jr., of Lagos, Nigeria, has been appointed to Manager Administration for Mobil Oil Corporation Nigeria.

'62 E. Barclay Cale, Jr., of Philadelphia was reelected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a member of the law firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius. Mr. Cale is a past Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar's Young Lawyers Section.

Leigh S. Ratiner of Annandale, Virginia, has been designated as Administrator of the Ocean Mining Administration, United States Department of the Interior. Mr. Ratiner has served as an attorney in the Federal Aviation Agency, Director for Ocean Resources in the Interior Department, and Deputy Assistant Administrator for International, Political, and Economic Affairs at the Federal Energy Office prior to his present appointment.

'63 John R. Mondschein of Allentown, Pennsylvania, announced that his office has been moved to the Commonwealth Building, Suite 523, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 18101.

Blair C. Shick, Jr., has joined the financial industries section of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Faith Ryan Whittlesey of Haverford, Pennsylvania, endorsed Republican Party nominee for Delaware County Commissioner, won the primary and is awaiting the general election in November.

'64 William T. Onorato of London, England, has taken a new position with Chevron Petroleum, Ltd., and is now responsible for legal work related to the development of the Ninian oil field in the North Sea.

'65 Harry R. Marshall, Jr., of New York City is now associated with the firm of Kridel and Friou, 100 Park Avenue, New York, 10017.

'66 Marvin S. Goldklang of West Orange, New Jersey has become a partner in the New York City law firm of Cahill, Gordon and Reindel.

Gerald Kobell has been named Deputy Assistant General
Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

Maven J. Myers, of Philadelphia, Professor of Pharmacy Administration at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, has been named Director of the Department of Pharmacy at the College.

Joel D. Siegel announces the formation of his new partnership: Orloff, Lowenbach, Stifelman and Siegel, P.A., Gateway One, Newark, New Jersey, 07102.

'67 John D. Aldock has become a member of the law firm of Shea and Gardner, 734 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Steven P. Floman has become a partner in the firm of Belford, Belford and Floman, 770 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 06510.

Carmen L. Gentile has become a member of the firm of Debevoise and Liberman, 700 Shoreham Building, 806 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

'68 Arthur W. Hankin of Philadelphia has been elected Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Young Lawyers Club.

Thomas D. Watkins of Philadelphia has opened an office at 1500 Walnut Street, Suite 410, Philadelphia, 19102, as a practitioner in real estate and criminal matters.

'69 Stephen M. Adelson of Newton, Massachusetts, is a partner in the firm of Fitzgerald, Gordon and Adelson in Boston, Massachusetts.

Carol Seabrook Boulanger has become a member of the firm Wender, Murase and White, 350 Park Avenue, New York, 10022.

Honorable Harvey C. Johnson of Berlin, New Jersey, has been sworn in as Municipal Judge for Lawnside Borough. Judge Johnson has served as a legal assistant in the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., and has been Executive Director of the Black People's Unity Movement Economic Development Corporation.

Clifford B. LePage, Jr., has become a partner in the Reading, Pennsylvania firm of Austin, Speicher, Boland, Connor and Giorgi.

Albert R. Simonds, Jr., has become a member of the firm of Debevoise and Liberman, 700 Shoreham Building, 806 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

'70 Marlene F. Lachman has been elected Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Young Lawyers Club.

Daniel Lewis, Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York, will head a new consumer protection office in Harlem. Prior to his appointment by Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, Mr. Lewis served as Assistant District Attorney in charge of the New York
County District Attorney's Harlem branch office.

Steven Stone of Philadelphia was elected Vice-President and Associate Counsel of the Provident National Bank.

Steven R. Waxman has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Young Lawyers Club.

John Michael Willman has announced the opening of his offices in association with Stephen F. Freind at 2311-12 PSFS Building, 12 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

'71 Julian Karpoff of Washington, D.C., has been selected to be Assistant People's Counsel before the Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia, which regulates gas, electric, phone and taxi rates. The People's Counsel is a committee newly created by Congress to represent the public interest on utility rate regulation and other matters.

Franklin H. Levy announces that his current firm affiliation is with Backman, Katz and Goodman, 2 Center Plaza, Suite 420, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108.

Laurence Z. Shiekman of Tallahassee, Florida, is Assistant Professor of Law at Florida State University and has been appointed by Governor Rubin Askew to the Governor's Commission of Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

'72 Mark Mathis of Chevy Chase, Maryland, has been named by Representative Gilbert Gude, Republican from that state as Minority Counsel of the House District of Columbia Committee.

'73 Robert H. Aronson has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Washington Law School in Seattle.

Marshall Jordan Breger has been appointed by President Ford to the Board of Directors of the National Legal Services Corporation. He served as law clerk to Judge Marvin Frankel from 1973–1974 and is now Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Texas.

Shirley H. Kline of New York City was married to Richard G. Bennett, M.D., of Philadelphia. The couple resides in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Marjorie and Jonathan Silver announce the birth of their son, Joshua Jacob Seder Silver, on April 4, 1975. Their book, written in collaboration with Dean Bernard Wolfman, Dissent Without Opinion: The Behavior of Justice William O. Douglas in Federal Tax Cases, was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Seymour Wasserstrum has opened his own office for the general practice of law at 238 Chestnut Avenue, Vineland, New Jersey, 18360.

'74 Gail Ann Lione was married to David Lurton Massee, Jr., in March. The couple resides in Atlanta, Georgia.
Editor
Law Alumni Journal
University of Pennsylvania Law School
3400 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

May 13, 1975

To The Editor:

Please accept my best wish for every success as you assume responsibility for the editorial direction of the Journal.

While I have truly enjoyed the six and one half years I have served as Journal editor, I have long appreciated—as have all of us associated with alumni affairs at the Law School—that a full-time editor was a step forward that the magazine should take at its first opportunity.

I regret that the opening of my offices in Philadelphia on April 1st in association with Stephen F. Freind precludes me from continuing to serve as Journal editor, but I am certain that new editorial blood will inevitably lead to a renascent magazine.

Good Luck.

Sincerely,
John Michael Willmann

Editor's Note

That The Law Alumni Journal be vital, newsworthy, and scholarly will be my goal as editor.

With a body of Alumni so diverse and talented in the Law and in other fields, I look forward to receiving not only news items from and about you but in-depth articles reflecting and exploring your opinions and areas of interest.

Since The Journal is truly your publication, suggestions for its betterment will be welcomed.

L. S. H.

1975 Alumni Directories Available

The 1975 Law Alumni directories were published as of late June. Copies for those who have not received one as yet may be obtained by writing The Office of Alumni Affairs, The University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19174. There is a charge of $11.00 for each directory.

In Memoriam

'04 Walter C. Longstreth, Philadelphia, January 23, 1975
'11 David S. Malis, Philadelphia, March 1, 1975
'15 Thomas Reath, Philadelphia, February 5, 1975
'17 David L. German, Jr., Philadelphia, May 23, 1975
'26 Honorable Bernard J. Kelley, Philadelphia, January 20, 1975
'27 David B. Chershore, Philadelphia, May 5, 1975
'27 Thomas P. Mikell, Philadelphia, April 4, 1975
'27 Raymond Saltzman, Camden, New Jersey, September 9, 1974
'28 Sidney L. Martin, Philadelphia, April 12, 1975
'29 Thomas Hart, Philadelphia, April 25, 1975
'29 Joseph Matusow, Philadelphia, February 3, 1975
'31 Samuel Handloff, Newark, Delaware, December 26, 1974
'32 Aaron A. Smith, Hallandale, Florida, February 14, 1975
'33 Harold R. Baker, Flemington, New Jersey, January 8, 1975
'33 Benjamin R. Coppolo, St. Marys, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1974
'33 Walter Gabell, Jr., Philadelphia, February 21, 1975
'34 Emmanuel G. Scollionko, Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1975
'35 William F. Fox, Norristown, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1975
'37 Arthur S. Lorch, Philadelphia, May 3, 1975
'68 Marilyn Rubin Mauskopf, Philadelphia, January 29, 1975
Law Alumni Society
of The University of Pennsylvania
1975-1976

President
Edwin P. Rome
First Vice-President
Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr.
Second Vice-President
David H. Marion
Secretary
Marshall A. Bernstein
Treasurer
Leonard L. Ettinger

Board of Managers
Arthur F. Newbold IV
Hon. Theodore O. Rogers
Hon. Doris May Harris
Patricia Ann Metzer
Joseph J. Connolly
Robert M. Beckman
George T. Brubaker
William J. Green
Andrew Hourigan, Jr.
Sharon Kaplan Wallis
Paul J. Bschorr
Edward I. Cutler
Marlene F. Lachman
Carol Seabrook Boulanger
G. William Shea

Ex-Officio
David H. Marion, representative of the Law Alumni Society on the Board of the General Alumni Society
J. Michael Willmann, law alumni representative on the Editorial Board of the General Alumni Society
Marlene N. Lachman, law alumni representative on the Board of the Association of Alumnae of the University of Pennsylvania
Harold Cramer and Patricia Ann Metzer, Co-Chairpersons, Law Alumni Council