"...And
The Guard Changes"
James O. Freedman officially took office as Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School on January 1, 1979.

A proper introduction of Dean Freedman to Alumni will appear in the Spring issue of The Law Alumni Journal since this book was at press at the time of the Dean's appointment.

On the cover are, in the center, Dean James O. Freedman flanked by former Dean Judge Louis H. Pollak to his left, and Acting Dean Covey T. Oliver to his right.
Contents

A Minute from the Congressional Record 3

Remarks at the Investiture of Louis H. Pollak
as a United States District Judge 4
by Robert M. Landis L'47

Symposium 6

Featured Events
The Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture
Commencement 1978 10

The Penn Legal Assistance Office: Theory
and Practice in Learning and Lawyering
by Professor Mark Spiegel 14

The Faculty 22

Alumni Briefs 25

End Notes 30

Editor: Libby S. Harwitz
The Law Alumni Journal,
University of Pennsylvania Law School,
3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104,
is published by The Law Alumni Society for its members.
Volume XIV Number 1 Winter 1978-79

Design and Layout:
Howard Kline
Art:
Donna Nelson L'80
Photography Credits:
Mark Amrhein, L'79, Pages 6, 8, 10,
14, 16, 18, 19, 20.
David Rosenbaum, Pages 11, 12, 13
John E. Rosenberg, L'78, Pages 2, 4
Fred Sacks, Cover and Page 7
From the Congressional Record, July 10, 1978

Mr. President, Two weeks ago the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on Dean Louis Pollak's nomination to become a Federal Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

It is very satisfying to see Lou Pollak on the verge of becoming a Federal Judge. Lou Pollak will be an extraordinary judge.

Justice Benjamin Cardozo once wrote that a great judge is half-historian and half-prophet. That statement, written many years ago, is still true today. Its truth is at the heart of the promise that Lou Pollak holds for our Federal Judiciary.

Dean Pollak is an accomplished historian of our legal and constitutional system—a first rate student of America's constitutional development. His legal scholarship is well known. His acuity ranks high among those qualities which have brought him positions as Dean of the law schools of both Yale and the University of Pennsylvania.

As a teacher and practitioner of law, Lou Pollak knows the importance of precedent, continuity and predictability in a legal system. But he has also demonstrated his knowledge that the law must grow and change as it seeks to further a greater continuity—the search for a more just society. That large vision led Lou Pollak to challenge laws which served as barriers to racial and economic justice.

In the 1950's, he passed up the lucrative private practice of law to work for economic justice as counsel to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

And in the early 1960's, he placed his commitment on the line through active participation in the struggle of Black Americans for their civil rights. He argued for racial justice from the courthouses of Alabama to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lou Pollak's measured voice is truly half that of a historian, half that of a visionary. And since judicial decision-making in its highest reaches is not discovery but creation, a process requiring both an understanding of the past and a vision of where decisions will and should lead in the future, Dean Pollak will be an exceptional judge.

—Senator Edward M. Kennedy
May It Please The Court:

We are here today in a familiar ceremony, a ceremony from which familiarity cannot detract the awesomeness of enrobing a man with the powers of a Judge of this United States District Court, binding him upon his solemn affirmation to exercise those powers faithfully under the constitution.

There are other courts of ultimate recourse, but this court is the cornerstone upon which the whole federal system of justice is laid. It is a forum for the ultimate test of constitutionality of state and federal statutes and procedures, the complex litigation arising out of government regulation and standard setting, the wracking disputes over liability for death and bodily harm, the sensitive, sometimes monumental conflicts over individual rights within our constitutional system, and the arcane traditions of admiralty and the law of the seas.

For nearly a quarter of a century, give or take a few years, the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary of the American Bar Association has had a part in the judicial selection process, in investigating and advising the Department of Justice on the qualifications of prospective appointees to all of the federal courts. Each judicial circuit has a representative on the Committee with one member-at-large who serves as chairman; and recently the two largest circuits, the Fifth and the Ninth, have been given two representatives to share in this work. The men and women who serve on this committee are conscientious people, mostly seasoned trial lawyers, experienced in the federal courts, and pretty knowledgeable of the circuits in which they work. The committee is kind of a discriminating conduit of an informed consensus of community opinion, tested by standards developed over the years, on those ineffable qualities of character, competence, humanity and wisdom that have the best potential for perfectibility in a judge. It is hardly an exact science, for good judges are rarely born and seldom made; they grow in their capacity as they work at the craft.

Ours is not a casual undertaking, nor a ritual endorsement of members of an old-school-tie fraternity. It involves extensive interviews with judges, lawyers, law school deans, teachers, community leaders of all creeds and ethnic backgrounds who are widely representative of the bar, the bench and the community which these judges must serve, to explore every aspect of their qualifications of professional competence, character and integrity and judicial temperament.

When the record is completed, it is carefully studied and submitted to a vote of all the committee members. Each prospect is seen in this national perspective and judged by standards of excellence that have been tested over the years, that are constantly re-examined, and that are flexible enough to accommodate the wide range of talent, experience and individuality that can be marshaled to serve our courts, taking account of the need for broader representation on the bench of women and racial minority persons.

The task is humbling and demanding. But occasionally there comes a person whose preeminence in the law, whose service to the public and the profession, whose probity and character are so widely known and acclaimed that an evaluation by this committee seems almost gratuitous. Such a man we have today.

A constitutional scholar and law teacher of international renown, his interests and energy have carried him widely about the country and the world into the councils and conferences where matters of import to the law are often discussed and sometimes decided. An accomplished advocate who has argued some of the great civil rights cases in the Supreme Court, he has ranged through the federal courts of Alabama and the National Labor Relations Board, presided over significant public employee fact-finding tribunals, and even penetrated a South African magistrate’s tribunal in the memorable Biko inquest.

Service as a District Judge is the fulfillment for him of a whole life given to the law, of teaching, of practice, of government service, of administration and now the culmination of all this, at the height of his powers and the beginning of a judicial career. A modest man who wears his learning as easily as he turns his elegant phrases, a public man who has taken to the barricades when great moral and social issues were at risk, a private man who,
in the thoughtful solitude of his chambers, makes up his mind with reason and deliberation and acts decisively, secure in loyal friendships, but beyond the reach of partisan appeal or personal influence.

As Holmes used to say, he has shared in the action and passion of our times. In his moral universe, no problem is rightly settled unless it is settled in a constitutional way. He brings to this great court an open mind, a vigorous intellect, a relentless sense of duty infused with wisdom and compassion, and an abiding commitment to our constitutional system of justice.

I am privileged on behalf of the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary of the American Bar Association to welcome my friend, Louis H. Pollak, as a Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
The Alumni Office—
A New Image

The Law School Community welcomed Christopher F. Mooney, L'78, and Carroll Anne Sheppard to the Office of Alumni Affairs this fall.

The appointment of Mr. Mooney as Assistant Dean for Alumni Affairs has resulted in major modifications in the structure of the office personnel. In addition to overseeing the areas of alumni relations and development, Dean Mooney works as advisor to the School’s graduate student population and is exploring the development of a program of continuing legal education.

Dean Mooney, a 1978 J.D. recipient from Penn Law School, was graduated from Loyola University prior to joining the Jesuit Order. He received a Master’s Degree in History from Loyola, furthered his theological studies at Woodstock College, and completed a Doctoral Degree at the Catholic University of Paris. In 1964, he taught Religion and Society at Fordham University and, from 1965-69, chaired that Department until he became President of Woodstock College. He earned a Master of Studies in Law from Yale Law School prior to completing the J. D. program at this Law School in the spring. Mr. Mooney has been visiting professor at numerous colleges and universities and, in the summer of 1977, was a staff member with the general counsel of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Dean Mooney has written prolifically—four books and an endless number of articles which have appeared in periodicals and other publications. He also serves on the boards of editorial, professional and religious organizations.

Carroll Anne Sheppard replaces Lloyd S. Herrick in the area of Annual Giving and Development. Mrs. Sheppard graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree in Anthropology, and she received a degree in Ethnology at Oxford University in England, where she studied as a Thouron Fellow. Mrs. Sheppard is experienced in museum work both as curator and organizer of educational materials, but came to the Law School directly from the Philadelphia Zoo where, since 1974, she held the position of Assistant Development Officer, working in the areas of fund-raising and membership development.

Libby S. Harwitz remains as Editor of The Law Alumni Journal and also coordinates reunions and Law School special events like Law Alumni Day and the Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture.

Cass Lavan, the secretary of the Alumni Affairs Office, continues to efficiently manage all information that passes through the Office.

General Alumni Activities

The General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania
sponsors a variety of exciting programs open to the entire University family. As Law School alumni, you are invited to take advantage of the many continuing education seminars and lectures, sporting events, theater parties, low-cost family activities and world-wide tours offered by the Society.

It is easy to be placed on the mailing list. Just write to: The General Alumni Society, Eisenlohr Hall, 3812 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

A Special Thanks to L’38

This fall a luncheon, attended by Law School Faculty and Administration and members of the Class of 1938, was held to formally acknowledge and honor a unique concept adopted by that Class.

To commemorate their 40th reunion, a perpetual fund was established by 1938 to benefit the Biddle Law Library. The fund insures that, until the death of the last person in that Class, sufficient monies both through income and/or reduction of principal will be available for the dedication of appropriate books for Biddle in memory of each deceased classmate.

The Library, over the years, has fallen into dire financial need. Biddle Library and the entire Law School Community are grateful to the Class of 1938 and to Sylvan M. Cohen, Chairman of the Fund, for this sensitive expression of loyalty and generosity.

Transitions—Pollak to Oliver

It has been the Law School’s extreme good fortune that Covey T. Oliver, Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of Law Emeritus, agreed to fill the void as Acting Dean upon the elevation of Dean Louis H. Pollak to the Federal bench.

Mr. Oliver’s gracious yet firm hand has maintained the dignity and strength of the Office and, until such time as the permanent Dean is named, all can be assured that the Law School continues to flourish. We feel the following statement best expresses the Law School’s sentiments to Acting Dean Oliver.

Remarks made by Bernard G. Segal, L’31, at the dual Resignation Ceremonies for Louis H. Pollak, Dean, and Induction Ceremonies for Covey T. Oliver, Acting Dean, on August 29, 1978.

“At the ceremonies marking the retirement of Dean Jefferson B. Fordham, after fifteen extraordinarily productive years in the post, I was asked how I thought the Law School would fare without Dean Fordham’s sterling leadership. Curiously, the same question was put to me concerning the Law School after Dean Pollak would be on the Bench instead of conducting this institution’s affairs. My answer on both
occasions is best expressed in the response of a taxicab driver to a woman whom he was driving on a tour of our nation's capital. As they were passing the building housing the Archives of the United States, the passenger, reading the words "What is past is prologue," asked:

"Cabby, what do those words mean?"
"Lady," the cabby responded, "they mean, you ain't seen nothing yet."

At the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, Covey Oliver has become a tradition in his own time; and we of the Law School regard him as one of our proudest possessions. We readily concede that Covey was born in far-off Texas, and that it was there that he was launched on his teaching career; and that the University of California Law School at Berkeley can rightly say that five years later it latched on to Covey, gave him his first Professorship, and held on to him for seven years. But it is our Law School that can boast that we have maintained our hold on him from 1956 until what for a moment I shall, with apology, call his "retirement" 22 years later. Hold on to him, did I say? Well—while at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Covey must have established an all-time record for miles traveled away from the Law School—by air, by train, by automobile, by horse, and I suspect by donkey as I notice some of the places to which he has gone since he joined our faculty. But we could never complain because, whether he took leave to serve as Ambassador from the United States to Colombia, or as Assistant Secretary of State, or as Executive Director of the World Bank Group, or as a member of the United States delegations to numerous international conferences or of any of the other government, editorial, or academic magnets which drew him away from time to time, our Law School always proved to be the strongest magnet which always brought him back from these far away diversions, back to what had become a cherished and challenging home for him.

And that was a good thing for our students. For as Professor, Covey Oliver converted each day in the classroom into an enriching experience. He is a superb teacher—clear, perceptive, inspiring, and he has won the abiding affection and unbounded regard of his students. The poet could truly say of Professor Oliver, "For him, the teacher's chair became a throne."

When Covey achieved his "well-deserved and long-coveted 'retirement,'" as Dean Pollak termed it, this was intended to
permit him to proceed with scholarly projects dear to him from which his busy career had so long kept him. I personally never believed, however, “well-deserved and long-coveted” retirement might be, that Covey would be permitted to remain in “retirement” very long. He is too rare an individual. His experience is too rare and his versatility is too rare. And fortunately, he also has most unusual loyalty to the school to which he has already given so much. And therefore, he is willing to make still another contribution to help our institution maintain its acknowledged position as one of the nation’s best and most prestigious law schools.

Covey, we are grateful to you for eliminating our concern over Dean Pollak’s leaving for however lofty a cause, and for your thereby providing assurance that the affairs of the Law School during the months immediately ahead will continue to be conducted as heretofore in a manner completely acceptable to our students, faculty, and alumni, and to the University administration as well.”

And More Transitions...

—As of July 1, 1978, Professor James O. Freedman (formerly Associate Dean of the Law School) became Associate Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

—As of July 1, 1978, Professor Morris S. Arnold has become Associate Professor of Law in succession to Professor Freedman.

—As of July 1, 1978, Alan T. Cathcart, L’74, a specialist in Taxation, has joined the Faculty as an Assistant Professor.

—As of July 1, 1978, Associate Professors Alexander M. Capron and Gerald E. Frug were promoted to the rank of Professor.

Our Visiting Faculty

This fall semester, the Law School plays host to four visiting professors:

Robert W. Hamilton, Professor of Law at the University of Texas, is teaching Contracts and Current Problems of the Federal Administrative Process.

Carl Schneider, L’56, is on leave from his law practice at Wolf, Block, Shorr and Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, to head the Law School’s Center for Study of Financial Institutions for the entire year 1978-79.

Stanislaw Soltysinski, Associate Professor of Law at Adam Mickiewicza University, Poland, is visiting the School after a two-year absence. He teaches Comparative Law, a seminar entitled Legal Problems in East-West Trade, and International Business Transactions in Industrial Property.

Welsh S. White, L’65, Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, is teaching in the area of Criminal Law.
Judge Hufstedler Delivered
1978 Roberts Lecture

Invisible Searches for Intangible Things: Regulation of Governmental Information Gathering was the title of the address presented by Hon. Shirley M. Hufstedler, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth District, at this year’s Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture.

In her presentation, the Judge dealt with the manner in which the Constitution offers individual protection of invasion of privacy, and the ways in which the Court System has failed to uphold the protection of unreasonable governmental surveillance.

As has been the tradition, the entire Lecture will appear in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

The Annual Lecture, which is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif, the Law Alumni Society, and The Law School, was followed by dinner in the University Museum’s Upper Egyptian Gallery. This year four Owen J. Roberts Lecturers including Judge Hufstedler were in attendance at the proceedings. Present were Acting Dean Covey T. Oliver, the 1970 Lecturer; Dean Erwin N. Griswold, the Lecturer for 1971; and Hon. Edward H. Levi, the 1977 Roberts Lecturer.
Commencement 1978

Exercises for the graduating Class of 1978 were held this past May 22. The brilliant spring sun intensified the conflicting feelings of elation, apprehension, festivity and introspection which often accompany such a milestone.

At the ceremony, Dean Louis H. Pollak introduced the Law School's 1978 Honorary Fellow, Hans F. Loeser, a partner in the Boston firm of Foley, Hoag and Eliot. His message to the Class dealt with the philosophy espoused by his private, large-city firm—that of combining a lucrative corporate practice with public service in law-related fields.

Mr. Loeser discussed the drama and excitement he experienced with his "first big case," one involving a Civil Aeronautics Board proceeding where 11 airlines battled for the New York City-Miami route. He compared this case to another more recent one that his firm had handled—a class action suit in which their clients "challenged the method by which funds were raised and allocated in our state [Massachusetts] to pay public school costs, as violative of statutory and constitutional equal protection guarantees." Such a case, obviously, does not hold the flash of a matter which involves airlines flying between New York City and Miami. However, its import lies with the thousands of families and the futures of more thousands of children who are affected "if the courts could be persuaded to bring about change in a system under which the quality of children's education may depend on whether their parents happen to live in a property-rich or a property-poor town."

"All is not well in the public interest sector," reported Loeser. "Public interest commitments have not kept pace with the enormous growth of law firms that has taken place over the last 10 years." He offered some reasons for this decline. Many lawyers graduated in the late 1960's and early 70's, who went with firms for the purpose of interspersing private sector activities with public interest work, have gradually "fallen victim to consuming demands, and the excitement and gratification of private work." In addition, challenging public interest work for private lawyers is becoming progressively difficult to find. This is not to imply that there is no public interest work available. There are enormous unfilled needs below the surface involving racial discrimination, in education, child abuse, prisoner's rights, violations of equal employment rights, and equal voting rights—ALL offering fertile ground for pro bono work. One need only look a bit harder.

Mr. Loeser's concluding remarks were a charge to the Class of 1978. Engaging in public interest work in one way or another is NOT a matter of choice or an option to "take or leave." Rather, "it is an explicit ethical obligation which one accepts upon becoming a lawyer. Even more fundamentally, the conscientious discharge of that professional obligation is essential to our self-respect as a profession and, ultimately, to our self-preservation."
Commencement 1978
The Penn Legal Assistance Office: Theory and Practice in Learning and Lawyering
by Mark Spiegel, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Coordinator of the Law School's Clinical Program

The Law School opened the Penn Legal Assistance Office, a teaching law office, in the Fall of 1977. Here each semester, approximately thirty Penn law students represent clients under the supervision of experienced attorneys and engage in intensive discussion and study of the lawyering work they are doing. The following article sketches the developments within legal education and the Law School that led to the opening of the office and discusses the manner in which we try to combine the theory and practice of law.

A Short History of Legal Education as It Relates to Clinical Education

Over the past 100 years or so, since the age of Langdell, American Legal education can be viewed as having been shaped by the need to contend with two problems: how to gain control from the practicing bar over the certifying process of the profession, and how to become a legitimate part of the intellectual world of the University. Contending with these problems naturally led to the avoidance of anything in law school that looked too much like apprenticeship and, traditionally, little time if any had been spent teaching law by having students represent real clients. Consequently, except for aberrational articles by people like Karl Llewellyn and Jerome Frank, until recently there was little thought and virtually no serious experimentation by American law schools in what might be accomplished by combining theory with practice. This history lingers on because of a perception that there is an underlying tension between the goals of American law schools and those of clinical education.

Nevertheless, over the last ten years, clinical programs have been instituted in law schools. Although I cannot claim to explain with confidence the causes, a review of some of the forces that have contributed to this change will help put the present situation in perspective.

First, I don't believe that American legal education has changed its goals of becoming an intellectually valid part of the University and of controlling the certifying process. Rather, it is my hunch that the close-to-complete achievement of these goals has made it possible for law schools to more comfortably explore clinical education.

Second, in developing clinical education programs, law schools responded to students' complaints of the late sixties that the second and third years of law school were boring and lacked relevance. These complaints were perceived as legitimate by a significant part of law school faculties who felt unsure of the "mission" of law school after the first year. Coalescing with these demands were two outside forces that made feasible the inauguration of clinical courses: the rise of the legal services
programs which provided a socially acceptable fieldwork vehicle, and the Council for Legal Education and Professional Responsibility, a foundation which provided money. Cynics would say only this last factor—money—was critical. Regardless of the validity of this view, clinical education did not emerge from consensus that time was ripe for large-scale educational innovation in law schools or that clinical education was a necessary part of a law school education. Instead, clinical education was simply a way of enabling students to get out of the classroom to experience the real world with a minimum of law school involvement. Therefore, little thought was given to basic questions concerning what clinical education had to offer law students and law schools other than the opportunity for the earlier acquisition of real life experience.

Since the not-too-distant past of the late 1960's there have been changes. Law schools and clinicians have begun to explore seriously what law schools can add to learning from experience and what there is about lawyering, as a subject matter, that usefully can be taught in law school.

These changes have developed from certain assumptions about clinical education and its appropriate role in a law school. A wide range of programs and activities in law school have been called "clinical." Some are pure simulation such as Appellate Advocacy or Trial of an Issue of Fact; others place students in real activities but with little client contact; still others have students primarily responsible for representing clients. As the above history suggests, these programs developed in response to particular institutional pressures, not out of a coherent theory of clinical education.

Having the wisdom of hindsight, we now can begin to abstract the common elements that make these programs clinical: students are placed in the role of lawyer and are asked to perform while in that role. Learning then proceeds from the students' experience in that role and the analysis of that experience.

But why utilize clinical methodology in law school? If learning proceeds primarily from the experience of being in the role of lawyer and if placing people in this role is sufficient to create a successful experiential learning model, then law schools are both an inappropriate and expensive place for this type of education. Won't the same kind of learning occur during the first few years of practice or via released time arrangements?

Clinicians believe otherwise. We believe that there are ways to structure learning by experience that enhance learning beyond what practice itself provides. Clinical programs should focus closely on the role of the lawyer and the decisions the lawyer makes. And, while acting as lawyers, students should be asked to analyze the decisions they make or will make in order to reflect introspectively upon:

What is the lawyer's role? What are the lawyer's goals? What are the available means for attaining those goals? ... What are the ingredients of judgment—of wise decision-making—in those choices? How are the lawyer's role, goals, means and decision-making processes affected by the structure of the legal institutions within which he works? And: how did you act or decide? ... What choices did that decision or action imply? What alternative courses were open? Why were they rejected, or not considered? In light of your objectives and resources, how could your process of decision-making and responsive action be improved? (Anthony Amsterdam, Unpublished Memorandum to Stanford Law School Faculty, July 27, 1973).

Clinical courses with such a focus are continuing the first year goal of teaching students to think like lawyers; however, rather than teaching case analysis, they are concentrating on other levels of the lawyering process: fact exploration, counseling, negotiation and trial advocacy. Furthermore, because these parts of the lawyering process inevitably involve other persons, clinical courses explore issues raised by interpersonal behavior and how those interpersonal elements affect lawyering. Finally, clinical courses force students to confront the professional responsibility issues raised by the lawyer's role as professional and advocate. Exploring these dimensions of lawyering—decisionmaking, interpersonal behavior, and professional responsibility—are important
goals for a law school that, by and large, are not dealt with in the rest of the curriculum, and are best furthered by having a course in the law school that has, as its major pedagogical focus, behavior by students assuming the role of lawyers.

The Penn Experience

This Law School's experience has paralleled that of legal education, but with some deviations. The University of Pennsylvania Law Review published Jerome Frank's article Why Not a Clinical Law School (81 U. of Pa. Law Rev. 907 [1933]) back in the thirties. The Law School in the 1950's did have the Downtown Lawyers Program. And from 1967 to 1969, under Tony Amsterdam with the support of a Ford Foundation grant, the Law School had an intensive criminal clinical program for law students. Despite these deviations, the Law School's first large scale effort in clinical education was the creation of the Community Law and Criminal Litigation Course during the late 1960's. In this course students were placed in legal services offices and elsewhere with the hope that the experience itself would be sufficient to justify the Law School's involvement (or at least be no worse than other third year courses students might elect), but with little thought given to the underlying methodological and substantive issues of learning from experience and lawyering.

Since that time, the Law School has moved in several directions. For a time, under the leadership of Professor Ed Sparer, it sponsored the Health Law Project, a sophisticated law office dedicated to developing a new area of the law which included teaching students as part of its function. The Law School has given credit for student-run programs such as Prison Research Council, Government Policy Research Unit and the Environmental Law Group. The School also has given credit for externships, such as a semester at the Washington public interest law firm, the Center for Law and Social Policy. But none of these developments has had as its major focus the study and development of learning from experience. The creation of the Penn Legal Assistance Office is the beginning of this study and development.

The Penn Legal Assistance Office

Students who work at the office are enrolled in a seven credit Law School course, Introduction to Lawyering Process. They spend fifteen to twenty hours a week representing clients and four to five hours a week in class.

The cases the students are working on are referred to the office from a variety of sources: Community Legal Services, Lawyers Reference Service, ACLU, the Federal Court, etc. These are primarily prisoners' rights cases, employment problems, domestic cases (particularly custody), juvenile cases and education problems. This referral system enables us to control the volume of cases without creating the expectation that we must provide service to the community. In accepting cases, however, we are not as concerned with the substantive area of law as in trying to provide students with a set of cases that together are likely to yield a variety of lawyering experiences ranging from client interviews to court work.

Each student is assigned four to five cases at any particular time. Because it is our assumption that experience-based learning proceeds best if
A Message from the Chairman

What a very good year last year was for the Annual Giving Fund!

As I reflect upon your extraordinary generosity, your willingness to make a special effort for your Law School, I cannot help being deeply proud of my fellow alumni. The 1977–78 campaign was testimony to our faith in ourselves and our profession.

Last year, through the kindness of anonymous donors, the University of Pennsylvania offered a challenge to its component schools. For every new dollar raised, or for every new membership in a recognized gift club, the Law School was to receive an equal dollar from a Million Dollar Match fund.

It happened. It happened well, and it happened because of you. Not only did last year’s alumni annual giving improve from $151,139 to $199,441, but your gifts earned matching funds of $72,255 for your school.

I want to thank you all. I want also to challenge you to maintain your record of achievement. As alumni of our Law School, we are its leaders and representatives in the world outside its halls. We have a position to maintain, and we must pledge ourselves to do so, in this and in future years.

Join with me. As you read through the following pages, you will see why I am proud to be your annual giving chairman.

Here’s to 1978–79.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Dicke, ’40
Chairman
Law Annual Giving
The Million Dollar Match

During the 1977–78 campaign, which ended June 30, 1978, the Law School participated in a University-wide Million Dollar Match challenge program. As a result of increased giving by many Law alumni, the school earned an additional $72,255, its portion of the $1 million pledged to the University of Pennsylvania.

The enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of that program, and the generosity which led to the achievement of this significant addition to the Alumni Annual Giving Fund, is a pledge to the 1980’s.

In the next few years, it is hoped, the Law School will continue its pattern of growth. As you read through the list of loyal alumni that follows, you will be pleased to see how many have helped a fine tradition move toward a great future.

Financial Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976–77</th>
<th>1977–78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$151,139</td>
<td>$199,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>1,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average gift</td>
<td>$103.66</td>
<td>$114.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top Ten Classes in Dollars Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1976–77</th>
<th>1977–78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>$13,291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>10,484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>10,119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>9,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>6,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>5,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>5,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>5,373</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>4,094</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Benjamin Franklin Associates is a university-wide group of alumni and friends who contribute one thousand dollars or more to alumni annual giving. Listed are Law School alumni who joined the Benjamin Franklin Associates.

The Fellows of the Benjamin Franklin Associates, the highest level of contribution in alumni annual giving, honors those who contribute five thousand dollars or more to alumni annual giving.

**FELLOWS OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ASSOCIATES**

* Leonard Barkan, L'53
* David Berger, C'32, L'36
Bernard Segal, C'28, L'31, H'69

**Benjamin Franklin Associates**

* Philip W. Amram, C'20, L'27
* John T. Andrews, Jr., L'64
* Martin J. Aronstein, L'65
David C. Auten, C'60, L'63
* Harry Norman Ball, W'25, L'28
* Estate of Franklin H. Berry, C'25, L'28
* Allen D. Black, L'66
* Floyd E. Brandow, Jr., L'54
* Richard P. Brown, Jr., L'48
* Milton Cades, W'24, GL '37
* E. Barclay Cale, Jr., L'62
* Sylvan M. Cohen, C'35, L'38
* Clive S. Cummis, L'52
* Richard M. Dicke, L'40
* Park B. Dilks, Jr., C'48, L'51
Eugene C. Fish, W'31, L'34
* Joseph P. Flanagan, Jr., L'52
* Kenneth W. Gemmill, L'35
* Morris Gerber, W'29, L'32
* Stuart B. Glover, W'25, L'28, GL'30
* Bernard H. Goldstein, Par '78
* Joseph A. Grazier, L'28
* Moe H. Hankin, L'37
* Charles M. Justi, W'22, L'27
* Thomas J. Kalman, L'42
* Harold E. Kohn, C'34, L'37
* Estate of Hazel F. Lowenstein, L'28
* John T. Macartney, W'44, L'49
* W. James MacIntosh, W'22, L'26
* Antonio Magliocco, Jr., L'77
* David H. Marion, W'60, L'63
* John L. McDonald, L'40
* David H. Nelson, W'46, L'49
* Leon J. Obermayer, W'08, L'08
* Gilbert W. Oswald, C'31, L'34
* Pace Reich, W'51, L'54
* Alex Satinsky, C'34, L'37
* Marvin Schwartz, L'49
* C. William Shea, L'36
* Stewart E. Warner, L'27
* Wendell E. Warner, L'24

*To recognize Benjamin Franklin Associates whose gifts were given solely to the Law School.*

**William Draper Lewis Associates**

* John R. Gibbel '64
* Howard Gittis '58
* Arthur M. Harrison '27
* Norman M. Heisman '57
* Frederick B. Henry '70
* Robert O. Hills '71
* John F. E. Hipple '26
* Leon C. Holt '51
* Ben F. Kaito '54
* Edward H. Merves '76
* Philip F. Newman '17
* Robert E. Penn '60
* William B. Pennell '61

* Lipman Redman '41
* Stanford Shmukler '54
* Joel D. Siegel '66
* Jeffrey M. Stopford '69
* Peter M. Ward '49
* Joseph Weintraub '28
* Edward S. Weyl '28
* Samuel K. White, Jr. '47
* Joseph C. Woodcock '53

To honor the memory of William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School from 1896 to 1914, the William Draper Lewis Associates was founded in recognition of contributions of five hundred dollars or more to Law School annual giving.
Century Club membership is awarded in recognition of contributions of one hundred dollars or more to Law School alumni annual giving. The sustaining fellows of the Century Club are those members who exceed the basic membership requirements and assist the school by contributing two hundred and fifty dollars or more.

**Chairman—Harold Cramer, L'51**

**SUSTAINING FELLOWS OF THE CENTURY CLUB**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret P. Allen</td>
<td>'53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William W. Atterbury, Jr.</td>
<td>'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank B. Baldwin, III</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus S. Ballard</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander F. Barbieri</td>
<td>'32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald V. Berlanti</td>
<td>'63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall A. Bernstein</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert M. Bernstein</td>
<td>'14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond J. Bradley</td>
<td>'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Buckingham</td>
<td>'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Agger</td>
<td>'61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Agger</td>
<td>'69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Agger</td>
<td>'72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond K. Denworth</td>
<td>'61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil G. Epstein</td>
<td>'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel E. Ewing</td>
<td>'30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrna Paul Field</td>
<td>'63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence J. Fox</td>
<td>'68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl W. Funk</td>
<td>'25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis J. Goffman</td>
<td>'35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin S. Goodman</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell P. Gorson</td>
<td>'52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver F. Green</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinberg, Greenstein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorelick &amp; Price in Memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel P. Lavine</td>
<td>'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard M. Gross</td>
<td>'59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Barton Harrison</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul W. Heil</td>
<td>'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin S. Heins</td>
<td>'31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Shapiro Higley</td>
<td>'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard V. Holmes</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William S. Hudders</td>
<td>'29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Jordan</td>
<td>'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Joseph</td>
<td>'61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward A. Kairer</td>
<td>'33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Katz</td>
<td>'60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison G. Kildare</td>
<td>'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. A. Krupnick</td>
<td>'63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph J. Laws</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard V. Lentz</td>
<td>'36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Leo Levin</td>
<td>'42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Levy</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Malis</td>
<td>'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis E. Marshall</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert F. Maxwell</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen J. McEwen</td>
<td>'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Lang McGrew</td>
<td>'70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. McGrew</td>
<td>'70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. McKee</td>
<td>'34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick G. Norris</td>
<td>'53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Packel</td>
<td>'32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond M. Pearlstone</td>
<td>'32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Pfalzer</td>
<td>'38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry A. Poth</td>
<td>'36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Purcell</td>
<td>'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter N. Read</td>
<td>'42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry T. Reath</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel J. Reich</td>
<td>'60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Hayward Reid</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell R. Reno</td>
<td>'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Reuter</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles N. Riley</td>
<td>'73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael J. Roach</td>
<td>'69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Roberts</td>
<td>'58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. J. Rothenberg</td>
<td>'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James J. Sandman</td>
<td>'76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John N. Schaeffer</td>
<td>'37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert F. Schwartz</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Y. Semerjian</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald A. Semisch</td>
<td>'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvin L. Snowiss</td>
<td>'55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Tyson Stokes</td>
<td>'31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert W. Valmont</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold K. Vickery</td>
<td>'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimber E. Vought</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald J. Weber</td>
<td>'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold B. Wells</td>
<td>'32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry M. Wick</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Wickham</td>
<td>'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas E. Wilcox</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Donald Wiley</td>
<td>'53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert J. Wollot</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CENTURY CLUB**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alvin S. Ackerman</td>
<td>'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander B. Adelman</td>
<td>'31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Agger</td>
<td>'61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest N. Agresti</td>
<td>'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Y. Anthony</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent J. Apruzzese</td>
<td>'53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven A. Arbittier</td>
<td>'63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde W. Armstrong</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris C. Arnold</td>
<td>'58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxanna Cannon Arsh</td>
<td>'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Samuel Arsh</td>
<td>'34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffield Ashmead, III</td>
<td>'58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven T. Atkins</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Axelrad</td>
<td>'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter F. Axelrod</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert N. Axelrod</td>
<td>'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry W. Balka</td>
<td>'26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome R. Balka</td>
<td>'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Ballard</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. William Barba</td>
<td>'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Bard</td>
<td>'36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph M. Barley</td>
<td>'38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William M. Barnes</td>
<td>'57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay D. Barsky</td>
<td>'45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Bartol</td>
<td>'52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles J. Basch</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward L. Batoff</td>
<td>'60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyman L. Battle</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander S. Bauer</td>
<td>'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Bayer</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael M. Bayson</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward F. Beatty, Jr.</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis B. Beatty, Jr.</td>
<td>'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Beckett</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Robert Beckman</td>
<td>'32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert M. Beckman</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Bell</td>
<td>'37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert K. Bell</td>
<td>'24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Benson</td>
<td>'72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Berger</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin M. Berliner</td>
<td>'62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Bernbach</td>
<td>'70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard J. Bernstein</td>
<td>'34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Thomas Berriman</td>
<td>'55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Bertolet</td>
<td>'31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin L. Best</td>
<td>'70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Bithers</td>
<td>'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire G. Bieth</td>
<td>'37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Francis Biondi</td>
<td>'58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Alton Blake</td>
<td>'42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James B. Blinkoff</td>
<td>'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart A. Block</td>
<td>'71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles J. Bloom</td>
<td>'71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron D. Blumberg</td>
<td>'63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard L. Bond</td>
<td>'56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard M. Borish</td>
<td>'43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol S. Boulanger</td>
<td>'69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James C. Bowen</td>
<td>'48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James S. Boynton</td>
<td>'71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Bracken</td>
<td>'08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Bracken</td>
<td>'39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C. Bradley</td>
<td>'64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert D. Branch</td>
<td>'40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy J. Bregstein</td>
<td>'76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen M. Brett</td>
<td>'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira Brind</td>
<td>'67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sol Brody</td>
<td>'26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel H. Brown</td>
<td>'24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Brown, III</td>
<td>'55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore L. Brubaker</td>
<td>'38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul J. Bschott</td>
<td>'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurdon H. Buck</td>
<td>'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil W. Burd</td>
<td>'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip R. Burnaman</td>
<td>'62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis J. Burweger</td>
<td>'70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Memory of
Samuel P. Lavine
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Amsterdam
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berlin
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Berman
George J. Broder, M.D.
Mr. Sylvan W. Drucker
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Friedman
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gold
Mr. Richard C. Goodwin
Gunter R. Haase, M.D.
Frank E. Hahn, Jr., Esq.
Mr. Ary L. Kaufmann
Mrs. Sally P. Lavine
Mrs. Julius P. Leof
Mrs. Lee S. Levinson
Ms. Helen C. Lowenthal
Sylvester M. Miller, D.D.S.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Norman
Hon. Samuel H. Rosenberg
Mrs. Sugar Sellman
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shapiro
Mr. Julius Silvert
Mr. H. Royer Smith, Jr.
Squire, Sanders & Dempsey
Steinberg, Greenstein, Gorelick & Price
Mrs. David L. Ullman
Mrs. Bernard Weinberg
Hon. Nochem S. Winnet
Joseph S. Wohl, D.D.S.

Matching Gift Program
Among the strongly growing aspects of annual giving is our matching gifts program. Corporations and firms wishing to support the Law School have adopted a policy of matching, wholly or in part, the gifts made to Law Annual Giving by their employees, partners, officers or directors.

In Memory of
J. Wesley McWilliams
Robert K. Bell, Esq.
Richard P. Brown, Jr., Esq.
Mr. Scott Darby
Mr. and Mrs. John Dewey
Mrs. Fronnie Dick
Mrs. Anne D. Emmons
Mrs. Clarence E. Hall
Dr. Russell P. Heuer
Mrs. Alice B. Irvin
Mrs. Louise S. Johnston
Labrum & Doak
Mrs. Arthur Littleton
Edwin P. Longstreet, Esq.
Mr. & Mrs. Lee Marshall
David F. Maxwell, Esq.
Mrs. George W. McClelland
Desmond J. McTigue, Esq.
Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads
Mrs. Richard Rollins
Mr. E. Craig Sweeten, Jr.
Mr. Lowell S. Thomas
Mrs. Mary G. S. Webb

Parents and Friends
Patents
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Alcorn
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Alexander
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bershad
Mr. and Mrs. Flavio D. Chavez
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Falk
Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Goldstein
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Green
Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Heinz
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Huddleston
Mr. and Mrs. Julian Jawitz
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Y. Leong
Mr. and Mrs. Silvio G. Lorelli
Mr. Melvin Richter
Mrs. Charlotte L. Saccomandi
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Schuppert
Mrs. Betty P. Swindle

Friends
Roger Bernstein
Max Freedman
Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Groverman
Libby S. Harwitz

In Memory of
Jerome H. Harwitz '56

Lloyd S. Herrick
George C. Laub
Law School Light Opera Company
Sylvester M. Miller
Nancy W. C. Putnam
Stephen A. Stark
Charles J. Webb Foundation

Alumni who are participants in such a program benefit by having such matching gifts credited to themselves and their classes. The following firms contributed to the 1977-1978 campaign. A list of the companies promoting this method of charitable giving is available from the Alumni Affairs Office.

Air Products & Chemicals
American Standard
American Telephone & Telegraph
Amoco Foundation, Inc.
ARA Services
Arthur Anderson & Company
Arthur Young Foundation
Atlantic Richfield
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania
Bethlehem Steel
Bristol Meyers Foundation
Brookway Glass
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chemical Bank
Chevron Matching Gifts
Covington & Burling
Dow Chemical Company
Esmark Inc. Foundation
Eaton Corporation
Fidelity Bank
General Electric Company
Hercules, Inc.
H. J. Heinz Company
INA Corporation
ITT Corporation
IU International
J.C. Penny Company, Inc.
Kiplinger Foundation
Lukens Steel Company
Marck & Company
Mobil Oil Corporation
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance
National Central Bank
Olin Corporation
Pennsalt Corporation
Pennsylvania Power and Light
Prudential Insurance Company
Quaker Chemical Corporation
Scott Paper Company
Smith Kline Corporation
Sperry Rand Corporation
Stauffer Chemical Company
Sun Company
The New Yorker
TRW, Inc.
William Penn Foundation
Wilmer Cutler Pickering
Planned Giving, 1977-78

The Planned Giving section of the University of Pennsylvania's Development Office encourages and facilitates support of the Law School through bequests in wills, testamentary trusts, life income trusts, gifts of life insurance, the University's Pooled Life Income Fund and gifts of all kinds that are made specifically to honor the living or remember the dead—such as contributions to the Alumni and Friends Book Fund. Gifts may be modest or substantial but in either case it is assured that they will provide a lasting tribute.

Milton Berger, '29—Book Fund
Estate of Franklin H. Berry, '28—Bequest to Alumni Annual Giving, Law School (Benjamin Franklin Associates)
Stewart R. Cades, '67—Book-a-Year Program
Bertram D. Coleman, '49—Alumni and Friends Book Fund
L. Leroy Deininger, '14—Book-a-Year Program
Samuel Diamond, '27—John Bartram Associates
June G. Gest in memory of her husband Sydney G. Gest—Desk of her father-in-law Judge John Marshall Gest, '82
Walter S. Hunter, '29—Alumni and Friends Book Fund
Estate of C. Raymond Ireland, '02—Bequest for Congress Hall Society Law Alumni Scholarship Fund
Estate of Mary L. Lee (Widow of William V. Lee, '21)—Bequest for Mary L. Lee Scholarship Fund (Law School)
Estate of George Glover Lewis, '33—Unrestricted bequest: George Glover Lewis Scholarship Fund to be established in Law School
Estate of Robert C. Ligget, '17—Bequest to Law School Development Fund
Estate of Hazel F. Lowenstein, '28—Bequest to Alumni Annual Giving, Law School (Benjamin Franklin Associates)
J. Wesley McWilliams, '15—Alumni and Friends Book Fund
Estate of J. Wesley McWilliams, '15—Bequest to Alumni Annual Giving Perpetuation Endowment Fund
Anthony S. Minisi, '52—John Bartram Associates

These gifts are not included in Annual Giving figures but are listed in this Report to give recognition to the donors. Donors are acknowledged in the year when their gifts are made and in the year when their gifts mature and are received by the School.

The Planned Giving Committee would like to invite all Alumni and Friends to include support for the Law School in their long-range plans. During 1977-78 the following Alumni and Friends made gifts or were honored or remembered through the Planned Giving Program:

Samuel Mink, '33—Book-a-Year Program
Samuel M. Rosenfeld, '30—Alumni and Friends Book Fund
Estate of Milton C. Sharp—Bequest for Milton C. Sharp Prize Fund (Law School)
William I. Troutman, '30—Alumni and Friends Book Fund
Estate of Ellis D. Williams 1868 (College, 1865, Graduate School, 1868)—Bequest for Ellis D. Williams Endowment Fund
students have responsibility for their actions, students are assigned to represent their clients directly and are not simply assisting their supervisors. Students, therefore, make the decisions, do the client interviews, negotiate with other lawyers, do discovery work and argue in court.

This could not occur, of course, without protection for the client. The supervisor must insure that the client is receiving adequate representation. This requirement at times interferes with the goal of allowing students to assume responsibility. But, by and large, this conflict does not occur. Rather, it is close supervision that allows students to assume responsibility, and close supervision and critique that maximizes the educational value of the fieldwork experience.

The office and the supervisor's job, therefore, are structured to provide as much critique of student work as possible. First, the program is staffed by four full time teachers at the Law School. The supervisor's job in a clinical program is always potentially schizophrenic—part of the demands of the job push towards performing a lawyering role (and feeling and thinking like other lawyers); other demands of the job push towards being a teacher (and thinking and feeling and acting like other teachers). But because our supervisors see teaching as their primary function, they are constantly asking themselves not only lawyering questions but also, "what do I want to use this student experience to teach and what is the best way to teach it?"

Second, each student is assigned to one supervisor throughout the semester. Not only does this concentrate the responsibility for the student's development on one person, but it insures that this development is assessed and monitored with attention to the particular students' learning needs and prior experience.

Third, every piece of student work going out of the office is reviewed; every court appearance is attended by a supervisor and is critiqued. Where it is physically impossible for the supervisor to be present at a meeting between a student and his/her client, or a student and another lawyer, recordings, transcripts and student memos in the form of dialogues are utilized to allow subsequent review of these meetings.

Fourth, each student meets regularly with his/her supervisor to review the work done on cases and, also, has a midsemester evaluation meeting and a final evaluation meeting, at which time the student is provided a written critique of his/her semester's performance.

Finally, a series of classes further enhances the process of evaluation and critique. The classes are designed to relate directly to the field work experience enabling students to learn more readily from their field experience by helping them to develop models of performance and the ability to critically analyze their own work.

Each student attends classes twice a week—once with all the clinical students, and once in a seminar with his/her supervisor together with the other six or seven students who share the supervisor. (The program as a whole, then, has four or five classes a week—one large class and three or four smaller seminar sessions.) In both the large classes and the seminars the materials for discussion are always a lawyer's or a student's work product in the form of documents or videotapes. The focus of the discussion is always on identifying and evaluating courses of action and decision.

For example, students, for the initial class, are asked to study the materials from a case file which includes a long memo from the lawyer who was handling the case chronologically describing its developments, several complaints (a state court eviction and a federal court §1983 complaint), a legal memo, and some correspondence. The basic question for class discussion is "how would you evaluate the lawyer's performance?" Focusing on that question is intended first to prompt students to ask that question of their own work; and second, to indicate that evaluation of other lawyer's files is a valuable way to learn about lawyering. The class discussion, itself, explicitly addresses the issue of standards for evaluating lawyer's work. What criteria should be used to evaluate lawyer's decisions? What is a good interview, a good negotiation, etc.? The discussion of the standards invariably raises questions about who appropriately makes certain
decisions—the lawyer or the client. This points out the need to address ethical questions in setting standards of performance. It also illustrates how different conceptions of the lawyer's role influence both the evaluation and the outcome of a case. There is no pretense that these issues are discussed fully; rather they illustrate an approach and raise an agenda that will be discussed throughout the semester.

The second class begins the discussion of particular lawyering skills—in this instance, interviewing. Students are about to begin their own field work interviewing and the class capitalizes on their need to know how to do an interview. A videotape of a client interview in a consumer case is used to focus the class discussion. This case is then developed and used in other classes throughout the semester to discuss other lawyering activities. The class emphasizes the need to define objectives for the interview and to analyze what techniques are available to fulfill particular objectives. But the class also introduces the importance of interpersonal relationships in lawyering. It begins the semester-long discussion of how this interpersonal element enters into lawyering transactions. Finally, the class introduces the use of a particular skill-questioning which is followed across a spectrum of lawyering activities.

In the first month of the semester, the concepts that are discussed in the class on interviewing are developed and tested in various ways. In their field work, the students observe their supervisors
interviewing, they change roles and then conduct interviews themselves under close supervision. In addition, each student conducts a simulated interview which is videotaped and reviewed by one of the supervisors. A final class on interviewing is held utilizing the student’s taped simulated interviews.

For counselling, negotiation, complaint-drafting and discovery, a series of classes similar to that described for interviewing are offered. First, a lawyer’s work product is discussed; then, the students perform the specific task, in real cases and simulations, and their performance is evaluated both in individual meetings and classes. By the end of the semester, each student will have performed three videotaped simulations: an interview, a negotiation and a deposition, and will have drafted a complaint and a set of interrogatories.

The weekly seminars focus on the students’ actual cases. Each week one or two students present one of their pending cases to the seminar. The seminar group evaluates the student’s work product and discusses how to proceed with the case. If feasible, a case is chosen that is relevant to what is being discussed that week in the large class. For example, after counselling is discussed in the large class, students present their own counselling problems to the seminar. Similarly, after complaint-drafting is discussed in the large group, students circulate drafts of complaints being done for their active cases.

What follows is an example of the kind of
discussions these seminar classes can provide and how they link up real-world decision-making problems with more “academic” concerns: Our client had been fired from his job for excessive absenteeism. Because his last absence was excused and the company rules only referred to unexcused absences, there was an arguable claim for breach of contract that could be brought under §301 of the Labor Management Relations Act. However, to sustain this claim, besides proving the breach of contract, there were difficult questions of whether the Union contract required exhaustion of grievance procedures. If the contract did require exhaustion, could the Union be found to have breached its duty of fair representation? Compounding these legal difficulties was the client who kept demanding that additional time be spent on his case although we felt that he was receiving more than his fair share of resources.

Preceding the seminar session we passed out a description of the facts and several legal memos that had been written by the student. Since at that point in time we were agonizing over whether we had sufficiently meritorious suit to press forward, we asked the seminar to help us with our decision.

First, the class discussed the legal issues posed in the memos which uncovered further areas of exploration. Second, we discussed the facts, considering whether there were contradictions, or whether there were theories that could reconcile the discrepancies. Third, assuming there were contradictions in the facts, we considered our obligation at this stage of the case: Should we believe our client, even if his story was less credible, and file suits using discovery to get us more information? Or should we try to screen out “frivolous” suits? Fourth, we discussed the definition of a frivolous suit: Can any suit that turns on different facts be frivolous? How do law-uncertainty and fact-uncertainty join to give an evaluation of a suit? Fifth, we compared the use of money in private practice to screen out lawsuits to those devices available in legal services (client’s inclination, lawyer’s judgment, office policy, etc). Finally, our discussion of the role of a lawyer’s judgment in screening out legal services cases returned us to our case. The student working on the case and I were questioned about the possibility of our personal feelings influencing our judgment about the case. Were we undervaluing the client’s case because of negative feelings or over-compensating for fear that we might undervalue it? We then discussed, in the context of this case which illustrated the potential subjectivity of evaluations of cases as frivolous (and the potential intertwining of such evaluations with feelings about the client), whether legal services had an obligation (ethical or constitutional) to provide a review procedure for a client if an individual lawyer refused to proceed with his/her case. (Subsequent to the time of this class, the Legal Services Corporation adopted regulations requiring local program to have a grievance procedure for clients.) Finally, the student had to take what he learned from the seminar and re-think what he was going to do on his case for he not only had seminar questions to answer, but a real case presenting real questions.

The structure of the program, then, is to have repeated movement back and forth between practice and theory, theory and practice. Through this process it is hoped that students will be constantly questioning and evaluating new data and performances and, therefore, learn not only “how to handle” the particular case he/she is working on, but recognizing his/her learning patterns and what steps he/she must take to arrive at decisions. Each case is important then, not only because of the substantive information, but for the lawyering questions which the case forces the student to raise and answer, and which can be generalized to other situations. It also is hoped that this combination of theory and practice will lead to the development within law schools of studying different aspects of lawyering behavior as well as new teaching methodologies. It has been over 100 years since the age of Langdell, and it is time to begin a new age of inquiry.
Vice-Dean Phyllis W. Beck has been appointed a member of the Governor's Justice Commission, Philadelphia Regional Planning Council. In September, 1978, she was appointed a member of the Humanities Council of the Public Broadcasting Corporation. Mrs. Beck appeared as a panelist on the television show: Issues and Answers, where she discussed the Bakke decision.

In July, she participated in the University of Pennsylvania Summer Institute on Women's Studies, "The Duty of Financial Support Among Family Members." She spoke to the subject, "Implementing Bakke" for The College Board Association in August and participated on a panel "Law, Business and Medicine" for the University of Pennsylvania Women's Center. In November, for the Villanova University General Honors Program, Mrs. Beck delivered a lecture entitled, "Trends in Domestic Relations."


Professor Paul Bender is the co-author of the second volume of the book, Political and Civil Rights in the United States, published by Little-Brown Company, dealing with constitution and statutory rules relating to equal protection and discrimination. The first volume, which was published in 1976, deals with the First Amendment, Rights of Privacy, Rights of Special Groups such as prisoners, mental patients, etc., and with civil rights litigation.

Mr. Bender serves as a Reporter and Senior Advisor to a Panel on American Foreign Policy and Human Rights, created by the United Nations Association of the United States. Panel members include William Coleman, Jr., Hon. Louis H. Pollak, Professor Louis Henkin and Chief Judge Bazelon of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

He has been serving as counsel to Senator Robert Morgan of North Carolina, who is an intervenor in the Japanese Electronics antitrust litigation, and has recently become counsel for the ACLU in Roe v. Casey, a case in the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, challenging abortion funding rules. Bender testified for the ACLU before a committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in support of the proposed constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia representation in the Congress. He also testified before the United States Senate Judiciary Committee in support of legislation to overrule or modify the Supreme Court's decision last term in Zurcher v. Stanford Daily, which permitted police searches of newspaper offices.

Mr. Bender spoke to the 15th anniversary meeting of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law on the significant legal developments at last year's Supreme Court term. In July, he published an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer on the significance of the Bakke case. This fall, Professor Bender taught a course in the Continuum Program of the College of General Studies on the Supreme Court and the Resolution of Current Political Controversies.

He is working with Professor Ralph Spritzer as counsel to the Pennsylvania Court Administrator in Philadelphia Newspapers v. Jerome. (For details of this case, see Professor Ralph S. Spritzer.)

Professor Daniel I. Halperin, on leave from the Law School as Treasury Legislative Counsel in Washington, D.C., was the guest speaker at the spring meeting of the Tax Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Professor Howard Lesnick was appointed town official of Hancock, Maine and serving on the Executive Committee for the Town’s Sesquicentennial Celebration, he delivered an opening introduction on that occasion. He also co-authored A History of the Town of Hancock, 1828-1978 (published, Ellsworth, Maine, 1978). Mr. Haskins is a University Seminar Associate (for “Law and Social and Economic Change”) at Columbia University.

Professor Haskins’ assignment for Volume II of the U.S. Supreme Court History (“John Marshall: Foundations of Power”) is completed and has been approved by Editor-in-Chief Paul A. Freund, of the Harvard Law School, for speedy publication by Macmillan (New York, 1979). In the autumn he was elected to membership in the Societa Internazionale Tommaso D’Aquino (Rome), and later received a personal invitation to present a paper on comparative law at Bucharest in 1980 before the Romanian Asociatia de Istorie Comparatice a Institutelor. In November, 1978, he delivered the annual address of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the subject: “Towards New Horizons: Aspects of the Legal Rights of Women in Colonial America.”

Professor A. Leo Levin delivered The Mayer Lecture at the University of Iowa on November 9th on the subject The Challenge of Changing Appellate Procedures.

Assistant Dean Arnold J. Miller has written three brief reviews of law books which will appear in a forthcoming issue of Law Books in Review, a quarterly publication.

Assistant Dean Christopher F. Mooney delivered a lecture at St. Joseph’s College on the Bakke decision and one at Cabrini College on Civil Religion and the American Social Conscience—both in November.


Professor Louis B. Schwartz is acting as consultant to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Criminal Law Reform and Access to Justice, and as consultant to the Federal Trade Commission. He testified before the National Commission to Review Antitrust Law and Procedures in October and was a participant-commentator in a Conference on Antitrust Law and Economics at the University of Pennsylvania Center for the Study of Organizational Innovations in November. Mr. Schwartz was a panelist in the William O. Douglas Inquiry into the State of Individual Freedom of The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions; he served as a panelist in a public workshop on Media Concentration sponsored by the Federal Trade Com-
mission; and he was a panelist at a Conference on the Federal Bar Association Antitrust and Briefing Conference entitled *The Rule of Reason Under Recent Supreme Court Decisions*. All of these appearances took place in December.

Mr. Schwartz completed the manuscript for the second edition of the Law Enforcement Handbook for Police in November.

**Hon. Louis H. Pollak**, former Dean of the Law School, delivered a speech entitled *Courts and Liberty: Can Judges Protect us from Ourselves or was Learned Hand Right?* as part of the Philadelphia Bar Association Professional Education Committee’s Enrichment Program.

In June, Judge Pollak accepted an honorary degree at Seton Hall University’s Law School Commencement on behalf of Sydney Kentridge, the attorney from South Africa who represented the Biko Family at the Inquest. Mr. Kentridge is to be the Law School’s 1979 Roberts Lecturer. In the photo are Judge Pollak, Archbishop Peter Gerety of the Archdiocese of Newark, New Jersey, and Robert T. Conley, President of Seton Hall University.

**Professor Ralph R. Smith** has continued his activities in the area of affirmative action and has presented papers or lectured at the University of Minnesota, the London School of Economics, Vanderbilt University, and in various forums at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith presented a paper entitled “The CLEO Summer Institute: A Success Story by Any Measure” at the 10th anniversary celebration of CLEO, the Council of Legal Education Opportunity, in Washington, D.C. He also delivered the 80th Anniversary Celebration Address at Saint Andrew’s Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tennessee. His remarks dealt with “The Crisis This Time: The Bakke Case and Threat to Affirmative Action and the Historically Black Colleges.”

**Professor Ralph S. Spritzer** and Professor Paul Bender are representing Pennsylvania trial judges in three related cases in which various news media have challenged the constitutionality of a Pennsylvania Rule of Criminal Procedure authorizing trial judges to close pretrial suppression hearings to the public and the press.

The cases—*Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc. et al. v. Hon. Dominic D. Jerome et al.* and companion cases—arouse out of applications to mandamus Common Pleas judges who had ordered closure of suppression hearings at the request of the defendants in three sensational murder cases. The Rule was sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and an appeal by the media is now pending before the United States Supreme Court. The cases are similar to a New York case—*Gannett Co. Inc. v. Hon. Daniel A. DePasquale*—that is also pending before the U.S. Supreme Court and was the subject of the final argument in the Law School’s Keedy Cup competition held on November 16th.
'08 Leon J. Obermayer was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Drexel University commencement exercises this past June, 1978.

'27 Philip W. Amram has been decorated by the French Government as Commander of the Order des Palmes Académiques, the highest academic decoration awarded by the Government.

'31 F. Eugene Reader was presented the Dickinson School of Law "adopted Alumnus" Award by the General Alumni Association. Mr. Reader was cited for "outstanding service to the Dickinson School of Law as professor of law since 1932, as a scholar in the complex field of corporate law, as an outstanding contributor to the law as a profession." Now semiretired, Reader was a partner in the Harrisburg, Penna., firm of Rhoads, Sinon & Reader.

A wing of the Law School of Hebrew University in Jerusalem was dedicated in honor of Bernard G. Segal last January, 1978. Mr. Segal was also elected first vice-president of The American Law Institute at the 55th annual meeting in May, 1978.

'35 Louis J. Goffman, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, has become president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

'39 Hon. Roy Wilkinson, Jr. received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Dickinson School of Law commencement in June, 1978. To enhance his distinguished legal career, Judge Wilkinson was appointed, in 1970, one of the original judges of the Commonwealth Court for the State of Pennsylvania.

'40 Francis H. DeLone is the 1978-79 Chairman of the Philadelphia United Fund.

Frank C. P. McGlinn of Haverford, Penna., is now vice-president for marketing at Western Savings Bank, Philadelphia. He was previously vice-president for marketing and public relations at The Fidelity Bank.

'41 Marvin Comisky, managing partner in the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Klaus and Comisky, has been
elected to the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center.

Michael C. Rainone is secretary of the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association. He is also a member of the Tricentennial Commission 1982 “Philadelphia Council for Progress,” and the Cardinal’s Committee of the Laity.

Lipman Redman of Washington, D.C., was elected chairman of the American Bar Association’s Section of Taxation. He is a partner in the firm of Melrod, Redman and Gartlan, Washington, D.C.

Paul A. Wolkin, executive director of the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education, was elected executive vice-president of The American Law Institute at the organization’s 55th meeting.

Gloria P. Thomas has been appointed chief of the Domestic Relations Branch of the Family Court Division of Philadelphia’s Court of Common Pleas. Before assuming her new duties in early December, Ms. Thomas was the chief probation officer for the Domestic Relations Division of Luzerne County Courts in Pennsylvania.

Mitchell W. Miller, a partner in the firm of Jenkins, Miller & Jenkins, has been appointed to the Consumer Bankruptcy Committee of the American Bar Association.

John F. Rauhauser Jr. was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by York College of Pennsylvania this past May.

William F. Hyland, former Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, became a senior partner in the Newark, New Jersey firm of Riker, Danzio, Scherer, Debevoise & Hyland, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, 17102. Mr. Hyland has been appointed chairman of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority and serves as a director of the United States Tobacco Company.

Peter M. Ward, a partner in the New York firm of Chadbourne, Park, Whiteside & Wolff, has been elected Vice-President and Director of the Legal Aid Society of New York City.

Frederick Littleton, former General Counsel to The Fidelity Bank, has formed a partnership under the firm name of Littleton and Anderson, The Sugar Refinery, 225 Christ Church Walkway, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

John S. Reynolds has been elected vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America (INA) International Corporation. The company was formed to broaden INA Corporation’s base and market share in international insurance markets; it manages the international operations and other subsidiaries and affiliates of INA Corporation.

Hon. Norma L. Shapiro was invested as Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on September 29, 1978. She was a former partner in the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads.

Milton P. King earned the status of Diplomats of the Court Practice Institute at the Advanced Trial Advocacy Seminar this past summer. Mr. King is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Pechner, Sacks, Dorfman, Rosen & Richardson.
Jack L. Van Baalen has been Professor of Law at The University of Wyoming since 1974. Prior to that he was a partner in the firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia.

'54 Hon. Samuel M. Lehrer of the Philadelphia Municipal Court and his law clerk, Hillel Lewis, have published a legal memorandum entitled “The Preliminary Hearing in Pennsylvania” which appeared in the October 1978 issue of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly.


'58 Allen G. Schwartz is the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York.

'59 John J. Lombard, Jr. of Philadelphia is a member of the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is associated with the firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel.

'60 E. David Harrison of Washington, D.C. received the decoration of Cavaliere Ufficiale in the Order of Merit to the Italian Republic in recognition of the legal services performed by him on behalf of the Italian Embassy.

Richard S. Hyland of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, has been appointed Judge of the Camden County District Court.

'61 Anthony S. Leidner of New York City was elected vice-president and general counsel of Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation, a subsidiary of Pan-American World Airways. He will continue as secretary of Inter-Continental and as special counsel in Pan-American’s legal department.

'64 Paul D. Pearson became a partner in the firm of Hill & Barlow, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts. For the fall semester, he has been teaching the third year of a seminar on divorce and custody in the extension division of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. Mr. Pearson has also been reelected for a three-year term to the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, a board on which he has served since 1975.

Earl B. Slavitt has formed a professional corporation with Ronald A. Tash for the practice of law under the firm name of Tash and Slavitt, Ltd., One North La Salle Street, Suite 1615, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

Alan Steinberg has published a work for the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., entitled: “The Contested Cash Tender Offer: Practical, Economic and Legal Considerations of the Offeror.”

'66 Richard D. Steel has become a partner in the firm of Wasserman, Orlow, Ginsberg & Rubin, Suite 636 Public Ledger Building, 6th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, 19106. The firm also has offices in Washington, D.C., New York, and Newark, New Jersey.

'67 Robert A. Levin has written an extraordinary novel under the name of Bob Levin entitled, The Best Ride to New York. Sections of the book, which was published in its entirety by Harper & Row this past September, have appeared as short stories in the “Massachusetts Review,” in the “Carolina Quarterly,” and in “The Pushcart Prize: Best of the Small Presses Anthology.” This same section was chosen as one of the five best stories of the year by the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines and received honorable mention in “Best American Short Stories, 1977.”

Stephen P. Norman has been appointed Vice-President—Corporate Office and has been elected Senior Assistant Secretary of American Express Company. Mr. Norman was formerly that company’s Counsel and Assistant Secretary. He presently lives in Rye, New York.

Norman Pearlstine, after 5½ years in Asia as The Wall Street Journal Tokyo bureau chief
28 Alumni Briefs

and as managing editor of The Asian Wall Street Journal, has joined Forbes Magazine as an executive editor. He is based in Los Angeles and is responsible for supervising the magazine's coverage of the western United States and the Asia-Pacific regions.

'D68 David H. Lissy, of New York, has been named assistant to the president of United Brands Company. Mr. Lissy served as Special Assistant for Domestic Affairs to President Gerald R. Ford, was Special Assistant to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and has also served as Executive Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Jan Benes Vlcek has become associated with the firm of Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 325, Washington, D.C. Mr. Vlcek was formerly associate minority counsel to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and counsel for regulatory policy to the ad hoc committee on energy of The United States House of Representatives.

'D69 Gerald V. Niesar is a co-founder of the firm Niesar, Moody, Hill & Massey, Spear Street Tower, Suite 2501, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, California, 94105.

David Richman has become a partner in the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19109.

William J. Frutkin has become associated with the firm of Spector, Cohen, Hunt & Rosen, 29th Floor, 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103.

Alexander Kerr has become a partner in the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19109.

John J. McLaughlin has left the New York and Palm Beach law firm of Schulte & McGoldrick, where he was a partner for 3 years, to become the Director of the Office of New York Finance for the United States Treasury Department. The Office is responsible for the monitoring of the recently enacted $1.65 billion federal guarantee program for New York City indebtedness.

'D71 Charles J. Bloom, Michael W. Freeland, Jeffrey C. Hayes, A. Carl Kaseeman, and Laurence Z. Shieklman have become partners in the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19109, as of September 1, 1978.

Andrew Jay Schwartzman has been appointed Executive Director of the Media Access Project, a Washington, D.C. public interest law firm which represents national and local groups concerned with improving public participation in the debate over important news and public affairs issues. Mr. Schwartzman served previously with the United States Department of Energy.

E. Clinton Swift, Jr., has become a partner in PCM Associates, Inc., an international management consulting firm headquartered in Philadelphia.

'D72 Warren J. Fekett is associated with the firm of Friedman and Shaftan, 21 East 40th Street, New York, 10006.

E. Ellsworth McMeen III is a partner in the firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, 140 Broadway, New York, 10005 as of January, 1979.

Richard B. Price is a partner in the international manage-

'73 Alan Shakin and Patricia T. Shakin are the parents of a new daughter, Jessica Ellen.

'74 Steven Berk has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center, having previously served as its legal counsellor.

Robert Klothe, an attorney/advisor for the Civil Aeronautics Board, is among a select group of mid-career executives chosen for participation in the President’s Executive Interchange Program. Designed to foster improved relations between the private and public sectors, the Program selects 50 to 75 high calibre middle management executives from both sectors for this interchange. Mr. Klothe will spend his Interchange year with the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha, Nebraska.

Stephen D. Kramer of Syosset, New York, is now with the firm of Loeb, Block, and Wacksman. He was formerly Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York. Mr. Kramer is President of the University of Pennsylvania Association of New York City, is counsel to the Riverside Theater and Workshop, and serves as a director of the Long Island Baroque Ensemble.

Gail Lione Masse of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected Secretary of the Younger Lawyers Section of the State Bar of Georgia. She currently practices with the Atlanta firm of Hansell, Post, Brandon & Dorsey.

'75 Myles J. Horn has become associated with the firm of Cowan, Liebowitz & Latman, P.C., 200 East 42nd Street, New York, 10017.

Lee Bucheit has published a book entitled Succession: The Legitimacy of Self-Determination for the Yale University Press.

James D. Morris has been appointed an Assistant Attorney General in the central office of the Department of Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was formerly the Managing Attorney of Legal Services of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Inc., in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

'76 Louisa Smith Mygatt is the Direct Mail Chairman for Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania.

'78 Ellen B. Fishman is an Assistant Corporation Counsel in the General Litigation Division for the City of New York. Ms. Fishman is living in Manhattan.

John E. Rosenberg has formed a partnership under the firm name Rosenberg & Kavian, 10 North Church Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 19380.
The Painting

Once the commotion had subsided and there was agreement on the painting's definitive interpretation, Penn Law Students declined the offer of Philadelphia art student, Bo Bartlett, to hang his work in the School. The painting, which measured 7 feet by 12, was said to have depicted the artist's denouncement of capital punishment and society's indifference to the issue. Gary Gilmore is seated at the right of the painting awaiting execution while the artist, arm outstretched, indicates the situation. The clothed woman, the nude, indifferent figure, and the child cupping its ears, represent the artist's statement that society has fallen from innocence and, from lack of concern, can no longer differentiate right from wrong.

Professor Noyes Leech, who oversees the Law School's art collection, agrees that the painting's trial run provoked healthy debate and controversy throughout the Law School Community. However, comments expressing outrage and dislike at the subject matter of the work far exceeded those approving it so, as Mr. Leech stated, "we felt we shouldn't keep it."

What cannot be denied is that the painting's presence for a time engendered welcome relief to daily pressures and anxieties.

Reunions, Etc.

The Class of 1928 held its 50th Reunion this past spring; the Class of 1933 celebrated its 45th at the Locust Club on June 9, 1978; and the Class of 1938 held its 40th Reunion, also in the spring. The Class of 1953 celebrated its 25th anniversary since graduation from Law School on December 9th at the Penn Mutual Tower in Philadelphia.
In Memoriam

'03 Morris Wolf, Philadelphia, PA October 26, 1978
'08 C. H. Bracken, Pittsburgh, PA October 9, 1978
'10 D. Hays Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, PA October 11, 1978
'11 Fred T. Fruit, Sharon, PA April 25, 1978
'12 Walter Boehm, Hutchinson, KS October 18, 1977
'13 Ralph S. Croskey, Bryn Mawr, PA April 24, 1978
J. Julius Levy, Scranton, PA September 6, 1978
'14 Benjamin Levintow, Philadelphia, PA May 3, 1978
'15 Arnold Blumberg, Philadelphia, PA April 21, 1978
'17 Albert L. Katz, Philadelphia, PA October 11, 1978
'21 J. Montgomery Forster, Saint Davids, PA June 18, 1978
'22 W. Meade Fletcher, Jr., Washington, DC May 6, 1978
'24 Sigmund Steinberg, Philadelphia, PA August 10, 1978
Hon. J. Colvin Wright, Bedford, PA April 28, 1978
'27 Herman Eisenberg, Philadelphia, PA June 22, 1978
'28 Ralph S. Ritter, Westport, CT December 9, 1976
'29 Louis Sherr, Merion Station, PA August 4, 1978
'30 Stanley J. Goesswein, Philadelphia, PA February 27, 1978
Samuel H. High, Jr., Rydal, PA June 30, 1978
Clarence Mesirov, Narberth, PA July 18, 1978
Elias Magil, Philadelphia, PA August 7, 1978
Reuben Miron, Philadelphia, PA February 14, 1977

Earl A. Brubaker, Lebanon, PA January 22, 1978
Myron Jacoby, Philadelphia, PA October 18, 1978
George P. Schmidt, Wilkes-Barre, PA March 27, 1975
George Schwartz, Plymouth Meeting, PA April 27, 1978
'33 Frederick J. Scott, Sarasota, FL March 14, 1978
'34 Sidney Lappen, Pottsville, PA May 5, 1978
Wessell Sprecher, Norristown, PA February 25, 1978
'35 Emanuel Laster, Scranton, PA September 2, 1977
'36 William G. Gemerling, III, Lancaster, PA August 1, 1978
'37 Hyman Goldberg, Silver Spring, MD January 20, 1978
Norman P. Harvey, Flourtown, PA August 2, 1978
Ernest R. VonStarck, Downingtown, PA May 19, 1978
'41 Mr. Louis C. Hano, Trenton, NJ October 16, 1978
Norman O. Ranz, Gaithersburg, MD April 11, 1978
'43 John R. Gaughan, Harrisburg, PA April 6, 1976
'47 Victor J. O'Brien, Bryn Mawr, PA May 15, 1978
'48 Walter S. Peake, Corry, PA October 16, 1978
'51 Robert J. Crowley, Rumson, NJ April 17, 1978
Leonard J. Paletta, New Kensington, PA May 21, 1978
'52 Harry N. Moran, Jr., Norristown, PA February 11, 1978
Marion D. Patterson, Jr., Hollidaysburg, PA July 2, 1978
'78 Carl Schlein, Metuchen, NJ October 2, 1978
Morris Wolf 1883-1978

Morris Wolf, Law School Honorary Doctor of Laws recipient and alumnus of the Class of 1903, passed away this fall at age 95.

Mr. Wolf, together with former State Supreme Court Chief Justice Horace Stern founded, in the early years of this century, the renowned Philadelphia firm which is today Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen.

A world-traveller and scholar, he was fluent in the French, Italian and German languages and read books in Latin for relaxation. Mr. Wolf was a collector of historical documents and artifacts and, in 1971, presented the Law School with a six-page letter written by Thomas Jefferson outlining a course of reading to prepare a young man for the study of law. The gift was given to honor the appointment of Bernard Wolfman, a former partner in Wolf’s firm, as Dean of this Law School.

Mr. Wolf’s dynamic and colorful “all-around law practice” was enhanced by his varied and innumerable civic, charitable, educational and governmental involvements, which were the hallmark and tradition of his long, highly-respected career.
Law Alumni Society
of The University of Pennsylvania
1978-1979

President
First Vice-President
Second Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer

David H. Marion
Marshall A. Bernstein
Joseph G. J. Connolly
Patricia Ann Metzer
G. Craig Lord

Board of Managers
Theodore O. Rogers
Doris May Harris
Richard Bazelon
Linda A. Fisher
John A. Terrill
Robert W. Beckman
George T. Brubaker

Bernard M. Gross
James A. Strazella
Sharon Kaplan Wallis
Paul J. Bschorr
Charles I. Cogut
Howard Gittis
Marlene F. Lachman

Morris M. Shuster

Ex-Officio
Harold Cramer and Patricia Ann Metzer, Co-chairmen, Law Alumni Society
Leonard Barkan, Representative of the Law Alumni Society on the Board of the General Alumni Society
Louis H. Pollak, Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School
J. Michael Willman, Law Alumni Representative on the Editorial Board of the General Alumni Society