Dean Louis H. Pollak

John F.E. Hippe!, L'26, C'23, senior partner at Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell and Hippe!, has retired as General Chairman of Law School Alumni Annual Giving after six years in that demanding post. I speak for the Faculty of the Law School, and for the Officers and the Trustees of the University, in expressing gratitude to John Hippe! for his years of outstanding leadership of the Law School Alumni Annual Giving Campaign. I know that our appreciation is shared by all of the alumni of the Law School.

Back in 1970 when John Hippe! assumed the chairmanship, our Alumni Annual Giving Campaign was a very modest endeavor in comparison with the campaigns undertaken by the other major law schools. Under John Hippe!’s leadership, we have made major strides. The sums now contributed annually by alumni and friends of the School—approximately $150,000—constitute a significant part of the School’s unrestricted income. We still have a long way to go—some major law schools raise two or three times as much per alumnus as we do. However, if we continue to move forward with the momentum John Hippe! has provided, we should, within a few years, be able to bring our per capita rate of annual giving up to levels worthy of a great Law School. Because John Hippe!, through his untiring efforts, provided the required momentum at a critical time in the School’s history, we are all in his debt.

I am equally gratified to report that Phyllis W. Beck, formerly a member of the Temple Law School Faculty, has assumed the Vice-Deanship. Since the resignation of Vice-Dean Frank N. Jones last January (when Dean Jones resumed the Executive Directorship of The National Legal Aid and Defender Association), this senior administrative post has been filled on an interim basis by two colleagues who have served above and beyond the call of duty—first, Professor Alexander M. Capron, and then Professor Stephan R. Goldstein. As Vice-Dean, Dean Beck has direct responsibility for all matters affecting students. In addition, Dean Beck has supervisory responsibility for admissions, placement, alumni relations, and other administrative functions. Dean Beck’s substantial experience in practice, and in law teaching and administration admirably fit her for this vital assignment. I look forward with great confidence to close collaboration with Deans Beck and Gorman in guiding the work of the School.

The Law Alumni Journal, in its first year under the leadership of Libby S. Harwitz, was the recipient of the James Madison Exceptional Achievement Award, Madison Division, conferred by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). I am most pleased to extend congratulations to Libby for this recognition. And I am equally pleased to announce that she will be joining the Law Alumni office staff on a full-time basis. In addition to her responsibility as editor of the Journal, she will be working with Lloyd Herrick in the Alumni Affairs and Annual Giving areas.
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The 1976 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer

Anthony Lester, Q.C.

This year's Roberts Lecture was held Monday, October 18, and was delivered by Anthony Lester, Queen's Counsel. The lecture, entitled "Fundamental Rights in the United Kingdom: The Law and the British Constitution," explored some of the consequences of the absence of a coherent, written constitution, a bill of rights, and judicial review for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in the United Kingdom—elements badly needed in their governmental structure. The subject was examined in the context of:

1. the United Kingdom's membership in the European Community and in the Council of Europe
2. the government's proposals for the devolution of power to Scotland and Wales
3. direct rule and the troubles in Northern Ireland
4. the operation of the electoral process
5. current problems about immigration, citizenship, and race and sex discrimination
6. the traditional role of the judiciary

Mr. Lester, appointed Queen's Counsel in 1975, is a barrister, writer, and broadcaster, as well as Special Advisor to the Home Secretary. He received his B.A. degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, and his LL.M. from Harvard Law School and has published articles on international law, race relations, and politics.

The Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture was established in 1956, honoring 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. The 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 1975 by the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhodes, in memory of Justice Roberts, a founding partner of the firm.

New Coif Members Honored

At the June 1 annual luncheon meeting of the University of Pennsylvania chapter of The Order of the Coif, the following people from the Class of 1976 were honored and welcomed as new members:


Overture to Spring

Penn Law faculty and students are not always embroiled in the serious study of law. Sometimes they unite to perform the works of composers like Aaron Copeland and Gilbert and Sullivan or to participate in recorder ensembles.

At the spring concert this past April, Professors Gorman and Leech contributed their fine bass voices, and Professor Schwartz demonstrated his expertise on the recorder, together with a group of gifted students. The result was an afternoon of varied entertainment to satisfy everyone's tastes, from baroque works to an excellent production of selections from Trial by Jury.

Should the pattern continue another concert might be anticipated around Christmastime.
Distinguished Alumnus Receives ABA Medal

Bernard G. Segal, L'31, has been selected unanimously by the American Bar Association's Board of Governors and the organization's 208,000 members as the recipient of its highest award, the ABA gold medal, given for "innovative contribution to American jurisprudence."

ABA President, Lawrence E. Walsh, who presented the medal at the association's annual meeting in Atlanta on August 11, commented that Bernard Segal is renowned nationally as well as internationally as a "champion of human rights."

Presidents Kennedy and Johnson appointed Segal co-chairman of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Executive Committee Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on National Legal Services for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and a member of the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations.

In the international arena, he served on the Advisory Committee to the United States Mission at the United Nations, sat on the Department of State advisory panel on International law, and was presented last year with the World Peace Through Law Center's World Lawyer Award for "inspiring the legal profession...to assume a leadership role in the critical process of curing the afflictions of our time."

Segal presently holds and has held numerous congressional and governmental posts in addition to serving as advisor to United States Presidents and Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

He is a former president of the American Bar Association and the American College of Trial Lawyers. He is now a director and life member of the American Bar Foundation, and was Chairman of the Counsel for the Advancement of Legal Education.

Sex Discrimination To be Subject of Keedy Cup Competition—November 18

A case similar to the 1976 Vorchheimer v. School District of Philadelphia suit dealing with sex discrimination will be debated at the 1976 Keedy Cup Moot Court Competition on November 18.

The illustrious bench this year will include Justice Thurgood Marshall of the United States Supreme Court; the Honorable Benjamin Kaplan of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and the Honorable Philip W. Tone of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Two New Administrators

Robert A. Gorman, Associate Dean

Robert Gorman, a native New Yorker, received his A.B. degree summa cum laude from Harvard College in 1958 and studied political and legal philosophy at Oxford University for one year. In 1962, Gorman was graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School.
where he was treasurer of the Harvard Law Review. Prior to practicing law for one year, he served as law clerk to Judge Irving R. Kaufman, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Associate Dean Gorman has taught in the field of labor law since his arrival at Penn Law School in 1965 and has served as Visiting Professor at Southern California Law Center and at Harvard Law School.

The responsibilities attendant to the newly created position of associate dean involve the areas of academic affairs and curriculum supervision.

Phyllis Beck, Vice-Dean

Vice-Dean Beck, also born in New York, was graduated magna cum laude from Pembroke College (now Brown University) in 1949, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

After a hiatus, during which she gave birth to four children, Phyllis Beck enrolled in the evening division of Temple University Law School, graduating in 1967 at the head of her class. She practiced in Philadelphia for seven years, also teaching law part time at Temple until 1974, when she became Visiting Associate Professor there, directing the Civil Trial Advocacy program. As a permanent faculty member at Temple Law School, Mrs. Beck has been involved in two outreach programs, and was Director of the Continuing Legal Education Program, as well as a legal-aid counselor. She has taught in clinical programs and in the field of family law, an area in which she has written extensively.

As Vice-Dean, Phyllis Beck heads most of the Law School's administrative offices and is the Dean of Students.

Dean Emeritus Fordham Named Honorary Alumnus

Jefferson B. Fordham, Dean Emeritus of Penn Law School, was designated by "his colleagues on the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, with affection and admiration ... an honorary alumnus of the School to which he has given so much in time, in talents, and in leadership."

The citation presented Dean Fordham stated how he, as Dean of Penn Law School for 18 years and as a major force in building the school to its present eminence, has

with integrity, steadfastness, and wisdom served the calling of the law and thereby brought inspiring leadership to students, practitioners, judges, scholars, legislators, and citizens: through teaching and research as professor of law, [and] as exemplary guide and mentor to all who learned from him.

Fordham was also acknowledged to have

shaped the field of local government law through both his scholarship and his participation in advisory bodies at the local, state and national levels; [and] he has promoted high learning and compassionate justice as goals for the law as President of the Association of American Law Schools, as first Chairperson of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibility of the American Bar Association, and in numberless boards and commissions.
Books Needed by Public Interest Organization


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Creed C. Black, Jr.
Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.
Anne M. Whatley
Brenda Spears (L'75)

United States Tax Court
Judge Theodore Tannenwald, Jr.
Andrew D. Pike

State Courts
Superior Court of Delaware
Bettina C. Ferguson

Superior Court of New Jersey
Judge George B. Francis
William C. Todd, III
Chancery Division
Alfred E. Ramey, Jr.

Supreme Court of New Jersey
Justice Sidney Schreiber
Susan K. Blumenthal

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
Justice Samuel Roberts
Eric L. Frank

Superior Court of Pennsylvania
Judge J. Sydney Hoffman
Robert E. Anderson
Judge Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.
Cathy Barlow
Thea Duell
Thomas J. Leach

Common Pleas Court of Pennsylvania
Judge Bevil Ceasar (Philadelphia)
Glenn F. Rosenblum
Judge Edmund V. Ludwig (Doylestown)
Gary Gilmore
Judge William Marutani (Philadelphia)
Martha Bush
Northampton County Court
Paul Terence
Berks County Court
Jack Delman
Judge Leonard Sugarman
Stephen Shapiro (Chester)
A discussion of the Karen Ann Quinlan Case by New Jersey Attorney General William F. Hyland, L'49, highlighted the annual luncheon of the University of Pennsylvania Chapter of The Order of the Coif on June 1.

In his address, Hyland explored the case and its final decision, commenting also on his reasons for intervening in the trial—one that was to determine whether the termination of life by “the discontinuance of all extraordinary medical procedures sustaining her would constitute homicide.”

The Attorney General of the state of New Jersey is vested with an extraordinary amount of criminal and civil jurisdiction, and, as Hyland stated,

it is quite common for county prosecutors to confer with us where significant cases of clear or potential criminality are involved. The prosecutor of Morris County had been named as a defendant in the Quinlan complaint which, among other things, sought to enjoin any criminal prosecution if Karen’s death followed the removal of life-support devices. Beyond this there were broad ethical questions raised. I decided to enter an appearance in the case so that its progress could be monitored more readily and formal intervention facilitated, should I decide this was in the public interest.

At the pretrial conference, the Quinlan family attorney had to abandon the judgement that Karen be considered “dead.” She failed to fulfill the common law definition of death, which requires “the failure of the heart and lung functions of the body,” as well as the definition of “brain death,” a standard “formulated in 1968 by an ad hoc committee established at Harvard Medical School.”

Attorney General Hyland’s office decided against filing a *Writ of Certiorari* in the United States Supreme Court for many reasons. Besides the overwhelmingly emotional nature of the case, there was also the consideration that the problem did not belong in the court system but in the hands of the medical profession. More important, said Hyland, was “the pathetic figure in the intensive care unit at St. Clare’s Hospital which obscured the legal and medical issues surrounding the case.”

In a probing analysis of the final decision, Hyland noted significantly,

While the only certainty in life is death, what constitutes death is far from certain. Life, not death, has been the law’s principal concern. . . . The Supreme Court has rendered a decision of transcendent importance. For the first time, national attention has focused both on the determination of the occurrence of death and on society’s obligation with respect to treatment of the terminally ill. To each citizen, the ramifications of these issues are immediate and enormous.

Karen Ann Quinlan still lives. Life-support devices were removed from her several months ago, and she is presently in a nursing home in New Jersey.

The Quinlan attorney then shifted his theory, contending that “there is a constitutional right to die, guaranteed by the so-called right of privacy implied from the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution and from the Supreme Court decisions *Griswold* and *Roe v. Wade*.” He argued that Karen’s right to die should be left to the Quinlan family although her physicians believed that “the termination of devices presumably prolonging her life would be contrary to accepted medical practice.”
“It was at that point,” stated Hyland, “that I decided to remain in the case personally, for to suggest that I was alarmed by the audacity of the application and its potential threat to widely held notions of the sanctity of life, and the state's obligation to protect it, is to put it mildly.”

The trial court held that Karen’s father, as her guardian, “be denied the requested authority to authorize termination of life-support systems; that there is no constitutional right to die; and that no such right is exercisable by one person on behalf of another; and since Karen did not satisfy any legal or medical definition of death, her treatment should continue, its nature being a matter for medical and not judicial determination.”

The case was taken to the appellate court and, two months later, the trial judge was reversed. The guardian, in this instance Karen Ann Quinlan’s father, acting in concurrence with an “ethics committee of the hospital or other institution,” was given the authorization to request termination of life-sustaining treatment.

ANATOMY OF A CORPORATE FRAUD

Those fortunate enough to have attended the second annual Thomas A. O’Boyle Lecture at the Law School on April 15, experienced a forthright analysis of how one of the great financial frauds in our country’s history was perpetrated.

Robert M. Loeffler, lawyer, author of mutual fund legislation, and trustee of the Equity Funding Corporation, detailed the rise and collapse of that corporation, which was initially formed in 1960 as the amalgamation of two life insurance companies deriving earnings from commissions on the sale of insurance policies. In 13 years time, Equity Funding Corporation grew to one of 50 of the largest financial institutions in the United States, owning three life insurance companies and involving itself in real estate, banking, and oil and gas operations.

Troubles began surfacing when, in April of 1973, The Wall Street Journal disclosed that the Equity Life Insurance Company was built on fraud. In fact, further examination proved the entire financial structure of the Equity Funding Corporation without foundation. As Loeffler stated, “Written off were $143.4 million of no transactions. They were only figures on the books. The company never made a profit and was, in fact, losing money at the rate of at least $15 million per year.”

So where did the monies go? One must assume, says Loeffler, that the funds went “down the drain” since there was no sign of diversion by the participants and major principals of the fraud.

One wonders how such deception might go undetected for so long. Loeffler outlined the facts. The SEC does not assume the responsibility of auditing the books of companies. Before the time of Equity’s disclosures, state insurance departments were not examining the financial status of companies. The directors of the corporation—persons, according to Loeffler, of unquestioned integrity—did not consider it their function or within their capabilities to oversee the auditors. The general counsel’s responsibilities were in the area of writing contracts and agreements.

The full responsibility for the financial accounting of a company rests in the office of the auditors of that company, and Equity Funding Corporation had never, says Loeffler, had an audit. The fraud was committed under the direct lines of the senior executive vice-president of Equity Life Insurance Company and the senior vice-president of finance.

Presently, a reorganization plan has been consummated, a new company has been launched, and $170 million in cash and securities are being returned to creditors.

This enlightening lecture was made possible through the Thomas A. O’Boyle Visiting Practitioner Fund, founded by the friends and colleagues of the late Mr. O’Boyle, L’40. The fund’s purpose is to induce experienced and distinguished practitioners to make an educational contribution to the life of the Center for the Study of Financial Institutions, Penn Law School, and the business community. The Lectures are delivered annually.
"It seems impossible that 20 years have elapsed since I sat here as a student," remarked an alumnus of the Class of '56. "Why, Leo Levin traditionally opened each of his lectures with a well-delivered anecdote and here he is, years later, still maintaining the custom."

That feeling of deja vu must have been experienced by many who, this past Law Alumni Day, April 29, watched and listened as Dean Emeritus Jefferson Fordham and Professors Leo Levin and Louis Schwartz paneled a seminar entitled, "The Faculty at Large." The issues to which they addressed themselves were far from nostalgic, however; they were ones of great contemporary moment, dealing with areas in which the panel members are presently involved.

The problems of the cities, discussed by Mr. Fordham, reflected his long-time commitment as professor and activist to the correction of urban maladies. Professor Schwartz focused his remarks on the reform of the Federal Criminal Code, particularly commenting on the revision of S.I, a subject of personal concern to Schwartz who was Director of the National Commission on the Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws. Professor Levin, after his delightful opening narrative, offered first-hand observations on the restructuring of the federal appellate system, having recently returned to the Law School after two years of study and work in Washington as Executive Director of the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System.

The annual meeting of the Law Alumni Society followed the seminar, with Dean Louis H. Pollak and Edwin P. Rome, L'40, President of the Society, presenting annual reports. Nelson J. Leidner, L'36, offered the Law Scroll of Immortals for his class. A tribute to the memory of the late Robert Dechert, L'21, who passed away this year, was delivered by Robert Landis, L'47, his friend and former law partner.

The Alumni Society and faculty of the Law School presented a citation to Flora Wolf, wife of the late Edwin D. Wolf, L'63, "in recognition of his constant service on behalf of the public interest; his compassion for the disadvantaged and the dispossessed; his humility and his personal courage. Ned Wolf was a lawyer who believed that the legal order can be a just order, and he devoted his exemplary career to vindicating this belief."

Ned Wolf passed away earlier this year.
The new President of the Law Alumni Society, Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr., L'53, was introduced. Other officers include David H. Marion, L'63, First Vice-President; Marshall A. Bernstein, L'49, Second Vice-President; Joseph G.J. Connolly, L'65, Secretary; Patricia Ann Metzer, L'66, Treasurer; The newly elected Board of Managers, with terms expiring in 1979, are Richard L. Bazelon, L'68; Linda A. Fisher, L'73; Doris May Harris, L'49; G. Craig Lord, L'71; Theodore O. Rogers, L'40.

The Bicentennial Law Convocation at the Zellerbach Theater followed dinner. University President Martin Meyerson conferred honorary degrees upon William T. Coleman, Jr., Secretary of Transportation of the United States, who was escorted by Bernard G. Segal, L'31; Thomas I. Emerson, Lines Professor, Yale Law School, escorted by Bernard Wolfman, L'48, Former Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and Fessenden Professor of Law, Harvard Law School; Shirley M. Hufstedler, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, escorted by Frederic L. Ballard, L'42; Philip C. Jessup, (Retired) Judge International Court of Justice, escorted by Robert L. Trescher, L'37; and Clarence Morris, Professor Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania Law School, escorted by Dean Emeritus Jefferson B. Fordham, Professor of Law, University of Utah College of Law. Judge Jessup addressed the convocation. The judge's speech which follows is reprinted in its entirety.

ADDRESS DELIVERED
AT THE BICENTENNIAL LAW CONVOCATION

By Philip C. Jessup, (Retired) Judge, International Court of Justice

A few weeks ago I heard President Meyerson refer with enthusiasm to the great historian William Lecky. It may not be amiss if I recall the experience of Lecky at a dinner party in England when he was seated on the left of a duchess. The duchess did not deign to turn to Lecky until the savory course. She then looked him up and down and said: "I suppose you do something; what is it?"

Replied Lecky: "I am a historian, Your Grace."
"What a pity!" said the duchess: "I always think it is so much better to let bygones be bygones."
Her Grace would not share our enthusiasm for this law convocation of a distinguished law school of a great university. But 200 years ago we were freed from the tyranny of kings and duchesses. The legal heritage of the Bicentennial has been expounded by many of my betters at whose feet I have sat in recent sessions of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the American Philosophical Society. Heeding the proverb “shoemaker stick to your last,” I shall recall something of our heritage of international law, and I hope my companions here who share my grateful appreciation of the distinctions conferred upon us, will forgive my egocentricity.

I shall crave indulgence for striking an even more egoistic note in my own celebration of the Bicentennial. My family traditions bracket 1776 on geographical lines. In 1772 my wife’s ancestor settled in Litchfield County, Connecticut, where we now live. Some time later, in 1818, my great-grandfather moved from Long Island to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He served there for 13 years as the Presiding Judge of the 11th Judicial District. There my grandfather was born. In 1776 the territory, now embraced in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, was then part of Litchfield County, Connecticut. Connecticut claimed the territory under its royal charter of 1662, which gave it rights “from sea to sea.” It took two Pennamite-Yankee wars and a federal court decision in 1782 to settle the point that the territory belonged to Pennsylvania. Coincidentally, 1782 was also the year in which the first American law school was established. You ask where? Why in Litchfield, Connecticut. I share the local pride in claiming the “first” law school but pay tribute to George Wythe’s teaching of law in Virginia some years earlier.

The federal court which decided the territorial dispute in favor of Pennsylvania was established under Article IX of the Articles of Confederation that provided for the settlement of boundary disputes between two or more states, Julius Goebel described the court as “little more than a panel of delegates from sister states” (Goebel, The Law Practice of Alexander Hamilton vol. II [1964], p. 662). “The trial,” he adds, “... reads like a diplomatic negotiation” (ibid., p. 658). This probably accounts for the Encyclopedia Britannica’s calling it a “court of arbitration appointed by the Continental Congress.” And why not? The 13 colonies in those days were treated internationally as separate and sovereign states. The Treaty of Alliance with France of 1778 was separately ratified by resolution of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and the Governor of Virginia transmitted the act of ratification to the French Minister in Philadelphia (Scott, Sovereign States and Suits [1925], 55-57).

In any case, we Americans early and late have followed the principle that boundary disputes between states, whether federated or fully independent, should be settled by judicial decision. The judicial decider must apply the law of nations, which today we more often call international law.

International law was no stranger to the founding fathers. Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution gives the Congress the authority “to define and punish... offenses against the Law of Nations.” True it is that Mr. Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence does not use the term “law of nations,” but in the language of leading seventeenth and eighteenth century writers on international law such as Grotius, Puffendorf, and Rutherforth, the “law of Nature” and the “law of nations” are interchangeable labels. Vattel, who was quoted by the Supreme Court in early years more than any other international lawyer—23 times in the Reports from 1789 to 1820—wrote in 1758 that “the law of nations is originally no more than the law of nature applied to nations,” and such is indeed the subtitle of Vattel’s treatise (p. 50; the English translation, published in Northampton, Mass., 1805). Shortly after he was admitted to the Bar in 1767, Jefferson prepared for a student of the law an outline which undoubtedly reflected his own studies under George Wythe, the great law teacher whose pupils also included John Marshall and who was to be one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson’s prescribed reading list included Vattel on natural law (Bowers, The Young Jefferson [1945], p. 32).

Alexander Hamilton argued the applicability of the law of nations in 1784 in a case under the Trespass Act decided by the Mayor’s Court of New York City. In the opinion written by Mayor and Chief Judge Duane, the Court declared:

The truth is, that the law of nations is a noble and most important institution. The rights of sovereigns, and the happiness of the human race, are promoted by its maxims and concerned for its vindication (Goebel, The Law Practice of Alexander Hamilton, vol. I [1964], p. 400).

Indeed as early as 1692, a point of international law was argued in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York (Hamlin and Baker, Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York, 1691-1704, vol. II [1952], p. 308).

Of the many cases on boundary problems subsequently decided by the Supreme Court, that between New Jersey and Delaware was embellished in 1934 by the noble phrases of Mr. Justice Cardozo who wrote:
International law, or the law that governs states, has at times, like the common law within states, a twilight existence during which it is hardly distinguishable from morality or justice, till at length the *imprimatur* of a court attests its jural quality (291 U.S. 361 [1934]).

One might add that its jural quality is also attested by the eminent authority of the instruction in international law offered today in leading law schools such as that of which we are guests this evening.

The Supreme Court's decisions on interstate boundaries have been influenced by and in turn have influenced the decisions of international tribunals. The Jay Treaty of 1794 provided for arbitration of disputed boundaries. In the International Court of Justice at The Hague there have been adjudications on such widely separated boundaries as those of Cambodia-Thailand, Honduras-Nicaragua, and Belgium-Holland.

As in other types of litigation, the defeated litigant is apt to be disgruntled. Discussing the 1782 decision favoring the Pennsylvania claim to the territory disputed with Connecticut, Hamilton wrote in the Seventh Federalist Paper that "Connecticut gave strong indications of dissatisfaction. . . . She, no doubt, sincerely believed herself to have been injured by the decision; and States, like individuals, acquiesce with great reluctance in determinations to their disadvantage."

In the 1903 arbitration of the Canadian-United States Alaskan boundary, Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, agreed with the American arbitrators and, when denounced by the Canadians, declared: "If, when any kind of arbitration is set up they don't want a decision based on the law and the evidence, they must not put a British judge on the commission" (Jessup, *The Price of International Justice* [1971], p. 12).

Philadelphia had a considerable interest in international law. I do not attribute that interest entirely to the fact that the leading American case on diplomatic immunities was decided here in the Pennsylvania Court of Oyer and Terminer in 1784; I have in mind, of course, the case in which Charles Julian de Longchamps was fined 100 French crowns and imprisoned until . . . the 4th of July 1786 in that he did on Market Street "unlawfully and insolently . . . threaten and menace bodily harm and violence" to Francis Barbe Marbois, Secretary of the French Legation (*Republica v. DeLongchamps* I Dall. III [Pa. 1784]).

Philadelphia's interest was more substantial. As early as 1747 French privateers were raiding commerce in the Delaware; 12 Philadelphia vessels were seized in that year. In Philadelphia there was excitement and fear (Fay, *Franklin, The Apostle of Modern Times* [1929], pp. 209-211). When Franklin years later in 1783 was negotiating the treaty of Peace with England, he expounded at length to Oswald, the British commissioner, his views on privateering: "The practice of robbing merchants on the high seas, a remnant of the ancient piracy, though it may be accidentally beneficial to particular persons, is far from being profitable to all engaged in it, or to the nation that authorizes it." The sea robbers, Franklin said, spend "what they get in riot, drunkenness and debauchery, lose their habits of industry, are rarely fit for any sober business after peace, and serve only to increase the number of highwaymen and housebreakers (Wheaton, *History of the Law of Nations*, reprint of the 1845 edition by Garland Publishing, Inc. [1973], pp. 308-309).

However, the ship Grange, sailing in 1793 down the river from Philadelphia, was captured in Delaware Bay not by a privateer but by the French frigate *L'Embuscade*. Attorney General Randolph wrote a classic opinion citing seven renowned international law treatises to prove that Delaware Bay was all within the territory of the United States. Secretary of State Jefferson in a letter to Gouverneur Morris, then our Minister to France, demanded from France the release of the ship and its crew (Jessup, *The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction* [1927], p. 395).

You may say I labor the obvious in stressing that international law was well known to the statesmen of 1776, but incidents like the Mayaguez make us wonder whether the "statesmen" of 1976 need to be reminded of that body of law. And in these days when the Congress—quite properly—is seeking to exercise a more influential role in foreign policy, the Senate of the United States could promote the rule of international law by repealing the malodorous Connally Amendment by which it limited the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

In his first draft of a constitution for Massachusetts in 1779, John Adams stated that the end in view was a government of laws, not of men. John Marshall put the imprimatur of the Court on the maxim in *Marbury v. Madison*. Internationally, we still lack the government, but we have the laws—the laws of nations. Some of our politicians—I do not say statesmen—need to be reminded that under those laws small states are equal to the great, and it is law and not one man's electioneering rhetoric which governs the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal Zone and elsewhere.
Perhaps when we celebrate the Tricentennial, we shall be part of a world community united under some form of government, more complete than that provided by the Charter of the United Nations but still as tenuous as that provided by the Articles of Confederation. We may sign a Declaration of Interdependence. If it be said that the progress is too slow, I recall what a great American Secretary of State, Elihu Root, said on his significant trip around South America 70 years ago: “Slow as measured by our lives, perhaps, but not slow as measured by the lives of nations” (Jessup, Elihu Root, vol. 1 [1938], p. 484). Whatever the form of world government, it must, in Adams’ phrase, be a government of laws and not of men. Law does not stop at the water’s edge.
Springtime marks commencement at the Law School. Black robes and mortar boards are donned, camera lenses click furiously, and combined feelings of excitement, anticipation, accomplishment, and relief charge the atmosphere.

Dean Louis H. Pollak addressed those gathered in the Law School courtyard, particularly the graduates of the Class of 1976, noting that “at the start of your studies of law, you may have had some real reasons of uncertainty as to whether, by the time these studies were completed this Bicentennial year, our legal institutions would be worth the shouldering. Within a matter of weeks after you entered the School of Law, the Vice-President of the United States resigned his office, an unprecedented event.” The Dean went on to describe how we, as “a nation of law and in law,” survived those traumatic years because of the strength of our legal system. Quoting Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who was the recipient of an honorary degree awarded by the University of Pennsylvania earlier that day, Pollak said, “What happens from here forward is primarily up to you.” Although the Chief Justice was addressing, of course, the 5,000 graduates of the University, I take the liberty of supposing that he was particularly addressing those who are graduating in law. Like it or not, this nation is one which has put its faith in law and lawyers as the architects of our forward movement. The next half-century of our future history lies in your hands. . . . I hope, most particularly, that you will remember a fellow alumnus, one who graduated today not in law but in humane letters, the aged but more youthful than us, Henry Steele Commager. I hope that you will make a history worthy of his recordings.

Following remarks from 1976 class president, Martha W. Bush, Dean Pollak recognized as an Honorary Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania Law School the late Ned Wolf, L'63. The citation, presented to Flora Wolf, stated:

Ned Wolf was a graduate of this School who devoted his exemplary career to public service. His name is inextricably linked to the developing public interest bar in Philadelphia. He established and led the Philadelphia Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He founded and was the first Director of the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. Further, Ned Wolf’s presence and sympathetic pressure moved numerous lawyers and others into public service and thus extended his impact beyond his own cases or those of the organizations he led. Ned Wolf continued his public service work under the most trying and difficult personal conditions. His life exemplified courage, service, and compassion for the dispossessed. We hold his memory in esteem and commend his example to the generations of lawyers who go forth from this school.

Alexander Polikoff was then designated an Honorary Fellow. A leading practitioner from Chicago, Mr. Polikoff has moved his efforts entirely into the field of public interest. He is presently Executive Director of the Business and Professional Persons for Public Interest, a leading public-interest law firm. After a 10-year effort, Mr. Polikoff won the unanimous decision in the Supreme Court case, Hills v. Gautreaux, remaking much of the law of remedies in the effective implementation of racial integration in low-income housing. Mr. Polikoff’s eloquent message to the Commencement Day gathering is reprinted here.

Following the presentation of certificates, awards, and diplomas, a reception was held in honor of the graduates of the Class of 1976.
I trust you are all suitably sympathetic to one faced with the task of addressing a graduating class these days. I refer to our almost daily encounters with new titles, such as *The End of the American Era*; with analyses, such as Toynbee's, that as an affluent country we have little to look forward to but a permanent state of siege; and, indeed—with what we are told by our own senses—that traditional value systems in America appear to be breaking down, that standards and tastes erode, that cities decay and the quality of life declines. Everywhere we look we seem to see festering corruptions and failures of leadership. No, I say to you candidly, there is a certain awkwardness about the prospect from the commencement podium.

I can't advise you to ignore those analyses, or what your own senses tell you about the state of the country and the world. But I can give you a suggestion about how one might navigate in these psychically heavy seas. I don't know that my prescription will work for everyone, and I certainly don't pretend that it's designed to withstand rigorous analysis. But it may work for some, as I think it has worked for me. In any event, it's about all I have to offer—and a commencement is no place for rigorous analysis anyway.

My prescription is simply this. Early in your career select some area of interest or curiosity in the broader society around you, related at least indirectly to law or government but having nothing directly to do with your own vocational activity. It matters not whether the subject is health care, or the criminal justice correctional system, or municipal garbage collection. Pick whatever strikes your fancy and begin to read in and around that subject. Ponder it; consider its simplicities and its complexities. Talk to people about it, experts and laymen alike. Add that special focus, whatever it is, to the other interests in your life. You will learn, as you gather momentum, as you read and observe and talk, that the experts are less expert than they are generally assumed to be, that the axioms in the field are not necessarily axiomatic, that conventional wisdom, accepted as gospel in one decade, has turned out to be the shibboleth of the next. You will learn that beneath the surface lurk all sorts of connections and relationships between your chosen subject and other aspects of your life: it really is true, you will come to see, that life is a seamless web. And as you begin to talk with more confidence about your subject you will make friends and you will offend, you will have fun and you will be burdened, you will be frustrated and you will be enthused.
Then some day, I predict, when you have become particularly frustrated or especially enthused about some aspect of what you have long since come to regard as an abiding interest, you will be moved to reach beyond study; you will find yourself wanting to do something. And you will. You may try to persuade those with power to conduct themselves differently. You may write and publish, or you may organize your fellow citizens, or you may counsel with legislators. If the matter is an appropriate one for litigation you may turn to the courts and try your luck there. You may even be drawn into public service. If you are successful in any of these endeavors you will be pleased and perhaps useful. But whatever the result, you and your society will be the better for your having tried. And, in any event, you will have had the satisfaction and the pleasure that comes from involvement and commitment.

I do not give you this prescription without an awareness of having made certain assumptions—possessing certain prejudices, if you will—four in number, to be precise, which in fairness I should make explicit. The first is that the affairs of men are cyclical. Life is like a pendulum which inevitably reverses itself. As surely as there are good times and bad times, the one will follow the other. Indeed, it is not always possible, except from the looking-back perspective of history, to determine the direction in which we are moving at any particular time. Does Watergate reveal the growing corruption of our system, or its recuperative powers? Will the proliferation of nuclear technology lead to the violent degradation of life on the planet or to a hopeful new form of international cooperation born of necessity? My first assumption is that we can't be certain of the answers to questions like these, and I therefore reject prophecies of the certain doom of mankind.

My second, somewhat similar, prejudice is to assert that there exists at least a possibility of saving our American system, as it is called, and that the system is worth saving. I believe that the best instincts in America are very good instincts indeed and that trying to nurture and preserve them and the system in which they root is not a quixotic endeavor. Returning from an Eastern European visit, Tom Wicker once wrote that government there was “faceless, unreachable, sovereign, the system arbitrary, the individual reduced to a whispered conversation in the bathroom with the water running.” He said that what was best to come back to in America was the knowledge that for all its faults, and they are many,

[This country has not yet deprived its most impudent, its most troublesome, of their right to be free; its courts can still tell the government . . . that justice and the law do not change with administrations; and its populace can mass peacefully and march militantly.

Wicker added, “It is that kind of freedom . . . above all, and at whatever cost, that must be preserved in America.” And I would add that if that kind of freedom seems more imperiled in America now than when Wicker wrote, as I believe it to be, that is the more reason, not the less, to work to preserve it.

My third assumption or prejudice is that one person, including particularly one canny, dedicated lawyer, can—at least if he or she is lucky—make something of a difference. Time magazine once had this to say of Ralph Nader,

In an increasingly computerized, complex and impersonal society, one persistent man can actually do something about the forces that often seem to badger him—he can, indeed, shake and change big business, big labor and even bigger government.

I won't regale you with anecdotal history. But Nader has made a difference, and so have other lawyers. In the Chicago area alone in recent years two industrious lawyers have succeeded in an imaginative lawsuit that has drastically modified the rules of as sacrosanct an arrangement as political patronage; another lawyer has pervasively affected the entire institutionalized system for meting out what passes for care and justice to juveniles; still another lawyer, having steeped himself in the esoterica of coke ovens, effected a multimillion dollar agreement with the nation’s largest steel company to clean up the major source of air pollution in Gary, Indiana. And so on.

Finally, my last bias is that following my prescription will be fun. It will be much more fun. I suggest, than closing one’s self off from the broader society. John Gardner once spoke of what he called the “subtle exit from grimy problems of the day,” that is, immersing yourself so deeply in a specialized professional field that the larger community virtually ceases to exist. Experience tells me that those who take that exit don’t truly enjoy the way others do. “Top accomplishment,” said Sidney Cox, “is reached when we care a lot and still have fun. Far from being a function of frivolity or indifference, grand fun has to do with guts. With confidence, complete commitment, and a kind of fatal preference for the slim chance.”

Indeed, I will argue, with tongue only slightly in cheek, that it may be biologically sound to proceed with a psychological focus on man’s favorable rather than
unfavorable possibilities and to engage in what might be called do-gooderism on his behalf. I am reminded in this respect of a paragraph from Loren Eisley which runs like this:

Every spring in the wet meadows and ditches I hear a little shrilling chorus which sounds for all the world like an endlessly reiterated “We are here, we are here, we are here.” And so they are, as frogs of course. Confident little fellows. I suspect that to some greater ear than ours, man’s optimistic pronouncements about his role and destiny may make a similar little ringing sound that travels a small way out into the night. It is only its nearness that is offensive. From the heights of a mountain, or a marsh at evening, it blends, not too badly, with all the other sleepy voices that, in croaks or chirrups, are saying the same thing.

The point of this lovely quotation, of course, is not that man’s croaks and chirrups are offensive, which they sometimes are, but that it is in the nature of man, as it is in the nature of frogs, to join the shrilling chorus.

And so, I suggest, there is a choice to be made by each of you, beginning now, between joining the chorus and remaining in the audience, between the subtle exit and the fatal preference. Select the fatal preference, I urge you. The grand fun of involvement will be yours. And—who knows—something useful may come of it.

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ENDINGS AND BEGINNINGS:
A Retrospective View from the Law School Class of '72

A parched and sheepish study
Of a promotion ceremony
With a degree of diplomacy

We graduate from somewhere
And often from something
But to what do we graduate?

Graduation is not just a completion
It is also a progression
Not the sum total of courses taken
and texts read
But of experiences and exposures
A finishing and a beginning
A refining and a redefining.

A parched and sheepish study
Of a promotion ceremony
With a degree of diplomacy

Graduation involves
Knowing what you were
Realizing what you are
Who you've become
Planning what you will be
Who you will become

No wonder they call them
Commencement exercises.

by Joseph H. Cooper, L'72, 1975
27th ALUMNI ANNUAL GIVING REPORT 1975-1976
A Message from the Chairman
John F.E. Hippel

The following pages detail the results of our most successful Law School Alumni Annual Giving program for 1975-76. The total of $144,180 is an all-time high and an increase of almost $7,000 over last year. It is also significant that the number of donors jumped from 1,523 to 1,608.

The last six years have been very rewarding to me as I have had the pleasure of working for the Law School as General Chairman for Annual Giving. My associations with members of the annual giving organization and the many alumni who have recognized the significant impact that a successful program has on the well-being of the Law School has given me much pleasure.

I am confident that Law School Annual Giving will continue to grow through the years to meet the expanding need for spendable resources. I take this opportunity to thank two superb Deans—Bernard Wolfman and Louis Pollak—the annual giving chairmen and agents, and all alumni for their responsiveness and support.

John F.E. Hippel
Benjamin Franklin Associates

Chairman for the Law School
—Richard P. Brown, Jr., L’48

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<tr>
<td align="left">John H. Wharton</td>
<td>David B. Zook</td>
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<tr>
<td align="left">Joseph Brandschain</td>
<td>J. Russell Cades</td>
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<tr>
<td align="left">Morris Chesnon</td>
<td>Fred W. Deininger</td>
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<tr>
<td align="left">Edward S. Weyl</td>
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<td align="left">Milton Berger</td>
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<td align="left">Daniel deBrier</td>
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<td align="left">Sidney Schulman</td>
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<td align="left">H. Albert Young</td>
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<tr>
<td align="left">Samuel A. Armstrong</td>
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<tr>
<td align="left">W. Frederic Colclough</td>
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<td align="left">Gertrude Hoffman</td>
<td>in Memory of Jacob Hoffman</td>
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<td align="left">Stanley Jakubowski</td>
<td>Joseph Kaplan</td>
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<td>Nathan Agran</td>
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<td align="left">Philip I. N. Alperdt</td>
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<td align="left">Nathan L. Eden</td>
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<td>Arnold Winokur</td>
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<td>Richard Benson</td>
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<td align="left">David Berger</td>
<td>Roderick T. Clarke</td>
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Irwin Paul
Morris Pfauzer
Herman B. Poul
Hanley S. Rubinsohn
Roger Scattered
John S. Simons
Charles M. Solomon
James A. Sutton
Herbert Toff
William White, Jr.
Herbert G. Zahn

CLASS OF 1939
Roxana Cannon Arsh
John P. Bracken
Philip A. Bregy
T. Sidney Cadwallader II
Albert J. Crawford, Jr.
Leon S. Forman
William L. Fox
Thomas P. Glassmoyer
Carl E. Heilman
William H. Loesche, Jr.
Ralph S. Mason
Le Roi S. Maxwell
Walter P. McEvilly
Doris E. Montgomery
Robert C. Porter
W. Frazier Scott
Benjamin F. Stahl, Jr.
Howard W. Taylor, Jr.
Robert Ungerleider
Conrad A. Wickham, Jr.
Roy Wilkinson, Jr.

CLASS OF 1940
Oakford W. Acton, Jr.
Samuel A. Breene
Martin J. Coyne
Richard M. Dieke
William S. Eisenhart, Jr.
Sidney W. Frick
Carl J. W. Hessinger
Andrew Hourigan, Jr.
Theodore B. Kingsbury III
William B. Marshall
John L. McDonald
Samuel V. Merrick
Clifton F. Miller
Paul V. Miller
Mitchell E. Panzer
Edwin P. Rome
David J. Salaman
Edwin H. Satterthwaite
Robert W. Sayre
Helen Solis-Cohen Sax
Jacob Seidenberg
Milton H. Shapiro
A. D. Skillman
Lewis Weinstock
Adam G. Wenzel

CLASS OF 1941
Horace R. Cardoni
Paul M. Chalfin
Frederick J. Charley
John R. Clark
Marvin Comisky
Robert I. Cottom
John J. Dausinger

CLASS OF 1946
John C. Bell, III
*deceased

Edward M. David
Richard J. Farrell
Oscar Goldberg
George W. Heuer, Jr.
Alvin E. Heutche
William E. Lindenmuth
Daniel J. McCauley, Jr.
Robert E. Porter
R. Stewart Rauch, Jr.
Lipman Redman
Wilson W. Rosen
Leonard Sarner
Bernard J. Smolens
Wilson Stradley
E. Chalmers Sweeney
Edwin K. Taylor
S. Robert Teitelman
Edmund P. Turtzo
* Roy J. Waychoff, Jr.
Paul A. Wolkin

CLASS OF 1942
Frederic L. Ballard
Philip E. Barringer
L. Alton Blake
William N. Clarke
Donald E. Hittle
Edmund Jones
Thomas J. Kalman
Robert L. Kunzig
Samuel S. Laucks, Jr.
A. L. Levin
Walter N. Read
William Z. Scott
Mabel Ditter Sellers
Craig M. Sharpe
Samuel P. Shaw, Jr.
Elvin R. Souder
Thomas B. Steiger
H. John Weisman, Jr.
Thomas H. Wentz
George C. Williams

CLASS OF 1943
Bernard M. Borish
William J. Dickman
William B. Johnson
Allan W. Keusch
Elizabeth Hatton Landis
Austin M. Lee
Richard E. McDevitt
Joseph Shapris
Ellis V. VanHorn, Jr.

CLASS OF 1944
Theodore A. Evans
Barton E. Ferst
Meyer Kramer
L. Stanley Mauger
Carl F. Mogel
G. Selden Pitt
David V. Shapiro
Michael Waris, Jr.
Paul L. Wise

CLASS OF 1945
Jay D. Barsky
Jane Mahady McIntyre

CLASS OF 1946
John C. Bell, III

Robert G. Erkine, Jr.
John L. Esterhai
Janet Benjamin Macht
John R. Miller
Louise B. Nielsen
H. Warren Ragot
Harold Tall
William H. G. Warner

CLASS OF 1947
Charles R. Bensinger, Jr.
Samuel S. Blank
Raymond F. Bradley
Charles C. Cooper, Jr.
Robert B. Doll
Albert G. Driver
Justin G. Durley
Leon Ehrlich
Robert H. Malis
Charles K. Peters
Alfred W. Putnam
Richard M. Sharp
Morris L. Weissberg

CLASS OF 1948
James G. Aiken
Walter Y. Anthony, Jr.
John M. Baker
James C. Bowen
Richard P. Brown, Jr.
James E. Buckingham
Frances Payes Friedmann
William J. Fuchs
Albert H. Gold
Harry M. Grace
Lewis S. Green
Gordon D. Griffin
Philip S. Hammett
Daniel H. Huyett III
Arthur S. Kelsey
Noyes E. Leech
Francis E. Marshall
Robert F. Maxwell
Marvin D. Perskie
Franklin Poul
John F. Rauhouser, Jr.
Henry T. Reath
G. Hayward Reid
Donald Rauter
Scott W. Scully
Charles S. Shapiro
E. Eugene Shelley
Mildred Lubich Weissberg
Thomas E. Wilcox
Bernard Wolfman
Milton A. Wollman
John F. Zeller III

CLASS OF 1949 FEBRUARY
Francis Ballard
Hyman L. Battle, Jr.
Lewis B. Beatty, Jr.
Marshall A. Berstein
Samuel B. Corliss
Cassius W. Craig
Samuel S. Cross
George C. Eppinger
Robert B. Frailey
Gordon W. Gerber
James W. Hagedorn
A. C. Reeves Hicks
Robert W. Lees
John T. Macartney
Milford L. McBride, Jr.
Samuel W. Morris
Lambert B. Oth
Lawrence M. Perskie
William D. Valente
Bernard Wexler
Howard Yarus

CLASS OF 1949 JUNE
Francis J. Carey, Jr.
Louis J. Carter
in honor of
Prof. Louis B. Schwartz
Basil S. Cole, Jr.
Irvin J. Good
Marvin R. Halbert
Bancroft D. Haviland
William M. Hebrank
James F. Hyde, Jr.
William F. Hyland
Herman H. Mattleman
William E. Miller, Jr.
Edward W. Mullinix
David H. Nelson
Henry R. Nolle, Jr.
Charles C. Parlin, Jr.
Harry C. Rockey
Marvin Schwartz
Edward M. Spector
Robert W. Valimont
Peter M. Ward

CLASS OF 1950
Morton Abrams
William W. Atterbury, Jr.
J. William Barba
Stanley Bashman
Francis A. Binno
John W. Douglass
Peter Fiorey
M. Kalman Gitomer
Richard J. Gordon
Robert A. Haushofer
John F. Heintz
Thomas M. Hyndman, Jr.
Paul L. Jaife
Stephen J. Korn
Joseph T. Labrum, Jr.
Leonard Levin,
in memory of
Robert Levin, L'14
Melvin G. Levy
Joseph Grant McCabe, III
Murray S. Monroe
William G. O'Neill
Richard E. Penniman
Stanley W. Root, Jr.
Harold S. Rosenbluth
Alexander N. Rubin, Jr.
Sylvan H. Savadove
Alvin R. Schomer
Frank K. Tarbox
Henry H. Wiley
Robert M. Zimmerman

CLASS OF 1951
Clyde W. Armstrong
Marvin K. Ballin
Milton Becket

Harold Berger
Christopher Branda, Jr.
Neil W. Burd
Crece C. Calhoun
William J. Carlin
Stuart Caven
Harold Cramer
Park B. Dilks, Jr.
Charles E. Dillon
John F. A. Earley
Sidney Ginsberg
Martin S. Goodman
Joseph K. Gordon
Oliver F. Green, Jr.
Gerald J. Hans
Edmond H. Heisler
Leon C. Holt, Jr.
Henry M. Irwin
David Kitter
Robert L. Leininger
Herbert M. Linsenbigel
Edward B. Meredith
George James Miller
James E. O'Connell
William J. C. O'Donnell
Donlad G. Oyler
James C. N. Paul
James H. Peters
Louis C. Pulvermacher
James R. Ryan
David M. Satz, Jr.
Joseph J. Savitz
J. Martin Shreiner
John D. Smiers
Thomas J. Sullivan
William F. Trapnell
Thomas A. Walrath

CLASS OF 1952
John G. Bartol
Hurtle T. Bruce
J. Scott Calkins
John P. Chandler
Ira B. Coldren, Jr.
B. Patrick Costello
Clive S. Cummis
Frank S. Deming
Allen L. Dublin
Joseph S. Elmahle
Edward L. Flaherty, Jr.
Joseph P. Flanagan, Jr.
Kiefer N. Gerstley
Maxwell P. Gorson
Richard A. Huetter
William A. Kelley, Jr.
Edwin R. Lowry
William J. Lubic
Paula R. Markowitz
Edward M. Nagel
Wilson H. Oldhouser
Marion D. Patterson, Jr.
Benjamin H. Read
Joseph M. Reardon
Clarence P. Reberkenny
Benjamin F. Schweder
Jack Sirott
Walter I. Summerfield, Jr.
Kenneth S. Symonds
William J. Taylor
Thomas J. Timoney
Stanton L. Trister

CLASS OF 1953
Margaret P. Allen
Nathaniel A. Barbera
Leonard Barkan
Richard A. Bauscher
Don B. Blenko
Mitchell Brock
James S. Caffiero
William Fearen
Albert J. Feldman
Louis S. Fine
Edwin L. Finkel
A. Theodore Flum
Joseph H. Foster
John C. Garner
Burton F. Greenberg
Bernard M. Kimmel
John P. Knox
Allan R. Lugg
Donald R. McKay
Ellis H. McKay
William E. Mikkel
George A. Moore, Jr.
Paul A. Nolle
Roderick G. Norris
C. Lee Nutt III
Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr.
Samuel F. Pryor, III
Lillian G. Raycroft
Edward W. Silver
Richard B. Smith
Arthur R. G. Solmsen
Alan M. Specter
George A. Spohrer
Gertrude Strick
Charles B. Strome, Jr.
Donald P. Vernon
David E. Wagoner
Sheldon M. Weiss
C. Norwood Wherry
S. Donald Wiley
Joseph C. Woodcock, Jr.
William A. Wyatt
George C. Xakellis

CLASS OF 1954
Jerome B. Apfel
Jerome R. Balka
Floyd E. Brandow, Jr.
Aims C. Conrey, Jr.
Chester T. Cyzio
Pascalino DiCrescio
Marvin Garfinkel
William L. Gasser
Morton S. Gorelick
Manuel H. Greenberg
Garry G. Greenstein
Ben F. Kaito
S. Gerald Litvin
Henry C. McGrath
Murray Milkmam
Pace Reich
Raymond C. Schlegel
Robert M. Scott
Morris M. Shuster
Barry R. Spiegel
Michael J. Stack, Jr.
James P. Swartz

CLASS OF 1955
W. Thomas Berriman
Thomas J. Calnan
Joel C. Coleman
James R. Cooper
Samuel Diamond
Milton A. Feldman
Stephen M. Feldman
Bernard J. Goodheart
Robert L. Hesse
Irving M. Hirsh
James M. Howley
W. Scott Johns, III
David J. Kaufman
Robert L. Kendall, Jr.
Norman M. Kranzdorf
Edwin Krawitz
Arthur Levy
Arthur H. Moss
Bertram S. Murphy
Joseph V. Reapf, Jr.
S. White Ryne, Jr.
Angus M. Russell
Henry S. Ruth, Jr.
Murray M. Schwartz
William T. Shea
Edward L. Snitzer
Alvin L. Snowiss
David Charles Valsing
Joel H. Weinrott
Barry B. Wohlman
Norman P. Zarwin

CLASS OF 1956
Herbert J. Abdon
Harry D. Ambrose, Jr.
*Louis D. Apothaker
Edward F. Beatty, Jr.
Robert M. Beckman
George L. Bernstein
Joseph Boardman
Ralph C. Crain, Jr.
Paul L. Crain
John A. Erickson
Isaac S. Garb
Stephen W. Graffam
Paul D. Guth
Libby S. Harwitz
in memory of
Jerome H. Harwitz
Richard V. Holmes
George J. Lavin, Jr.
Arthur W. Leibold, Jr.
Richard L. McMahon
James W. Moore
Robert Neustadter
Harris Omiisky
Ruth Renner Percy
Kester R. Persson
Charles K. Plotnick
Curtis R. Reitz
John S. Schmid
Carl W. Schneider
Alvin G. Shepen
Leonard S. Slavit

*deceased
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| Robert B. Cohen | Gerald Broker | Charles M. Weisman | |}

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CONTRIBUTORS

PARENTS
Mr. & Mrs. Allen I. Bildner
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Blumenthal
Dr. & Mrs. Milton L. Caplan
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Disler
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard E. Eisenberg
Mrs. Vera Glashberg
Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Harman
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin E. Huddleston
Mrs. Grace M. Huntley
Mr. & Mrs. Julian Jawitz
Mr. & Mrs. Silvio G. Lorelli
Mr. & Mrs. Antonio Magliocco
Mr. & Mrs. James R. Mooney
Mr. Melvin Richter
Mr. & Mrs. George Weissman

NONALUMNI
Bernstein, Bernstein & Harrison
Stanley Bernstein
Elizabeth K. Easby
in memory of
Dudley T. Easby Jr., L'31
Jefferson B. Fordham
Max Freedman, W'23
Edward Goldberger
in memory of
Edward Paxson, L'11
Libby S. Harwitz
in memory of
Jerome H. Harwitz, L'56

LARGEST PER CAPITA GIFT
(Classes of 25 or more)

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(Classes of less than 25)

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BEST PERCENT OF PARTICIPATION
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(Classes of less than 25)

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<td>1921</td>
<td>Morris Wolf</td>
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CORPORATE GIFT PROGRAM

A total of 40 forward-looking companies matched, wholly or in part, the gifts that their employees, officers and directors made to Law Alumni Annual Giving in the 1975-76 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 1975-76 Law School Alumni Annual Giving campaign are listed below.

Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.  
Allied Chemical Corporation  
American-Standard  
American Telephone & Telegraph Company  
Amoco Foundation, Inc.  
Arthur Andersen & Company  
Arthur Young Foundation  
Atlantic Richfield  
Bethlehem Steel Corporation  
Bristol-Myers Fund, The  
Charles J. Webb Foundation  
Chase Manhattan Bank  
Chemical Bank  
Colonial Penn Group  
Covington & Burling  
Dow Chemical Company  
Eastern Associated Foundations  
Eaton Corporation  
Fidelity Bank  
Ford Motor Company Fund  

General Electric Foundation  
Hercules Aid-to-Education  
ICT Industries  
ICT America, Inc.  
International Telephone & Telegraph  
Irving One Wall Street Foundation, Inc.  
Kiplinger Foundation, Inc.  
Lukens Steel Foundation  
Merck Company Foundation  
Mobil Foundation, Inc.  
Mutual Benefit Life Program  
Olin Corporation Charitable Trust  
Pennsylvania Power & Light  
Pennwalt Foundation  
Philip Morris, Inc.  
Prudential Insurance Company  
Scott Paper Company Foundation  
Smith Kline Corporation  
Weeden Holding Corporation  
Willam Penn Foundation
ABOVE AVERAGE

These classes equalled or bettered the overall alumni participation of 29 percent

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A GLANCE AT TEN YEARS OF ANNUAL GIVING

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THE BICENTENNIAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSTITUTION

Editor's Note: The Bicentennial Conference on the United States Constitution was one of the highlights of this year's 1976 celebration in Philadelphia.

Organized by Professor of Law Marvin E. Wolfgang, who is Director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law here at Penn and also President of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the conference was a rare aggregation of lawyers, scholars, and opinion leaders.

Those in attendance at the four-day conference explored the origins and philosophy of the Constitution, its effect on American life over the past 200 years, and the Constitution's ability to meet the needs of our society in the future.

Many of the Law School faculty were active participants at the conference. Dean Pollak was the Conference Keynoter; Professor Covey Oliver was the Keynoter for the United States and World Committee; Professor Clyde Summers was a conference conferee; and Professors Bender, Field, Freedman, Goodman, Frug, Homold, Leech, and Schulhofer acted as rapporteurs for the plenary sessions, where the four major conference themes were discussed.

Incidentally, a stenographic record was made of all the discussions in the four committees noted above and found a way to tie the Constitution with the Declaration of Independence, namely by suggesting that the Constitution was a codification of much of the spirit and sets of values and beliefs that were promulgated in the Declaration of Independence. With the collective wisdom of an organizing committee of the Academy which included Dean Pollak and [Professor] Covey Oliver from the Law School; Senator Joseph Clark; Richard Lambert, Vice-President of the Academy, Editor of the Annals, and a professor at Penn; Lee Benson, also a professor here at Penn; and myself, it was decided that the title for the Conference be Revolution, the Constitution and America's Third Century.

The Bicentennial Committee of the Sun Oil Company, now known as the Sun Company, offered to fund our project, and after initial reluctance regarding our affiliation with an oil company that had a past history of considerable political conservatism but recognizing that
there had been change over the years, the board
accepted their very gracious offer. We were funded to
the tune of approximately $270,000. If anyone has ever
feared working with a large corporation—and we are
discussing corporate rather than foundation funds
here—one should take a lesson from our extraordinarily
good experiences. The Sun Company was extremely
gracious to us, imposing no restrictions or strings of any
kind. They were helpful, as a matter of fact, and never a
hindrance.

So we were in business. Varney Truscott became our
most outstanding Bicentennial coordinator, and our
organizing committee sat down and, after months of
hard work and deliberation, determined the structure of
the conference and the persons whom we wished to
invite. We decided to divide approximately 75 or 80
persons into four separate committees, each working
simultaneously for the purpose of discussing the
intellectual antecedents, the evolutionary development,
the dissemination of the Constitution abroad and, fina­
lly, for the purpose of deliberating on the future
prospects of the viability of our Constitution and any
kinds of amendments and changes that might be made.

Our purpose was not to end the four-day conference
with resolutions and new amendments. Clearly that
couldn’t be done in such a short period of time, although
we did, in fact, bring together outstanding con­stitutional historians and constitutional lawyers from
academia as well as from the practice of law; members of
the Federal Bench, including former Justice Tom Clark;
and representatives from business, industry, labor,
public interest groups, consumer groups, etc. We
wanted to have a relatively broad representation but
were not looking, obviously, for exact random
representation from the United States population. We
were looking primarily for people who have devoted a
considerable amount of their professional careers and
careers to Constitutional issues—people like Lou
Pollak, who is a professor and a writer. We wanted
people who have dealt with Constitutional issues,
however peripheral, such as George Reedy, President
Johnson’s press secretary, who was right in the fracas
dealing with the first amendment on more than one
occasion.

The established four committees were designed to
carve out specific foci so that there would not be a
general rambling of the discussions of the Constitu­tion.
Penn Law School Professors Paul Bender and Martha
Field participated as rapporteurs for Committee I, The
Maintenance of Revolutionary Values; Professors
James Freedman and Frank Goodman worked with
Committee II, The Effectiveness of Governmental
Operation; Professors Gerald Frug and John Honnold
with Committee III, The Shaping of Public Policy; and
Professors Noyes Leech and Stephen Schulhofer with
Committee IV, The United States and The World.

Judge William Hastie and I opened the conference at
Independence Hall. That was probably the last public
act in which the Judge participated, and his short
opening remarks are published in the July Annals. The
Conference Chairman was Herbert Wechsler, Director
of the American Law Institute and Professor of Law at
Columbia. Dean Louis Pollak of the Law School
delivered the Conference’s keynote speech.

The Conference was an extraordinary success in that
it produced stimulating dialogue among many people
who knew one another and who came together for four
pleasant days in order to discuss issues centering on the
particular committee topics. There was a non-
competitive, collegial spirit present, which is rarely seen
at such conferences. No one was attempting to “one-up”
another’s remarks, and there was a genuine interest in
discussing Constitutional issues. The high-level intellec­tual camaraderie that existed made discussion, I think,
most exciting. Many of those in attendance are veteran
conference-goers, and reports from them were that this
was one of the best ever.

The conference concluded on a relatively conserva­tive note even though we had probably the most
liberal judges in the country present. No one suggested
any radical changes in the Constitution; instead, the
notion was reinforced that the sets of values reflected in
the words of the Constitution ought to be preserved. It
might be interesting to mention an ironic by-product of
the conference here. A very right-wing organization
known as the Liberty Lobby picketed us both at
Independence Hall and at Powell House where we held
our committee meetings. They obviously mis­
understood what we were doing, for they thought that
our purpose was to destroy the Constitution.

Besides the report of the conference, which was
published in the July issue of The Annals of the
American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, a
further post-conference publication in book form, a
more complete document of the conference, is available
with complete issue papers. In it, the rapporteurs
provide more substantial, analytical, and, to some
extent, prescriptive pieces dealing with each of the
committee topics. Those papers have traditional
scholarly footnotes, case law and formal attributions,
making use of the transcripts that each rapporteur had
from the committees and reflecting the liveliness and
provoking, stimulating discussion present in the
sessions.
Editor's Note: Richard Csaplar is a successful, highly respected Boston lawyer. He is also a maverick—an engagingly witty one at that—whose attitudes and actions happen to suggest that there is more to a lawyer's life than practicing law.

Csaplar's firm, while following the framework of a legal practice with all the attendant responsibilities, has developed a work style to combat the feeling of confinement and to prevent the tedium that threatens those in the profession. Their solution? A sabbatical program, designed for the firm's partners, that uses the profession as an instrument for exposure to other modes of life and offers the freedom to travel or to live wherever one chooses for a year.

Another innovative concept has been employed by Nessen and Csaplar in order to encourage associates to commit some of their time for work on behalf of the public interest. Of the four vacation weeks given to each associate, one week is requested to be spent working for the public interest—a week to be matched at a later time by the firm.

Eleven years ago, Csaplar and his partner, Robert Nessen, left New York and the large firm where they had been practicing for some time and relocated in Boston—an area they felt to be cosmopolitan enough for their business practice, yet without the pressure and hectic tempo of New York City. Their firm presently numbers upwards of 30 members.

Richard Csaplar and his family, aided by a Fulbright grant, took their sabbatical in 1974-75. What follows is the thoroughly entertaining account of the Csaplars and their year-long adventure in Afghanistan.

As my wife describes our sabbatical year abroad, perhaps with some lack of originality, "[i]t was a far, far better thing than we have ever done." Yet, a year ago last fall when I experienced my first earthquake 7,000 miles from home, considerable doubt formed in my mind. At the time, I was discussing Watergate with the Deputy Minister of Justice in a former royal palace in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. To calm my panic, he told me that Moslem tradition decrees that during an earthquake its victims should walk a set number of paces, no more, no less, from their original positions. It was this timely little piece of advice that began my education in Islamic law.
How did a financial lawyer from staid old Boston come to spend a year half way around the world as foreign advisor to the Supreme Court of Afghanistan? The answer can be attributed to what we like to think of as a unique law firm sabbatical program. Every six to nine years or so, each member of our firm is entitled to take a one-year sabbatical leave.

In my case, I applied for and got a position in a third-world country. Admittedly, at the time of applying, we viewed ourselves in our minds' eye, on the beach at Rio, under the palms of Tahiti, or on big game safaris in East Africa. Nevertheless, when the opportunity arose in far-off Afghanistan, we took our three sons and set out for our new home in Kabul. The rule we set for ourselves was that each of us had to have a formal work or study program. It was not to be an extended vacation. My wife became the first resident speech therapist, as far as we know, to have practiced in Afghanistan, and the two older boys took a year off from college to teach English to Afghan adults much older than they. Our youngest son attended high school at the American International School in Kabul. This was how we chose to fulfill the purpose behind our firm’s sabbatical program, a program designed to provide opportunities for new and different experiences for the firm’s lawyers and their families in the hopes that their lives will be thereby enriched.

Essentially, the program works like this: The sabbatical-taker has but one restriction placed on his field of activity. He may not practice law in Boston or with another law firm. Except for that, the whole world is his oyster and the entire range of human endeavor is his caviar. Of the first five people to take or plan sabbaticals, one other and I chose advisory work in third-world nations; one lawyer bought a mobile home and, for a full year, toured America from sea to sea; another, with an artistic bent, catalogued a heretofore unexamined collection of art works that had been willed to the public by a private collector; and the last is now in Rumania under a Fulbright grant studying land-use planning in a communist society.

The financial arrangements made by the firm encourage (without requiring) participation in gainful activities rather than a year-long vacation. The formula is complex, but essentially the sabbatical-taker ends up with compensation equal to about 40 percent of what he would have received had he remained at the firm. This compensation gives the sabbatical-taker a basic stipend and enables him to live reasonably well especially if he also receives scholarship money; however, underdeveloped nations can give only modest pay or grant money to their advisors. Since, to date, no partner whose turn has come has declined to take advantage of the program, we have not yet decided whether sabbaticals are mandatory or voluntary. My own personal view is that, because of some inherent internal competitive disadvantages which a returning sabbatical-taker faces within our or any other law firm, the sabbatical should be mandatory.

Except for this, our feeling is that the fewer rules the better. The goal of the program is to expand the individual, not to provide professional firm growth. This point cannot be made strongly enough. Our sabbatical year is to give the lawyer an opportunity to break away and “do what he has always wanted to do”; to write, teach, study, travel, or loaf. It is not designed directly to meet the needs of the law firm.

Lest I have portrayed the view that, in my case, all was seriousness, let me add that in the process of personal expansion I personally expanded into second place in the leveled-doubles-February-frostbite tennis tournament in Kabul (because of the local prevalence of amoebic dysentery, some wag threatened that the cup with which I was to be presented was to be a feces specimen cup), and lolled on beaches in various exotic places such as the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Gulf of Siam. My wife expanded into the knowledge that a house kept by servants is more fun to live in than one kept solely by her, and my sons expanded into the knowledge that a pickup team of American teenagers can compete pretty well with the top basketball teams of many foreign countries.

I had never studied either Islamic or comparative law before my arrival in Afghanistan. As a result I could not and did not concern myself with the substantive law of the country. Rather, I limited my work to helping the very able chief judicial administrator of Afghanistan, Justice Karimi, with his task of modernizing the courts. In this job I was aided by the new-found knowledge that all legal systems everywhere have certain identical basic needs. No matter what system of law is used, timely decisions made by honest, knowledgeable judges, based on facts properly introduced into evidence, are better than long-delayed decisions made by dishonest, ignorant judges, based on perjured evidence.

Thus, I worked, more or less successfully, on such things as opening a new law library, introducing the publication of cases into the legal system, and teaching a course in modern financial law techniques to bank lawyers. I also worked on and totally failed in solving the problem of congestion in the Afghan courts. After all, if I could solve that worldwide problem, I could probably have considered myself as one of humanity’s saviors.
But Afghanistan gave us much more than we gave her. Learning to live in a new culture with a new language was a continuous adventure. We learned to bargain for everything we bought, from rugs to taxi fares. We traveled across hundreds of miles of almost roadless Central Asia to see Bhuddas ten stories high carved into the side of mountains and ruins of cities destroyed by Ghengis Khan. We viewed sports such as buz-kashi and tent pegging, which are the remnants of cultures centuries old. The former is a pololike sport played by two teams of 10 horsemen each in which the object is to carry a decapitated goat to the goal; in the latter sport, tribal horsemen attempt to spear a tent peg with a lance while they ride by at full tilt.

According to United Nation's statistics, Afghanistan is one of the 10 least developed nations in the world. It has a per capita income of under $100; 50 percent of all children die under the age of 10; adult life expectancy is under 40; the literacy rate is somewhere around 5 percent, give or take a point; 10 percent of all women die in childbirth; there are no sanitation systems, pure water systems, railroads, or TV's; most women still wear chadri, a tentlike costume that covers them from head to toe so that they cannot be seen; vegetable fields are fertilized with human feces; and there is almost no manufacturing.

The people were invariably friendly to us as we traveled in the countryside. Indeed, we rapidly became used to being a tourist sight for the local population. Wherever we went, our family was an object of interest to those around us, and we collected a crowd. I remember eating in the local "choi-hona," or teahouse, of a remote village while dozens of people gathered around to watch the Americans with their strange clothes and eating habits. We thought it would be fun to gather them all together for a group picture, and I announced our intention in Dari, the most widely spoken of the local languages. Many from the group quickly ran away. We thought that perhaps they were too shy to have their pictures taken. But no, most of them soon returned carrying a prize possession such as a fighting bird or wearing a new turban so that each would look his best. (As usual, in Afghanistan, all those present were men—not a woman in sight.) I took some pictures, and then a strange thing happened. I was asked for an immediate copy of a picture. It seems that there is no corner of the world so remote that the Polaroid Land camera is not known. It took a lot of work to explain that my camera could not also develop pictures. So it is that the trappings of modern life precede its essentials in the developing nations, for even in that remote place we could have ordered a Coca-Cola.

The question lawyers most frequently ask me about our sabbatical program is how our partners can possibly leave our clients for a year. The answer lies chiefly in our firm's long-standing tradition that we have no personal clients, only firm clients. Thus, in the natural course of our practice, whether or not there were a sabbatical program, most of our clients will have gotten used to having their problems handled by more than one lawyer. Well in advance of the lawyer's departure, we take great care to explain the program to the clients with whom the lawyer is working and to introduce the new lawyer who is to substitute for the lawyer on sabbatical.

In general, we have found our clients to be extremely sympathetic to the program and the modest interruptions in their affairs which it entails.

Moreover, in distributing profits we do not use a mechanistic formula based on such things as hours worked or the origin of the client. This means that the returning lawyer does not suffer any substantial interruption in professional or financial growth. In my case, for example, on my return I found myself working in new, different, and more exciting areas of the law. Finally, to the fullest extent possible, we work very hard at deferring until his return any decisions which might affect the personal situation of a partner absent on sabbatical.

This is not to say that the sabbatical program is without costs and problems. There are major costs to the firm, both financial and personal. Moreover, we fully expect that sooner or later some partner will decide that what he did on his sabbatical was more rewarding to him than his work in the firm. If so, so be it. If we cannot keep our partners after they have tried alternative life styles, we don't deserve to continue our existence.

It is still too early in the program to fully evaluate its results. Nevertheless, judging solely from the reaction of the two lawyers who have completed a year away and from what we hear from the two who are now away, the program is more than worth the effort and expense the firm puts into it.

Speaking solely for myself, I returned from our sabbatical year with more enthusiasm for my work, a closer relationship to my family, and memories of the most fascinating year of my life.
Editor's Note: Martha A. Field, Associate Professor of Law, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, received her B.A. degree in 1965 from Radcliffe College, where she majored in Chinese history, and in 1968 received her J.D. from the University of Chicago.

She was law clerk to Judge John Minor Wisdom, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, during the summer of 1967 and served as law clerk to Justice Abraham Fortas of the United States Supreme Court for the year 1968-1969.

Professor Field joined the Penn Law faculty in 1969 and currently teaches constitutional law, a required first year course, and federal jurisdiction, a course given in the second and third years.

Journal: As one who has worked at various levels of the judicial system, how would you evaluate the performance of the Burger Court up to this point?

Field: Rather than any particular accomplishments or results, the Court's lack of performance and its disposition not to develop issues is most glaring and bothersome to me. The Justices seem reluctant to go beyond what was achieved in the prior court. Some of their opinions seem as well to reflect a disinterest in the reasons underlying their judgments. Often a reasonable decision could be written in support of their position, but the opinion handed down is an irresponsible one. That, to me, is a most distressful element of the Burger Court.

Journal: However, in the areas of women's rights, the Court has made some incredible progress. Can you comment on and try to explain this?

Field: Yes. That is a very interesting point, for the Burger Court has been the first to have done anything on women's matters. The Warren Court really did nothing in this area. In fact, they never took a sex discrimination case, at least not one resting on an equal protection rationale.

The present Court took a case for the first time and has come out with a rather far-reaching line of sex discrimination rulings. They basically have said that women cannot be treated differently from men because of their sex. There are a few cases where the Court has not held to its theory and where no sex discrimination has been found to exist. But the test the Court often follows to find sex discrimination would seem to lead as far as the Equal Rights Amendment.

It is interesting to speculate why the Burger Court should be as sensitive as it is to sex discrimination, when it is not terribly progressive in cases involving other discriminations—like racial discrimination or discrimination against the poor—and when it is not terribly progressive concerning individual liberties generally. Undoubtedly the drive for the Equal Rights Amendment and the feminist movement generally have exerted some pressure on the all-male Court to recognize some of women's legitimate concerns. Another reason may be that feminism is essentially a middle-class movement at the present time. The Justices may have personal contacts with people who
feel more strongly in this area than in some others. Whatever the reason, it seems that they have absorbed some sensitivity to the problems facing women, and they have been made aware that equality here is a question of importance and is a legitimate demand.

By the way, their record in this area is not consistently good. There are one or two cases where they have made some strange decisions; for example, in one instance they said that discrimination against pregnant persons was not discrimination against women. That logic is rather incredible. Nevertheless, the bulk of their cases in the area of women's rights are as progressive as one could hope.

Journal: You served on the staff of the Supreme Court for the year 1968-1969 as law clerk to Justice Abe Fortas. Can you outline your experiences? Had you any contact with Chief Justice Warren?

Field: I began working for Fortas the day after he had been nominated to be Chief Justice. We spent the first summer going through the Congressional hearings concerning that appointment, and then I worked for him until May when, after serving his term as an associate justice, he quit the Court. It was an extremely eventful and interesting year.

I like Fortas very much as a person. He was much like Former Justice William O. Douglas in personality and in his style as a Justice, yet they had dissimilar public images.

For a few weeks after Fortas's leavetaking, I did some work for Chief Justice Warren. Warren, you will remember, tried to retire in the spring of 1968, but when the Senate failed to confirm a successor, he stayed on for an additional term. He was very much on top of everything and was in excellent physical and mental health to the time of his retirement, which was what he wished. Warren never got old on the job.

Journal: What are your retrospective feelings and perceptions of the Warren Court, having been an "insider"?

Field: One point that Chief Justice Warren often made, which I thought quite valid, was that despite the activist image of the Court, the more striking fact was how much they left undone. It is the very significant civil liberties decisions that they did make and, particularly, Brown v. Board of Education that they are remembered for. But there were many other matters that were terribly important, in which the Court had an opportunity to render a decision but instead declined to review the case. As a law clerk with a one-year perspective on the job, one often felt frustrated that this Court, when it was able to right the American legal system, was not seizing all opportunities to do so. But the Court was reticent to step in too often when the result might be to antagonize people and ultimately diminish the Court's prestige and influence. Sometimes the Justices simply felt it too early to rule on an issue.

Journal: Having given intimations, could you elaborate on what you might view as the most important decisions of the Warren Court?

Field: The most powerful decision would have to be Brown v. Board of Education and, secondly, the reapportionment cases, which I think are very important.

Brown v. Board of Education definitely stands out in a lot of ways, partly because it is a very important substantive decision and also because the Court acted courageously. Although the Court itself has no real power to enforce its decrees, it managed to accomplish a peaceful
revolutions in American society by that decision.

The Warren Court, in general, had an attitude of receptivity to the complaints of individuals, taking seriously the concept of individual liberties and truly attempting to do right by people. More than any particular decision, I believe that this attitude was the most important attribute of the Warren Court. It went further in this direction than had previous courts.

Journal: Are there any cases coming before the Court where sex might be found a suspect classification?

Field: It could be found a suspect classification in any sex discrimination case. At the outset, when the Court began taking such cases, four Justices took the position that it was a suspect classification and wrote that in a judgment for the Court. The other justices chose to go the route of avoiding the issue since the discrimination was considered unconstitutional anyway.

I find it unlikely, were I to guess, that sex will be considered a suspect or a nonsuspect classification, because the Court seems to be slipping away from that kind of equal protection analysis. Instead of deciding whether particular classifications should be called "suspect" and having the result of equal protection litigation turn on that finding, the Court seems to be moving towards judging each alleged discrimination according to all the considerations involved. I happen to think that this is a better way of analyzing equal protection issues.

Should the Equal Rights Amendment be passed, however, the effect would automatically be the same as if sex were considered a suspect classification. The Court also might accomplish these same results under the Equal Protection Clause without having to decide whether sex is a suspect classification.

Journal: How much of a feminist are you?

Field: I have become much more of a feminist during my seven years here at Penn. Before, I had no particular feelings of having experienced discrimination personally, and I did not appreciate what people were talking about concerning such issues. I came from a family where there were no differences in career aspirations as far as the girls and boy were concerned. The teachers at the school which I tested. Once people start accepting as constitutional principle the thinking of the Supreme Court that women cannot be treated differently from men because of sex, then the only question will be how much litigation is necessary. If states and legislators begin acting on that principle, then state law ought to reflect it without the Supreme Court having to decide every issue. The same thing happened when, in Brown v. Board of Education, the Court said "separate but equal is inherently unequal." The principle came to be accepted for racial segregation generally so that it was unnecessary for the Supreme Court to decide the issue separately for every school or golf course or swimming pool.

Journal: Have you worked actively for any feminist organizations?

Field: No. I am sympathetic with the aims of many feminist organizations, but I haven't found the time to involve myself more actively.

I taught a course once on women's rights and would like to teach it again sometime. It is fun to do every now and then, although it is not my specialty. Of course, Barbara Brown does such a fine job of teaching the course that I would not want to do it if she could. I do a great deal in my constitutional law course in the area of equal protection and deal with sex discrimination issues in that context.

Journal: Who are your all-time heroes on the Court?

Field: When I was with the Court, John Harlan was the Justice I most admired and felt had the best temperament for the job. He changed and developed a great deal during the period he was on the Court. It seemed to me that he was able to do that because he was extremely conscientious, thoughtful, and intellectually honest. He also was not too proud to change his mind on issues and to say he had been wrong in an earlier decision. That is a rather rare attribute for a Supreme Court Justice. Harlan was also very concerned with what he believed was the right and proper conduct for a judge.

Justice Thurgood Marshall is a current member of the Court whom I admire tremendously. He writes very fine and well-reasoned opinions and does so probably more consistently than any other member of the Court.

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attended—an all-girl school, by the way—did not seem to be sexist in their ambitions for the students.

Now, being closely involved with male organizations, I am much more conscious of the discriminations against women. For one example, women applicants for jobs are subjected to all sorts of different attitudes than men, especially if men are doing the hiring. And I am also much more conscious of the discriminations against women that permeate our attitudes and our lifestyles—things that I simply accepted without questioning before.

**Journal:** Having said this, how do you feel as the only woman on the Penn Law faculty?

**Field:** I have no complaints myself. There is very little conscious discrimination on this faculty against women; yet there is no escaping attitudes which have been formed way back.

**Journal:** Phyllis Beck has become the Law School's new Vice-Dean. Are there possibilities that you might be joined in the future by other women faculty members?

**Field:** As a matter of fact, I will definitely be joined by another woman, Regina Austin, starting in September, 1977. She was graduated from this Law School a few years ago and now practices with the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis.

Hopefully, there will be many joining us. When we get to about 50 percent of the faculty, we will be in the right place.

**Journal:** You came to Penn Law School in 1969—a time when it was beginning to be fashionable to hire young women teachers. Can you recall the attitudes of your students and contrast them to present reactions?

**Field:** The students generally seem to accept a woman professor like any other professor, and this has been true of the students since I started teaching here. That does not fit in with the stereotype that women teachers do not have the capability to "handle" a large classroom situation. Women may fear this about themselves as well, but, in fact, I don't think it proves to be a problem. Some people may respond differently because I am a woman teacher. Women often react positively; some males may feel threatened. For most, though, I don't think there's much of a difference.

Even when I was pregnant and teaching this year in the constitutional law course, where we discuss many issues having to do with rights of privacy, having children, contraception, abortion, etc., there really was no problem and, I think, very little embarrassment. Law students, after all, are a fairly mature and sophisticated group of people.

**Journal:** It is the opinion of some feminists that childbearing and rearing is not the fulfilling experience it is reputed to be. You are the mother of two really terrific children. Having chosen motherhood, in the light of your experiences can you comment on this?

**Field:** The label "feminism" really covers many different points of view by many different people. I guess some believe women should not have children. For my part, I certainly don't think it's necessary in order for a woman to fulfill herself as a person. But for some people having children is a really nice thing, and it has been for me. It's funny, I had no interest at all in having children until I was in my late twenties and then, suddenly, I realized it was something I very much wanted to do. It's a very time-consuming and sometimes energy-draining thing, but I have no regrets at all about it. There is no way I would rather spend my time.

**Journal:** Your undergraduate major at Radcliffe was in the area of Chinese history. How did you make the decision to attend law school?

**Field:** Paul Freund taught a course, "Social Sciences 137: The Legal Process," which was described as an introduction to the legal process for people who do not intend to become lawyers or attend law school. I took the course qualifying under that description and, like most everyone who took it, decided afterwards that it might be fun to go to law school. It was a fun course, familiarizing us with both the socratic and case methods. I got to thinking that I liked the intellectual process that legal training entailed.

My Chinese studies had gotten to the point where, to go any further, I would have to have gone to Taiwan for a year in order to become more comfortable with the language. Going to mainland China was not an option at the time. I had taken the equivalent of five years of Chinese at the college level but still was not as fluent in the language as I needed to be to do serious original work. Going to Taiwan did not fit in with my life at the time so I went to law school.

If I had it to do over again, I would not have spent my time in college learning a language. But studying the history of China and its cultural differences was a very valuable experience, and I'm glad I did it.

**Journal:** Have you read any good books lately?

**Field:** Not counting the child-care books, I have just completed Doris Lessing's The Summer Before the Dark, and an autobiographical novel by Mark Vonnegut, Kurt Vonnegut's son, called Eden Express. That was a really nice book, and I enjoyed reading it very much. Jane Lazarre's The Mother Knot is another important and provocative book that I recently read.
I would like to recommend a book for consideration as a standard component to a litigation library. 

*Forensic Psychiatry-A Practical Guide for Lawyers and Psychiatrists*—was written by Robert L. Sadoff, M.D. and is one of the American Lecture Series in Behavioral Sciences and Law. The book is a clearly outlined, well-developed directive to forensic psychiatry, a relatively new branch of medicine which deals with mental and emotional illness as related to legal matters.

Separated into four topical sections with each divided into subject chapters, the book enables the reader to select and review areas of special need with ease. Further information at the close of each chapter and an extensive glossary make *Forensic Psychiatry* an invaluable reference source.

Section I entitled “Psychiatry and the Lawyer,” examines the relationship between lawyer and forensic psychiatrist, advising the lawyer of the availability of psychiatric services and offering techniques helpful in obtaining such assistance. Sadoff warns that psychiatrists are not investigators or detectives and must be given extensive information; they, on the other hand, must make perceptive and probing inquiries of the lawyer.

Sections II and III deal with criminal law and civil law respectively. I found the highlight of Section II to be in Chapter 9, “The Psychiatrist and Dangerousness: Predicting Violent Behavior.” Although the psychiatrist specializing in forensic medicine possesses that special talent and training to best prognosticate the behavior of criminals or those mentally ill with dangerous propensities, Dr. Sadoff emphasizes that prediction is limited and can be precarious.

Chapter 15 of Section III, “The Psychiatrist and Civil Law,” deals with psychiatric assistance in domestic relations matters. With understatement, Sadoff observes that these cases raise many challenges to the consulting physician. In my opinion, the area of domestic relations is most complex, replete with multi-intersecting personalities, emotions, needs, stresses, and neuroses. The more complex the situation, the more valuable the forensic psychiatrist, with his ability to aid in unraveling the interrelations between embattled husbands and wives, who are often fathers and mothers as well. The dealings with one psychotic murderer might seem like child’s play if the psychiatrist’s goal is to untangle emotional problems in the realm of domestic relations.

Section IV, “The Law and the Psychiatrist,” enumerates the psychiatrist’s legal problems related to confidentiality and privilege. While these areas are thought to be traditionally understood, what does the psychiatrist do in group therapy situations when a disclosure for treatment purposes is made in the presence of a dozen patients? Is there still confidentiality or privilege?

I would like to mention that Robert L. Sadoff, M.D., is Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. When a respected opinion is sought, Dr. Sadoff is often called as a “friend of the Court,” undoubtedly because of his reputation as one of the forerunners today in the field of forensic psychiatry in the United States.

*Robert A. Rosin, L’61, practices law with the Philadelphia firm of Kaliner and Joseph.*
Professor James O. Freedman spoke on “Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Practice” at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Miami Beach, Florida, on May 9, 1976.

Professor Stephen R. Goldstein accepted a position at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, as Professor of Law. He and his family became permanent Israeli residents in late August.


Assistant Dean Arnold J. Miller was a member of the honorary committee and participated in the academic procession at the convocation and dinner inaugurating the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law of Yeshiva University on April 11, 1976, in New York City.

Professor Covey T. Oliver received an honorary LL.D. degree in May from Southern Methodist University conferred “in recognition of his contribution to the law teaching profession, for his legal scholarship, and for his diplomatic acumen and for service to his country. . . .”

Professor George L. Haskins prepared an address that was delivered in absentia on May 28, at a meeting of the Societe Jean Bodin Pour L’Histoire Comparative des Institutions in Warsaw, Poland. The title of the address was “Les droits et les obligations du gouvernant a l’egard des communautes rurales en Amerique coloniale (17e siecle).” It will be published abroad in 1977. The five-day meeting, which centered on the theme of “Rural Communities,” was attended by numerous scholars from Eastern and Western Europe, as well as from Islamic countries.

Mr. Oliver taught international transactions and transnational conflicts of law to foreign lawyers at the Southwest Legal Foundation’s annual Institute of International and Comparative Law in June and the public (regulatory) law of international trade, investment, and financial transactions at St. Mary’s Law School in July and August. He lectured at the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, late in June, 1976, on the direct foreign investment development; and he delivered a paper on export cartels, development, and international justice in Mexico City in August.

Professor Oliver served as Special Consultant to the Department of State and as a member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference meetings in New York this calendar year.

For the Bicentennial Conference on the Constitution, Mr. Oliver prepared an “issues paper” entitled “The Adequacy of the Basic Structure of American Government for the Conduct of Foreign Relations, Today and Looking towards the Republic’s Third Century.” This was published in the July Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Beginning in January 1977, Mr. Oliver will be on a half-year sabbatical, doing research at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) on the development assistance policies of member states of the European Community as compared with those of the community itself.

Professor Stephen J. Schulhofer, together with the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, has completed work on a District Plan for the Disposition of
Criminal Cases to promote compliance with the Speedy Trial Act of 1974. The plan was submitted to the Judicial Council of the Third Circuit in May and will, upon approval, be distributed to all members of the Delaware bar.


Professor Louis B. Schwartz served as a panelist for the antitrust section of the American Bar Association last April on bills to amend the antitrust laws. He also delivered testimony regarding Senator Hart’s antitrust reforms to the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Senate Judiciary Committee in June 1975. On a Bicentennial radio network broadcast in April of 1976, “Course of Human Events,” Schwartz discussed the evolution of American legal structures.

In addition to his numerous radio and television interviews on the reform of the federal criminal laws, Schwartz served on a panel at the Conference on Transnational Boycotts at the University of Texas School of Law in February 1976. In May, he participated in a discussion on antitrust and other legal considerations at the Wharton Entrepreneurial Center, Conference on Internal Corporate Entrepreneurship.


In August of 1975, the 1975 Supplement to Mr. Schwartz’s casebook, Free Enterprise and Economic Organization was published by The Foundation Press.

Professor Richard Sloane, Biddle Law Librarian, has just published the "First Annual Law Firm Library Profile." It compares and analyzes the costs of operating libraries and is arranged by size of firm (25 to 49 lawyers, 50 to 99 lawyers, and 100 lawyers and above) and by geographical region. The guide shows expenditures for books, library personnel, and rent for each category of firm and for each region. Copies are available through Professor Sloan while the supply lasts.

Professor Marvin E. Wolfgang was elected a Fellow of The American Academy of Arts and Sciences on May 12, 1976.

W. Edward Greenwood of West Chester, Pennsylvania, was recently reelected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is former Chester County District Attorney, a past Chairman of the Selective Service Board there, and heads a committee that maintains and operates the law library in the Chester County Court House. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the law firm of Gawthrop and Greenwood.

Hon. Benjamin R. Jones, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was honored on the occasion of his 70th birthday, by the members of Law '30 at their luncheon meeting, held on May 26, 1976, at the Union League, Philadelphia.

Harry Steinberg practices full time with the firm of Blackwell, Walker, Gray, Powers, Flick and Hoehl, 2400 First Federal Building, Miami, Florida, 33131.

Morris Gerber of Norristown, Pennsylvania, was recently reelected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a former Pennsylvania Deputy Attorney General, a past President of the Montgomery County Bar Association, and, in 1971, was appointed a commissioner of the Delaware River Port Authority. Mr. Gerber is a partner in the law firm of Gerber, Maerz and Wilenzik.

Ann Hawkes Hutton's play, The Decision, was presented this spring at the Walnut Street Theater. In addition to this work, Mrs. Hutton has written several novels, also of historical interest, often indigenous to the Bucks County, Washington's Crossing vicinity of Pennsylvania, the area in which she resides. Mrs. Hutton was appointed by President Ford to the American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Council and is the first woman to have received the Freedom Leadership Award from the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Philip A. Bregy is now practicing with the firm of Drinker, Biddle and Reath, 1100 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, 19107.

Frank C. P. McGlinn, Executive Vice-President of The Fidelity Bank, has been named Knight Commander of the Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great, an honor conferred by His Holiness Pope Paul VI. This is one of the highest honors given to a member of the Catholic laity. v

Marvin Comisky, Philadelphia, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Continental Bank. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, as well as a member of the American Bar Foundation, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, and the National Association of Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases. Mr. Comisky is a partner in the firm of Blank, Rome, Klaus and Comisky.

Charles E. Rankin of Chester, Pennsylvania, was recently reelected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a past President of the Delaware County Bar Association and chairs the Orphans Court Division Rules Committee. Mr. Rankin is a partner in the firm of Rankin and Rankin.

Joseph N. Bongiovanni, Jr., Philadelphia, was recently reelected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a past Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association and was a recipient of the Big Brother Outstanding Service Award. Mr. Bongiovanni is a partner in the firm of Speese, Bongiovanni and Copeland.

Hon. Arlin M. Adams, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, was honored by the Citizens Committee on Public Education in Philadelphia at its second annual John Patterson Award Dinner in March.

Frank B. Boyle of York, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a former York County Solicitor, and he has served as District Attorney from 1958-1961 and on the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Board of Governors for the past three years.
Charles R. Cooper of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a former President of the Community Council of Lancaster County and the Lancaster County Estate Planning Council. He has chaired the Pennsylvania Bar Association’s Committee on Law and Technology. Mr. Cooper is a partner in the firm of Barley, Snyder, Cooper and Barber.

'49 Marshall A. Bernstein of Philadelphia, was recently reelected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association and is Chairman of the Committee of Censors. Mr. Bernstein is a partner in the firm of Bernstein, Bernstein and Harrison.

Milford L. McBride, Jr., of Grove City, Pennsylvania, was elected to his seventh term as Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Pennsylvania Bar for three years. Mr. McBride is a partner in the firm of McBride and McNickle.

Howard Yarus of Emmaus, Pennsylvania, announces the relocation of his firm Yarus and Platt to the Chamber of Commerce Building, 462 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 18101.

'50 Hon. D. Donald Jamieson, Philadelphia, was honored by the Citizens Committee on Public Education in Philadelphia at its second annual John Patterson Award Dinner in March.

'51 Hon. Thomas R. Morse, Jr., of the Superior Court, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, made the news this past June when he ordered state employees to end a massive strike that was affecting mental health, hospital, prison, and sewage and highway facilities in Massachusetts.

John M. Quinn, Erie, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He sits on the Executive Committee of the Erie County Bar Association and is a partner in the firm of Quinn, Gent, Busch and Leemhuis.

'52 Ira B. Coldren, Jr., of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is Director of the Fayette County Bar Association and a past President of the Fayette County Development Council. Mr. Coldren is a partner in the firm of Coldren and Coldren.

'53 Nathaniel A. Barbera of Somerset, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a former recipient of the Pennsylvania Bar Association’s “Man of the Year” Award. Mr. Barbera is a partner in the firm of Barbera and Barbera.

William Fearen of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is immediate past President of the Dauphin County Bar Association and a partner with the firm of Cleckner and Fearen.

'54 James J. McHugh, Captain USN, has been the Special Counsel to the Chief of Naval Operations for the past four years—two years each with Admirals Elmo Zumwalt, Jr., and James Holloway, III. In July he was transferred to San Francisco, California, where he became Director of the Naval Legal Services Office.

'55 James O. Courtney, Jr., of Somerset, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is a past President and former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Somerset County Bar Association. Mr. Courtney is a partner in the firm of Courtney and Courtney.

Hon. Bernard J. Goodheart was elected to the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, for a 10-year term.

Hon. Paul A. Mueller, Jr., was elected for a 10-year term to the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, last November.

Alvin L. Snowiss of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, was elected to the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is President of the Clinton County Bar Association and is a partner with the firm of Lugg and Snowiss.

'56 Peter J. Liacouras, Dean of Temple University Law School, heads a confidentiality committee within the Philadelphia Planning Council of the Governor’s Justice Commission, which controls the funding and approves the privacy guidelines for the New Philadelphia Justice Information Service, a computerized criminal data bank. Dean Liacouras sees the possibility and the probability of misuse, unless the guidelines are drawn, especially with relation to the individual’s right to privacy, and has been expressing his concerns and views actively through all areas of the media.

Hon. Milton O. Moss was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for a 10-year term. He
is a former District Attorney of Montgomery County and was Senior Partner in the law firm of Pechner, Dorfman, Wolfe, Moss and Rou­nick.

Hon. Edmund S. Pawelec was elected Administrative Judge of the Orphans’ Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia in January 1976.

'58 Jaques H. Geisenberger, Jr., was elected and began serving as Councilman of East Petersburg Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in November 1975. He is a partner in the firm of Geisenberger, Zimmerman, Pfannebecker and Gibbel, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 17604.

George D. Knapp of Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, has joined Provid­ent National Bank as Vice-President in the trust administration department. He is a member of the Estate Planning Council of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

'59 Bernard M. Gross of Philadelphia was honored by the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association for his untiring dedication to the consumers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He is co-chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association.

Jack G. Handler has been appointed to the position of Chief of the human services division of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice. He was formerly Executive Director of Renewal House, Inc., a residential-rehabilitative drug center in Atlanta, Georgia.

Peter H. Pfund became Vice-President of Deutsch­ Amerikanische Juristen Vereinigung (the German-American Lawyers Association—GALA) at its constitutive meeting in Bonn about one year ago. GALA’s members number about 200; the organization sponsors lectures and seminars on legal topics of current interest featuring United States law experts located in Europe.

'60 Benjamin S. Ohrenstein of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, was elected to the Board of Directors and subsequently as Treasurer of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Inc.

Edward Robin of West­field, New Jersey, a specialist in urban planning and municipal government organization, has been named an associate in the Cranford, New Jersey office of Dames and Moore, a worldwide environmental and applied earth sciences consulting firm.

'63 Nicholas P. Damico had opened an office for the practice of law at 1819 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, and specializes in the federal tax area, including problems arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

'64 William T. Onorato, hav­ing lived in London, England, for 11 years, has returned to the United States and is residing with his family in Mill Valley, California. Dr. Onorato continues to work for Chevron Overseas Petroleum, Inc., 575 Market Street, San Francisco.

James Robert Parish of Laguna Niguel, California, has written three novels: The Tough Guys, The Jeannette MacDonald Story, and The Great Western Pictures.

Paul D. Pearson of Boston, Massachusetts, has been recently elected to the Board of Governors of the Massachusetts Chapter of the
American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. He is a five-year member and is the recently elected Chairman of the Wayland Zoning Board of Appeals, as well as the Chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee, Family Law Committee of the Boston Bar Association. He is the Director, Legal Counsel, and Vice-President of the Boston Ballet Society, Inc., and the Director of the Family Counselling Service (Region West).

William H. Platt announces the relocation of his firm, Yarus and Platt, to the Chamber of Commerce Building, 462 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 18101.

Evan Y. Semerjian has been elevated to Senior Partner status in the firm of Hale and Dorr, 28 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02109.

'65 Henry T. Dechert of Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, has been named Director of Colonial Penn Group, Inc., an organization which specializes in insurance, travel, and temporary employment primarily for the elderly.

David D. Hagstrom of Poughkeepsie, New York, has become a partner in the firm of Van DeWater and Van DeWater, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, 12602.

Joseph A. Ryan has become a partner in the firm of Duane, Morris and Heckscher, Philadelphia and Paoli, Pennsylvania.

Peter V. Savage of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has now served as Director of Argentine Operations of the Capital Equipment Leasing Corporations for three years. The recent changes of government in Argentina have opened many new prospects for local and foreign business.

'66 Michael A. Sand, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been named Administrator of the Public Utility Commission's law bureau, responsible for handling the law bureau's heavy administrative load. Sand previously was Deputy Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Pennsylvania Justice Department.

'67 Daniel E. Farmer, residing with his family in Bow, New Hampshire, has been appointed Associate Professor of Law at the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, New Hampshire, and is teaching in the antitrust area.

Norman Pearlstone has been named Managing Editor of The Asian Wall Street Journal, a new newspaper published by Dow Jones & Co., which is printed in Hong Kong and distributed throughout Asia. Pearlstone is the former Tokyo bureau chief for The Wall Street Journal.

Stephen Schoeman, New York, has announced the formation of his new firm Brotmann, Kornreich and Schoeman, with offices on 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, 10801, and on 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, 10017.

'69 Arthur Best has accepted a position as Assistant Professor at Western New England College School of Law in Springfield, Massachusetts. In August Mr. Best completed two years of association with Ralph Nader's Center for Study of Responsive Law.

William A. Burck, III, is new international counsel to Motorola, Inc., at its corporate headquarters in Schaumburg, Illinois.

Gerald D. Levine of Washington, D.C., has been named a special assistant to Carla A. Hills, Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Levine has worked for HUD since 1971 and, prior to that, served as an associate with the Hartford, Connecticut firm of Ribicoff and Kotkin.

Michael L. Levy of Philadelphia, has joined partnership in a new firm, Shuman, Lawler and Levy, 2704 Two Girard Plaza, Philadelphia. He recently worked in the homicide division of the District Attorney’s office.

Robert L. Pratter has become a partner in the firm of Duane, Morris and Heckscher, Philadelphia.

Sandra Shapiro has become a partner in the firm of Foley, Hoag and Eliot, 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, 02109.

'70 Robert Davenport of Jersey City, New Jersey, was named Assistant Counsel of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on January 1, 1976.

Marlene F. Lachman of Philadelphia, is the Chairperson of the Young Lawyers Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association for the year 1976-1977. She is associated with the firm of Bernstein, Bernstein and Harrison, Philadelphia.

John B. Murdock of Santa Monica, California, recently left a corporate securities practice in Beverly Hills to form a partnership engaging in general practice under
the name of Murdock and Zeitsoff, 233 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, 90401.

Roy A. Nierenberg of Washington, D.C., is the designer and instructor of a course for attorneys in the use of economics and statistics in regulatory proceedings to be given by the Center for Administrative Justice in Washington this fall.

Robert Potamkin of Philadelphia, was named by Pennsylvania Governor Milton J. Shapp to the Delaware River Port Authority, replacing Henry W. Sawyer, L'47.

Steven Stone of Philadelphia, was reelected Democratic Committeeman in the Eighth Division of Center City Philadelphia's fifth ward and was elected its Vice-Chairman. He was also reelected to the Board of Directors of the Washington Square West Project Area Committee and is the Assistant Secretary of its Board.

Steven R. Waxman is Chairman-Elect of the Young Lawyers Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Waxman is associated with the firm of Bolger and Picker, Philadelphia.

'71 David W. Hornbeck, the former Executive Deputy Secretary of Education for the State of Pennsylvania, was named Maryland's new state school superintendent. He was also Executive Director of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project.

Robert B. Lamm of Ossining, New York, and his wife announce the birth of their second daughter.

Nathan Lane, III, of San Francisco, California, is presently associated with the firm of Hawkins, Cooper, Pecherer and Ludvigson, 425 California Street, San Francisco, 94104.

Joel W. Messing has become Vice-President and General Counsel of Interet Corporation, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, and its parent company, Geothermal Resources International, Inc., Marina del Rey, California. He was formerly with the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bokius.

Laurence Shiekhman of Philadelphia, is presently associated with the firm of Pepper, Hamilton and Scheetz in Philadelphia. He was formerly on the faculty at Florida State University College of Law.

'72 Ronald A. Clayton of Stamford, Connecticut, is Editor of Trademark Reporter and is Chairman of the Connecticut Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts. He is associated with the firm of St. Onge, Meyers, Steward and Reens, Stamford, Connecticut.

Bruce K. Cohen of Philadelphia, announces the formation of a partnership under the firm name of Meridith and Cohen, 1405 Locust Street, Suite 1815, Philadelphia, 19102.

Marc D. Jonas of Norristown, Pennsylvania, is Associate Editor or the Montgomery County Law Reporter and has been elected President of the Horsham Township Chamber of Commerce.

Marjory Stone Levine, Wilmington Delaware, is an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Delaware.

Richard A. Levine of Wilmington, Delaware, has become a member of the firm of Young, Conaway, Stargatt and Taylor, 1401 Market Tower, Wilmington, Delaware, 19899.

'73 Jeffrey Blumenfeld of Washington, D.C., has taken a three-month leave from the United States Attorney's Office to assist in the trial of an antitrust case in Louisville, Kentucky. He and his wife, Laura, are the parents of a daughter born in January 1976.

Laura Ross Blumenfeld of Washington, D.C., has left her position as an appellate attorney in enforcement on the general counsel side of the National Labor Relations Board and will join the antitrust division of the Department of Justice. She and her husband, Jeffrey, are the new parents of a daughter, Jennifer Anne.

Ronald C. Reday of Los Angeles, California, is associated with the firm of Huges, Hubber and Reed, Los Angeles.

Jonathan L. F. Silver has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law on the first faculty of Yeshiva University's new Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, New York. Mr. Silver is a former associate of law at Columbia University Law School.

Marjorie A. Silver of New York, is currently an attorney with the Food and Drug Administration.

'74 Elizabeth Coleman and Robert Stroup of Atlanta, Georgia, became the parents of a daughter in December 1975.

Susan Katz Hoffman of Quincy, Massachusetts, has become associated with the firm of Bloom, Deutsch, Rosenwald, Weintrab and Witkin in Boston, Massachusetts.

Arne Holland, Hollywood, California, is an attorney for Capitol Records, writing and negotiating artist contracts and doing record piracy and trademark work. His senior paper was published in the December 1974 issue of the Bulletin of the Copyright Society. Holland lives in Topanga Canyon, California, with his horse.

Helge J. Loytved of Hamm, West Germany, with a grant from the German Academic Exchange Service, followed the International Summer Course in European Community Law sponsored by the British Institute of International and Comparative Law in London this
summer. In the course of his legal internship, she was assigned to a judge at the Superior State Court in Hamm, Germany this fall.

Alan C. Myers of New York, was married in May to Nina Lynn Sumers of the Law School Class of 1977.

'75 Gene E. K. Bruton, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, is associated with the firm of Duane, Morris and Heckscher in Philadelphia. She and her husband are the parents of a daughter born in March.

Eric D. Kelly has opened an office at the United Bank Building, Suite 715, Pueblo, Colorado, 81003, for the general practice of law.

James D. Morris of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has become associated with the Luzerne County Legal Services Association, 211-213 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre.

Beverly Rubman and Mark Goldfus were married in March of 1976.

Morton Thomas and his wife became the parents of a son in October 1975.

'76 Ronald White was honored by the Citizens Committee on Public Education in Philadelphia at its second annual John Patterson Award Dinner this March. The dinner honors successful alumni of the Philadelphia public schools who have shown, by their achievements, that the schools, despite their problems, still serve the public well.
Reunions, etc.

Dean Louis Pollak was speaker of the evening when the Alumni Club of New York held its annual reunion on October 13 at the New York Yacht Club.

The Class of 1956 held its 20th reunion on October 23 in the form of a dinner dance at the Law School. Holding such parties at the Law School is a fairly new concept and has proven a most enjoyable experience for those who have not visited and seen the extensive changes made to Law School facilities since graduation.

In June, the Class of 1933 held its annual reunion in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania. Thirteen members of the class attended and reelected as class officers Robert Callaghan, President; Nathan Silberstein, Treasurer; and Jerome L. Markovitz, Secretary.

From the Editor

We are proud and gratified to announce that The Law Alumni Journal, in its first year with a new staff, has been the recipient of the Exceptional Achievement Award, Madison Division, from The Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).

Two Poems by Virginia Casey Kohan, L'77

The poems of Virginia Casey Kohan, a third-year student at the Law School and member of the Class of 1977, have been acclaimed by many as works of superior quality.

Two of them are reprinted here with permission from The American Bar Association Journal, copyright February 1976, ABA.

Tort Exhibit

Torts cases cry for artists. As when, loud,
The train departs, the fireworks explode, crowd
Stampede ensues, the scale fells a woman:
A van Gogh painting, wild, mad, and human.
Rubens would love the lavish curves, the luscious
Two hundred fifty pounds of pulchritude
Tumbled down stairs, across the platform, rushing down the slope beyond:

A forest, viewed
By Currier and Ives: men on a rise,
A quail flies, a shot is aimed in error,
And one proud hunter shouts—he's lost his eyes.

What scenes! Falls, shots, explosions, blows, terror!
I read each case, I see each scene unwind
In garish colors, painted on my mind.

3Summers v. Tice, 33 Cal. 2d 80, 199, P. 2d 1 (1948).

Crime and Punishment

Catch me! I'll leave my shirt and key.
Catch me! I'll leave my dog—he'll lead you straight to me
Catch me! I've rare old stolen coins here in My house.

Strangled! My fingers are all bloody.
Catch Me! I'll sell pot in my office—now, watch.
Catch me! The victim's glove is in my car.
It's stuffed with all his cash.

Catch me! Not far From me you'll see my gun—look in the bathroom tank.

Catch me! The stolen checks will lie across your path.

The clues are all around in this strange war.

In Memoriam

'07 Edward W. Evans, Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1976
Clarence H. Reed, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1976
'Sidney Loewenstein, Philadelphia, March 15, 1976
'11 Nelson P. Fegley, Norristown, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1976
C. Edward Paxson, Mamaroneck, New York, March 23, 1976
'16 Hon. Louis E. Levinthal, Jerusalem, Israel, May 16, 1976
'20 Wilhelm F. Knauer, Philadelphia, March 13, 1976
'25 William M. Ruddock, Indiana, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1976
'26 Andrew B. McGinnis, Jr., Philadelphia, April 13, 1976
'27 Samuel Diamond, Rydal, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1976
'28 John H. Reiners, Jr., Narberth, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1976
'29 William L. Rubin, Dania, Florida, July 22, 1976
'30 Hon. Leon B. Traub, Beverly Hills, California, July 29, 1976
Col. Gerald J. Greeve, Menlo Park, California, April 20, 1976
'Samuel A. Blank, Philadelphia, April 21, 1976
'36 Charles S. Jacobs, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1975
William S. Ramway, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1976
'37 Thomas H. Hudson, Jr., Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1976
'39 Howard F. Riley, West Chester, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1976
'41 Roy J. Waychoff, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio, February 28, 1976
'49 Hon. William J. Davis, Columbus, Ohio, April 11, 1976
'53 Henry C. Maiiale, Collingswood, New Jersey, June 25, 1976
'56 Louis D. Apothaker, Philadelphia, August 1, 1976
Leonard Etz, Princeton, New Jersey, April, 1976
'58 Harvey Levin, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1976
'59 Frank A. McClatchy II, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1976
'61 Anthony J. Sobczak, Vienna, Virginia, November 6, 1975
'62 Charles A. Lintgen, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1976
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