Federal Judges Sloviter, Kravitch, Shapiro
In the past two years, three women graduates of the University of Pennsylvania Law School have been appointed to the Federal Bench. Their stories begin on page 14.
CONTENTS

Symposium .......................................................... 2

A Message From Marshall A. Bernstein .......................... 7

Featured Events

The 1979 Keedy Cup Competition .............................. 8
The 1979 Roberts Lecture ......................................... 10

Practicing Law in South Africa:
Playing by the Rules of the Game .............................. 11

Distinguishing “The Law of the Creator”;
Upholding The Law of the Land .................................. 14

Conversation With Professor Morris S. Arnold ................. 17

The Faculty .......................................................... 22

Alumni Briefs .................................................... 24

End Notes .......................................................... 29

In Memoriam ........................................................ 30

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An Invitation For Nominations

The Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif is actively soliciting your suggestions and nominations for the 1980 recipient of the Order of the Coif Award for Legal Scholarship.

Each year, the Coif recognizes a person engaged in public service or in the teaching or practice of law who has made extraordinary contributions to legal scholarship. The Chapter, in addition to presenting the Award on Law Alumni Day, will place needed books in the Biddle Law Library in honor of the recipient.

The names of nominees and supporting information should be sent by February 15, 1979, to Robert L. Kendall, Jr. at Schnader, Harrison, Segal, & Lewis, 1719 Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

The Judges' Reception at City Hall

The Board of Managers of the Law Alumni Society held its annual informal reception for the students of Penn Law School and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas on October 24, 1979 at City Hall in Philadelphia. Welcome additions to this year's reception were the Judges of the four counties surrounding Philadelphia—Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—who, for the first time, attended the event. The reception was planned and hosted by the Honorable Doris May Harris, Vice-President of the Law Alumni Society.

The Board is mindful of its responsibility to assist law students as they make the transition to active practitioner. The opportunity to meet informally with members of the Trial Bench influences some students to seek clerkships in the Courts throughout the various counties.

At the close of the reception, many students toured the City Hall Court facilities.

The Light Opera Company

The Law School Light Opera Company, about to enter its fifth season, has become a solid Law School institution. This spring's presentation, the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Princess Ida, will be performed on March 27, 28, and 29, in the auditorium of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The gifted producers, directors, musicians, and actors who comprise the Company are Penn Law School alumni, students, faculty, adminis-

Present at the annual Judges' Reception in October, 1979 are, from left to right: Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Doris May Harris, '49; Mary T. Robinson, '81; Nikki T. Ingram, '79; and Common Pleas Court Judge Juanita Kidd Stout.

Greeting Penn Law students at the Common Pleas Court Judges' Reception are, from left to right: Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge James T. McDermott; Delaware County Judge Joseph T. Labrum, Jr., '50; Donald S. Weightman, '82; and Delaware County Common Pleas Judge Melvin G. Levy, '50.
Although alumni will be afforded the opportunity to view excerpts from *Princess Ida* as part of the 1980 Law Alumni Day activities, observing this talented group perform the opera in its entirety can prove a worthwhile theatrical experience.

**WANTED: The Names of Former Keedy Cup Winners**

The Law School plans to install, in a prominent location, a series of plaques memorializing the individual winners of the Keedy Cup Moot Court Competition.

Through 1955, the various law clubs competed for the Keedy Cup, and the name of the winning club was engraved on the Cup. The club competition ceased in 1955 and, several years later, the Competition was conducted among teams of individual students. The records of the School show the names of the individuals who have won the Competition from 1970 to the present.

Your assistance is requested in obtaining the names of the winners of the Competition through 1969. If you were a winner during that period of time or have information on this subject, please contact Assistant Dean Robert F. Maguire, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 19104, or call (215) 243-6430.

**The Law School Overseers**

Esteemed members of the Federal Judiciary and the legal and medical professions, renowned scholars, former government officials, and leaders of large corporations, compose the 22-person Law School Board of Overseers. The Board acts as an advisory body to President Martin Meyerson and to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

The 1979 meeting of the Board of Overseers was held in late November. Frederic L. Ballard, '42, of the Philadelphia law firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews, & Ingersoll, stepped down as Chair, but remains an active member of the Board. At a dinner on the evening prior to the annual meeting, Mr. Ballard was awarded a citation by University President Martin Meyerson in recognition of his years of outstanding service to the Law School Board of Overseers.

The Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals, succeeds Mr. Ballard as Chair. Other members of the judiciary who sit as members are Hon. Arlin M. Adams, '47, of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals; Hon. Samuel J. Roberts, '31, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and Hon. Norma L. Shapiro, '51, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Those members from the legal community, in addition to Mr. Ballard, include Bernard G. Segal, '31, of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, Philadelphia; Richard P. Brown, Jr., '48 of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, Philadelphia; J. LeVonne Chambers of Chambers, Stein, Ferguson & Becton, Charlotte, North Carolina; Richard M.

Dr. Lewis W. Bluemle, Jr., President of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, is the Board's representative from the medical profession. William T. Coleman, Jr., former Secretary of Transportation during the administration of President Gerald Ford and presently practicing law in the Washington, D.C. firm of O'Melveny & Meyers is an Overseer. Eminent scholars, former Attorney General of the United States, Professor Edward H. Levi of the University of Chicago Law School, and Sir Leon Radzinowicz of Cambridge, England, sit on the Board. Irving Shapiro, Esq., Chairman of the Board of E.I. duPont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Delaware; Frank K. Tarbox, '50, President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia; and Jaqueline G. Wexler, President of Hunter College in New York are also members of the Law School Board of Overseers.

The Law School is fortunate and honored to have so distinguished a group of scholars and professionals working together on its behalf.

New Law School Funds

In the year 1979, several funds were established to benefit the School for a variety of purposes:

The Beatrice and Martin S. Goodman Fund honors the 25th wedding anniversary of the Goodmans. Gifts donated to this fund by friends and alumni will be used to purchase books for Biddle Law Library.

The Class of February 1949 30th Reunion Fund was established to provide funds necessary to permit the renovation of the Law School's Placement facilities, which serves almost 600 firms and employers annually.

The Class of 1954 Legal Studies Seminar and Colloquium Fund will support gatherings held for Faculty and students to discuss current research and law. The Fund, established in honor of 1954's 25th Reunion, will guarantee the future of the Legal Studies Seminar, which has been directed by Professor Henry Hansmann during the last two years. The Endowment will permit the invitation of seven outside scholars a year to present their work to the Faculty, as well as enable the scheduling of additional seminars which focus on the Faculty's work.

The Carl Schlein '78 Memorial Book Fund was formed by the Classes of 1977 and 1978 in memory of Mr. Schlein, who became terminally ill during his years at the Law School but did graduate after a one-year absence. In memory of Mr. Schlein, books will be purchased for the Biddle Law Library with the funds contributed by his classmates.

The W. James MacIntosh Scholarship

The Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius has made a gift to the School of $50,000 in honor of W. James MacIntosh, '26, who retired from the active practice of law. Mr. MacIntosh was the firm's long-time Senior Partner and its Chairman since 1971 until his retirement in September, 1979.

Throughout his distinguished professional career, Mr. MacIntosh has demonstrated a great interest in the University of Pennsylvania and its Law School. He was, in fact, a teacher of Public Service Corporations, Pennsylvania Practice, and Practice Court at Penn Law School early in his career. It was, therefore, the view of his partners that the most appropriate gesture of their respect and appreciation for Mr. MacIntosh would be the establishment of this Law School Scholarship Fund in his name.

The Placement Office

Some interesting statistics have been released by Helena Clark, Director of Placement, and Esther Cooperman, the Assistant Director, which reflect the activities of the Law School's Placement Office in the fall of 1979.

From September 24 to December 3, 408 firms, agencies, or corporations interviewed 587 law students. These figures indicate a sizeable rise from the 321 interviewers and 482 interviewees from the previous year. On the average, 295 second and third year students participated in the interviewing process each week of the 1979 season.
In October, the Law School and its Placement Office were host to the Four-in-One-Program: A Corporate Legal Careers Symposium sponsored by the four Philadelphia area law schools—University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University in Camden, New Jersey, Temple University, and Villanova University. The Symposium was offered to all students. Helena Clark and Esther Cooperman, together with placement advisors from the other three schools, moderated panel discussions with 30 lawyers representing the areas of banking, utilities, securities, transportation, advertising, and journalism.

The Dean and The Alumni

Dean James O. Freedman continues to meet and to become personally acquainted with many Alumni around the country. This fall, he attended meetings and participated in gatherings with Penn Law Alumni in numerous states. In addition, he has been present at class reunions, Alumni receptions, and Law Alumni Society-related events in the Philadelphia area.

In September, the Dean attended a Penn Law Alumni luncheon in concert with the meeting of the California Bar Association. It was there that Dean Freedman presented G. William Shea, ’36, with an award recognizing his service to the Bar, to the legal profession, and to the University of Pennsylvania Law School. In October, the Dean was present at the annual Judges’ Reception for Penn Law students and Philadelphia and surrounding County Common Pleas Judges. Mr. Freedman was hosted by Bethlehem Steel Corporation at a dinner meeting with the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Penn Law Alumni in November. He was the speaker at the Luzerne County Chapter of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., also in November.

Dean Freedman’s winter schedule is rather full. He was in Phoenix, Arizona for the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. He met with Penn Law Alumni in Baltimore at the occasion of the Maryland State Bar Association meeting, and was also present at a luncheon for Alumni attending the New York State Bar Association meetings. In February, the Dean will be the guest speaker in Scranton, Pennsylvania at a luncheon given by the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Alumni.

Dean Freedman at the annual dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Luzerne County Alumni Club in November. From left to right is Bernard Bartikowsky, President; Dean Freedman and Theodore A. Evans, ’44, Program Chairman.

At the Judges’ Reception in October, Dean Freedman converses with Delaware County Common Pleas Court Judge Melvin G. Levy, ’50. Also present are Philadelphia Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley, ’53, center, and Delaware County Common Pleas Judge Howard F. Reed, Jr., ’49, left.
Student Wins 1979 Schwab Award

Randall D. Marks, of the Class of 1980, was the recipient of the 1979 Howard C. Schwab Memorial Award, presented annually by the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association. Marks earned the Award by submitting the winning essay, "Juvenile Misbehavior and Equal Protection."

Our New Faculty

This year, the Penn Law School Faculty has grown in numbers with the appointments of three new permanent members—Professor Alan Watson, Assistant Professor Stephen B. Burbank, and Associate Professor Virginia Kerr.

Professor Alan Watson was born in Hamilton, Scotland, and received his M.A. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Glasgow. He taught at Oxford University, where he was a Fellow of Oriel College. Mr. Watson received the degree of D Phil. from Oxford in 1960 and the same University's D.C.L. in 1973. In 1965, he was appointed Douglas Professor of Civil Law at the University of Glasgow and, from 1968-1979, he held the Chair of Civil Law at the University of Edinburgh.

Professor Watson's main legal interests center on the factors that cause changes in Law. He has published twelve books which include Law Making in the Late Roman Republic, Rome of the XII Tables, Legal Transplants, and Society and Legal Change and the Nature of Law.

Assistant Professor Stephen B. Burbank joined the University of Pennsylvania five years ago as its first University Attorney and as a lecturer in law. He received his A.B. degree, cum laude, from Harvard College in 1968 and his J.D. degree, magna cum laude, in 1973 from Harvard Law School. He was law clerk to Justice Robert Braucher of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and, during the October 1974 Term, served as clerk to Chief Justice Warren Burger of the United States Supreme Court.

Professor Burbank teaches courses in Conflict of Laws and Evidence.

Assistant Professor Virginia Kerr is an alumna of the University of Pennsylvania Law School Class of 1977. She was born in Terre Haute, Indiana and received her B.A. from Bryn Mawr College in 1966. She taught secondary school briefly in Glasgow, Scotland, and worked as a fundraiser for Teachers' College, Columbia University. In 1970, she received an M.A.T. from Teachers' College and taught in a New York City high school. Subsequently, Ms. Kerr worked as a field organizer for the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, was a National Coordinator for the National Women's Political Caucus, and was a freelance writer and consultant.

Professor Kerr was law clerk to Justice Sidney Schreiber of the New Jersey Supreme Court and, during the 1978-79 Term, was law clerk to Justice Potter Stewart of the United States Supreme Court.

Richard Perna and Mark Weinstein have been appointed lecturer-clinical supervisors in the Law School's Civil Litigation Clinical Program. Mr. Perna was a practicing attorney for four years with Community Legal Services. Mr. Weinstein practiced law for four years in the legal services area and was a clinical law teacher for one year.

Mr. Perna and Mr. Weinstein replace Carrie Menkel-Meadow, '74, who has joined the UCLA law faculty, and Norman Stein, Esq.
A Message From
Marshall A. Bernstein,
President of
The Law Alumni Society

I welcome the invitation to communicate with my fellow alumni through the medium of this column. The Law Alumni Society, working in close cooperation with the school administration, has been playing a more active role in many areas, and this gives me the opportunity to tell about our program and plans.

In October, the Owen J. Roberts Lecture was presented under the co-sponsorship of the Law Alumni Society and the Order of the Coif. At that time, Sidney W. Kentridge was the lecturer, and his presentation was extremely well received. There was general belief that it was one of the finest in this series, and I commend a reading of the text in a forthcoming issue of the Law Review. Later in October, a reception was held in Philadelphia City Hall, arranged by Honorable Doris M. Harris, Vice President of the Society. Judge Harris played hostess to a large group of the students who were introduced to members of the judiciary, not only from Philadelphia County, but from outlying counties as well. Besides the social purpose of this event, it is intended to interest Penn students in judicial clerkships at the trial court level and to enable the judges to meet those who might choose to follow such a course.

By way of future plans, a committee under the chairmanship of Vice-President Joseph Connolly is now at work on the arrangements for Law Alumni Day in the spring. Each of the last two years has seen the largest attendance in history, but hopefully we will exceed even that. Joe will truly welcome any suggestions you might have as to speaker or format.

As this is being written, a letter is being sent out informing all alumni of the publication of the 1980 Law Alumni Directory in the fall of the year. It will serve to update the directory put out five years ago, and we earnestly solicit your subscription which will not only add a helpful book to your collection but benefit the school financially as well.

A number of new projects are commanding our attention this year. First among these is a commitment on the part of the Society to take a more active role in the placement process. In order to provide assistance to the Placement Office, I have recently appointed Linda Fisher, '73 and John A. Terrill, '76 to co-chair the committee that will coordinate our efforts. John and Linda have already identified three areas in which work has begun. First, we are assisting the Placement Office in soliciting feedback from Penn alumni interviewers regarding the Placement Office and interviewing facilities. Questionnaires have been prepared and distributed to interviewers this fall, and the responses have proved enlightening.

Second, we will help to identify alumni who are willing to serve as resource people regarding the hiring picture in their respective geographic areas and legal specialties. The Placement Office has expressed a strong desire to enlist the aid of interested alumni who will either serve on panels to address interested students or furnish data about employment possibilities in their areas or fields of practice. John and Linda will be writing to all alumni to determine their interests, and I urge you to volunteer your time. The third way in which we seek to be of help is to assist in the process of so-called "lateral hiring". We know that some of our alumni are interested in exploring the possibility of securing new positions, while at the same time law firms are looking for Penn graduates who have had some years of experience in practice. Working with Helena Clark, Director of Placement, our committee is setting up the machinery by which the Placement Office will act as a confidential go-between. Further details on this program will follow, but interested law firms and alumni are urged to communicate with Helena Clark about it.

An exciting proposal presently being considered by the Society is for the preparation of a professionally written history of the Law School. A great deal of spade work has already been done, and the Board feels that the project is not only a worthwhile one, but feasible. A committee under the chairmanship of Dean Morris Arnold is being appointed to look into the economic aspects of the venture, and we hope to have affirmative response in the near future.

Our alumni are scattered throughout the country, but unfortunately some have the feeling that the Law Alumni Society exists solely for the benefit of those graduates practicing in the City of Philadelphia. Nothing could be farther from the truth. To dispel this myth, we have embarked on a major effort to strengthen our alumni chapters throughout the country. Further, we hope to bring those alumni practicing in counties surrounding Philadelphia into closer contact with the school. A dinner was held in December, wherein advice was solicited from an interested group of alumni practicing in Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties. Suggestions made at that time will be implemented forthwith.

In summary, it can be said that the Society is active and flourishing. We feel we have much to offer the school and its administration. We earnestly desire your support in our ventures and urge you to contact us with any suggestions, criticisms or observations you may have. They will be truly welcome.
The 1979 Keedy Cup Competition

An event unprecedented in the history of the University of Pennsylvania Law School took place on the evening of November 12 at the University Museum. Four women from the class of 1980—Ellen L. Surloff and Flora B. Wolf for the Petitioners and Michelle D. Holland and Carol M. York for the Respondents—competed as finalists in the annual Edwin J. Keedy Moot Court Competition.

The case before the Court was **AFL-CIO v. Alfred E. Kahn, Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability**, which raised the issue of whether the President of the United States acted within his authority in promulgating an Executive Order restricting government purchases to those firms in compliance with guidelines set by the Council.

This year’s Keedy Cup Bench consisted of Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., United States Supreme Court, presiding; Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch, ’43 United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and Judge Richard S. Arnold, United States Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas.

The Judges decided that the oral arguments presented by both petitioners and respondents were equally excellent, and they commended both teams for “their extraordinary preparedness and professionalism—especially in light of the complicated and involved nature of the case.” The finalists’ briefs were decisive, however, and the Cup was awarded to Petitioners Ellen Surloff and Flora Wolf.

Women compose approximately 40% of the Law School’s present population. This increasing number over the years has enabled women to compete equitably in the competitions which determine the selection of Moot Court finalists.

The 1978-79 Moot Court Board and the Board’s Faculty sponsor, Professor Ralph S. Spritzer, deserve special praise for the presentation of this year’s fine competition.
The 1979 Roberts Lecture

Sidney W. Kentridge, South African attorney and counsel to the Stephen Biko family at the Biko inquest, delivered the 21st Annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture at the University of Pennsylvania Museum on October 18. The Lecture, *The Pathology of a Legal System: Criminal Justice in South Africa*, will be printed in its entirety in the April 1980 issue of *The University of Pennsylvania Law Review*. An article reporting the lecture's content, including excerpts from Mr. Kentridge's speech, appears in this issue of *The Journal* with permission of *The Law Review*.

Presiding at the Lecture was Robert W. Kendall, '55, President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif, the organization which—together with the Law Alumni Society and the Law School—sponsors the series. The Roberts Lecture is supported in part by an endowment from the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, in memory of the founding partner of that firm, Justice Owen J. Roberts.

Dean James O. Freedman, in his remarks to those assembled at the Lecture, lauded Justice Roberts as "...one of the greatest graduates of this Law School and one of the great figures in the life of our nation. He practiced law with an independence of mind and an integrity of character rarely equaled in the history of the bar. Much of his career was devoted to the service of the public interest—as an assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, as special United States Prosecutor in the Teapot Dome cases, as chairman of President Roosevelt's commission to investigate the attack on Pearl Harbor, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and, from 1948-1951, as the 11th Dean of the Law School."

Over the years, Owen J. Roberts Lecturers have included distinguished jurists Felix Frankfurter, Henry J. Friendly and William H. Hastie; eminent scholars Arthur L. Goodheart, Edwin Griswold, Covey T. Oliver, Paul A. Freund, Archibald Cox, and Edward Levi; renowned diplomats Paul Henri Spaak and Abba Eban; and the noted journalist Anthony Lewis.

The 1979 Lecture was followed by a reception and dinner in the Museum's Upper Egyptian Gallery.
The 1979 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer, Sidney W. Kentridge, earned his law degree at Oxford University. He has been practicing in South Africa for thirty years, concentrating in the areas of corporate and commercial law.

"Sidney Kentridge has done more than merely represent private clients," said Dean James O. Freedman in his introduction of the Lecturer. "He has also been an important force in the political and moral life of his nation. Virtually since the day upon which his country codified its legal system of apartheid, he has protested the tyranny of racial classifications as an affront to the human spirit."

Kentridge represented the family of the late Stephen Biko at the inquest into Mr. Biko's death last year. As the recipient of the 1978 Grenville Clark Award, he was recognized as one of South Africa's leading advocates against political and social injustice.

In his Lecture, The Pathology of a Legal System: Criminal Justice in South Africa, Mr. Kentridge courageously and eloquently revealed the frustrations and pain attendant to practicing law in a country where a sovereign parliament determines the course of justice, rendering the court system virtually powerless either to legislate or to veto legislation. Based on the common law of England and the Roman-Dutch Law of Holland, the South African government is "unfettered" by a Bill of Rights and governs accordingly.

American lawyers have long observed the South African legal system. Mr. Kentridge attributed this fascination in part to the "uncomfortably" similar issues with which both governments have had to deal over the years—issues involving "laws and institutions which permit or even ordain discrimination on grounds of race and colour." There is a difference, however, between the discrimination that exists in South Africa today and that which is present in the United States, England or New Zealand. The South African Parliament "expressly forbids integration... Discrimination on the grounds of colour is not an aberration to be deprecated and remedied, but an institution which is authorized and frequently actually commanded by statute."

Lawyers from the United States also compare the legal procedures which exist in America with those of
South Africa. Despite the government’s autocratic nature, the South African system adheres to “fairly traditional legal procedures” which resemble those of the United States. For example, “the rules relating to arrest, with or without warrant, are similar … The person in custody may remain silent and is warned of his/her rights prior to investigation. Counsel may be obtained immediately; a court appearance must be within 48 hours of the arrest, and bail may be posted. The trial is an adversary proceeding in which the accused is protected by the privilege against self-incrimination … And no confession is admissible against the accused which was not in all respects freely and voluntarily made.” Problems occur, however, as they might in other legal systems, allowed Kentridge. The rules “have not always been observed. Confessions made under physical or mental duress do slip past judicial scrutiny …; often the right-to-be-silent warning is not given by the police; the accused cannot always afford counsel, especially in the cases of the Black accused who, in an average year, would constitute 90% of all criminal defendants.” Therefore, although traditional legal rules do exist in the South African system, they are present in a “profoundly distorted” form—the by-product, implied Kentridge, of the “increasingly authoritarian tone” of the government.

So wherein lies the pathology of the South African system of criminal justice? Kentridge suggests that the pathological condition “applies largely, although not entirely, to political trials … to prosecutions for political offenses.”

Political turbulence has long been a part of the history of South Africa. A series of politically motivated rebellions and wars dating from the Anglo-Boer War ended in trials for high treason and in the prosecution of political offenders. In 1967, Parliament introduced a new Act “designed to facilitate the prosecution” of those allegedly carrying on subversive or “terrorist” activities against the State. Under this Act, a person is “guilty of the offense of participating in terrorist activities if he commits any act whatsoever with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in the Republic of South Africa.” The penalties upon conviction are those “appropriate to common law treason, including the death penalty, but subject to a minimum of 5 years imprisonment which may not be suspended.”

Although some of the offenses outlined in the Act fall within the definition of treason or terrorism, there are provisions which extend beyond the concept. For instance, noted Kentridge, acts possibly causing “substantial financial loss to any person or to the State”—such as an organized strike or an economic boycott—would be grounds for the accusation of “terrorism.” The Act, stated Kentridge, also creates and fosters feelings of racial hostility. He offered the example of a young black man who “wrote a violently anti-white poem. He published it to only one person, a 17-year old girl. The publication of the poem to this girl was found to have had the likely result of causing her to feel hostile towards whites. The accused could not prove beyond reasonable doubt that he did not intend her to have such feelings.” He was convicted of terrorism and sentenced to five years in prison.

The highly-charged “practical operation” of the Terrorism Act is detailed in Section 6 of the statute. It enables the police to hold, without judicial warrant, persons believed by any senior police officer to have committed or to have any knowledge of an offense under the Act. The detainee is questioned and remains in custody until the police are satisfied that “no useful purpose will be served by his further detention.” Section 6 provides that no court of law may order the release of a detainee, and the detainee cannot consult or communicate with a lawyer, private physician or family member. The detainee is held incommunicado—in solitary confinement. And, as Mr. Kentridge suggested, “in any country, if detained persons have no access to lawyers or the courts, abuses are bound to occur—as they undoubtedly have in South Africa.”

Courtroom trials are profoundly affected by Section 6. The effect of prolonged solitary confinement can destroy one possessing the most extraordinary fortitude. Detainees in weakened condition, without the benefit of legal representation, have pled guilty to serious charges under the Act. And the accused are not the only victims. Prosecution witnesses are also subject to detention under Section 6 and often are brought to court directly from confinement, having made statements—some true, some untrue—implicating the accused.

These “rules” have worked successfully in extracting “valuable information” for the South African government. But what of the citizens of the country? To whom do they go for protection from these “extraordinary rules”? They cannot resort to the judicial system. The courts are helpless. No court can declare any of the provisions of the Terrorist Act or similar statutes unconstitutional. The sole power of the court is to interpret parliamentary enactments and to assure their implementation. In Kentridge’s opinion, the courts’ performance as interpreters of the procedural legislation is mixed. Some judges regard the legislation as justifiable; others do not. Still others “who have to enforce the laws emphasize that they are bound by Parliament’s law and have no option but to apply it.”

And what of the Bar? “What do they do when they get into court, under the heavily-loaded rules of the Terrorism Act? The answer is, the best they can. Lawyers tend to play by the rules of the game; when the rules change they try to win under new rules.” A day in court, however, is of questionable worth when “a 15 year old boy is called in as a state witness, and it turns out that he has been in solitary detention for 3 months before being brought to court. Or, the accused are acquitted and discharged by the court but, when they leave the courtroom, are immediately re-arrested and detained.” Frustration runs high. One lawyer, who participated for years in political trials in South Africa, chose to become exiled rather than assist “the regime to present an overall image, at home and overseas, of judicial integrity and a fair legal system.” [Joel Carlson, No Neutral Ground, Thomas Y. Cromwell Co. 1973.]

The question of what might be done in a repressive political climate need not be asked only of lawyers and judges. In Mr. Kentridge’s words, “What is anyone’s duty in a society which he believes to be unjust and which he does not believe can be changed by any effort of his? In ‘The First Circle’ by Alexander Solzhenitzen, a character asks,

What is the most precious thing in the world? It seems to be the consciousness of not participating in injustice. Injustice is stronger than
you are, it always was and it always will be, but let it not be committed through you.

P. W. Botha's South Africa is not by any means Stalin's Russia; but even so this austere imperative is not easy to live by. For judges it may be impossible; and, if Mr. Carlson is right, perhaps for practicing lawyers, too. Possibly our participation in the distorted, South African legal process does give it some respectability. I hope this is not so, but, if so, what is the alternative? Must one refuse to take part in these trials? A mere practicing advocate must fall back on the traditional ethics of his profession not to answer the question but to evade it. The answer is one which comes better from his clients. For the most part, the attitude of defendants in South African political trials has been that they wish to be defended—to be acquitted, if possible, and, if not, at least to get the minimum sentence.

In summation, Sidney Kentridge offered two propositions: "One is obvious. In the absence of an entrenched Bill of Rights, the judiciary is a poor bulwark against a determined and immoderate government. The other is not so obvious, at least in South Africa. It is that the legislation described does more than restrict the legal power of the judges to protect the liberties of the subject: it increasingly undermines their will to do so, even when it may still be possible.

One day there will be change in South Africa. Those who then come to rule may have seen the process of law in their country not as protection against power but as no more than its convenient instrument, to be manipulated at will. It would then not be surprising if they failed to appreciate the value of an independent judiciary and of due process of law. If so, then it may be said of those who now govern that they destroyed better than they knew.

Is there any hope of restoring what has been lost? It would not be realistic to say so. But realism, however sombre, is not to be confused with silence or acquiescence."

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Editor's Note: Selections from The Pathology of a Legal System: Criminal Justice in South Africa by Sidney W. Kentridge were printed with permission of The University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
Distinguishing
"The Law of the Creator";
Upholding The Law
of the Land

The natural and proper timidity and
delicacy which belongs to the female
sex evidently unfitness it for many of the
occupations of civil life. The para-
mount missions of woman are to fulfill
the noble and benign offices of wife and
mother. This is the law of the Creator.

—Bradwell v. Illinois
83 U.S. 130, 140-42 (1873)
(Bradley, J. Concurring).

In 1873, the United States Supreme
Court sustained the denial by the State
of Illinois of Myra Bradwell's right to
become a lawyer; in 1980, three alumn­
ae of the University of Pennsylvania
Law School sit on the Federal Bench.

Two of the ten women who are
United States Circuit Court Judges,
Phyllis A. Kravitch, L'43, and Dolores
K. Sloviter, L'56, reside, respectively,
on the Fifth and Third Circuit Courts
of Appeals. Norma L. Shapiro, L'51, of
the United States District Court for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is one
of 23 women who sit as District
Judges.

These three Judges are extraor­
dinary women. But then, says Judge
Phyllis Kravitch, "Women have to be
exemplary today. All eyes are focused
on them. The doors have finally opened
for women lawyers; however, the
newly-acquired opportunities are ac­
companied with the expectation of
perfection. In time, the watchful
vigilance will relax but, for now,
women must prove themselves and
their work to be nothing short of
excellent."

Judges Kravitch, Sloviter, and
Shapiro were true pioneers in the legal
profession. Their distinguished careers
reflect a myriad of "firsts" for women
lawyers in this country.

Judge Phyllis Kravitch, a native
of Savannah, Georgia, is the first
woman to sit on the Fifth Circuit
Bench and is the third in this country's
history to have been nominated and
confirmed as a Judge of the United
States Court of Appeals. Her election,
in 1976, as Judge of the Superior Court
of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of
Georgia, elevated her to the highest
judicial position to be occupied by a
woman in that state.

The Judge's career, culminating in
her position as a Federal jurist, is
fraught with irony. Prior to her gradu­
ation from this Law School in 1943, she
applied for judicial clerkship positions
with the United States Supreme Court
and a Federal District Court in the
South. Her applications were rejected
because she was a woman. (It was not
until the following year that a woman
was appointed a clerk with the U.S.
Supreme Court).

Of her present position with the
Court, Judge Kravitch admits, "For the
first time since my graduation from law
school, I feel as though I am a member
of 'The Club'. I feel a complete sense
of equality and acceptance with my col­
leagues on the Fifth Circuit. The in­
termediate years were not as easy.

Upon completion of law school, I had
not intended to return to Georgia im­
mediately. However, opportunities for
employment in Philadelphia and in
New York were not forthcoming. I was
not granted an interview with a single
law firm in either of these cities. Dean
Keedy made great efforts to assist on
my behalf but finally said, "Phyllis,
only two firms in the area have offered
to interview women. And your religion
will probably prevent them from con­
sidering your application.' I then
followed the Dean's suggestion to inter­
view for clerkship positions with the
United States Supreme Court and with
a Southern District Court. The judge
on the District level was a fine gentle­
man, who explained very graciously
that he had nothing against women per
se and that, if he could not find a man
to fill the job, then he would call me.

Needless to say, he found a man. And
that was the name of the game at that
time. So I went home to Savannah,
walked into my father's office, [the late
Aaron Kravitch, L'17] and said 'Here I
am!' Years later, he jokingly remarked
that, without having realized, he was
the first equal opportunity employer in
history.'"

Judge Kravitch thus embarked on a
law practice "in the deep, deep south
that was interesting, challenging, and
always exciting. Ours was an active
trial practice. I was highly criticized for
engaging in trial work—at that time an
unheard of and 'most unladylike' ac­
tivity. Undaunted, I went to court daily
and litigated the various types of civil
and criminal cases encountered by a
trial lawyer in general practice. Our
clients spanned the broad spectrum of
society. There were some millionaires
but, mostly, we represented indigents
accused of a wide variety of criminal
do"ffenses. Along the way, we contended
with all sorts of dramatic cases—many
of them constitutional questions in­
volving individual rights. In Toomer v.
Witsell, our arguments invalidated the
geously litigated civil rights matters in the South long before such activities were either legally precedent or professionally fashionable.

Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch has been honored and recognized over the years by civic, religious, and professional organizations for her extraordinary abilities and her courageous support of individual rights. In 1976, however, Judge Kravitch scored another of her many "firsts" for women in the state of Georgia. She was elected to the Presidency of the Savannah Bar Association. To have received peer recognition—an acknowledgement which transcends gender lines—is remarkable praise, indeed.

"Brilliance, inner strength, resilience, unusual perseverence"—these were qualities attributed to Judge Dolores Korman Sloviter, the first woman to sit on the Bench of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, on the occasion of her investiture in August, 1979.

The words held special meaning having been spoken by Peter J. Liacouras, L'56, Dean of Temple University Law School. He was Judge Sloviter's colleague at that institution for seven years and was her classmate at the University of Pennsylvania Law School approximately 25 years ago. Remarkling how the Judge's abilities surfaced during their days as law students, Liacouras said, "Many of us were convinced that Dolores Korman would eventually become a leader in the legal profession. Thoroughly and meticulously prepared, prudently ambitious, selective in her choice of words, brilliant in her incisiveness, respectful of the interests of the poor and minorities, she seemed destined for a constructive leadership role in this country."

Upon his appointment as Dean of Temple Law School, Liacouras "recruited" Judge Sloviter as Professor of Law, at a time when her career as scholar and lawyer was flourishing. She was widely regarded as a brilliant, demanding anti-trust litigator, and had long-since become the first woman to achieve partnership status in the large, well-established Philadelphia firm where she practiced for 13 years.

As "Professor Sloviter", the Judge taught Civil Procedure and Anti-Trust—offering students the benefits of her scholarly wisdom and her practical experiences as a skilled litigator who had represented plaintiffs and defendants.

In recent years, Judge Sloviter's attentions and energies had been focused on the preparation of a casebook and a course of study entitled "Law and The Elderly." Her pioneering efforts in developing scholarly materials, however, did not preclude her leadership and participation in local and statewide committees for the elderly. As a member and Vice-Chair of the Senior Citizens Judicare Project, sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association, she joined others in making available professional services to needy elderly persons.

It was the demonstration of Judge Sloviter's "exceptional commitment" to equal justice on all levels of society—"for women, minorities, the poor, or others who have been historically disadvantaged"—that was a determinant in her judicial appointment. Judith E. Harris, Third Circuit Representative for the Federation of Women Lawyers Screening Panel—a newly-created group organized "to participate in the evaluation of judicial candidates" noted how Judge Sloviter, early in her career, voluntarily represented indigent juveniles. She has long-championed the rights of women, of prisoners, and of those who wished the right to protest.

Although she entered the practice of law 13 years after Judge Phyllis Kravitch, she still had her difficulties fitting into a "man's profession." Common Pleas Judge Lois G. Forer noted, "Few leading law firms would hire women. Those who did, relegated them to the library and to small cubicles of offices where they were never to be seen by clients or courts. Judge Sloviter was not deterred by obstacles placed in the paths of women. Nor was she ever embittered. She simply excelled." This extraordinary drive for personal and professional excellence seems to be the characteristic most emphasized by those describing the judge.

She was born of immigrant parents. The field of law was, as the Judge stated at her investiture, "beyond the boundaries of the world in which my parents lived. They early learned, however, that their daughter would always be a maverick. . . . I never aspired to be a Judge of this Court or any other Court in my years of growing up. As I
look at it now, I think I never aspired to be a judge for two reasons: One was that, in the economic and cultural milieu in which I was raised, there were no professionals with whom we had any contact other than as patients or students. Even as I expanded my horizons through my friendships and through reading, I never heard of any women judges. I was not fortunate enough to have read of Florence Elinwood Allen, first female judge. This is not the time nor the place to speak of the changes brought about by the current courageous efforts to change the color, ethnic background, and sex of the Federal Judiciary. There are undoubtedly persons who believe that the effort has been too much and too fast, while there are other representatives of the view that the effort has been too little and too late; but, whatever one’s view on this, I think there is one result that can be acknowledged. No longer will school counselors, teachers, and guidance persons ever again have any basis for failing to advise young women or young blacks or young any-ethnic-group of the professional opportunities offered by the law and the possibility that judgeships may lie over the rainbow. If there is no other effect than to equalize the aspirations of promising young people, then this will have been a substantial achievement.”

The conflicts that Judge Sloviter faced in her youth need never be experienced by her daughter, Vikki Amanda, or those women aspiring to or already pursuing careers in the law. They are fortunate to be living in an age and at a time when exemplary role models exist who are of the caliber and stature of Judge Dolores Sloviter.

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"Women have to be exemplary today. All eyes are focused on them... In time, the vigilance will relax but, for now, women must prove themselves and their work to be nothing short of excellent."

—Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch, L’43

Women and The Law.

The Judge’s proven loyalty to Penn Law School has taken the form of both Alumni Activity and work as an Associate Trustee of the Law School Board of Overseers, a position in which she takes particular pride. She is also the first woman to have served as President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif.

Judge Shapiro has long served the American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations by chairing and sitting as a member on innumerable committees. In 1977, she was the first woman to be elected Chair of the Philadelphia Bar Association’s Board of Governors.

Robert M. Landis, L’47, her former partner at Dechert, Price & Rhoades, characterized the Judge as “…a person of breadth of understanding; of sensitivity and compassion; pragmatic in the way one should be in public affairs; rigorously disciplined in scholarship and with an innate sense of judgment and human wisdom.”

Judge Shapiro has more than exceeded the role of “woman” attributed to “The Law of the Creator” by Justice Bradley in 1873. The Judge’s extraordinary superiority as a person proved the limitations invalid and, in her case, against nature. She embodies the professional and civil servant, the wife and mother, the educator and scholar. Unhampered by what the Justice described as “the natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex”, Judge Norma L. Shapiro is a distinguished jurist who is also a dynamic, warm, sympathetic, humane woman.

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Upon her elevation as Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in September 1978, Norma Levy Shapiro, L’51, was the first woman in history to sit on any of the Courts of the Third Circuit.

Her career began in the Judiciary as law clerk to Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. During the year 1954-1955, she was a Gowen Graduate Fellow at the Law School, concentrating in Criminal Law on a study of the Juvenile Courts. She also taught at Penn Law School as a legal writing instructor after her clerkship period and from 1955-56, was an instructor for a course entitled Law and Psychiatry.

The Judge entered private practice in 1956 as an associate in the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoades, where she specialized in litigation. She took leave of her legal career after two years, however, to raise her three sons now aged 18 through 21.

When Judge Shapiro decided to return to the practice of law after a nine-year hiatus, her former firm offered what the Judge often refers to as a rare and unprecedented opportunity. They encouraged the assumption of her legal career but on a part-time basis.

Judge Shapiro’s former partner at Dechert, Price & Rhoades, H. Francis DeLone, L’40, said on the occasion of her investiture, “Norma’s part-time was overtime to anyone else.” Most remarkable was that the Judge became a partner in the firm while still working as a part-time person.

Mr. DeLone recounted how, during the Judge’s career with the firm, he had the good fortune to work with her on major litigation and trial cases. He was the beneficiary of “not only her brilliance, but her thoroughness.”

Judge Shapiro’s commitments to the community and to the legal profession over the years were tremendously far-reaching. Her “community” extended beyond the Lower Merion Township suburb of Philadelphia where she and her family reside. In addition to her academic and political activities as a member and President of the Lower Merion School Board, she also was Vice-President of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Philadelphia and was Chair of that organization’s Legal Affairs Committee. She dealt with the human problems of urban society as legal advisor to the Regional Council of Child Psychiatry and as a member of the Pennsylvania Task Force on the Mental Health of Children and Youth.

When the Women’s Movement was in its early stages, Judge Shapiro was in the forefront in 1962 as Chair of the Philadelphia Bar Association’s Women’s Rights Committee. Later, she was a Trustee of the Woman’s Law Project and was a member of the Attorney’s Advisory Panel of the Pennsylvania Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women. Her scholarly contributions to the cause of women’s rights include a course which she created and taught at the University of Pennsylvania Law School entitled
CONVERSATION WITH... 
Professor Morris S. Arnold

Morris S. Arnold was born in Texarkana, Texas in 1941. He earned a Classical Diploma at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1959, attended Yale University, and was graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. In 1968, he was graduated first in his class from the University of Arkansas School of Law where he was Editor-in-Chief and Note Editor of the Law Review. At Harvard Law School, Mr. Arnold concentrated his interests in the area of Legal History and received LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees. He spent the year 1970-71 at the University of London Institute for Historical Research as a Knox Memorial Fellow. In 1978, he returned to England as a member of the Cambridge Law Faculty and a Visiting Fellow Commoner at Trinity College in Cambridge.

Mr. Arnold was a Teaching Fellow at Harvard Law School for one year and a Professor at Indiana University Law School for six years, prior to his joining the University of Pennsylvania Law Faculty in 1977. He became Associate Dean of the Law School in July, 1978. Arnold was appointed Director of the Office of the President of this University and Executive Assistant to the President as of September, 1979.

Professor Arnold has written extensively in the area of Legal History. In addition to numerous publications, he is the Editor of the book The Year of 2 Richard Il (1378-79) and of a series of books for the American Society of Legal History entitled Studies in Legal History.

He teaches Legal History, Property, and Transmission of Wealth at the Law School and is a Professor in the University’s History Department. Arnold is a member of both the Arkansas and Indiana Bars.

JOURNAL: Although you were born Morris Sheppard Arnold, you will always be “Buzz” to us. What is the origin of that wonderful nickname?

ARNO LD: My grandfather gave me the name when I was 6 months old—after the character, Sergeant Buzzfuzz, who was a lawyer in Charles Dickens’ Pickwick Papers. I really like the name and am pleased that it has “stuck” over the years.

JOURNAL: In addition to being a favorite personality here at the Law School, you are in great demand and highly respected as a teacher. Did you have a particular “calling” to the teaching profession?

ARNO LD: Well, I was raised in a household that respected intellectual values and had a high regard for the life of the mind. To some extent, my cue to teach may have come from my mother, who was a teacher and a New Testament scholar for the last years of her life. She died at the age of 43 but, in that time, managed to master seven languages. In fact, I recall how she learned Greek one summer from my brother, who was 16 years old at the time and a student at Phillips Exeter Academy. These formative exposures made a strong impression on me and gave me a high esteem for education in general.

Also, for whatever the reason, I remember very well sitting in class during my first year at law school, listening to my teachers and thinking to myself, no doubt very arrogantly, “I can do that!” I admired my law teachers at Arkansas and at Harvard enormously because of their commitment to academic freedom and to fundamental human rights. I imagined that teachers could have a lot of influence for good in the world. Certainly the people who served as my models and whom I respected greatly were those who had devoted themselves to civil liberties in the South and elsewhere.

So, I guess, the combination of having been nurtured in an atmosphere that valued the intellect, and my own admiration for the politics of tolerance that was preached by many of my early law professors, laid the groundwork which led to my entering the teaching profession. In fact, the desire to teach is probably why my career as a practicing lawyer was so short-lived. I practiced for a few months and went almost directly to graduate school.

JOURNAL: What do you expect of your students?

ARNO LD: My expectations are on two different levels. First, of course, I expect that they pay attention, be prepared, and care about the subject matter. On a more transcendental level, I expect them to use their knowledge for good. If I ever had the opportunity to make a graduation speech, that would be my charge.

JOURNAL: And what is the ambiance and tenor of your classroom?

ARNO LD: Oh, it is very relaxed. I like to think that I approach the subject with a tough mind and that I don’t tolerate, in myself or in others, sloppiness of thought or anything but fairly strict adherence to logic and to whatever else informs the law. But I do not run my classes as though they were boot camps. Whether or not this has become a conscious effort, I attempt to make something good out of what people say without accepting wrong answers. My technique is to encourage discussion and freedom of expression. You know, if people talk long enough, they are bound to say something that makes sense, and I try to make something out of the sensible parts while, at the same time, gently suggesting that the rest probably should not have been mentioned.

JOURNAL: Your obvious sensitivity to the needs of the human ego must create an atmosphere in your classroom that is conducive to learning...

ARNO LD: I really hope so. I like to think that I have a simple regard for humanity in general. No one likes to feel foolish, especially in a crowd.

JOURNAL: Did your experiences as a law student include the exasperating “paper chase” tactics of law teaching?

ARNO LD: Oh yes, and such methods can be very destructive. But, I have to be honest. I never had the sense that any individual teacher was intentionally inflicting pain or was “out to get” me. I regarded the method as a necessary evil, a by-product of the whole process.

I do recall the terrible feeling of mortification when, as a student, I gave a wrong answer. With that in mind, I have tried to give people the opportunity to save face if they are genuinely trying to come to grips with a problem. It is really prudential on the teacher’s part to be supportive and encouraging to his or her students. People don’t really learn anything otherwise, I don’t think. They are too busy reacting—either by acting smart or by withering—and then the whole point of teaching...
is lost. What I do find curious and fascinating is the manner in which different classes—depending upon their years—respond.

**JOURNAL:** Can you explain further?

**ARNOLD:** Well, I find it much easier to develop dialogues with my first year students, without having to resort to threatening techniques like grilling a person for 20 or 30 minutes during a class period. With second and third year students, it is a bit more difficult to get a free-wheeling discussion going, so sometimes I have to resort to a seating chart—a device which I really dislike using. Third year people tend to be a little jaded—they have heard it all and don’t want to play the games anymore. I must be fair to my Transmission of Wealth students, however, who are in the second and third years. There are 170 people in that class and, for many, it is a struggle to raise their hands and contribute. Hell, I am reluctant to talk and I’m in the front of the room.

**JOURNAL:** Last fall, you were appointed Director of the Office of the President of the University of Pennsylvania and Executive Assistant to President Meyerson. From this new vantage, what do you perceive as common conflicts which exist in a university setting?

**ARNOLD:** Universities are full of conflicts. I am always struck by the differing philosophies of education that exist throughout. Why, on the Law Faculty alone, you will find people who occupy both extremes of what might be termed the modern American schools of legal education. To take one example, the school that thinks of legal education as something having to do with practical experience and clinical exposure is well represented on this Faculty. Whereas that school which thinks of legal education in a more theoretical way—as an extension of a liberal arts education, a place where a lot ought to be done with history and philosophy and economies and other social sciences—is also well-represented. These divergent views pose conflicts—but healthy ones, I think.

There is always the recurring question of the extent to which ideas like affirmative action ought to have an impact in the pursuit of excellence. In my mind, these are not necessarily ideals that cannot be pursued simultaneously but, sometimes, there are people who propose acting in ways that cause these two ideas to conflict.

And then there is always the basic conflict of who ought to have power—the administration or the faculty, the students or the faculty, the students or the administration. It is unfortunate that some people see the university as divided into these areas rather than as groups that can co-exist and work together.

**JOURNAL:** Now that you wear the two hats of teacher and administrator, how do you view yourself? You are by nature a diplomat. Have you encountered conflict in attempting to balance these roles?

**ARNOLD:** Let me tell you, I am a part of the Administration, but I am also a loyal member of the Faculty and identify very strongly on that level. I teach almost as many students in this Law School as any other instructor. I also try to maintain my scholarly output—so I am, in fact, as much a part of this Faculty as ever. And yet, I know that inevitably there will be those who will think of me as something different from what I used to be. This is the price that one has to pay for having interests that don’t stay put.

My only personal conflict is time. I am working 14 hours a day at the moment, which is to much. But I am learning a lot. I don’t think that any period in my life has passed so quickly as that of the last few months.

**JOURNAL:** So you are finding administrative work rewarding?

**ARNOLD:** I like it very much, despite the difficulties. One has to do everything from understanding an enormous range of academic subject matter to having to deal with people on a personal level. My admiration for those who are successful at it has grown tremendously over the last few months. I’ll tell you, if I were to quit administrative work and return to full-time teaching, I would never criticize an administrator again.

**JOURNAL:** Your jocular, easy manner belies the fact that you are a serious legal scholar and historian. How did this interest in legal history evolve, given your early training in the field of electrical engineering?

**ARNOLD:** I have always had an antiquarian interest. I like old things. Of course, liking old things and being an historian are entirely different matters and, indeed, most historians cringe when I admit to being a kind of antiquarian. Historians are reputed to claim no emotional interest or investment in the events that they study, but I find that pretty hard to believe. Moreover, if that is true, they must be bored to tears. Why, I have spent months in dingy public record offices going through documents dating back six or seven hundred years, most of which are repetitious and are almost always utterly useless for even the most antiquarian much less historic purpose. But if I didn’t have some sense of attraction to this old stuff, I don’t know how I would have been able to do it. And I really hope to make some contributions to our understanding of the law of the past, and to illuminate some areas that have so far been hidden.

Also, I have always had a high regard for languages, as I mentioned previously. As an English legal historian, two of my main tools are Medieval Latin and Medieval French. Interestingly enough, in order to be a legal historian, one does not need to know any English at all until about the 16th Century. Before that time, everything was written in either Latin or French.

Another thing which caused me to have become enamored of legal history was the influence of Professor Samuel E. Thorne, my old teacher at Harvard. My plan was to do graduate work in future interests, an arcane branch of the law of property about which I still have some curiosity. But Bart Leech, the mogul of future interests in those days—the muckety-muck of contingent remainders—got sick. So I had to crash around for someone else for whom to write a thesis. I was already enrolled in Thorne’s legal history course so I decided—what the heck—I would just write something in that area. I learned Medieval French that year in order to be able to write the thesis while doing my LL.M. I had previously taken six years of Latin in school and had a couple of years of French while at Yale, so I had much of the equipment to be a medieval legal historian without even trying.

And the real reason why I turned from technology to law and legal history was my final acceptance of the fact that I was better at law than in the sciences. For instance, as a freshman at Yale, I made the highest grade in the university in French and the lowest grade in the university in Chemistry. That should have been the first clue as to where I belonged, don’t you agree?

**JOURNAL:** But didn’t you work as an electrical engineer at one point in your career?
ARNOLD: Yes. I took a two-year leave between college and law school to work in a television station in Louisiana doing technical and production work. I also spent summers during law school working in the special events department at CBS television, covering space shots and football games. That work was very technical—using videotape and microwave.

JOURNAL: You have spent a great deal of time in England for the purpose of study and research. What has been the nature of your work there?

ARNOLD: My first substantial period spent in England was as a Knox Fellow from Harvard to the University of London. I worked at completing my dissertation for the S.J.D. degree, and was headquartered mainly at the public record office, but also at the British Museum, the Lincolns Inn Library, and at other big libraries in London.

I have returned to England numerous times since, and have great affection for that country because being there affords me the opportunity to be closer to my documents and, thus, to my work. Last year, I was a member of the Cambridge Law Faculty and a Visiting Fellow Commoner at Trinity College in Cambridge, where I almost finished a project which I had begun as a graduate student—my book on the medieval law of Torts. I have been at work on that book for nine years now.

JOURNAL: In addition to that endeavor, are you involved in other scholarly pursuits?

ARNOLD: Yes. I’ve got lots of things going. In honor of my old teacher Thorne from Harvard, I am compiling a Festschrift—a book of original essays by 15 scholars renowned in the field of legal history. I am also the editor of a series of books called Studies in Legal History. Twelve volumes have been accepted for the series; three of them have already been printed and the rest are to appear during the next two years. Moreover, I have two articles coming out this year.

JOURNAL: So when is there time for Buzz?

ARNOLD: There is none. Not lately, at least. And that’s too bad. That’s why I am not married. I have no time to be a suitor. It is important to pay attention to people, you know. They are fragile and are entitled to tender-loving care.

JOURNAL: As a great-nephew of the legendary baseball figure, the late Connie Mack, have you inherited a fondness for “the game”? More specifically have you become a fan of the Philadelphia Phillies?

ARNOLD: Absolutely! I wouldn’t say that there was anything innate about my affinity toward the game, however. I really learned to be a baseball fan after I came to Philadelphia. I was not a very good player as a kid. I went to the Ozark Boys Camp and Baseball School in Mt. Ida, Arkansas, at the age of nine and didn’t hit a home run until the last game. That was a rough blow which caused a 20-year gap in my interest. Actually, I couldn’t abide the game.

Then I came to Philadelphia, and one of the city’s attractions was this wonderful baseball team. Another factor that really made me a fan was the influence of [Professor] Frank Goodman, who really indoctrinated me.

At last year’s opening game, my great-uncle was inducted into the all-time Philadelphia Baseball Hall of Fame, and I was present. That was a great day.

JOURNAL: And what do you think of the Phillie’s flamboyant acquisition, Pete Rose?

ARNOLD: I approve of him enormously. Most people are entirely put off by his intensity and his total sense of commitment to the present, right?
But I like his sort of "can do" attitude and, moreover, he's the only guy on the team who earned his money this year. He never faltered. Granted, he hit in spurts and was a bit erratic, but his average was high, and he gave 110% all of the time.

JOURNAL: Your "working" knowledge of Latin is a source of amazement to many of us. Didn't you deliver a speech in Latin not too long ago?

ARNOLD: Yes. I gave a Latin oration last year when my brother was made a Federal District Judge in Little Rock. [Hon. Richard S. Arnold, United States District Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas]. It was supposed to be a ten minute speech, but everyone's eyes glazed over at five minutes, so I quit and let them off the hook. I don't know anyone in the room — but for my father and my brother— who knew or cared that I had stopped.

JOURNAL: Have you ever entertained thoughts of running for political office?

ARNOLD: I used to think that I might like to, but I'm not sure anymore. I might like to try to be a judge some day and if that required running, then I guess I would have to become a politician of sorts.

JOURNAL: Would you care to practice law again, as the member of a law firm?

ARNOLD: I don't think so. At least not as an active practitioner. Right now, as a matter of fact, I am working on a project to determine the scope of the right to jury trial in 1791. A law firm has commissioned me to write about it because of their interest in the question of whether they might have the right to a jury trial under the 7th Amendment in a complex anti-trust suit. The answer to the question hinges, at least partly, on what the right was in 1791 when the 7th Amendment to the Constitution was passed.

So I do occasionally have contact with law firms — and I like it. I enjoy lawyers, but I enjoy teaching more. There is no doubt that most people who teach law would profit greatly from experience in practice. I am certain that if I were to practice for a year, I would come back to teaching with an entirely different view of what should be done in the areas of Property and Transmission of Wealth. Curricula can be enormously enriched by teachers who have not lost sight of what is going on in the real world of the law firms.

JOURNAL: Now that your image as scholar and teacher has been firmly established in our minds, will you shatter it completely by confirming the rumor that you are a former rock 'n roll musician?

ARNOLD: Yes, it's true. As a law student, I sang and played lead guitar for a rock band called McGuffey's Electric Reader. Why, we played all over— including Indian bars in eastern Oklahoma. Our repertoire included rock n' roll music and some very experimental stuff that we called "psychedelic gospel." We actually went to Nashville, Tennessee with some demonstration tapes and, as might happen to most country boys in the stories, got robbed of all of our equipment — our instruments, tapes and tape recorders, etc. — and our garb — our sufficiently grungy sheepskin jackets. That was a totally crushing experience.

JOURNAL: And did that sad incident terminate your career in show business?

ARNOLD: Well, as I once told Lou Schwartz, the reason why the band finally broke up was due to an ideological difference which surfaced during the unfortunate events in Nashville. Two of us wanted to report our losses to the police. I was one of those. The other two said, "No way!" Under no circumstance would they have anything to do with "those fascist pigs." So that was the beginning of the end, and our paths parted. One of the members is a disillusioned lawyer who left the practice long ago; another runs a vending machine business in Little Rock; and the third lives in a commune in California. And I should have known then that it was predestined that I teach law and wear suits. I must tell you, though, that every now and again, I still like to get together with musicians and jam.
Assistant Professor Henry Hansmann presented a paper in October entitled "The Role of Nonprofit Enterprise" at the Session of Law and Public Policy at the Research Conference on Public Policy and Management in Chicago. Also in October, Mr. Hansmann participated in a Conference on Institutional Choice and the Private Nonprofit Sector held in Madison, Wisconsin. It was at this Conference that Mr. Hansmann presented papers on "The Role of Nonprofit Enterprise" and "Rationalizing the Basic Legal Framework for Nonprofit Enterprise."

Professor George L. Haskins was invited to give the closing address at a commemoration celebrating the signing of the Articles of Confederation at York, Pennsylvania, in November. The subject of his address was "Emerging Patterns in the Recognition of Women's Rights in the Colonial Period", delivered in the renovated historic Court House in York, from the same table at which John Hancock sat and presided. Mr. Haskins's memorial to the late Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Senator and former Governor of Massachusetts, appeared in a summer issue of the Ellsworth, Maine American. A long article on the Biblical foundations of New England law, entitled "Le Régime Biblique aux Premiers Temps d'Amérique de Nord", will appear in 1980 in the Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis, published in Leyden and Brussels.

Professor Jan Z. Krasnowiecki delivered a paper at the Fourth Institute on Condominium and Cluster Housing, in Miami, Florida on October 5-6, 1979.

Assistant Dean Christopher F. Mooney attended the reception at the White House for Pope John Paul II on October 6. He was present for the academic convocation at Catholic University in honor of Pope John Paul II on October 7. In November, Mr. Mooney addressed a luncheon meeting of the Council for Equal Job Opportunity in Philadelphia on "Implications for Title VI and Title VII in the Bakke and Weber Cases." He also attended meetings of the American Academy of Religion in New York and participated in a panel discussion on "Issues in Political Ethics."


Assistant Professor Stephen B. Burbank spoke on "Current Issues in Executive Order Enforcement" at a Conference sponsored by the American Council on Education and Stetson College of Law in January. He has been elected a member of the Harvard College Fund Council.

Associate Dean Robert A. Gorman was the speaker at the Second Annual Conference on Labor Law sponsored by the Philadelphia Regional Office of The National Labor Relations Board in October, 1979. His topic was "Rights of Complaining Individuals Under the National Labor Relations Act." Mr. Gorman intends to expand his remarks into a Law Review article.

Professor Morris S. Arnold has been assigned to a secondary appointment in the University's History Department, and is now Professor of Law and History. He recently has been elected Vice-President of the American Society for Legal History. (See Conversation With... in this issue of The Journal.)
Professor Robert H. Mundheim, General Council of the Treasury of the United States, was the featured speaker at the annual dinner of the Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law of the Philadelphia Bar Association in December, 1979. Mr. Mundheim has been Fred Carr Professor of Law and Financial Institutions at the Law School since 1964, and is Director of the University of Pennsylvania Law School Center for the Study of Financial Institutions.

Emeritus Professor and Former Acting Dean Covey T. Oliver spent the fall term at the Law School, working on his part of a new edition of *The International Legal System*, a well-received international law casebook, co-authored with Professors Noyes E. Leech and J. M. Sweeney of Tulane. Mr. Oliver also finished work on the Chapter on Remedies for a joint book on *State Responsibility For Injuries To Aliens*. He wrote an article for *Yale Studies In World Order* about the President's power to end treaties, and he prepared and presented a paper on "The Fundamentals of Doing Business in Latin America" to a bar association group on international practices. Mr. Oliver testified before two Senate Foreign Relations Committees and did editorial work for the American Journal of International Law.

Professor Oliver will be Tsanoff Professor of Public Affairs in the Jones Graduate School of Administration of Rice University in Houston, Texas for the spring term.

Professor Stephen Schulhofer returned from a year as visiting professor at the University of California in Berkeley. He has been reappointed Speedy Trial Reporter for the Federal District Court in Wilmington, Delaware. The Federal Judicial Center recently published his two-volume study entitled "Prosecutorial Discretion and Federal Sentencing Reform." In November, he presented a paper on sentencing at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology.

Professor Schulhofer's review of *Rethinking Criminal Law*, by George Fletcher, will appear in the January issue of the *California Law Review*. An article entitled, "Due Process of Sentencing" will be published in April by the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*. He will spend the month of June as a visiting scholar at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, participating with other Americans and Europeans in a study of transnational unification and its impact on human rights guarantees.

Professor Louis B. Schwartz was a discussant on "The Impact of New Transnational Technology Transfer Control Schemes Upon the International Patent System: A European Perspective" in February, 1979, at the International Conference on Technology Transfer Control Systems: Issues, Perspectives, Implications held in Philadelphia.


Mr. Schwartz spoke on the Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws before the Foulkeways Association in Spring House, Penna. He continues to work with the Senate and the House Judiciary Committee on Reform of the Federal Criminal Code, and with the Federal Trade Commission as a policy consultant.

Assistant Professor Ralph R. Smith taught a Continuing Legal Education course on Professional Corporations for the Virgin Islands Bar Association held in St. Croix on December 7-8. The other member of the faculty for this course was Professor Samuel Thompson of the University of Virginia, a graduate of this Law School and the Wharton School.

Mr. Smith filed an *amicus curiae* brief in the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Fullilove v. Kreps*. This brief was filed on behalf of the Affirmative Action Coordinating Center and 50 civil rights and public interest organizations.

Professor Smith began his term as Chair of the Association of American Law Schools' Section on Minority Groups at the annual meeting in Phoenix in January, 1980. A member of the Section's executive committee for the past several years, he served as Chair-elect in 1979.

Professor Smith has joined the defense team in *Scarpelli v. Rempson*, an affirmative action/libel case in Kansas which, many believe, will eventually reach the United States Supreme Court.


Mr. Summers is a member of a group created by the American Society of International Law which is working on a study relating to the ratification of the Human Rights Covenants. He spoke at the Judicial Conference of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, reviewing that Court's labor law decisions during the year.

Professor Summers was the speaker at Naturalization Ceremonies on December 14, Bill of Rights Day, at Philadelphia's Old City Hall.
'16 Judge Leo A. Weinrott, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, was inducted into the Hall of Fame in June, 1979 by the Associated Alumni of Central High School, Philadelphia.

'25 Hon. Louis A. Bloom was reelected President of the Advisory Board of the Delaware County Campus of the Pennsylvania State University, a post which he has held for 10 years.

'27 Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia, has been named by President Carter as Chair of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.


'29 Irvin Stander, of Philadelphia, attended a first-time course in "Claims & Benefits" at the National Judicial College at Reno, Nevada in October, where he was a group discussion leader. He was a subject on Lowell Thomas' program "The Best Years" in which Thomas spotlighted "golden-age" achievers. A local radio station broadcast the show at the end of the year.

'31 Bernard G. Segal was one of six outstanding graduates of Central High School Philadelphia to be inducted into the Central High School Hall of Fame in November, 1979.

'32 Hon. Max Rosenn, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, has received the first Citation of Distinction of the Interfaith Brotherhood Council of Wyoming Valley.

'35 Louis J. Goffman, of Philadelphia, was appointed Chairman of the American Bar Association's Consortium on Legal Services and the Public.

J. Pennington Straus, of Philadelphia, was presented the Treat Award for Excellence by the National College of Probate Judges. Mr. Straus is the first recipient of the award which recognizes those having made outstanding contributions to the probate law in our nation. A partner in the firm of Schmader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, Mr. Straus is the former chairman of the Section on Real Property, Probate and Trust Law of the American Bar Association.

'36 David Berger, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by District Court Judge Sylvia Rambo to coordinate the consolidated class action suit arising out of the Three Mile Island nuclear incident which took place in Harrisburg last March, 1979. Mr. Berger, who is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Superior Court Advisory Commission, presented "The Legal Point of View" at a meeting in October of the Philadelphia Medical Society where the subject was "Health Maintenance Organizations—The Current Status."

Judge Joseph T. Murphy of Philadelphia was elected to a third successive one-year term on the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges.

G. William Shea of Los Angeles, California, was honored by the University of Pennsylvania Alumni of Southern California on September 18, 1979 for "his distinguished career as trial attorney, wise counselor, and outstanding leader—bringing honor to his profession and to his Law School." The award was presented by Dean James O. Freedman at a luncheon held in Mr. Shea's honor in conjunction with the California State Bar Association Meeting. Mr. Shea was Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York in 1942. He established his practice in California in the 1950's.

Shea has been active for many years in the State of California Bar Association as a member of its Board of Directors and as its Vice-President from 1969-70. Locally, he served as a Trustee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association from 1965 to 1967 and from 1970 to 1974. He was its Vice-President from 1970 to 1972, and its President in 1973. Mr. Shea has been an active member of numerous civic organizations in the Los Angeles Community and has been a member of the faculty at UCLA Law School and the San Francisco Law School.

'37 Morton S. Freeman's book, The Grammatical Lawyer, has been published by the American Law Institute—American Bar Association. The book is a compendium of articles which were published originally as a column in ALI-ABA's The Practical Lawyer.

Robert L. Trescher, Senior Partner and Chairman of the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, has been reelected to the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society. Mr. Trescher is a life trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the University of Pennsylvania. He is an Overseer at the Law School.

'40 Judge G. Fred DiBona of Philadelphia was elected to a one-year term on the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges.

'41 Hon. H. Ray Pope has been appointed by Governor Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy on the Clarion County Court of Common Pleas.

Paul A. Wolkin, Executive Director of the American Law Institute—American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education, was reelected Executive Vice-President of the American Law Institute at its 56th Annual Meeting.
'42 Hon. Robert W. Honeyman of the Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Court of Common Pleas, was honored by more than 300 members of that Bar Association on the occasion of his retirement from the Bench.

'46 John L. Esterhai, of Philadelphia, has been named recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania. The award is given to those who have made extraordinary contributions to the health-care field over a sustained period of time. Mr. Esterhai is Director of Government Relations and Associate General Counsel with The Penn Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

'47 Robert M. Landis of Philadelphia has been nominated for the post of Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for the year 1980-81. Mr. Landis, a partner in the firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads, has also been named to the Board of Directors of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.


'50 Peter Florey of Haddonfield, New Jersey, is a labor arbitrator but, in his spare time, is involved with the Southern Arts Alliance of New Jersey.

'53 Joseph H. Foster of the Philadelphia firm White and Williams, was recently elected Vice-Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He will become Chancellor-Elect for the year 1980, and Chancellor for the year 1981. Mr. Foster was elected to the Philadelphia Bar Association Board of Governors in 1976, and chaired its Civil Judicial Procedures Committee in 1975. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Philadelphia Defense Counsel and was a member of the Philadelphia County Board of Law Examiners. Mr. Foster has lectured at the Pennsylvania Bar Institute, the Academy of Advocacy, and the Philadelphia Claim Association.

'54 Hon. Samuel M. Lehrer of Philadelphia was elected to a one-year term on the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges.

'55 W. Thomas Berriman has formed a partnership with Jeffrey B. Schwartz, L’65 under the firm name of Berriman & Schwartz, 700 Valley Forge Plaza, King of Prussia, Pa., 19406.

James O. Courtney, Jr. was presented with a special award by the Board of the Somerset County, Pennsylvania, YMCA in appreciation of his work for the organization.

Edwin Krawitz of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, completed his fifth successive Boston Marathon of 26 miles, 385 yards in 2:57:34. This placed him among the top over-50 year old Marathon runners in the U.S.

'56 George L. Bernstein of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, has been selected Executive Partner to head the interna-
national accounting firm of Laventhol and Horwath, Philadelphia. One of the nation’s largest CPA firms, it is a leader in the leisure time, health care and real estate fields. Mr. Bernstein has served in virtually every facet of Laventhol & Horwath’s practice—audit, tax and management advisory services. He was head of the MAS Department nationally for six years, and was instrumental in the development of the firm’s Strategic Business Plan which blueprints L&H’s expected explosive growth during the 1980’s. Mr. Bernstein currently serves on the American Institute of CPA’s Federal Executive Committee, which provides advice on accounting and auditing matters to Federal government agencies and to the Congress.

Arthur W. Leibold a partner in the firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads and a resident of the District of Columbia, has been elected Treasurer of the American Bar Association, which is 250,000 members strong. Mr. Leibold was Assistant Treasurer of the ABA for the past two years.

57 Hon. Ronald D. Wilson was appointed Judge of the High Court of Australia in May, 1979. He served as the West Australian Solicitor-General since 1969 and was Queen’s Counsel since 1963.

59 Herbert L. Olivieri of Philadelphia, was appointed to head the Pennsylvania Department of Justice’s new Tort Claims Litigation Unit. In this position, Mr. Olivieri directs the activities of 26 employees, including 13 attorneys. The Division was established to defend the Commonwealth in actions arising from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court’s decision striking down blanket sovereign immunity.

J. Earl Epstein, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Epstein, Beller, and Shapiro—all members of the Class of ’59, is now Chairman of the Special Committee to study the Intragovernmental Relationships of the Internal Revenue Service of the Section of Taxation, American Bar Association. As of January, he became Chairman of the Fee Disputes Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Mr. Epstein is also a lecturer in the ALI-ABA program on Practice and Procedure in Federal Tax Controversies.

Louis M. Tarasi, Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was installed as President of the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association for the 1979-80 term. He is a member of the Medical-Legal Committee of the Allegheny County Bar Association and Vice-Chairman of that Association’s Economics of the Bar Committee. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Lawyers Political Action Committee, is a member of the Academy of Trial Lawyers of Allegheny County, and has served as co-editor of The Barrister, the official publication of the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association. He is Past President and Vice-President of the Western Pennsylvania Chapter of PaTLA.

60 Richard D. Rivers, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Berwind Corporation, Philadelphia, spoke on “Coal Supply Contracts” at a Pennsylvania Bar Institute Course on “Mineral Resource Development”.

61 Hon. Arthur J. England, Jr., Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, was elected in August to a one-year term as Deputy Chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices.

Peter Hearn, Senior Partner in the Philadelphia firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, has been selected to head the Philadelphia Committee of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Mr. Hearn, a specialist in civil litigation, has been active in the affairs of the Legal Defense Fund and has been a member of the Philadelphia Committee for four years.


62 John E. Gillmor of Philadelphia, has been named staff Vice-President and Assistant General Counsel of INA Corporation. In this position, Mr. Gillmor assumes responsibility for the international, commercial, and anti-trust department of INA’s Office of General Counsel.

Stuart A. Wurtman of Jerusalem, Israel, is Editor of the Israel Law Review, an English language quarterly. Articles in the publication are written by law professors and legal scholars.

63 John H. McGrail of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, was promoted to Vice-President in the Trust Department of Mid-State Bank. For 1979-1980, he is serving as the Chairman of the Trust Employee Benefit Plan Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. In February, 1979, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of Mercy Hospital in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

64 James F. Bell, III of New York City, is Special International Projects Counsel for General Electric Company. He is involved with “turnkey projects” throughout the world, but specifically in Africa and the Middle East.

65 Stephen M. Goodman of the Philadelphia firm, Goodman and Ewing, has been named to the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts.

Jeffrey B. Schwartz has joined in partnership with W. Thomas Berriman, L’55, under the firm name of Berriman & Schwartz, 700 Valley Forge Plaza, King of Prussia, Pa., 19406.

66 Mark Landis, President of Scottish & York International Insurance Group of Princeton, New Jersey, has been awarded the Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriter designation at national conferment ceremonies in Boston. The designation was awarded by the American Institute for Property and Liability Underwriters to Mr. Landis, who passed ten nationally administered examinations and met both experience and ethical requirements.

67 Robert T. Talbot-Stern of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was appointed by the Chrysler Corporation as Senior Attorney in charge of the Antitrust and Marketing Legal Staff. Mr. Talbot-Stern joined Chrysler in 1973 after having left the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice. Prior to that he was an O.E.O. anti-poverty lawyer. He received his LL.M. at the London School of Economics, and was a Teaching and Research Fellow at Cambridge.

68 Salvatore M. DeBunda of Upper Dublin Township, Pennsylvania, has been elected a Vice-President of AEL Industries, Inc., Montgomeryville, Pa., having served as the Company’s Secretary and General Counsel for four years. Mr. DeBunda has been elected President of the Montgomeryville Businessmen’s Association and was appointed Industry Chairman for the North Penn United Way Campaign.
W. Dennis Keating has been appointed a Fellow by the Research Institute of the Legal Services Corporation to study Displacement of the Poor Through Urban Revitalization. He was funded by the Fund for New Jersey to study Fair Return Under Rent Control in New Jersey. Mr. Keating will also study the Impact of Municipal Rent Control in California as a result of funds from the California Policy Seminar.

Denis W. Lancot is a partner in the firm of Curtin and Heefner, 250 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Box 217, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, 19067. Mr. Lancot sits on the Board of Directors of the Bucks County Legal Aid Society and is a member of the Ethics and Family Law Committees of the Bucks County Bar Association.

Donald W. Stever, Jr. has been promoted to Chief of the Pollution Control Section of the Land and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Mr. Stever had previously served as an Assistant Attorney General in the State of New Hampshire where he handled environmental litigation. He has also taught at Dartmouth College. Mr. Sever heads the 27 attorneys in the Pollution Control Section, who conduct most of the firm’s litigation on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency.


Mark G. Yudof was appointed Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the University of Texas Law School, effective September, 1979.

'69 Jeffrey Robrick has been appointed Lecturer in Law at Harvard Law School and teaches Federal Litigation, a first-year course.

Susan Julia Ross of Taos, New Mexico, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Beneficial Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware. Ms. Ross has been partner in the New Mexico firm of Natelson and Ross since 1976. In 1977, she served as a Public Defender for the County of Taos and, in 1978, she was a Visiting Associate Professor at the University of Oregon Law School.

'70 David K. Brewster has been Chairman of the Board and Chairman of Bryn Mawr Corporation, Vero Beach, Florida, since August, 1978. A publicly held diversified company, Bryn Mawr Corporation had its genesis as The Philadelphia Suburban Transportation Company—The Red Arrow Line.

William R. Dimeling of Philadelphia, is conducting a law interview program at 6:30 A.M. on the local CBS television affiliate, WCAU-TV.

Arthur Larrabee, of Philadelphia, has been elected President of The Pennsylvania Opera Theater.

Jane Lang McGrew was recently appointed General Counsel to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in Washington, D.C. Mrs. McGrew gained national prominence in June, 1979, as counsel for the winning side in Weber v. Reynolds Aluminum, the landmark reverse discrimination case. Prior to her HUD appointment, she was affiliated with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson, Washington, D.C. Mrs. McGrew and her husband, Thomas, also of the Class of 1970, are the parents of two children.

Ronald G. Nathan is a partner in the Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. firm of Kadinison, Pfalzner, Wodard, Quinn & Ross. He was recently confirmed by the United States Senate as a member of the Board of Directors of AMTRAK.

William J. Nutt of Strafford, Pennsylvania, has been elected to the Board of Corporators of the Medical College of Pennsylvania. Currently a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, he specializes in corporate finance, investment companies, mergers, and other corporate transactions.

Charles H. Scherer has become a partner in the firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, 1 Wall Street, New York City.

Jonathan Vipond, III was appointed Chief Counsel of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Vipond served in 1973-74 as a member of House of Representatives from the 114th District, and has been legal counsel to the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania since 1975.

'71 Mark O. Heany resigned from the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, where he worked for the past six years. He formed a partnership with three colleagues, one being a classmate, Frank Molloy. The firm, Heaney, James, Hearn & Molloy, 10960 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2150, Los Angeles, California, 90024, is engaged in general practice, with special emphasis on civil and criminal litigation and entertainment industry matters.

Robert B. Lamm joined the Legal Division of W. R. Grace & Company. His principal responsibilities are in the areas of corporate and securities law. Mr. Lamm was previously First Assistant Secretary of Studebaker-Worthington, Inc., which was recently acquired by McGraw-Edison Company.

Neal Schwarzbild has recently formed the firm of Schwarzbild, Arnoff & Shore, 18 East 48th Street, New York, 10017, which engages in all areas
of civil practice, with a special emphasis on litigation.

Stephen P. Weiss has become a member of the Philadelphia law firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel, 2000 Market Street, Philadelphia, 19103.

'72 John E. DeWald has joined the Legal Department of Bell Helicopter Textron in Fort Worth, Texas, as Chief supervisor-lecturer in the University of

firm of Hannoch, Weisman, of two sons.

of civil practice, with a special

in the Department of Justice,

Washington,

Attorney of Legal Services.

emphasis on litigation.

New Jersey, became a partner in the

Curtin and Heefner. He is

Pennsylvania

D'Avella's specialties include business

Besser in July, 1978. The firm is in

'73 Bernard J. D'Avella, Jr. of Newark,

New Jersey, became a partner in the

firm of Hannoch, Weisman, Stern &

Besser in July, 1978. The firm is in
general civil practice, and Mr.

D'Avella's specialties include business

planning, estate planning and

administration, and secured creditors' li-
tigation. He and his wife are the parents

of two sons.

Wendy M. Keats is an Attorney

with the Appellate Staff, Civil Division

in the Department of Justice,

Washington, D.C.

'74 Carrie Menkel-Meadow, former

supervisor-lecturer in the University of

Pennsylvania Law School Clinical Pro-

gram, has joined the UCLA law faculty.

Andrew M. Smulian has become a

member of the firm Robinson, Wayne &

Greenberg, Gateway 1, Newark,

New Jersey, 17102,


Larry Skipworth has joined the

Chicago office of B. B. Cohen & Co. as

Associate Counsel. Prior to this new

position, Mr. Skipworth was an

attorney at Overton, Schwartz and

Yacker in Chicago. He also held

executive posts at Jackson-Cross in

Philadelphia, and at Leon N. Weiner &

Associates in Wilmington, Delaware.

'76 Terence L. Faul has been named a

partner in the Easton, Pennsylvania law

firm of Turtzo, Spry, Powlette &

Shrochki.

Stuart M. Stern has been practicing

with the firm of Stein and Kurland, E.

106 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, New

Jersey, since graduation from Law

School. He has been Municipal Prose-
cutor of the Borough of New Milford,

New Jersey since November, 1977. He

teaches Civil Procedure and Evidence at

a local paralegal institute, and has been

handling two three-day civil jury trials

per week for the past year.

'77 Daniel B. Evans has become

associated with Gilbert M. Cantor

Associates, Sixth Floor, 1700 Sansom

Street, Philadelphia.

Christy Freeman of Harlan, Kentu-

cucky, is the Directing Attorney of the

Appalachian Research and Defense

Fund of Kentucky, Inc., P.O. Box 455,

Columbia, Kentucky, 42728.

Karin Iest of the Netherlands, has

become associated with the law firm of

Boekel, Van Empel & Drilling, in

Amsterdam, P. C. Houtistraat 5, The

Netherlands. She co-authored an article

on the Bakke case which was publishe-

in one of the leading Dutch Law

Journals, Nederlands juristenblad.

David F. Simon is practicing with

the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block,

Schorr and Solis-Cohen, following his
clerkship with Hon. Harry A. Takiff,

'37. Mr. Simon's article, "Local Televi-
sion Versus Cable: A Copyright Theory

of Protection'' was published in the

Federal Communications Law Journal


'78 Robert L. Bildner, Deputy Attorney

General of the state of New Jersey, has

been appointed Director of Consumer

Services in the New Jersey Department

of Insurance. His responsibilities in-
clude investigations of unfair trade

practices, examinations of insurance

companies, and the education and pro-
tection of consumers. Mr. Bildner

previously served with several Ralph

Nadar consumer groups and has

organized public interest research

groups on numerous college campuses.

He was also involved in research and

policy analysis for President Carter's

Regulatory Reform Program.

Antoine Vacher-Desvernais is a

member of the law firm of S. G. Archi-
bald, 10 Avenue de Messina, Paris

75008.

Reggie Govan is law clerk to Judge

Nathaniel Jones of the Sixth Circuit

Court of Appeals.

Peter K. Marsh has been assigned to

the Corporate Tax Department in the

law firm of Cummings and Lock-}

wood, Stanford, Connecticut. He and

his family reside at 123 Berkeley Road,

Fairfield, Connecticut, 16440.
Setting The Record Straight

In our recent Annual Report:

E. Calvert Cheston, '35, was omitted from the list of William Draper Lewis Associates.

John J. Dautrich, '41, was incorrectly listed as being a member of the Class of 1931.

Carl W. Schneider, '56, was incorrectly listed as a member of the Class of 1958.

We regret these errors.

Reunions—1980

Class reunion plans are already in progress, and dates have been chosen by most of the quinquennial classes. Watch for notices in the mail if your class is due for a celebration.

Class of 1930 May 2
Class of 1940 May 17
Class of 1950 May 3
Class of 1955 April 26
Class of 1960 April 26
Class of 1965 May 31
Class of 1970 May 10
Class of 1975 June 21–22

Have We Heard From You Lately?

We want “all the news that’s fit to print” about you—professionally or in general. The Journal’s Alumni Briefs section is the perfect forum for keeping in touch with classmates and with other Alumni. Information as well as your informal photographs are welcome. Please use the space below:

Name and Class: ____________________________
What’s New: __________________________________________
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Return to:
The Law Alumni Journal
The University of Pennsylvania
Law School
3400 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
IN MEMORIAM

'12 F. Raymond Wadlinger, Medford, NJ, August 30, 1979
'13 James L. Rankin, Chester, PA, November 13, 1979
'16 Harry Gottlieb, Atlantic City, NJ, June, 1975
'21 Henry M. Tobin, Trenton, NJ, November 9, 1979
'25 Allen G. Clark, Media, PA, October 1, 1979
'27 Samuel Kenin, Philadelphia, PA, July 26, 1979
'28 A. Allen Goodman, Philadelphia, PA, August 14, 1979
S. Frank Laveson, Philadelphia, PA, August 6, 1979
'29 P. Morton Rothberg, Philadelphia, PA, October 24, 1979
'30 J. Lawrence Grim, Perkasie, PA, October 22, 1979
'31 S. Cyrus Lewis, Atlantis, FL, August 31, 1979
'32 Hon. F. Joseph Thomas, Meadville, PA, June 1979
'33 John G. Callender, Pottsville, PA, October 17, 1979
Howard W. Dillan, Beaver Falls, PA, August 23, 1979
Clement R. Hoopes, Chadds Ford, PA, August 14, 1979
J. Josiah Ratner, Cynwyd, PA, November 10, 1979
'34 Byron J. Burdic, Manheim, PA, Date Unknown
'37 Guido Iacobucci, Philadelphia, PA, October 14, 1979
'39 Frank J. Toole, Sr., Shenandoah, PA, May 2, 1979
'40 Paul Yermish, Narberth, PA, July 21, 1979
'43 Anthony Lopopolo, Philadelphia, PA, March 12, 1978
'47 John T. Ross, Johnson City, TN, July 13, 1979
'53 Norton D. Fern, II, Atlanta, GA, September 16, 1979
'54 Richard J. Jordan, Scranton, PA, February 28, 1976
'62 Donald Q. Bunker, Wilmette, IL, August 22, 1979
'74 Kenneth L. Mines, Philadelphia, PA, August 5, 1979
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Telephone: (215) 243-6322
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1979-1980

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