

# Law Alumni Journal

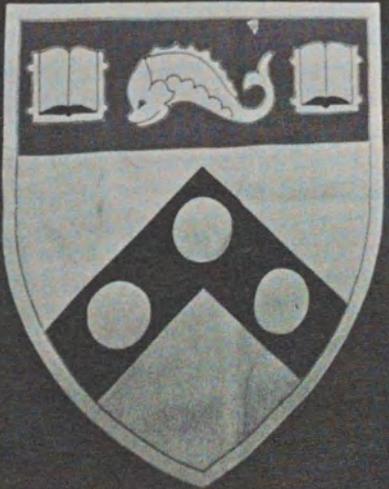
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*Spring 1967*  
*Volume II, Number 3*



## University of Pennsylvania



## Law School

LAW ALUMNI DAY  
APRIL 27



# Law Alumni Journal

VOLUME II, NUMBER 3

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*Cover: Governor Shafer addresses Law Alumni Day Gathering.*

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ADDRESS PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING  
OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI  
by GOVERNOR RAYMOND P. SHAFER

I'm delighted to be with you today, and I'm very honored to have been invited to participate at your annual meeting in this illustrious society, and I think that it is a tribute to the broad-mindedness of the members of your group to invite a graduate of Yale to participate in this ceremony. If you'll pardon the pun, though, I do feel a sort of in-law relationship, in the sense that my preceptor in the law was the late Hon. Herbert L. Look, President Judge of my home county courts. He was a distinguished graduate of this fine law school, and I must say that I am deeply indebted to him for a great many things. I also wish to congratulate your fine society and its astuteness in arranging for its annual meeting to be held at this particular hour. I think it's a very subtle way to tell anyone who has been invited to speak to you that cocktails and dinner follow very shortly.

It is always a pleasure, too, to be among many of my friends, because although I am not a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, I am surrounded with so many of the graduates of this fine school that I am daily reminded of its general excellence. It's always a pleasure to be able to attend a meeting with fellow attorneys, because I am very proud of the fact that I am a member of the profession of the law, as I know each of you are. I'm very proud of the contributions which individuals that follow the law are making to our rapidly-changing society, and changing at an increasingly accelerating pace. It is a fact that individuals in the law profession, I think, have a little higher duty than almost any other individual toward the social animal, and I am very, very happy that the Law School of

the University of Pennsylvania has recognized this particular responsibility in everything that it is saying and doing. Your report today, Dean Fordham, was most interesting to me. I was sorry that I was not able to take notes, I would like to relate a few of those items back to my own law school, and see what we could do with it.

I know that you are very proud, and I know that all the members of your society are proud of what is being done here. All too often, of course, members of the legal profession are held up to scorn and ridicule, and I think this is a sad thing. That is why I feel that it is incumbent upon every one of us who are lawyers that we do everything in our power to raise the level of our profession.

Yes, they tell many stories. I'm reminded of a situation that happened right here in Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, when there was an argument between two farmers over the boundary line between their lands, and the argument grew heated and more heated every day, and one day the two men ran into each other in town and one said to the other, "If you don't take my version of where the line is between our farms, I'm going to sue you in court." And the other farmer said, "That's all right, I'll meet you there with my lawyer." He said, "If I lose in the Court of Common Pleas, I'm going to appeal to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court." And the other farmer very quietly said, "All right, I'll meet you there with my lawyer." "And if I lose there, I'm going to go to the Supreme Court of the United States." The other farmer very quietly answered, "All right, I'll meet you there with my lawyer," and by this time the first



*Governor Shafer stresses a point in his address.*

farmer was enraged, and he said, "If I lose there, I'll sue you in Hell." The other farmer said, "Well, that's all right, my lawyer will be there."

It is also evident that we should be thinking about other things facing our society as we approach May first, which is, as you know Law Day, an annual reminder that we live, as Mr. Justice Holmes so eloquently stated, "under a system of laws, rather than under a system of men." I think that it is very significant that, this year in the month of May, we in Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to do something with our own society that will have lasting significance and lasting effect on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I know no group of men and women who can do more or who should be doing more on May 16th in bringing about an affirmative vote on all of the nine questions involving the basic charter of our Commonwealth, than members of the legal profession. I feel this very deeply. I feel that the question that will be answered by the people of Pennsylvania on May 16th is one of the most important questions in our lifetime, because it involves the changing of the fundamental charter of our way of life, and unless we do have a document as our fundamental charter, which is in terms that will permit great flexibility for local government and great flexibility for our state government, unless we do have a charter that has eliminated from it ambiguities

and non-essentials in Pennsylvania, then the local governments in Pennsylvania will not be able to meet their duties to the people of Pennsylvania in the matter of giving service. And there is no other purpose of government except to give service. If some of you will permit me, I would like to take a few moments to urge you, if I may, to do everything in your power to see to it that the people of Pennsylvania *do* vote affirmatively nine times on May 16, 1967. Now, I know that perhaps most of you, if not all of you, are just as familiar with the questions that are to be answered that day than I am, but for the purpose of emphasis I would like to say that seven of the amendments that will be voted on by the people to our present constitution are really structural changes. One, for example, would permit the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be elected together as a team, as we elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. I think this is a good thing, because if something does happen to the Governor, I feel that the Lieutenant Governor should be on the Governor's team, should be a member of the same party, should have the same philosophy, should have been elected on the same platform or program, so he can continue the mandate of the people. It will also permit a Governor who has been a good Governor to succeed himself once, and I think this is a good thing for continuity and for the purpose of being able to present programs that require more than one term of office to see real fulfillment. I can talk about this particular provision with some objectivity because it will not apply to me, the present incumbent—it would only apply to the next succeeding elected Governor.

Another one of these structural changes in these amendments would involve strengthening our election code. Another would permit individuals who move to Pennsylvania to be able to vote after living here only three months, instead of one year, as is now required. In a nation such as ours, which is the most mobile society that the civilized world has ever known, I think it is incumbent that we do everything in our power to see to it that no citizen loses his franchise because of this mobility.

There are many other things, including the elimination of some ill-advised specifics that are now in our constitution. For example, one of the changes in these amendments would eliminate paragraph after paragraph in our present constitution that is devoted to the regulation of canals and canal companies. And I don't have to tell you that Pennsylvania has no canal companies, and has had none in operation for many years. The eighth amendment involves a capital investment in the future of Pennsylvania. It involves a bond issue which will permit you and me, as citizens of the Commonwealth, to invest in those facilities which will insure us of clean air, of clean water, which will help us reclaim land which has been ravished in the past, not only for recreational purposes, but also for industrial purposes, and beautification purposes. This is something we must do, and we must start now. We can't wait another two years, five years, ten years, because it not only would delay the time when we would be able to insure ourselves of the

clean air and the clean water for park areas and recreation purposes and so on, but it would also be much more costly. It just makes common sense to have these things voted on affirmatively, if we truly want Pennsylvania to be known as a progressive state and if we do want our community known as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a place where we can live meaningful lives and healthy lives.

The ninth question is, as you all know, the question of whether or not Pennsylvania will have a limited convention . . . . Yes, we have a great many differences of opinion on the question of a constitutional convention. There are those who would like to see an unlimited convention, so that there could be a charter completely rewritten. And I cannot argue with those who have that viewpoint, although I do know that there are many individuals in Pennsylvania who are heartily opposed to that. Bill Schneider, as you know, was one of the leaders of the opposition in 1963 because he did not believe that we should have that, but he is one of the members of our team this year in calling for the limited convention because our particular type of legislation has combined the best elements of a convention with the best elements of the amendment system, so that the people can rewrite at least in the four areas to be discussed by the convention, namely local government, the judiciary, taxation and finance, and reapportionment, be able to vote on those particular subject matters on an item-by-item basis. Yes, we felt that by getting individuals who had, perhaps, a philosophical objection to the unlimited convention to agree with us on the limited convention, that this was the best possible thing for Pennsylvania, and in addition, the amendments which have been passed, even though they are of a structural nature and not as fundamental as the four subjects of the convention, will be very helpful in giving Pennsylvania a meaningful document. One of the things that a convention will do, will be to strengthen our constitution, so that our local government can add greater strength, more mobility itself, more flexibility at the local level. One of the things that is said by the opponents of the convention call is that if you have a convention it will eliminate the election of all local officials. This is an absolute falsehood for the simple reason that the convention will decide what will be done, and will eliminate overlapping functions, of course, but we still don't want to take away one of the great strengths of America, namely the franchise at the local level. We want to have flexibility so that the people at the local level can have the kind of government that best fits their needs.

The matter of the judiciary, you know, the need of changing the article of the constitution in this regard—not only in the minor judiciary, but throughout the entire system. We are not advocating any particular article, because there are wide areas of disagreement in this field alone, but by having a convention we can take the ideas that have been put forth, on which there has never been an agreement in the general assembly, and come up with a meaningful provision or provisions.

The matter of taxation and finance—here we are

in Pennsylvania, the third largest state in the nation, one of the wealthiest communities in all the world, and we have a restriction in the constitution which says, "the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can only pledge its full faith and credit in the amount of \$1,000,000." Of course we know that we have ignored this provision by providing for authority financing, and of course this has been a good thing, but we should have both, because we can save millions of dollars in excessive interest costs. We could have saved more in the past for the simple reason that authority financing and direct borrowing by governments now are closer and closer in interest costs, nevertheless, there is a difference, and even a quarter of a percent difference is a saving in the utilization of taxpayers' monies.

The final subject is the matter of reapportionment. We do have a provision for reapportionment in our constitution, but it is ignored. We don't have any self-enforcing clause. We have a great mobility within our state, as well as within our nation, and this is something that should *not* be ignored every ten years if we believe truly in the principle of representative government. Now, I know that I have gone over things that all of you know even better than I know. But in the recitation, I hope that it will stimulate you to take an active role between now and May 16th, and it's just a little more than two weeks, to make sure that Pennsylvania does not go down the drain again, as it has six times. Some of the opponents say, "why have a convention, we had one once?" Well, that isn't true. We've had four. We had one in 1776, one in 1790, one in 1837, and the one under which we now live, the one in 1873.

We want it to be a people's document, we have the right to elect the delegates as we see fit in our representative government form. We will be able then to submit what is done at the convention to the people and vote on these items separately. That is why it's so important, but the most important thing is this: The eyes of the nation and the eyes of the world are on Pennsylvania right now—if we really believe that Pennsylvania can become a commonwealth of excellence, if we really believe that we have the potential here for great industrial and economic growth and great cultural growth, if we really believe that the future is unlimited for our commonwealth, then we must vote affirmatively, because businesses and industry and knowing citizens will not come to Pennsylvania unless they realize that we do have enlightened government here, so we're really voting for ourselves when we are supporting these nine questions in a "yes" vote.

The turbulent integuments of our society cause great problems to us every day. Let's do everything in our power to see to it that we have the proper implementations in dealing with them, and fundamental is a new charter for Pennsylvania. José Ortega, the Spanish philosopher, once said, "Life is a series of collisions with the future. The most decisive thing is not the sum of what we have been, but of what we yearn to be." May 16 will determine what we Pennsylvanians yearn to be. Thank you.



# LAW ALUMNI DAY

## April 27, 1967

For the end of April, Law Alumni Day began in the most awful and unpromising way possible. It began to snow and the temperature outside was about 40° with the forecast that it was not going to reach much more than 50° all day. As the day progressed, the snow changed to rain and the tent in the courtyard for the annual meeting was not only cold but wet. The day was saved, however, by the early morning decision of Carroll R. Wetzel, '30, President of the Law Alumni Society to forget the expense and install space heaters in the tent. By the afternoon, the tent was much dryer and quite comfortable. This was a first for a Law Alumni Day, and we hope a last, so far as the weather is concerned.

As for the rest of the day, the general consensus was that it was the best Law Alumni Day yet held. Following the custom begun two years before, the day began at 12:30 p.m. with a luncheon in the foyer of the new law building, honoring the five-year reunion classes and the graduating class. The luncheon was open and all alumni were urged to come. Those attending, over 175, the largest number yet, were welcomed by President Wetzel and Dean Jefferson B. Fordham. Because of the school's closing period and the final examination schedule, Law Alumni Day was two weeks earlier this year and happened to fall during the Jewish Festival of Passover. For this reason, in addition to the fare regularly served at the luncheon and buffet supper, special dietary requirements were met for those who desired them. The Society is greatly indebted to Rabbi Meyer Kramer, '44, of the Orthodox Adath Zion Congregation in Philadelphia for supervising those special arrangements.

Many months in advance of April 27, the Program Committee began working on the details of the

program and produced a most stimulating and timely series of afternoon seminars and speaker for the Annual Meeting. This distinguished group consisted of Harold Cramer, Esq., '51, Chairman, Vice President of the Society; Hon. Arlin M. Adams, '47, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association; Hon. Raymond J. Broderick, '38, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Harold Caplan, Esq., '51, of Allentown; Dr. Jefferson B. Fordham, Dean of the Law School; Francis B. Haas, Jr., Esq., '51, of Harrisburg; Hon. D. Donald Jamieson, '50, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; Alfred E. Specht, Jr., Esq., '52, and William White, Jr., Esq., '38, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

The first seminar, immediately following the luncheon at 2 p.m., was conducted by Professors Paul W. Bruton and John O. Honnold, Jr., on the perplexing subject "Constitutional Law: What Next?"

The seminar on constitutional law, led by Professors Bruton and Honnold, was a lively and informal discussion of some of the still unresolved problems that seemed to be coming over the horizon. In opening the discussion, Professor Bruton recalled a conversation he had with George Stewart Patterson—who had taught constitutional law at the Law School from about 1895 to 1915. Just after the Court's so-called 1937 "switch in time," Patterson exclaimed, "When I was at the law school, I taught two subjects which no longer exist; I taught common law pleading and constitutional law."

Professor Bruton remarked that it helps maintain perspective to remember that the constitutional changes of 1937 weren't the first—or the last. He added that some of the recent tensions leading to change have grown out of the vast expansion of government activities

and power, with a resulting pressure on the freedom of the individual. He then turned to his colleague on the rostrum and asked if further constitutional developments could be expected in this area.

Professor Honnold responded that if one would peer into the future, to try to guess where the action is going to be, it was necessary, as had been suggested, to see where tension was building up; over the course of constitutional development, tensions, unresolved by society, have produced the great cases. Recklessly, he hazarded the guess that the storms seemed to be passing in a few areas: criminal procedure; reapportionment; the right to be free of racial exclusion or segregation in places of public accommodation. On the other hand, there were signs that tensions were building up over the undeclared war in Vietnam. Groups of substantial size are now being organized in growing numbers to make their protest visible and inescapable.

Already these tensions of the Vietnam war have produced action and reaction of a constitutional dimension. The cancelling of demonstrators' draft deferments has already led to a novel decision of the Federal Court, 2nd circuit, of just two or three months ago, holding that the Federal Court would take jurisdiction away from the draft system to stop that kind of control over someone who demonstrates against the draft. This case has not yet reached the Supreme Court, but the Court of Appeals probed the relationship between the courts and the military system—an issue that is surely of significance for the future.

In another instance the tension of the Vietnam war produced a constitutional decision of just this past January when Julian Bond was excluded from his seat in the Georgia Legislature because he had said that he objected to the war in Vietnam and admired the courage of those who burned their draft cards. This exclusion by the legislature was promptly reversed by a unanimous Supreme Court.

This brings us to a problem that has become acute in recent weeks: the problem of demonstrators who express their rejection of the war by burning their draft cards. Professor Honnold noted that the prosecutions were brought under a law passed by Congress just two summers ago creating a new penalty—in addition to the offense of not carrying the card—of up to \$10,000 fine and five years in jail for willfully destroying or defacing the draft card. Last October the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit sustained the conviction of David Miller under that law. Then on April 10 the First Circuit in the *O'Brien* case decided that the Constitution stopped such a prosecution.

To start discussion, it was suggested that this conflict between the two circuits, over a seemingly trivial incident, stirred several difficult issues: Is burning a draft card primarily speech; or a related form of communication? Or is it pure conduct—like arson, or smoking around a filling station? This second type is unprotected by the First Amendment. Is the law against burning your draft card concerned with speech at all, or is it simply a means of administering the draft so that one's



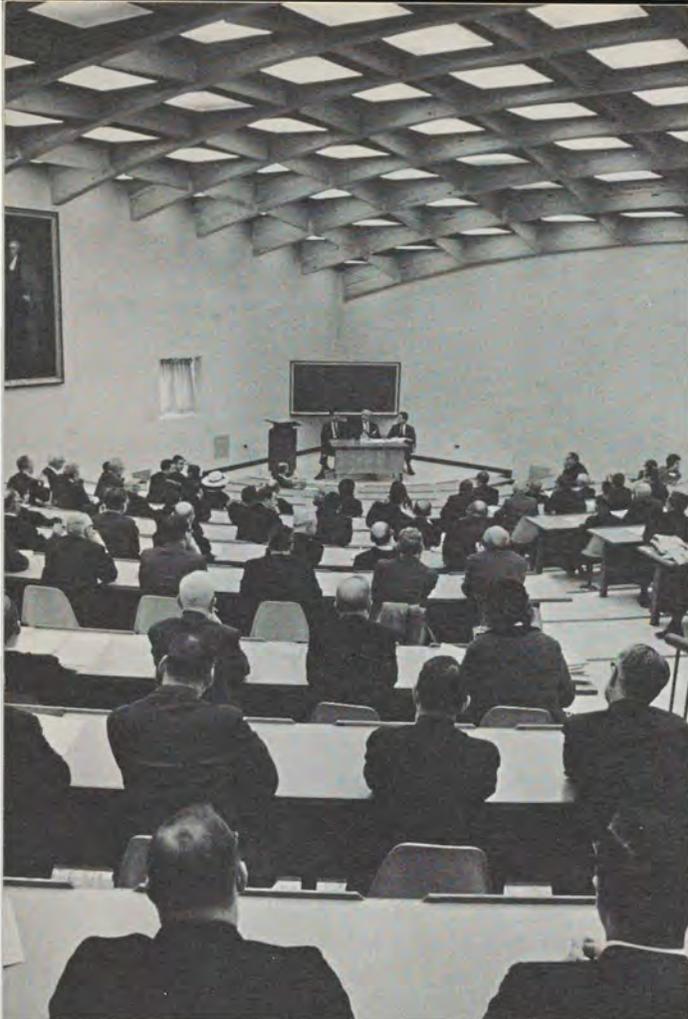
*Profs. Bruton and Honnold discuss a point with Jacques Geisenberger, '58 and Alvin Schifrin, '64.*

draft status can be quickly identified?

On these and related issues a vigorous discussion ensued, with lively disagreement from the floor as well as between the two members of the faculty. This led to a wider discussion of the permissible scope of protest against government policy in wartime, including suggestions to draftees that the war was unjust and that they should not serve.

Professor Bruton, with some difficulty, brought this topic to a close so the group could turn to another problem: developing aspects of the privilege against self-incrimination. More specifically, he asked the "class" to consider the possible implications of the recent *Garrity* and *Spivack* decisions. In the first case, in a state investigation of fixing of traffic tickets, police officials under interrogation were told that if they refused to testify they were subject to discharge; they responded to questions. Thereafter, the officials were criminally prosecuted and their responses were introduced in evidence against them. The Supreme Court held that this use of the evidence violated the privilege against self-incrimination. In the *Spivack* case, a lawyer subject to disciplinary proceedings refused to answer questions; he was thereupon disbarred because of this refusal. The Supreme Court held that this sanction for silence violated the privilege against self-incrimination.

Professor Bruton probed some of the unanswered questions left by these cases. Does the *Garrity* case mean that policemen and other officials can never be required to file official reports? More pointedly, does it mean that the material in reports that they are required to file can never be used against them? What about tax reports



Professors Bender, Schwartz and Amsterdam speak to a capacity crowd in the second seminar.



Above, (l to r) Judges John M. Davis, '32, Alexander F. Barbieri, '32, Louis E. Levinthal, '16, Leo Weinrott, '16, and Francis S. Brown, '16.

Below, members of the Class of 1967 enjoy the luncheon.



that citizens are required to file? Can the material never be used in a criminal prosecution? If the holder of a license—like a liquor licensee—refuses to file reports on his activities, does the *Spivack* case mean that his license may not be revoked? What about a trustee who refuses to tell a court what he has done with the *res*?

These questions, too, touched off a lively discussion; the class directed its main fire against the possible extension of the *Spivack* (lawyer) case, if that case might be construed to mean that a person holding a position of trust need not report on what he has done. Emerging from the discussion was a possible distinction between removing a silent official from his specific position of trust and imposing a general disability on him based on his refusal to talk.

The professors, as usual, were not able to cover all of the material they had in mind, but adjourned the seminar with the observation that this present class lived up to the School's current high admission standards. The suggestion was offered that the alumni group might even exceed the current bright students in the vigor of its participation.

Following the first seminar, there was a brief break for refreshments in the corridor.

The second seminar, which got under way at 3:30, took up the equally perplexing topic "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society."

Professors Louis B. Schwartz '35, Anthony G. Amsterdam '60 and Paul Bender, all teachers in the field of criminal law, discussed their involvement in programs to bring about reforms in criminal law and procedure. Mr. Schwartz, acting as coordinator for the seminar, said that Mr. Bender would concentrate on the executive aspects of criminal law reform, notably the work of the President's Crime Commission and his current investigation of criminal procedure in Philadelphia. Mr. Amsterdam was to discuss what the judges are doing in the field of criminal law while Mr. Schwartz would deal with substantive code revision including the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute and Senate Bill 38, the pending criminal law reform bill in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bender discussed the recently released report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice entitled *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. He said it was the conclusion of the Commission that people are not stopped from committing crime because of the punishment meted out to convicted offenders nor by improved apprehension techniques. Rather, it concludes the most effective solution of the crime problem lies in solving the social conditions which cause people to commit crimes. The report does attach importance to the improvement of police operations by attracting better policemen, paying them better and giving them better tools with which to work. It also



*Above, Past President Henry T. Reath, '48 talking with classmate Daniel H. Huyett.*



*Law Alumni Day is climaxed by a most congenial in-door reception and buffet despite the unseasonable weather.*



*Below, Chairman Edwin H. Burgess, '14 discusses Alumni Annual Giving with President Wetzel.*

stresses the importance of rehabilitative techniques and of eliminating unfairness in criminal procedures. The Commission concluded that people become hardened to crime by being treated unfairly in the course of the process.

Mr. Bender was a participant in a National Conference on Crime held in Washington to discuss the establishment of study commissions to find ways to attain local implementation of the general principles embodied in the report. At the time this Conference was held he was already involved in a study of local police and court procedures, initiated by the Greater Philadelphia Movement. At the time of the Alumni Meeting he had completed only one phase of the study: an analysis of the immediate post-arrest procedure. He said that all too often it was less than immediate and a painfully slow process at best.

In commenting upon the national report, Mr. Bender touched upon the unscientific process by which crime statistics are reported. He expressed the view that much of the supposedly increased crime rate is due to more sophisticated and efficient methods of reporting but that the techniques were still unsatisfactory. He said that so-called organized crime received major focus in the report. Mr. Bender pointed out that most of what was included under the label of organized crime were such consensual crimes as liquor traffic, gambling, narcotics

and prostitution. One reason why it is difficult to fight organized crime is that the organized criminals are preying on people who want to do what they are doing or who want the illicit service provided by the organized criminal.

Mr. Schwartz began his part of the program by reviewing the influence of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code upon law reform. Mr. Schwartz was one of two co-reporters of this Code. In discussing its impact upon judges, he made particular reference to the adoption by the Supreme Court of the Code's definition of obscenity. He said that substantial portions of the Code had been enacted in Illinois and New York and that it had considerable influence upon pending criminal law revision in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

He then turned to the pending Senate Bill 38, designed to modernize the substantive criminal law of Pennsylvania. Mr. Schwartz reminded his listeners that, at present, there is no statutory definition of murder in Pennsylvania. The definition is contained in judges' opinions which utilize other terms—such as intent and malice aforethought—which themselves have no carefully formulated definitions. One of the functions of a new code would be to define the elements of criminal action with the precision used in defining terms under a tax law. Another would be to make the penalties for various crimes bear some rational relationship to one another.

At present, he pointed out, bribery of the governor is punishable by a year in prison but bribery of a basketball player exposes one to a ten year sentence. Senate Bill 38 would reduce the number of different kinds of sentences to about eight. Another element of the proposed reform would be to make parole a mandatory part of every sentence.

Mr. Schwartz devoted considerable time to a discussion of two controversial aspects of the Code: criminal responsibility of the mentally ill and homicide. As to the former aspect, Mr. Schwartz reviewed the Pennsylvania cases and emphasized that the proposed rule—that a man who is mentally ill and unable to conform his conduct to the law should be acquitted, committed mandatorily to a hospital, and released when he is safe—is not revolutionary and is not to be classified as defendant-coddling. As to homicide, Mr. Schwartz said that the big controversy will be over the elimination of the differentiation between first and second degree murder based solely on premeditation or based largely on deliberation and premeditation. In his view, a number of circumstances other than deliberation and premeditation ought to be considered in drawing the line between the most heavily punished killings and those which will result in less severe but still serious penalties.

Professor Amsterdam said that he had no quarrel with the expressed need for further study and research as to ways to solve the crime problem but that there are problems in the courts, the solution of which cannot await the receipt of more information. While continuing to develop more efficient techniques for apprehension of criminals and meting out of punishment, he said, we must strive to make the institutions that administer the criminal law fair in their performance, as reliable as possible, as non-arbitrary and non-discriminatory as they can be. Up to this point it has fallen largely to the courts to develop the protections needed to keep the criminal process true, fair and accurate.

Mr. Amsterdam discussed some of the things which have been developed in an attempt to make this role of the courts even more effective. One of these is the program of test litigation for the improvement of the criminal law through the Office of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. The Fund, with a grant from the Ford Foundation, has established the National Office for the Rights of the Indigent (NORI) with two branches, one devoted to civil and one to criminal matters. The criminal division seeks to identify those areas of criminal administration where substantial malfunctioning of the criminal process occurs and, within those areas, to identify the problems that can best be solved in the courts through test litigation. Thus far the NORI group has launched attacks on a number of fronts. One is an attempt to establish that capital punishment, in many—if not all—instances is unconstitutional. For example, research has established that, in several southern states, capital punishment in rape cases is exclusively an instrument of racial repression.

A second attack has been launched to establish that the system of monetary bail is inconsistent with the

equal protection clause and the concept of equal justice for rich and poor. A third attack is aimed at vagrancy legislation and similar status crimes. Mr. Amsterdam categorized these as catch-all offenses designed to make the police dictators of the streets. A fourth is an effort to establish constitutional rights to discovery in criminal cases.

Mr. Amsterdam closed by describing the operation of the Law School's Program in Criminal Law and Litigation. He acknowledged the tremendous help in conjunction with this program of Herman Pollock '27 who heads the Philadelphia Defender Office in which the participants in the program receive their practical experience.

The Annual Meeting, presided over by Carroll R. Wetzel, began very shortly after 5 p.m., allowing only enough time for the alumni to proceed from the seminar in McKean Hall to the tent in the courtyard. After brief opening business of the meeting, Mr. Wetzel reported on his first year of Society stewardship, calling attention to the new expanded alumni magazine, the Law Alumni Journal, and the various alumni luncheon and dinner meetings held during the preceding twelve months. He also stressed the activities of alumni in assisting the school strengthen its recruitment, placement and regional alumni programs. He made a strong plea for all alumni who had not already done so to support the Alumni Annual Giving campaign as much as possible and send in a check soon.

Dean Fordham was called upon to review the highlights in the developments in the school. In doing so he expressed his appreciation to President Wetzel and the alumni body for sharing his aspirations for the school and their continued help and inspiration. He discussed briefly the high level of the student body and the fact the school can provide financial assistance to all students who need it regardless of their academic standing. The Dean gave a quick look into the curriculum and gave examples of the wide variety of seminar courses to be offered next year. He said that perhaps the most striking development in the life of the school was what he described as "outgoingness." As examples of this he noted the recent conference on mutual funds, the colloquia, which bring to the school noted professors, lawyers and jurists for timely discussions, and the involvement of the students and faculty in community services.

After the election of officers and the new members of the Board of Managers, Mr. Wetzel presented the guest speaker, Governor Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania, who gave a compelling talk on the much needed revisions in the Commonwealth's Constitution.

The meeting then adjourned for the convivial hour of cocktails followed by the buffet supper. Despite the weather, the turnout for the entire day was greater than ever. Many of the alumni then went on to Irvine Auditorium in the University to see the excellent presentation by members of the Philadelphia Bar Association of "The Trial of Peter Zenger," which was part of the celebration of Law Day, U.S.A. in Philadelphia.



## FLORIDA ALUMNUS ENDOWS RARE BOOK ROOM

Sydney L. Weintraub, '25, of Miami, Florida has long had an interest in items of antique value. Such is the case with rare books and the new room to house them in the renovation of the Biddle Law Library in the old law building now under way.

The Biddle Law Library was founded in 1886 by the family of George W. Biddle as a memorial to his three sons, George, Algernon Sydney, and Arthur Biddle. The original gift of 5,000 volumes contained a number of valuable early English and American law books which formed the basis of the Biddle Law Library's present rare book collection. It was supplemented in 1906 by the donation of the library of Richard C. McMurtrie. Among these gifts were many volumes from the libraries of notable early Philadelphia lawyers such as Edward Burd, Edward Shippen, Edward Shippen Burd, John Cadwalader, John Dickinson, James Wilson, William Rawle, John Marshall Gest and George Wharton Pepper.

The rare book collection, although not initially segregated from the rest of the library, grew over the years. In 1910 Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith, who was then the Biddle Law Librarian, spent the summer in England and on the continent and purchased about 1200 early law books for the amazing sum of \$1155. The value of those additions today would be perhaps fifty times their original cost.

Today the collection totals over 5,000 volumes, including a large collection of Roman and Canon Law. Among the other interesting items is a manuscript of 1638 containing the decisions in the famous Ship Money Case of that year.

Despite its growth in size and value the collection has never had adequate housing and the condition of the books has suffered from time to time as a result. The plans for the renovation of the old law school building include two rooms for the rare book collection which will be especially designed for its storage and use. One room will be a specially constructed stack room with humidity and temperature controls designed for the protection of such a collection. It will house the bulk of the rare book collection and the oversized folios will be shelved in another area of the library. Adjoining this

room will be a small reading room where scholars and researchers can use these materials under the supervision of the Assistant Law Librarian, who has primary responsibility for the Rare Book Collection. The rare book reading room will be designed to provide a dignified and tasteful atmosphere appropriate to the treasures it contains and yet specially equipped to offer the security which these materials require. With these new quarters, the Biddle Law Library's Rare Book Collection can be increased, as it has in the past, but with the knowledge that its treasures will be carefully protected for posterity and yet available for the use of contemporary scholarship.

Mr. Weintraub was born in Philadelphia on November 20, 1900, the same year in which the Law Building was dedicated. He was graduated from the Wharton School at the University in 1922. As an undergraduate he was active in extra curricular activities, including rowing on the University Crew. Mr. Weintraub attended the University of Pennsylvania Law School and graduated in 1925. That same year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar and the following year was admitted to the Florida Bar.

He is the senior partner in the firm of Weintraub & Weintraub and specializes in corporate and estate practice. The firm engages in the general practice of law.

Active for many years in higher education, Mr. Weintraub has assisted not only the University of Pennsylvania, but also the University of Miami, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa and New York University. In addition Mr. Weintraub has continued to maintain close interest in the University of Pennsylvania and has been active in the local alumni organization.

He is married to the former Claire Cohen, and has one son, Albert L. Weintraub, a partner in the firm, and three grandchildren.

The Law School is fortunate in having the numbers of dedicated alumni that it does! It can justly be proud of men such as Sydney L. Weintraub, with the vision to take positive steps to assure the continuance of excellence in legal education. It is through such generosity that the Biddle Law Library will be a focal point in the school's new Center for Legal Research.



*(l to r) Judge Keating, Justice Brennan and Judge Weick listen attentively during Keedy Cup finals.*

## Sharswood Wins Keedy Trophy

For more than 20 years, Dr. Edwin R. Keedy, former Dean and Professor of the Law School, used to start his first class by putting two figures on the blackboard: 4

2

"What's the solution?" he would ask.

A student would call out, "Six." Another would say, "Two." But Keedy would pass them by. Several men would shout the final possibility, "Eight!" and the teacher would shake his head. Finally Keedy would point out their collective error. "All of you failed to ask the key question: What is the problem? Gentlemen, unless you know what the problem is, you cannot possibly find the answer."

This illustration serves to demonstrate the hard logic and the piercing sharpness of the law by one of the Law School's outstanding deans. Edwin R. Keedy is honored as scholar and teacher each year by intramural moot court competition in the third year. It was instituted shortly following World War II, while Dr. Keedy was still teaching. The competition between the law clubs is one of the student highlights of the academic year. This year was no exception.

The final arguments in the Keedy Cup competition took place on Friday evening, March 31, 1967 in McKean Hall before a very distinguished bench. The Honorable William J. Brennan, Wh'28, served as Chief Judge with the Honorable Kenneth B. Keating, judge of the New York State Court of Appeals and former United States Senator from New York and the Honorable Paul C. Weick, Chief Judge of the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Cleveland, assisting.

The students presenting the final arguments were members of the two remaining teams in the competition. Arguing for the Sharswood Club were Gregory G. Alexander of 112 Highland Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd

and W. Bourne Ruthrauff of Point Road, Little Silver, N. J. Researchers on the Sharswood team were Walter W. Cohen of 2201 Pennsylvania Avenue, Philadelphia; Stephen P. Dicke of Plymouth Road, Gwynedd Valley; Norman Pearlstine of 1030 East Lancaster Avenue, Rosemont; and Robert F. St. Aubin of 55 Rotch Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Those on the McKean Club team were Paul E. Shapiro of 8000 High School Road and Michael Sklaroff of 8212 High School Road, Elkins Park. Researchers were Stephen J. Cabot of the Sherry Lake Apartments, Conshohocken; Ronald B. Glazer of 8210 Fayette Street, Philadelphia; Edward M. Luria of 130 Fisher Road, Jenkintown; and Donald S. Strumpf of 6357 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia.

The Chairman of the Student Moot Court Board was Dennis H. Replansky of One Fisher Drive, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Morris L. Cohen, associate professor of law, was faculty committee chairman and advisor for the competition.

The arguments were based on a hypothetical civil rights demonstration taking place on private property and involved First Amendment limitations on State police power.

The arguments were well presented and both were convincing but in the opinion of the judges, the case made by the Sharswood Club was the strongest and was given the verdict and thereby was awarded the trophy for the year 1966-67.

Moot Court activity at the Law School is begun in the first year through the legal method instruction. In the second and third years the student Moot Court Board assumes the responsibility for the various competitions with the assistance of a faculty committee. During this time all second year students are required to take the course in appellate advocacy. Those who do well are eligible to compete in the Keedy Cup Competition which concludes with this match in the spring. Also of note in the School's Moot Court program is the Triangular Competition, in which Pennsylvania, the University of Virginia and Columbia University compete. This competition, which is also in the spring, takes place here and at the other institutions.

Continued success of the Moot Court program is due, in large part, to the support of alumni and friends of the law school, who give freely of their time to this effort. Practicing attorneys and jurists sit with faculty members throughout the year on these courts offering their wide knowledge and experience to the contestants and thereby make a substantial contribution to the legal education of so many of the students.



## BENJAMIN H. OEHLERT, JR. CHOSEN NEW PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR

It was thought that the following announcement carried by the Associated Press, June 20, 1967 would be of interest to our Law Alumni.

“WASHINGTON, June 20, (AP) — President Johnson announced today that he had selected Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr., a business executive, to be the new ambassador to Pakistan. If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Oehlert will succeed Eugene M. Locke, who recently became deputy ambassador to Saigon.”

Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr. is a director and senior vice president of The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Oehlert was graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania in 1930 and, in 1933, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He is an Alumni Trustee of the University.

He joined the United States Department of State in the Mexican Claims Agency in 1935 after two years of private law practice in Philadelphia. In 1938 he joined The Coca-Cola Company as an attorney in Wilmington, Delaware, and was later named assistant counsel. In 1943 he was elected a vice president of The Coca-Cola Company and in 1954 was promoted to administrative vice president. He was elected president of the Minute Maid Division in November, 1961. In March, 1963, he was elected to the Board of Directors of The Coca-Cola Company and in May, 1965, was elected senior vice president.

Also active in civic, charitable, cultural and governmental affairs, Mr. Oehlert has distinguished himself with past and present service in varying capacities with numerous organizations. In addition he is a member of the Federal, American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Association.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Oehlert was born September 13, 1909, the son of Sarah Landis Oehlert of Philadelphia and the late Benjamin H. Oehlert, Sr. He is married to the former Alice Naomi Greene of Philipsburg, Pa. They have one son, Benjamin H. Oehlert, III, of Atlanta, Ga., and one daughter, Mrs. Wendy O. Jenkins of New York City.

## Commissioner of Revenue Sheldon Cohen Speaks at Law School

“The Internal Revenue Service has taken steps to improve and strengthen the appeals system for taxpayers’ benefit,” Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service, Sheldon S. Cohen said in an address before the University of Pennsylvania Law School and Wharton School. He made this comment at a joint meeting of the two schools in the Law School’s McKean Hall during a trip to Philadelphia in April.

Mr. Cohen said that any appeals system must have three things: Justice, uniformity and accessibility.

In explaining these basic elements in the appeals system in IRS, Mr. Cohen said that justice, as it relates to the field of taxation, is the determination of the correct tax liability. “Our sole interest is the equitable and reasonable interpretation and development of the law, not the pursuit of dollars,” he said.

Assuring uniformity in a decentralized tax system with 58 District offices and hundreds of local offices is not easy, Mr. Cohen said. It is done nevertheless by issuing circulars, pamphlets, holding training courses and conferences to keep field people informed of current developments in the tax field, he said.

Taxpayers do not have to travel long distances to get a hearing, Mr. Cohen said. They are able to appeal in their own district rather than coming to national headquarters in Washington, he added.

The first appeals procedure which is at the district level is conducted by independent conferees whose mission is to hold impartial hearings, Mr. Cohen said.

The IRS has also improved methods of explaining to a taxpayer his appeals rights. A letter of explanation accompanies each audit report. On small cases, taxpayers are offered a conference without having to file a written protest. On large cases, taxpayers are encouraged to go directly to the regional Appellate division, Mr. Cohen said.

During the past fiscal year IRS held about 52,000 district conferences. Of this number, he said, 37,000 or 71% were closed at this level.

The more complex cases are handled in the Appellate Division, the second level in the IRS appeals system. Most cases that reach this division are settled there. During fiscal 1965, for example, almost 90% of the cases were settled by the Appellate division. Another 8% were disposed of by default, leaving only 2% to be tried before the Tax Court, he said.

“Our effort to eliminate barriers to resolution of tax controversies is in keeping with our belief that administrative settlements are essential in a self-assessment tax system,” Mr. Cohen said.

Turning to IRS planning procedures for implementing new tax legislation, Mr. Cohen said, “Equitable tax administration and taxpayers’ compliance don’t just happen. They must be planned for.”

Mr. Cohen was here at the invitation of Bernard Wolfman, '48, professor of law, to speak to the faculty

and students of the Law School and Wharton School. Professor Wolfman is an advisor and consultant to the Department of the Treasury.

Attending the meeting in addition to Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sheldon Cohen, were Regional Commissioner, Middle-Atlantic Region, Dean Barron and District Director—Philadelphia, Kenneth Hook.

### Fan Mail for the Prison Research Council

Emily Post might almost have written it, but an inmate of Lewisburg penitentiary was the author of this thank-you note to University of Pennsylvania Law Professor Curtis R. Reitz, '56:

"In reference to your letter of July 5, 1967, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the interest and consideration you have shown in my behalf.

"Once again my most profound thanks, for in my present position it is all too easy to recall Cicero:

'Vae pauperibus sine amicis.'

(Translation: "Woe to the poor who are without a friend.")

The writer's "present position" is that he is in the federal penitentiary facing Pennsylvania state charges as well; and the thank-you note is for volunteer work done by law students who make up the University's Prison Research Council. These students answer inquiries from prisoners, curious about the law, in terms of fact-finding rather than of counselling.

The Council grew out of a program arranged with the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg by Professor Reitz, who has an interest in post-conviction relief; Eugene Barkin, Legal Counsel to the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, and Judge Francis L. Van Dusen.

The first dozen letters from Lewisburg came through last summer. So efficient is the "grapevine" that the number of requests has already reached 175—from prisons as far away as California, New Mexico, and Florida! The Prison Research Council has managed to keep up with its correspondence.

### A Vintage Year for Class Reunions

The spring of 1967 boasted numerous Law School Class reunions including both five-year reunion classes and some that were not. The Class of 1917 dinner is reported on separately, but here are reported those, which we have information on, other than the 50th Anniversary Class.

The Class of 1922 marked its 45th Anniversary by a "quiet" dinner at the Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia on Friday evening June 2, 1967. There were twenty two members present, which constitutes fifty-five percent of living classmates. Among those who attended were Norris Barratt, Jr.; Franklin Bates; Russell J. Brownback; Harold F. Butler, Short Hills, New Jersey; E. Perry Campbell; Rowland C. Evans, Jr.; W. Meade Fletcher, Jr., Washington, D. C.; D. Byrne Flynn; Russell C. Gourley; William D. Harkins; A. Bernard Hirsch; Frederick H. Knight; Herman H. Krekstein; Leslie C. Krusen; Delanco, New Jersey; Thomas McConnell III; Clarence A. Patterson, Baltimore, Maryland; Philip Price; G. Ruhland Rebmann, Jr.; Henry D. M. Sherer, Haddonfield, New Jersey; Arthur B. Van Buskirk, Ligonier, Pennsylvania; Louis W. Van Meter; Allen H. White. E. Perry Campbell, Class Secretary and Chairman of the enjoyable evening received a most pleasant letter of regret from the Honorable Leo H. McKay, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, giving some personal notes about himself and his family.

The 40th Reunion of the Class of 1927, which counts 81 members upon its rolls, was held on Friday evening May 5, 1967 at the Barclay Hotel, Philadelphia. The party began at 6 p.m. with cocktails and was followed by a sumptuous dinner at 7:30. As was his prerogative, Thomas P. Mikell, perpetual Class President asked Philip W. Amram of Washington, D. C. to act as

Chairman of the reunion. He, in turn, asked Emil Goldhaber and John F. Headly to do all the work. All were duly complimented for the fine job. The festive occasion was well attended and much enjoyed by everyone.

The Class of 1931, although not a five year reunion class, had their annual reunion dinner on Friday, June 2, 1967 at the Philmont Country Club, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. In addition to the delightful dinner, preceded by cocktails at 6 p.m., classmates could arrive early for lunch, golf, swimming or other activities, if they desired to do so. Kellogg W. Beck, Class Secretary and Treasurer handled the preliminary arrangements, and Allen C. Thomas was in charge of the dinner and facilities. All who attended had a most enjoyable evening.

The Cedarbrook Hill Country Club, Wyncote, Pa., was the scene of the 35th reunion of the Class of 1932, held on Friday, May 19, 1967. This affair also was a day outing for those who wished to come for lunch and golf on the 18-hole, all par 3 course. Notices were sent out in the usual good humor and true legal form of Class Secretary David H. Kubert, calling for the class to convene at 5:30 p.m. for cocktails to be followed by dinner at 7. The evening was most enjoyable.

Another non-five year reunion class was 1933, which also holds an annual get-together. It was held this year at Charlie Hess' Restaurant, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. on Friday evening, June 2, 1967. Robert J. Callaghan, President of the Class, presided over the enjoyable evening, which was replete with reminiscences of law school days. During a brief business meeting, Mr. Callaghan was reelected President and Nathan Silberstein and Jerome L. Markovits, Reunion Chairmen, were reelected Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Those attending the dinner were Gustave G. Amsterdam; Robert J. Callaghan; Eugene Feldman; Charles M. Fink, Pittsburgh,

*Continued on back cover.*

# Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture And Annual Order of the Coif Dinner

The University of Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif and the Law School held its jointly sponsored lecture and dinner this year on Tuesday, March 14, 1967. The annual affair was held somewhat later than normal in order to accommodate the visit to the United States of Chief Frederick Rotimi Alade Williams, Nigerian Bar Association president, the guest of honor and lecturer.

Chief Williams, though known to his friends by the diminutive "Timi," stands six feet five inches tall and weighs about 300 pounds. A Nigerian expert on Constitutional Law, he criticized his government for banning two newspapers. He said that, although his country's constitution is patterned after the American constitution, they had had no elections since the Army regime took over the government in a coup d'etat in January 1966. Present tensions had further been increased between Nigeria's four regions—eastern, western, mid-western and northern.

In discussing the legal profession in Nigeria, Chief Williams mentioned that there were close to 2,000 lawyers in active practice in his country. Those who qualified before 1962 were all educated in England. At that time faculties of law were established at the University of Lagos, the University of Ife, the University

of Nigeria, Nuskke and Ahuredu Bello University. He said he felt that our two countries had a lot in common: The same system of law; the bond of the English language; the many Peace Corps workers in Nigeria.

Chief Williams, who was educated at Cambridge University, England, has practiced law in Nigeria since 1946. He has been a member of the House of Chiefs of the Western Region; he has also served as Attorney General and Minister of Justice. In 1959 he was elected to his present position as president of the Nigerian Bar Association.

About 70 chapter members, wives and guests attended the dinner, held in the upper Egyptian room of the University Museum. The lecture in the auditorium was attended by some 300 additional people. Chief Williams' lecture will be published in its entirety in a forthcoming issue of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

Harold Cramer, '51, president of the Coif Chapter, presided and called upon Dean Jefferson B. Fordham to introduce Chief Williams.

Credit goes to Mr. Cramer and Vice Dean Theodore H. Husted, Jr., '50, Secretary of the Chapter, for their capable handling of the arrangements which made the occasion so enjoyable.



*Above, (l to r) Coif President Harold Cramer, '51, University President Gaylord Harnwell, Chief Rotimi Williams, Dean Fordham and Vice Dean and Coif Secretary Theodore Husted attend the reception prior to the Roberts Memorial Lecture.*



*Right, numerous alumni enjoy the Coif reception.*



(l to r) Mervy Turk, Chester; Hon. Arturo Ortiz-Toro, Puerto Rico; Hon. Linus Hoban, Scranton; Albert Marks, Hartford.

## FIFTIETH REUNION HELD

On June 15, 1967 twenty-three members of the Class of 1917 gathered at the Union League in Philadelphia to celebrate their 50th Anniversary. After a convivial cocktail hour, dinner was served in the Fell Room with Chief Justice John C. Bell, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, presiding.

Following dinner, Chief Justice Bell gave a very interesting talk on the different methods of the various states' Supreme Courts in connection with agreements on appeals. Later there was a general discussion of the needs of the Law School which was participated in by many of those present.

The occasion was marked by the fact that several members came from quite long distances to be present. Those who attended were: Harry E. Apeler; The Honorable John C. Bell, Jr.; Rodney T. Bonsall; Meyer Casman; Raymond K. Denworth; M. Joseph Greenblatt, Vineland, New Jersey; The Honorable T. Linus Hoban, Scranton, Pennsylvania; The Honorable Harry Kalodner; Aaron Kravitch, Savannah, Georgia; Joseph H. Lieberman; Robert C. Ligget; Edward A. Lucas; Albert J. Marks, Hartford, Connecticut; Senator Arturo Ortiz-Toro, San Juan, Puerto Rico; W. Foster Reeve; Paul M. Robinson, Greensburg, Pennsylvania; The Honorable Harold D. Saylor; The Honorable Maurice W. Sporkin; Edward J. Swotes; Mervin R. Turk; George P. Williams, Jr.; Barnie F. Winkelman; and Morton Witkin.

In view of the fact that the Law Alumni listing of members of the 1917 Class shows only forty-eight living members, the attendance was excellent—48 percent of the class. If Joseph Varbalow and Philip F. Newman, both of whom had planned to be there, had been present, it would have represented more than fifty percent.

Rodney T. Bonsall, Reunion Chairman, who was in charge of the arrangements for the delightful occasion, reported that all who attended were not disappointed and had a most enjoyable time.

## U.P.L. Institute Holds Meeting at Law School May 20

The presidents of the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations were among the participants at the all-day Eastern Unauthorized Practice of Law Institute held at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Saturday, May 20.

The "bread and butter" review of timely Unauthorized Practice of Law topics was sponsored jointly by the American Bar Association, the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association and the Law School.

Pennsylvania Bar President, Gilbert Nurick, delivered the welcoming remarks at the opening session and American Bar President, Orison Marden, spoke at the luncheon in the school's foyer. The program included many distinguished lawyers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York as well as other nationally known figures in the field. Many members of the Philadelphia Bar participated in the program including Chancellor Arlin M. Adams, '47, C. Brewster Rhoads, Theodore Voorhees, '29, David F. Maxwell, '24, and Dean Jefferson B. Fordham. The program arrangements were made with the Law School by Pennsylvania Bar Vice President, Andrew Hourigan, Jr., '40, who also serves as Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law.

The meeting, which was well attended by lawyers and jurists from all over the Eastern Seaboard, included many Law School Alumni.

## Graduation May 22, 1967



Above, Prof. Louis B. Schwartz presents certificate to Ralph Nader, Esq. making him an honorary fellow of the Law School following his address to the graduating class.

One hundred sixty-eight members of the Class of 1967 were awarded the degree of LL.B. at commencement. Six graduate law degrees were conferred.

Right, 1967 Class President William H. Humenuk responds to Dean Fordham.



# ALUMNI NOTES

1899

MARCUS S. HOTTENSTEIN, of New York, celebrated his 90th birthday on August 19, 1966. When he attended Pennsylvania's Law School, the School was located at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. From 1913 to 1917 Mr. Hottenstein lived in Washington, D.C. and served as a special assistant to Attorneys General McReynolds and Gregory.

1920

ARTHUR LITTLETON, of Wynnewood, Pa., received Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center's first annual Man of the Year Award in January. The award honors him as "civic leader, devout churchman, member of the bar." Mr. Littleton, solicitor of Presbyterian and a former member of its board of trustees, has been president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and past chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar. He has been a member of the city and state boards of Law Examiners and of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. A past Trustee of the University, he is currently associated with the firm of Morgan, Lewis, and Bockius, of which he is the senior partner.

1925

MORTIMER E. GRAHAM, of Erie, Pa., has announced the opening of offices for the general practice of law at Suite 301, 5 West Tenth Street, Erie. Previously, Mr. Graham was Vice President and General Counsel for the Hammermill Paper Company in Erie.

1926

MORRIS DUANE, of Philadelphia, has received a Doctor of Humane Letters Degree from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania at the College's 115th Commencement in June. He is one of the twelve founding directors of the Ford Foundation's Educational Facilities Laboratories and is a leader in the field of Public Health. Also receiving an L.H.D. Degree is Sophia Hutchenson Drinker, wife of the late Henry S. Drinker, '04, author, who has written widely on women and music.

1927

LAWRENCE H. ELDRIDGE, of Philadelphia, Pa., has written a dedication article entitled "The Opinions of Justice and Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones" which was published in the winter issue of the Dickinson Law Review.

HON. ROBERT B. JOHNSON, of Camden, N. J., was recently appointed as judge of Camden County District Court. Judge Johnson had practiced law in New Jersey for thirty-two years. During this time he has served in various capacities in many local government, civic and fraternal organizations.

1929

JOSEPH GRAY JACKSON, of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., a partner in the firm of William Steell Jackson and Sons of Philadelphia, was elected to the Council of the Section of Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law of the American Bar Association at the ABA annual meeting last summer. He has been active in this section for a number of years and is a former chairman of this area. Jackson is also an instructor at Ursinus College and the author of a number of articles on patents.

THEODORE VOORHEES, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Conference of Bar Presidents, has been named to the twelve member National Commission of Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Mr. Voorhees was appointed by President Johnson.

1930

HON. BENJAMIN R. JONES, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, wrote an article for the dedication issue of the Dickinson Law Review entitled, "Charles Alvin Jones."

1932

DAVID H. KUBERT, of Philadelphia, was a member of the cast of Philadelphia lawyers who presented a play, "The Trial of Peter Zenger" in Irvine Auditorium at the University of Pennsylvania on April 27, 1967.

Mr. Kubert is also head of a National Committee which he founded a year ago to commemorate Constitution Day on September 17, of each year. The first such observance will be held on September 17, 1967 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

1934

C. SUMNER KATZ, of Villanova, Pa., has been elected assistant vice president of Insurance Company of North America. He is associated with the International Association of Insurance Counsel and the Insurance Section of the American Bar Association.



*Keedy Cup victors, Sharswood Law Club. See story, page 10.*

1936

G. WILLIAM SHEA, of Los Angeles, Calif., is completing a two-year term as a Trustee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

1937

HON. DAVID PERSKIE, of Atlantic City, N. J., has recently been appointed a judge in the Atlantic City Courts. Previously he was the senior partner of the law firm of Perskie & Perskie in Atlantic City.

1940

MARK ADDISON, of Lakewood, N. J., was nominated recently by New Jersey's Governor Richard J. Hughes for Judge of the Ocean County Court. He would succeed Albert S. Larraba, who has resigned. Mr. Addison graduated from Rutgers University prior to coming to the Law School. In addition to his law practice, he has been active in many charitable, civic and educational organizations. He is married and has two children.

1941

EDWIN K. TAYLOR, of Merion, Pa., has been promoted to general attorney on the legal staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A specialist in corporate law, he was formerly assistant general counsel for the railroad.

1942

ROBERT L. KUNZIG, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been named executive director of the Commonwealth's General State Authority by Governor Raymond P. Shafer. From 1955 to 1958, he was executive head of the Civil Aeronautics Board and from 1961 to 1962 was executive head of the Clinto Company, a Minnesota lumber and construction firm.

1945

S. HARRY GALFAND, labor consultant, has been appointed a lecturer at Rutgers • The State University School of Law, Camden, N. J. Mr. Galfand helped mediate settlements in the eight week strike of the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1966 and the recent strike of employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

1948

THOMAS G. B. EBERT, of Rydal, Pa., was elected a member of the board of directors of Electronics Communications, Inc. He is a member of the law firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll which has been general counsel for ECI since 1958.

HON. JOSEPH D. ROULHAC, of Akron, Ohio, was recently appointed as Judge of the Municipal Court of Akron by Governor Rhodes. Judge Roulhac previously has served as Assistant Law Director of the city of Akron and as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Summit County, Ohio.

1949 February

LAWRENCE M. PERSKIE, and ROBERT NEUSTADTER, '56, of Atlantic City, N. J., announce the change of the firm name to Perskie & Neustadter from Perskie & Perskie. Marvin D. Perskie, '48, is Counsel.

1950

PHILIP R. GRANT, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has been appointed vice president and general counsel of P. Lorillard Company. Mr. Grant, who was a partner of the law firm of Perkins, Daniels and McCormack, which represents the tobacco company, became associated with the firm in 1953 and was made a partner in 1957.

1951

HAROLD BERGER, of Philadelphia, National Chairman of the Federal Bar Association Committee on space law and Chairman of the Interplanetary Space Law Committee of the Inter-American Bar Association, acted as Chairman of an International Symposium on Space Law, held at Williamsburg, Virginia in May. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the College of William and Mary, the Federal Bar Association, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Inter-America Bar Association.

HAROLD CRAMER, EDWARD GREER and JULES SILK, '52, all of Philadelphia, have become partners recently in the law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe & Levin, The Fidelity Building, Philadelphia.

ALVIN DIAMOND, of Philadelphia, was appointed as associate counsel for Albert M. Greenfield & Company, Inc., last September. Mr. Diamond is president of the Philadelphia Council, National Association of Investment Clubs and is a member of that Association's national board.

JOHN D. SMYERS, of Baldwin, N. Y., has joined the law firm of Webster, Sheffield, Fleischmann, Hitchcock & Brookfield, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., as a partner. He specializes in corporate tax matters.

1952

RICHARD A. HUETTNER, of New York, is a partner in the firm of Kenyon & Kenyon which has announced the removal of its offices to 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

1953

RICHARD B. SMITH, of Washington, D. C., was appointed by President Johnson in March to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He took office on May 1, 1967. He was named to succeed Byron Woodside who retired April 30 after more than thirty years' service. Mr. Smith came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Yale University prior to coming to Law School. He was a partner in the law firm of Reavis and McGrath in New York. He was also president of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society of New York for three years.

1954

BARRY R. SPIEGEL, of Devon, Pa., has been elected corporate secretary of Philadelphia's IRC, Inc. He had previously been assistant secretary and corporate counsel for the firm.

1956

PAUL CARPENTER DEWEY, of Rosemont, Pa., has joined the law firm of Blank, Rudenko, Klaus and Rome, of Philadelphia. Prior to his return to provide practice, Mr. Dewey had served as Executive Director of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He was recently honored at a Bar Association meeting for his dedicated service.

1957

EDWIN B. CARPENTER, of West Chester, Pa., is Manager, Employee Relations, Westinghouse Electric Corporation Steam Divisions, Lester, Pennsylvania. He is a Commander in the United States Naval Reserve and has recently returned from active duty training.

WILLIAM W. LANIGAN, of Basking Ridge, N. J., was recently appointed Associate General Counsel of the Johns-Mansville Corporation. He has been on the Company's legal staff since 1961 and formerly held the post of Assistant General Attorney. Mr. Lanigan currently serves on a legislative commission to study the County and Municipal Laws as an appointee of Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey.

1959

GEORGE J. ALEXANDER, of Jamesville, N. Y., has recently been named Associate Dean of the Syracuse University College of Law.

MARSHALL A. RUTTER, of Los Angeles, Calif., became a partner in the law firm of Flint & McKay, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, California as of July 1, 1967.

1960

JOHN F. DUGAN, of Richmond, Va., has left the private practice of law in Philadelphia and is now labor counsel for Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond.

E. DAVID HARRISON, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed the honorary Vice Consul of the Republic of Honduras at Washington. The appointment was made by President Arellano of Honduras. He is a partner in the law firm of Marshall and Harrison.

LOWELL S. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, a member of the law firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul, has been elected Chairman of the Wissahickon Branch of the American Red Cross, Flourtown, for the 1967-68 term.

RONALD ZIEGLER, of Philadelphia, was recently appointed Assistant Attorney General to Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

1962

DONALD Q. BUNKER, of Boston, Mass., is now associated with the law firm of Mahoney, McGrath, Atwood, Piper & Goldings at Two Park Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

GERSHAM GOLDSTEIN, University of Cincinnati assistant professor of law, will be promoted to associate professor September 1. He is the author of the federal income tax section for the 1965 and 1966 editions of Annual Survey of American Law, published by New York University. Professor Goldstein is faculty adviser to the UC Law Review.

1963

DAVID H. MARION, of Philadelphia, was recently elected Chairman of the Junior Bar Conference of the Philadelphia Bar Association, succeeding E. Barclay Cale, '62. He is associated with the law firm of Dilworth, Paxon, Kalish, Kohn, and Levy and is a member of the Board of Managers of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society.

1964

OSCAR B. GOODMAN, of Las Vegas, Nevada, has entered into a partnership in the practice of law in Las Vegas. The firm is engaged in general practice; however, Mr. Goodman specializes in litigation in both State and Federal courts.

RICHARD A. LIPPE, of Great Neck, Long Island, was recently appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Waldemar Medical Research Foundation, Inc., Woodbury, Long Island. Mr. Lippe is Nassau Deputy County Attorney. In addition he is active in numerous community civic and charitable organizations. Before coming to the Law School, Mr. Lippe graduated from Tufts University.

HOWARD SHAPIRO, of New York, N. Y., is an assistant district attorney for New York City.

FRANK P. SLATTERY, of Allentown, Pa., was elected assistant secretary of Berman Leasing Company last August. Prior to joining Berman, Slattery was associated with the law firm of Landis & Williams in Lansdale.

1965

HAROLD BLOCK, of Wayland, Mass., was one of 23 trainees who were recently graduated from a Vista training program at the University of Maryland. As a Volunteer in Service to America, Block will spend one year working with Neighborhood House in Columbus, Ohio. During his current assignment he is on leave from Columbia's Graduate School of Business, where he is working toward a degree in accounting. Block is a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

RONALD J. BROCKINGTON, of Philadelphia, was recently sworn in as law clerk to Judge Edward J. Griffiths, Court of Common Pleas No. 1 in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. LAMB, of West Chester, Pa., has recently become associated with the law firm of Rogers and O'Neill, 26 East Market Street, West Chester.

HARRY R. MARSHALL, JR., of New York, has returned from law studies at Cambridge University and is now with the New York law firm of Turk, Marsh, Kelly and Hoare.

1966

RICHARD M. GOLDMAN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is presently serving as Assistant to the Chief of the Merchant Marine Safety Division on the staff of the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM N. LEVY, of Camden, N. J., is now associated with the law firm of Levy and Lacktman in Camden.

## A VINTAGE YEAR FOR CLASS REUNION

*continued from page 12*

Pennsylvania; W. Glen George; Herbert Goldberg, West Hartford, Connecticut; James L. Johnson; Joseph M. Leib; A. Moore Lifter; William Lipkin, Camden, New Jersey; Jerome L. Markovitz; Francis J. Morrisey, Jr.; Samuel Popper; John E. Power, Jr.; B. Nathaniel Richter; David H. Rosenbluth; Nathan Silberstein; Louis Spivak; William C. Wise, Washington, D. C.; and Samuel R. Wurtman.

Mr. & Mrs. Harold E. Kohn served as gracious hosts for the 30th Reunion party for the Class of 1937 at their home on Sugartown Road, Devon, Pa. The affair was called for 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, June 10, 1967 and included swimming, tennis, cocktails and dinner. The occasion was most delightful and greatly enjoyed by attending classmates and their spouses.

Fifty-four members of the Class of 1942 and their spouses arrived at the Peacock Inn, King of Prussia, Pa., on Saturday, April 22, 1967, to celebrate their 25th Reunion Anniversary. The festivities got under way about 6 p.m. with cocktails followed by a fine dinner. Class President Walter N. Read of Camden, N. J., presided over the pleasant occasion. Although the class gets together almost every year, it is usually without spouses. It was felt, however, that the 25th reunion was certainly an appropriate time to invite wives and husbands to come along. Treasurer Edmund Jones, Reunion Chairman, ably handled the arrangements and Secretary Charles Rankin cheerfully provided the report of the proceedings.

The 20th Reunion of the Class of 1947 took place at the Officers Club, Philadelphia Naval Base on Wednesday, June 7, 1967, through the courtesy of classmate, Col. Justin G. Duryea, USMC, Ret. Some forty people including spouses turned out for cocktails and

dinner to hear guest of honor Professor Alexander Hamilton Frey of the Law School make a few informal remarks. Honorary Reunion Chairman, the Honorable Alfred L. Luongo, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern Pennsylvania District acted as toastmaster. Class President George M. James, of Wildwood, N. J. presided and James P. Schellenger willingly supplied the information regarding the occasion.

The 10th Reunion is always a milestone occasion and was given proper treatment at a fine get-together held on Saturday, June 3, 1967 at the Old Covered Wagon Inn in Strafford, Pa. The party began at 6:30 p.m. with a very congenial cocktail party and was followed by dinner and dancing. The meeting was presided over by Richard G. Schneider with Myles H. Tanenbaum handling the arrangements. The occasion was made all the more pleasant by the presence of Dean Jefferson B. Fordham, and all attending had a most enjoyable evening.

They say that the first five years are the hardest. Whether this is true or not, the Class of 1962 did not show any ill effects at their 5th Reunion held on Friday May 26, 1967, at the Vesper Club, Philadelphia. The arrangements were ably handled by Philip R. Burnaman, David M. Jones and E. Barclay Cale, Jr., and a most enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

*\*Editor's Note: The Class reunions covered here are those that we had heard of or were reported to us. If your class had a reunion which was not mentioned, please forgive us. We cannot report what we do not know about. The Alumni Office would greatly appreciate having an official report from some member of the class in the future, so that all reunions can be given proper coverage.*

## Law Alumni Journal

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