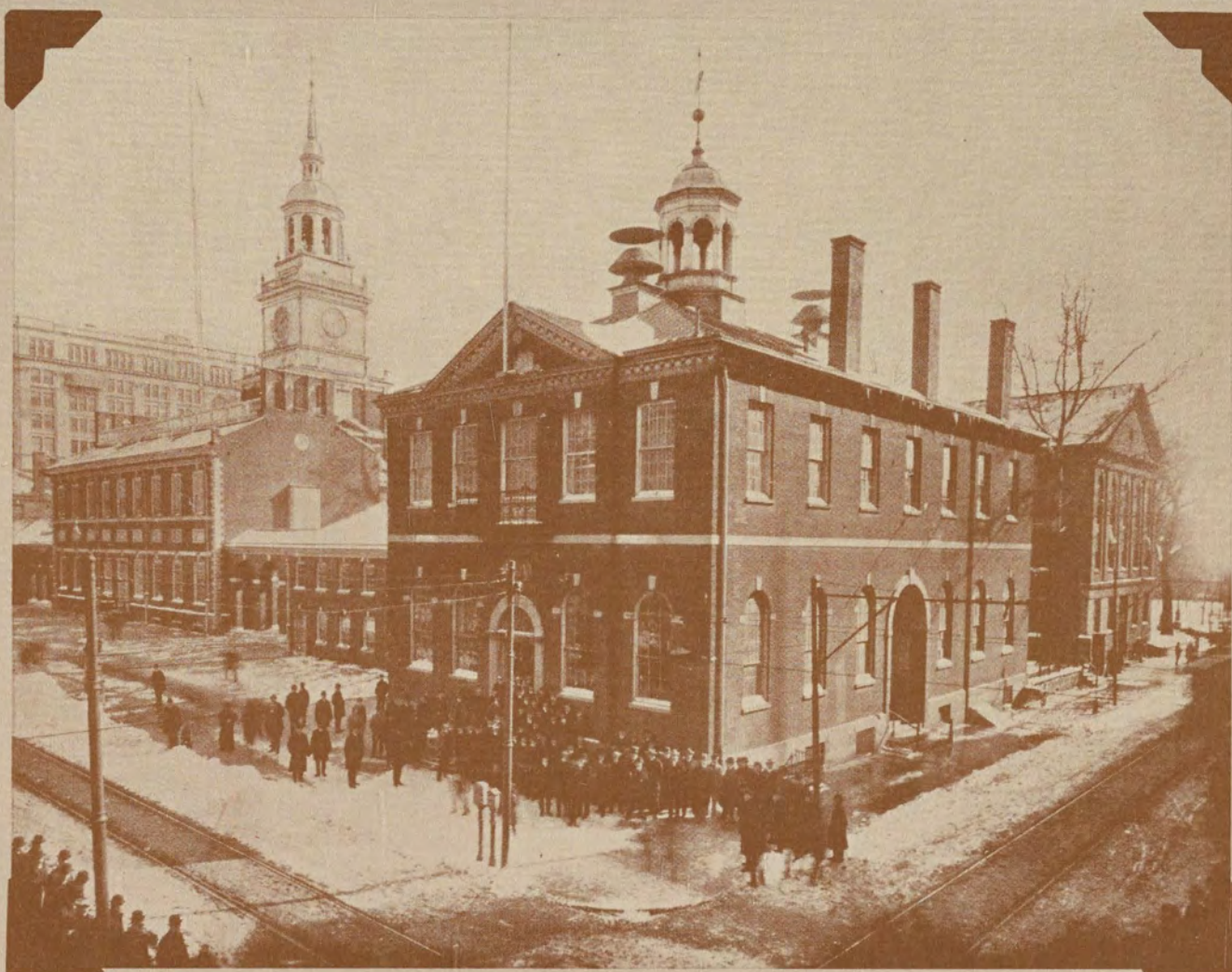


UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Spring 1977
Volume XII
Number 2

THE LAW ALUMNI JOURNAL



On the cover: "The Way We Were"
between 1895 and 1900. Our
nostalgic look back continues on
page 8.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE
LAW ALUMNI
JOURNAL

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Editor: Libby S. Harwitz

The Law Alumni Journal, University of Pennsylvania Law School
3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104,
published by The Law Alumni Society for its members.
Volume XII Number 2 Spring 1977

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Symposium

LAW ALUMNI DAY

IS APRIL 29, 1977

This season's smash hit!

Trial By Jury—

The casting could not have been better. What more likely a group to perform Gilbert and Sullivan's **Trial By Jury** than a corps of aspiring lawyers?

Under the able organization and direction of Michael Tietz and Oliver Goodenough, second year students at the School, the Law School Light Opera Company presented a production in March of the operetta that was "a musical extravaganza unrivaled in the history of this institution."

The Company was formed in 1976 for the purpose of giving Law Students the opportunity to stage musical productions for their own benefit and for that of the Law School Community. The par-

ticipants included 24 talented vocalists (almost all of whom were law students with Professor John Honnold starring as the court reporter), and an excellent 16-piece orchestra, composed of some law students featuring Professor Noyes Leech on the trombone.

Ready for a Change?

Try Teaching.

Alumni interested in teaching law may avail themselves of a service offered by Professor Curtis R. Reitz in conjunction with the Law School. Some time ago Professor Reitz was appointed by Dean Pollak to organize a clearinghouse of information to keep track of inquiries and announcements of openings for teaching positions at the various law schools around the country.

Mr. Reitz has already compiled a sizable and impressive list of interested former students and alumni, which he is making available to these numerous law schools.

Write or telephone Mr. Reitz at the Law School if you wish to benefit from this service.

Levin and Halperin Go To Washington

Two Faculty members will be on leave at the end of this school year to assume government posts in Washington, D.C.

Professor Leo Levin is to be head of the Federal Judicial Center, and Professor Daniel Halperin was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Tax Legislative Counsel in the Treasury Department.



Your Eyes Are Not Deceiving You

This building stands on the corner of 91st Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City and not at 3400 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia.

Imagine our amazement when copies of the photo of this Law School look-alike from a recent issue of the New York Times were brought to our attention.

Upon investigation, we found that the building is, in fact, the new quarters of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design of the Smithsonian Institution, formerly the Carnegie Mansion.

Both the Penn Law School building and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum are examples of turn-of-the-century neo-Georgian architecture and were built within a year of one another. They were designed by different architects, however (the Law School, built in 1900, by architects Cope and Stevenson; the Museum, in 1901-1902, by Babb, Cook and Willard).

You Are Invited . . .

. . . As Law Alumni to participate in all programs of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania. This includes family days, continuing-education programs, tours, Annenberg Center theater parties, and pregame buffets.

Any alumnus who would like to receive information regarding seasonal activities and subsequent announcements should notify the Office of Alumni Relations, Eisenlohr Hall/B2, 3812 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19104.

and the Law," the winter offering—both compiled by Nancy Arnold. "Law and Medicine in the Nineteenth Century" was on view and was assembled by Ronald Day. Presently, "Legal Fiction," featuring the literature from Fielding to contemporary legal novelists, is on exhibition. In the past, Marta Tarnawsky, Biddle's foreign law librarian, has used her expertise in foreign and comparative law exhibits.

A New Commencement Prize

The Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association Award, given to the graduating student who is outstanding in trial advocacy, was established here at the Law School last spring.

Creed C. Black, Jr. and Alan Benes Vlcek were the 1976 recipients of this honor, which will be awarded each year hence by the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association.

Exhibits at the School

The reference staff of the Biddle Library is a creative group of people who have charge of the exhibits found in the cases throughout the Law School building and, particularly, in the Great Hall.

The displays are fascinating and range in subject matter from "Capital Punishment," an exhibit presented last fall, to "Shakespeare



The Airs-at-Law with the Seisinal Pipers (in the foreground) at the Law School's Fifth Annual Christmas and Chanukah Concert

Our Newest Acquisition

An oil painting memorializing the late Aaron Kravitch, L'17, has been donated to the Law School by his daughter, Hon. Phyllis Kravitch, L'44, Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia.

Mr. Kravitch died in 1971 in Savannah, Georgia. He was an innovative, resolute lawyer, involved in the civil rights movement at a time when and in a location where being engaged in such activities was neither legally preceded nor fashionable. Penn Law School recognized Mr. Kravitch in 1966 as "a lawyer whose able and courageous representation of a person in an unpopular case exemplifies notable and inspiring accomplishment and the highest state of the conscience of the bar."

The work, entitled "Eclipse of the Heart," which now hangs in the Law School, was painted by the prominent New York artist William Sharf.

Coordinated Law Office Research

Richard Sloane, Biddle Law Librarian, is co-chairing a two-day seminar on "Coordinated Law Office Research," sponsored by the *New York Law Journal*. Sessions will be held in three cities: at the New York Hilton on May 19-20; at the San Francisco Hilton on June 13-14; and at the Lodge at Vail, Colorado on July 11, 12, and 13, 1977. The conference theme is: How to synchronize all office research so that past work is preserved, consistent advice is given, and work products can be instantly retrieved.

The panelists include partners in leading firms and corporate counsel of major companies in some nine cities. Attention will also be given to the use of "Lexis"; and the layout, design and management of law office libraries and the innovative role of the research coordinator partner.

Details about registration for the conference can be obtained from the *New York Law Journal*, 258 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007 or by telephoning 212-571-1682.

Do You Subscribe to *The Pennsylvania Gazette* yet?

The fact that you earned your undergraduate degree elsewhere does not mean that you should not be getting *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, the University of Pennsylvania's award-winning alumni magazine. It is stimulating, interesting, informative, and has been named one of the top university magazines in North America. A subscription costs only \$8.00 per year. Make your check payable to *The Pennsylvania Gazette* and send it to 133 South 36th Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19104.



The 1976 Owen J. Roberts Lecture

Anthony Lester, Q.C., our 1976 Roberts Lecturer, spoke on the subject "Fundamental Rights in the United Kingdom: The Law and the British Constitution" in which he explored some of the consequences of the absence in the United Kingdom of a coherent, written constitution, a bill of rights, and judicial review. These elements, in Lester's opinion, are badly needed in the United Kingdom's governmental structure for the proper protection of their society's rights and freedoms.

Some changes are being made, for instance, in the area of race relations. The British Government has drafted new antidiscrimination legislation and, states Lester,

having learned from the United States Supreme Court's wisdom . . . the legislation makes unlawful not only overt and deliberate discrimination but also conditions or requirements that *in effect* discriminate or are likely to discriminate against one sex or racial group and that are not shown to be justifiable.

Mr. Lester is a bit skeptical as to how the "[c]ourts and industrial tribunals will exercise the substantial lawmaking function conferred upon them by these broad provisions," and he questions whether the judiciary, traditionally a narrowly restrictive body, will change when given wider constitutional powers.

Lester also discussed the United Kingdom's membership in the European community and in the Council of Europe. He then concluded with a restatement of his original hope that the fundamental rights of man would be enforceable in the United Kingdom's courts under a written constitution "forming the paramount law of the nation, in harmony with the paramount law of the new community of Europe."

In addition to his position as Queen's Counsel, Anthony Lester is a barrister and a writer and the Special Advisor to the Home Secretary.

The Roberts Lecture series, sponsored by the Order of the Coif, the Law Alumni Society, and the Law School, is supported by an endowment awarded by the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhodes, in memory of Justice Owen J. Roberts, a founding partner of the firm.



The Keady Cup—1976

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, Judge Philip W. Tone of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and Justice Benjamin Kaplan of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts comprised the distinguished bench for the 1976 moot court competition.

The case argued was similar to *Vorcheimer v. School District of Philadelphia*, which raised the issue of whether “separate” may be “equal” in the context of sex discrimination.

The actual case was brought before the United States Supreme Court recently by Sharon Kaplan Wallis, L’67. Her client, Susan Vorcheimer, brought suit against the Philadelphia School District charging that her application for admission to Central High School, an all-male school for the academically talented, was refused solely on the basis of her gender. Central is one of two sexually segregated senior high schools in the city—the other being the Philadelphia High School for



Girls. The District Court ordered that Central High School admit Ms. Vorcheimer on the grounds that the gender-based admissions policy did not meet the test set forth in previous sex discrimination cases. The United States Court of Appeals, however, reversed that judgment, and the case went to the Supreme Court where the decision is now pending.

In the Law School competition, John Brynes and Richard Dionne, the third-year students who represented the Philadelphia school system, were the victors. They defeated James Jordan and Howard Zucker by a slight margin. We are assured that the winning contestants were judged solely on the briefs presented and their abilities to argue the case; the decision in favor of the respondents was in no way indicative of Justice Marshall’s or the other judges’ opinions in the actual case.

The competition proved a rare experience for those present. Witnessing the illustrious bench in action was in itself a special opportunity, and watching Justice Marshall in a relaxed environment where he could display his charm and wit was a sheer delight.

Something to Say...a personal view

The Dilemma of the Law Schools

Victor J. Roberts, L'37

An article in the April 1976 issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*, "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with Legal Education," written by Professor Francis A. Allen of the University of Michigan Law School, raises interesting, but not new, questions about the usefulness of the traditional law school curriculum in the creation of a competent practicing lawyer.

When I read that article I was immediately stimulated to utter something wise about a situation that has puzzled me for 39 years (since graduation from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1937). The transition from law school to law practice was traumatic for me. But that was good, not bad.

Certainly the curriculum at that time was classical, with emphasis on the common law; and now we have departed from that to more esoteric, but I think useful, fields of modern research into the interlocking subjects of economics, psychology, anthropology, and sociology—which is not necessarily bad—not to mention the shift from total case law to a more thorough study of the multitude of statutory codifications of the law.

The new practitioner, especially the young trial lawyer, is presently under sharp criticism for being incompetent and insufficiently trained in his art. The thrust of that criticism is directed against the law schools, unjustly, I submit.

Today the law schools of America are much more current with the times than they were when I was a student at the Penn Law School. At that time we students were not officially helped into litigation exposure, as I understand today's students are. There were no courses in how to try a case in court nor any guided tours to the local courthouse.

And yet, unaccountably, that primitive curriculum did produce lawyers who became able to try cases in court very well—better, I think, than the young lawyers today, many of whom I have observed to be rather arrogant, blundering fools.

On this aspect of the controversy Professor Allen, in his *A.B.A. Journal* article, suggests that "[o]ne significant dimension of the modern dissatisfaction of some older members of the bar with the law schools

today is connected with the profound cultural movements that have produced the cleavage of the generations in this society." And then he goes on to say that it is perhaps beyond the capacity of the law school experience to alter the outlook and attitudes of its students.

That present condition of the youthful human mind may possibly have something to do with the present dilemma of the law schools. At least, it does seem to be quite apparent in the courtrooms. I don't refer to beards and flamboyantly sloppy dress but to the equally neglected, or deliberately downplayed minds of these cocky, undisciplined, bad-mannered and unskilled trial lawyers. I am sure it is not the fault of their law schools. It is something else which may possibly be new in the current generation.

Or is it? Cicero (a giant of a trial lawyer himself) deplored the manners of the young people in ancient Rome when they refused to stand up in the presence of their elders and engaged in unseemly disputations with their betters. But this historical observation of the continuity of bad manners among the young doesn't get us anywhere. There is something else.

I am not entirely sure what it is. But I think it has something to do with the currently acceptable fad of deriding "the establishment." Who are the members of the mythical establishment? And just exactly what are the young rebels rebelling against?

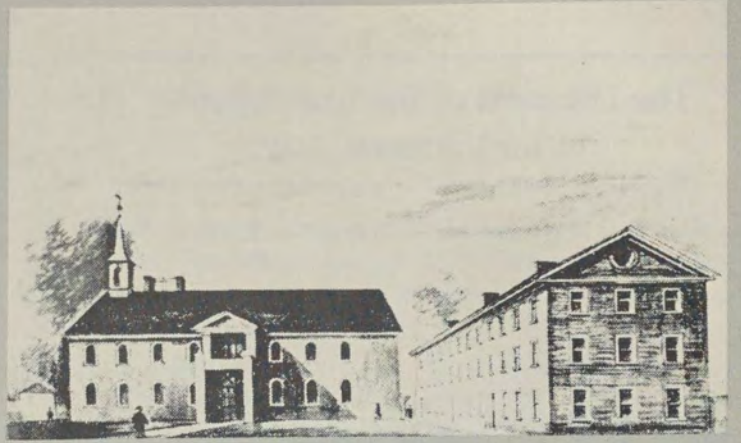
And, for instant perfection, why can't they be like us? Do these questions have any relevance to the present controversy about the quality (or the usefulness) of legal education? I doubt it.

Going back to the "good old days," I managed to get my brains terrifically tickled by a couple of great teachers named Mikell and Keedy. I hated Keedy, because he blew my mind. But I think he and Mikell made me what I am today, a lawyer with a mind that needs to take things apart and constantly ask, as Professor Alec Frey taught me to ask, "For what purpose?"

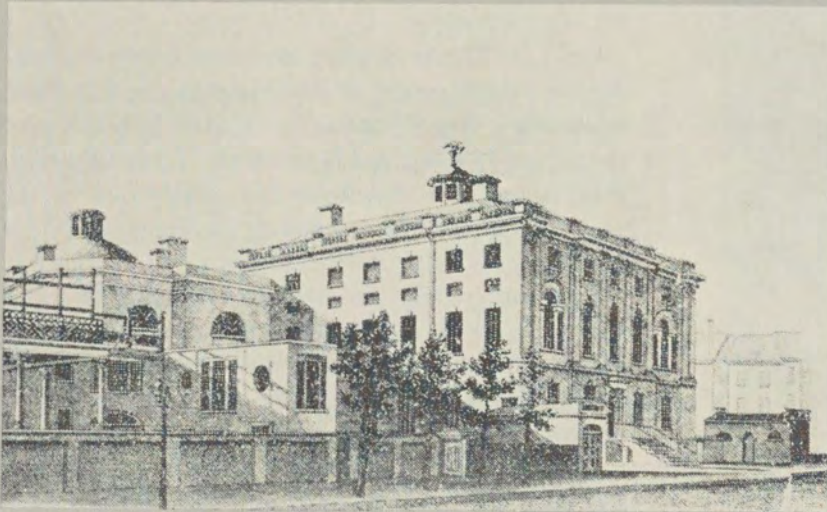
That is good legal education, and it has given me a workable legal mind. I don't join those lawyers who criticize the law professors as being dreamy-eyed. I think they are great! At least the ones at Penn Law School.

Victor J. Roberts, Jr., L'37, is a partner in the office of High, Swartz, Roberts and Seidel, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

THE WAY WE WERE



THE ACADEMY—1790-1802.

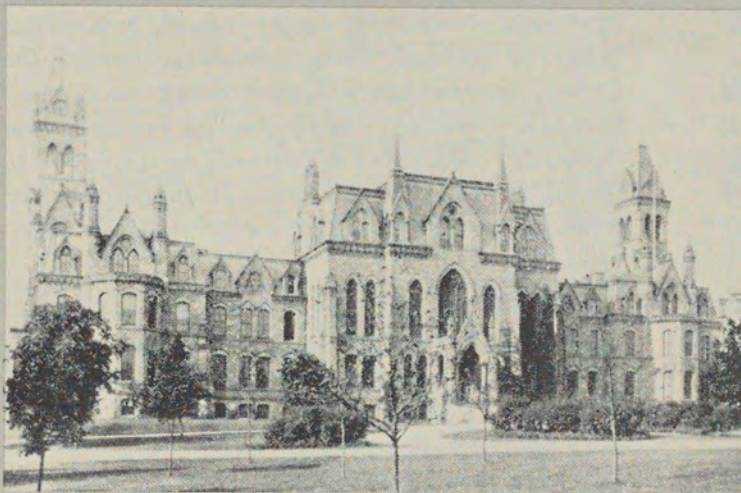


"PRESIDENTIAL MANSION"—NINTH AND CHESTNUT
STREETS. 1802-1829.



ARTS BUILDING—NINTH AND CHESTNUT
STREETS. 1829-1873.

HOMES OF THE LAW SCHOOL 1790-1900.



COLLEGE HALL—1873-1888.

One hundred and eighty-seven years have passed since James Wilson delivered the initial lecture to the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Penn Law School has been headquartered in six locations before being moved to 3400 Chestnut Street, and its growth and change philosophically, faculty and population-wise, and physically has evolved slowly but solidly into the high-ranking, prestigious law school it is today.

Some time ago, *The Journal* began to investigate the school's beginnings. So, we present you with some history, some nostalgia, and the opportunity to examine Penn Law School's roots on several levels.



"CONGRESS HALL"—1895-1900.



OUR HISTORY

Franklin, Wilson, Sharswood, Hare, Keedy, Roberts—all are names familiar to anyone who has been associated with the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Its history is built around these notable figures, yet many of us are probably unaware of the others who should be credited with its beginnings. They were members of a persistent group whose desire to study law lead them to create a center of legal learning in Philadelphia.

Penn Law School's story has been recounted numerous times. Hampton L. Carson, Class of 1874 and a former professor of law here, wrote an eloquent and lengthy "historical sketch" around 1882. Some years later, Margaret Center Klingelsmith, an alumna of the Class of 1898 and the Biddle Law librarian for 34 years, compiled another history. Now, in 1977, The Law Alumni Journal offers an updated history drawn from Mr. Carson, Mrs. Klingelsmith, and former Vice-Dean Theodore H. Husted, Jr., who wrote some historical notes for the February 1963 issue of The Shingle, the monthly magazine of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

The Journal owes much appreciation to Nancy Arnold, Biddle Law Library's reference librarian. Not only were we the beneficiaries of her 33 years of personal knowledge and experience here at the Law School, but she also put us in touch with the proper reference material, making the compilation of this new history a pleasurable and fascinating experience.

The Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania can justly claim an honorable though not an ancient ancestry. One of the youngest among her sister departments, she was for years a weak and sickly child, but having lived to outgrow the perils of her infancy, has attained to a degree of robust and vigorous health that gives fair promise of a green old age. Her history forms an interesting and important chapter in that of the University.

*A Historical Sketch of the Law Department
of the University of Pennsylvania
Hampton L. Carson, Esq.
Class of 1874, Professor of Law*

Benjamin Franklin's ever-perceptive and creative eye recognized the need of the colonists in Pennsylvania for a local institution of higher learning. Advanced

education in the Colonial era had to be acquired either abroad or in the older colonies. In 1755 Franklin's plan for such a school came to fruition with the creation of "The College, Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania." In 1789, by a legislative act, that school became the University of Pennsylvania.

It was in 1790 that the Law Department was established. Credit for its inception should be given to a group of students—"young gentlemen not of the College"—who had joined together to study law for their mutual improvement. Their request for and permission (which they eventually received) from the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to hold sessions in one of the rooms of the college marked the Law School's beginnings.

Charles Smith, Esq., an editor of the early edition of the laws of Pennsylvania, now known as Smith's Law, set forth a communique to the University's Board of Trustees recommending that "among the many improvements of the plan of liberal education, the institution of a law lecture or lecturer [is]...necessary and essential." Immediately a committee was appointed consisting of Charles Willing Hare, Edward Shippen, and James Wilson "to consider the propriety and utility of establishing a law professorship." The committee's report, actually a plan drawn up by Mr. Wilson, became the basis of the organization of the Law School, and it encompassed constitutional law, international law, the origin and rules of the common law, civil law, maritime law, and the law merchant. The design was "to furnish a rational and an useful entertainment to assist in forming the legislator, the magistrate, and the lawyer" ("Minutes of Trustees," Wilson's Papers, Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

The report was approved and a professorship of law established, resolving that one be appointed whose duty it was to deliver annually at least 25 lectures and whose fee, established by the university trustees, be paid by the respective students. James Wilson, a statesman well versed "in areas ranging from the classics to oratory," was appointed the first lecturer and professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a leader at the Philadelphia Bar, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a framer of Pennsylvania's constitution, and he had been elevated by President Washington to

the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Delivered December 15, 1790 in College Hall at "The Academy" on Fourth Street below Arch, Wilson's introductory lecture was an event that aroused extraordinary interest. The advertisement for the lecture read:

College of Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 15
LAW LECTURE

The Honorable Judge Wilson's Introductory Lecture will be delivered this evening at 6:00 in College Hall. Those citizens who have received tickets of admission from Mr. Wilson are requested to take their seats in the gallery, it being necessary to appropriate the lower part of the Hall to the accommodation of Congress and other Public Bodies who are cordially invited.

*By order of the Faculty,
William Rogers, Secretary*

A prominent audience attended the lecture, including President and Mrs. Washington, members of the Cabinet and the Houses of Congress, the judges of the courts, and "many of the women who led the brilliant society of the little Capitol." Mr. Wilson expected that a rather sober group would be present to listen to "his quiet homily upon the law" and was startled to find himself addressing the *creme de la societe*. The lecture, however, was well received and was quoted often in the literature of the day.

James Wilson's subsequent lectures, delivered three days each week, evolved as philosophical dissertations on the law rather than as an attempt to teach its technicalities. He completed only one course. A series of interruptions, together with a drop in student attendance—some say because of the 10-guinea required charge—prevented the completion of Wilson's entire course of study and, thus, prevented the conferring of degrees during his professorship.

From 1791 to 1817, James Wilson's chair remained vacant, the only evidence of the existence of the Law Department being the University's statute that there be a professorship in that department. In March of 1817, again after much student prodding, the trustees elected Charles Willing Hare, Esq., as professor. He prepared three courses: "*Natural Jurisprudence* or the science of right and wrong as discovered by human reason, compared with, illustrated by, and embodied in the law; *International Jurisprudence* or the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations, the elements of sovereignty, the different forms of government, and particularly the theory and practice of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania; and *Jurisprudence of the United States and of Pennsylvania* as distinguished from the Common Law of England." Unfortunately, the best laid plans remained an outline on paper. Mr.

Hare did deliver his first course but became "incapacitated mentally" before the second course could be presented. The opportunity to develop a plan that promised so much for the advancement of legal education in the United States was again frustrated.

For many years, the Law Department remained virtually nonexistent. In 1832, again because of student persistence, an effort was made for the school's revival. An ardent petition was presented to the trustees by a committee of the Law Academy of Philadelphia expressing regret that the advantages available to law students at Harvard and Yale and Virginia were being denied those at Pennsylvania. The law departments mentioned were graduating accomplished lawyers and disseminating principles of sound legal learning while the University of Pennsylvania remained silent in those areas. The appeal was ignored by the University trustees, a surprising fact since the request came from men who bore the surnames of Biddle and Chew, Ingersoll and Cadwalader, Sergeant and Hopkinson.

The lectureship seemed a dead issue for years. Then, in 1850, again as a result of much prodding, the trustees elected Hon. George Sharswood professor of law for three years. The first lecture which he delivered on September 30, 1850 may be remembered as the true birth date of the Department of Law. This time both the trustees and the students shared the commitment to establish a law school built on a secure and lasting foundation.

Students were divided into two classes with two evenings a week devoted to each class. The text books used were the commentaries of Blackstone and Kent, and there was a course in lectures on "The Institutes of the Laws of Pennsylvania." Oral examinations were held after the lecture; a question was presented once a month, upon which opinions were requested from the class; and a moot court was subsequently held before the professor, at which point a question would be discussed. In 1852, at the July commencement, the degree of bachelor of laws was conferred upon "such students as had attended at least two courses of Professor Sharswood, and were recommended by him for that degree."

The School began to grow so rapidly that an increase in the number of its professorships was required. Judge Sharswood filled the institutes of law chair, Peter McCall, Esq., the chair of practice, and E. Spencer Miller, Esq., was professor of real estate and equity. With the appointment of additional faculty, further rules were established for the regulation of the school. Professor Sharswood was elevated to the position of dean. A scholastic year consisted of two terms of four months each, and any student attending at least four

terms with each professor was entitled, upon recommendation of the faculty, to the degree of bachelor of laws. Students matriculated at no fee but were required to pay a fixed charge of \$10.00 to each professor for a four-month session. There was no examination requirement for matriculation, nor was any college degree or any previous line of study required. In fact, no formal examination, either written or oral, was required for the bachelor of laws degree; it was awarded solely upon recommendation of the faculty and upon attendance at lectures and exams throughout the two-year course.

Except for the Civil War and its effect on attendance, the Law School flourished for the 10 years following its organization. Judge Sharswood remained dean until 1868 when he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. E. Spencer Miller assumed the position until 1872, at which time he was succeeded by Edward Coppee Mitchell who was dean until 1887.

In 1871, Miss Carrie S. Burnham applied for admission to the department only to have had the application "laid upon the table by the Board." Her successful second application 10 years later led to her graduation in 1883 and the distinction of being the first woman graduate of the Law Department. Not until 1895 did another woman matriculate.

Over the years, the Law Department has been housed in various buildings—"The Academy" at Fourth and Arch Streets, and the "Presidential Mansion," and the "Arts Building," both at Ninth and Chestnut Streets. In 1873, however, the University and the Law Department moved to West Philadelphia, but not without a good deal of controversy among those who felt that a law school should be accessible to the courts so that practical, effective legal learning be accomplished.

At this time, steps were taken to increase the efficiency of the institution through the expansion of the curriculum and the teaching force. In addition to the courses already offered in institutes, real estate, and practice, introduced into the curriculum were personal relations, property, and medical jurisprudence. It also became policy that each candidate for a degree prepare a thesis and pass an examination at the termination of a course session. Law clubs, the first organized being Sharswood, the second Hare, were formed for the purpose of moot court work. The Miller Club was engaged in a form of public interest work.

In 1887 George Tucker Bispham became dean and two professorships were established: pleading and evidence at law was filled by A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., and the criminal law position was taken over by George S. Graham, Esq., at that time the district attorney of Philadelphia. The strong feeling that the Law School be

nearer Philadelphia's courts and law offices remained, so the school returned to the Girard Building in the center of the city at Broad and Chestnut Streets. It was here that the Biddle Law Library was founded by the family of the late George Biddle, a distinguished member of the bar.

In 1886 G. Stuart Patterson became dean. The two-year course of instruction was increased to three years, a necessary move if the department was to rank in standing with the country's other schools.

The growth of the number of students in the department, together with the increased course length and growing faculty, necessitated a move to larger quarters. In the spring of 1895 Congress Hall on Independence Square at South Sixth Street was secured as a temporary home until a larger, permanent dwelling was found. Members of the Classes of 1897 and 1898 were most fortunate. Their class sessions were held in rooms that were once the meeting places of the first United States House of Representatives and the locations of the inaugurations of Presidents Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. Another classroom had served as the anteroom of the Senate Chamber, occupied by the First Continental Congress.

In 1896 the first full-time dean, William Draper Lewis, was elected to the Department of Law. Under Lewis's term admissions requirements were raised, students were required to attend at least 80 percent of the lectures given each year, the number of lecture hours more than doubled, and the number of course subjects was increased. In January 1897 the *American Law Register*, a publication edited by those prominent in the literature of the law and at the bar, was officially taken over by the Law School as *The University of Pennsylvania Law Review*.

Due to the overcrowding and inconvenience of the Independence Square building, the announcement in 1898 that the department be relocated in West Philadelphia, "the Trustees having resolved to erect suitable buildings on the grounds of the University or land adjacent thereto," was very well received. The property at the corner of 34th and Chestnut Streets, a few hundred feet from the University's campus, was purchased and construction plans were drawn up.

On February 21, 1900, the neo-Georgian building of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania was dedicated and ready for occupancy. Three thousand guests, including Oliver Wendell Holmes and William Howard Taft, were present at the dedication proceedings, where Hon. John M. Harlan, Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and James Barr Ames, dean at Harvard, delivered addresses.



William Draper Lewis remained dean until 1914 when he was succeeded by William E. Mikell. It was in 1915 that the Law School imposed the requirement that a college degree be mandatory for admission. This new prerequisite caused a sharp decline in the size of the student body, which was eventually overcome. By 1927 a selective admission policy was instituted and a numerical limitation was placed upon the first-year class. Penn joined Yale as the only other law school with higher requirements for acceptance. A college degree became a requirement.

Herbert F. Goodrich became dean in 1929 and served until 1940. World War II had a marked effect upon enrollment, and as a result there was a temporary relaxation in the college-degree requirement. It was the strong organizational ability of Edwin R. Keedy, the dean from 1941-1945, that brought the school through those trying war years. Time was an important factor in those days; so that the course of study could be completed in two years, the school operated, without recessing, throughout the year.

Earl G. Harrison served as dean from 1945-48, to be succeeded by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, whose term lasted three years. After one year as acting-dean, Professor Paul W. Bruton was followed by Jefferson B. Fordham, the dean from 1952-1970. It was during Mr. Fordham's deanship that the Law School's physical plant experienced considerable change, growth, and renovation. Construction of a dining hall and new residence dormitories was completed in 1958 and 1959; the new Law building was dedicated in 1963 (where, incidentally, Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan, grandson of the speaker at the dedication of the original Law School building in 1900, addressed the 1963 dedication), and the old main building was renovated in 1969.

Bernard Wolfman, a 1948 Penn Law School alumnus and a professor at the school, was dean from 1970-75. Major curriculum changes occurred during this period, and extensive fund-raising plans were instituted.

Dean Louis H. Pollak, formerly dean at Yale Law School for five years prior to his coming to Penn as the Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations and Law, took the post in 1975.

Present enrollment at the school numbers approximately 600 students. The core faculty numbers about 35 full-time members of the rank of assistant professor or above. There are also 12 part-time lecturers, and 12 instructors who are third-year students concerned with the training of first-year students in legal research and writing. The faculty includes two economists, a criminologist, a psychiatrist, and a political scientist, who hold joint appointments in the Law School and the University.

The curriculum has been broadened tremendously with course offerings that are not only practical but are also sensitive to the dynamics of our social order, e.g., law and life sciences, health law, family law, racism and the American legal process, and women's rights. Students are required to produce a certain amount of writing and research and may, as groups, participate in independent seminars in which legal problems of common interest are considered, investigated through readings, and discussed. An ever-increasing series of clinical programs, which enable students to gain practical experience in various fields outside of the school, has been gradually incorporated. Some of these include the Environmental Law Group, the Government Policy Research Unit, the Prison Research Council, as well as groups involved with litigation for indigent prisoners and with community law. Although all but three of the five original law clubs are active at the school, such newly formed organizations like the Asian-American Law Students Association, the Women's Law Group, the Black Law Students Union, and the Latino Law Students Association have filled other needs of the students.

There are approximately 5,800 living Penn Law alumni, and they are located in all of the United States and in 45 foreign countries. Most are engaged in the practice of law, but there is a large representation in the judiciary, in the teaching of law, in the various branches of the government, and in the upper echelons of the business community.

We have come a long way in 187 years. The struggle from a one-professor school in 1790 to an operation of the present magnitude of Penn Law School was an arduous one. It has been this chronicler's good fortune, however, to have been on the side of history which tells the happy ending—a point in time when Penn has proven its worth and continues to stand as one of the country's great law schools.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN ON THE TRIP TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT



Editor's Note: The University of Pennsylvania Law Library was formally established in 1886, the result of a gift of some 5,000 volumes from the family of George Biddle given as a memorial to the distinguished lawyer. In 1897 Mrs. Arthur Biddle, widow of the third son of George Biddle, added her late husband's nearly 4,000-volume library to the family's initial gift. The library was thus appropriately named the Biddle Law Library in recognition of all the Biddle sons, including A. Sydney Biddle, a highly respected member of the Penn Law Faculty.

The library presently holds nearly 300,000 volumes and has a capacity of 400,000 in its stacks. Extensive material is available in all areas of American law, English law, and foreign and international law. It also houses the briefs and records of cases before the United States Supreme Court, beginning in 1832.

Biddle's librarian from the years 1897-1931, Mrs. Margaret Center Klingelsmith, was an honors graduate of Penn Law School and was also one of the first women to be admitted to the Philadelphia bar. She was a gifted author, a founder of the American Association of Law Libraries, and a Democratic candidate for Justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. In 1910, Dean William Draper Lewis sent Mrs. Klingelsmith on a mission to England and the Continent to collect and purchase books recounting "the early sources of our Law, British Colonial Law and Continental Law."

Reprinted here is the delightful account of Mrs. Klingelsmith's adventures abroad presented to the law faculty upon her return. The report is followed by a selected list of the over 600 acquisitions, most of them dealing with seventeenth- and eighteenth-century law, together with their purchase prices. Many of the books may be found in the Biddle Library's rare-book room.

Incidentally, this article is not consistent from an editor's viewpoint, but to have changed Mrs. Klingelsmith's idiosyncratic phrasings would have been sacrilegious.

The modern librarian must often feel like paraphrasing the sigh of the psalmist, saying-also with a sigh-of buying many books there is no end. But suggest that there are no funds wherewith to buy books and straightway that librarian is filled with grief and a certain scorn of those who propose to spend money on the unessentials of life-endowments of chairs, buildings, equipment, and such vanities—while the one real purpose of existence, the one real, soul-satisfying need, the purchase of books, remains impossible of accomplishment.

Such was the state of mind of your librarian when she

made her report to you in December of last year. She had bought many books; the library had reached a point which she had never expected it to reach under her administration; sometimes she had felt that the multiplication of books was a weariness, but when she was told that she could not buy books, and that the library must be content with what may be called the bread and butter books, she felt that she no longer administered a library, but that she simply had under her charge a lot of books. Possibly that feeling was reflected in her report. At all events at the end of the scholastic year she found that the library was not only to buy books but that she was to be sent on a pilgrimage to buy them.

Along the lines outlined in your resolution of the 10th of May last, I worked during the summer. Sailing on the 4th of June, I reached Liverpool on the morning of the fifteenth. Here I made a short stay, and also made a number of purchases which belonged among the sources of the law. There are two firms in Liverpool with whom I had formed a slight connection on my former trip; these I again found the best for my work. Both firms were interested; and one attempted to secure for me the refusal of such books as I wanted from a private library which he believed about to be sold. He did not succeed in this as the owner was not ready, but he has promised to be on the look out for such opportunities and to give us any chance that there may be for the purchase of books which would otherwise go to the second hand dealer,—or to the fire—as he told me that when there was no immediate sale for the older books they were very likely to be burned to save the cost of removal. This is not after examination by an expert, for Liverpool has no experts in Law books, but after the local dealer has refused to handle the books. I am in hopes we may gain something by the knowledge that we are ready to take up the matter with them.

I had hoped to do something in the colonial law here, but it was not feasible; the trade, as I had feared, is concentrated in the hands of Sweet & Maxwell, and very little intelligence in regard to them is found elsewhere. I knew what we wanted, but there was no object in getting a few scraps at no lower prices than one would pay in London. I left Liverpool on the 18th, and spent the Sunday and part of the Monday in Bath. I tried here to

test my theory that cathedral towns might prove to be valuable sources of supply for the older books. I found little encouragement in the fact that one young dealer was very much interested and has promised to take the matter up for me; if he keeps his promise we may have results later on. I had not time to secure more than half a dozen books but my idea was rather to start an interest in securing them than actually to buy them, in such cases. I felt that I must reach London before too many purchasers had forestalled me, and I was barely in time, for it was quite a gathering of the law book clans—Mr. Soule was there with his wife, Mr. Carswell with his wife and daughter; Mr. Fraser of Cornell, with his sister, and Mr. Crossley of Chicago. Most of these arrived soon after I did, so that I was able to secure the things I wanted; Mr. Soule being the only one who had really gotten anything when I arrived. Mr. Crossley was just after me nearly everywhere, and as he was the only one largely interested in the sources of the law, I was very glad that I had been first on the ground. I think he made very large purchases, and that he made some much more expensive ones than I did, but I had the first choice.

In London I went first to a number of places I had not visited on my former trip; among them to Voynich of Shaftesbury Avenue, near Piccadilly, with whom I had had a short correspondence before I left the library. I found him a very intelligent man, who spoke seventeen languages “all badly” as he said, and who personally travels all over Europe in search of rare and interesting books. He told me many very interesting things about his adventures; about discovering rare books, and also confirmed the report of the Liverpool people as to the general carelessness of the people who have these books—who sell them for waste paper—even illuminated manuscripts, and about the selling of so-called duplicates from the British Museum, which afterwards had to be bought back for their collection. I had a number of interesting mornings examining his collection; as he would from time to time send me notices that he had more books for me to examine. As it seemed best for the library to have some good examples of the older books, I purchased some at a higher price than I could have secured in the east of London, but we don't always want the bargains of the trade, I think. I do not mean, of course, that I paid in any case a fancy price

for any book, but only that for a clean copy, finely bound, and guaranteed to be perfect in every way I paid a higher price than I did for those which I went down into the dungeons for—but that is another story. At Voynich's I was shown several copies of Lyndewood's *Provinciale*; this is one of the older and very early printed books, the first edition being an incunabula of 1483. We have a late copy, but it is over a hundred years later than the one he showed me, and for which he wanted one hundred and twenty dollars. I felt I could not buy so expensive a rarity of this kind, but wrote to Mr. Lewis about it. While waiting for the decision my attention was called to the fact that in a sale at Hodgson's on Chancery Lane, among a lot of books from a general library, there were a number of Year Books. I went and looked them over but found them only of the later and more common editions, so I did not bid for them, but also listed I found a copy of the *Lynwoode* of 1501, for which Mr. Voynich had wanted the hundred and twenty dollars. I decided to bid for it. It was not in attractive condition; the original boards were boards indeed, and they hung by threads of leather to the text. But the mere fact that they *were* the original boards showed that the book had never been rebound or cut, and enhanced its value if not its beauty. They honored me with the only chair in the auction room, and I think I had but one bidder against me, so I secured the book for nine dollars, and it is here, worm eaten boards and all. It is a fine old copy, and a very good specimen of early printing.

There were many other shops about Longacre and Shaftesbury Avenue, and I went into a great many. In some I was received with scorn—law books seemed to carry with them some sort of an aroma of wickedness, by the way some of the English shop-keepers repudiated the idea that they could possibly have any in stock. In some places they were very courteous but their ideas of law books were comprised in the limits of the annual practice and the Law List, and if I did not care for the books of that sort they really did not know how I could be interested in law books at all. I found on Shaftesbury Avenue a firm that was much interested. I purchased a few books they had in stock, and they sent me every little while a note saying that they had collected some interesting books and would I call to see them.

Sometimes the books proved interesting and sometimes I felt that I was wasting time. But I had to do a good deal of what seemed to me wasting time. One cannot just walk in and gain what one wants the first time. I did a good deal of going about and testing this and that, and sometimes it was discouraging, but on the whole I feel that the real waste of time, in the end, was small. I had one great misadventure at this time, which seemed for the moment to stop everything—I lost my precious manuscript list of books! I discovered the loss at Voynich's and he was most helpful, but after the loss of one day, and no report from Scotland yard I took Mr. Maxwell's advice and proceeded to that famous establishment myself. I asked myself "Is there any place in London in which I shall not find myself before I get through?" But Scotland yard was kind to me and there was my manuscript, a little soiled as to the outside but intact as to contents. I had spent most of my time-night and day-after the loss, writing out lists from other memoranda, so I was relieved to get it back, and grateful to the historic institution on the banks of the Thames.

After interviewing Sweet & Maxwell, where I had a most kind reception this time, and where they at once set to work to find for me all I wanted—all, that is, that I had decided to put into their hands, for I divided the matter to be attended to, and I think got on much better in that way. I did not go to each man for the same matter, for they know all about each others business, and will not do much for you if you go about and get them to bid against each other, but they were quite willing to do one piece of work for you, and let the other man, who, perhaps is more of a specialist in that line, do the other work. I went to see Mr. Johnson of Reeves & Turner of whom I had very pleasant memories from my last visit. I found him the same quaint, genial, old world sort of man I had remembered him, but that his firm had practically gone out of business, and had become amalgamated with Stevens & Sons. I told him I did not care for that firm, but if he had anything of interest he could tell me. He had only the ordinary run of books, but he said he would go with me to Messrs. Wildy and Sons who were old friends of his, and ask them to let me go into what he said "I tell them I call their coal cellars", and there look about for myself for the things I wanted. So we went over, and Mr. Wildy, who is a very dapper

little old bachelor, remembered me very well, and was instantly ready to be as kind as possible, and with all sorts of apologies for taking a lady down into cold and possibly damp dungeons, produced the key and led me out of the little shop in the archway, up some steps into another building, through a door, down some steps, up some steps, over a step, through some more doors and over some more steps and so into the dungeons where his stock of old books is stored. By the aid of some dim gas jets, and a dangerous candle, which fell over at critical times, and some steps from which I came into contact with the gas jets and did not know I was on fire until I found myself inhaling the fumes of burning millinery, and then proceeded to put myself out, I searched through the stock of old books, selecting the best copies and the older editions of the books on my list. It was not exactly summer vacation work, as the books were very dusty, and the place not as cheerful as most vacation places, but I think I enjoyed it more than almost anything I did. When I got about through, Mr. Crossley came upon the scene, and I think he found what I was doing for he, too, went down into the dungeon and picked up quite a number of books, not nearly as many as I did, however, as I was first on the ground, and had picked out the best, and also I do not think he spent very much time in the work. It was here and at the place before mentioned in Shaftesbury Avenue, that I got a large proportion of the sources of the law, which is the first subject upon which to report, as it is the first on the list of things to be purchased. Between the two places I purchased over five hundred volumes in this division of the subject. At the latter place on my return from the continent I found a note saying they had a number of volumes for my inspection, among them a Gowel's dictionary of 1607. This is so rare an edition that Mr. Maxwell keeps his sole copy in his desk, and showed it to me with great pride when I first arrived, saying that he thought I did not have a copy of that edition, and that he was not anxious to sell his copy. I investigated the report of Seers and Smith and found that it was really a copy of the first edition. I could not collate it properly at the time, and they could not guarantee that it was perfect, so I felt that it was quite right for me to take it at a low price, even though it was worth a great deal more—many times more, than the

four dollars they charged me for it. I have not completely collated it, but it appears to be a perfect copy. This and the Lyndewoode are the two great bargains of the trip. Seers and Smith where the book was purchased is a very little, very dusty shop, and the back shop where I sat to examine the books was a tiny room, lined with old books, and with only one littered table and one kitchen chair for furniture. If I had disappeared in that dark den I wonder how soon my disappearance would have been discovered! This is an after thought; both men seemed to be very honest men, and not uneducated or unintelligent, but it was a truly Dickens interior; almost anything in the way of adventure would have seemed quite appropriately set in such surroundings.

I tried to get everything well started before I went on the Continent. It was August second when I started from London to catch the Harwich boat for the Hook of Holland. It had been a "black summer" in England, with driving rains on nearly every day, and I hoped for some sunshine on the Continent. I had a very pleasant passage across the channel; the new boats are large and good, and I slept all night, getting up before five for my first sight of the Continent. It was a very calm and quiet sight indeed—a low shore, a few small plain houses, the pier and the customs building, as new and as unpicturesque as could be found on our shores. I paid no attention to the customs—as directed—but my trunk did not follow me on the train, so when I reached the station at the Hague I collected about me a number of much excited officials, who all seemed to feel that they were each to blame for the absence of my trunk. Quite different from our officials who always seem to think the traveler to blame for every thing that happens. The state telegraphed for the trunk—at the expense of the state—and it arrived that morning. I had to take it for I had to have books and papers, and those I cannot carry in hand baggage.

I made a very slight detour on my way to Paris, stopping over a day at Lucerne, which was in effect a vacation day, as I did not find that I could do anything there in regard to my work. It is a place for the idle, a playground for all Europe, and I passed a most delightful afternoon on the lake; a restful space I was somewhat in need of, as I had not time for any resting in the itinerary I had laid out. It takes a great deal of time

to visit book people and get them to understand your wants, and then to talk things over; the mere hunting up of places in a totally strange town takes much time. A wrong turning may cost a half hour or even more especially where the book shops are concealed with skill, as I sometimes found those I wanted.

I found the outdoor book shops on the quays very interesting; if the time ever comes when we want to collect the sort of books on French law that I have been picking up in England this summer, we should find some very interesting finds in these quaint boxes overhanging the river. I did not spend much time looking them over, as I knew I could not purchase much if anything, but I saw a good many law books among the collections. The best firms are situated on the Sorbonne side of the river, and these I visited, securing their catalogues and getting all the information I could. We are now better off in regard to French law than any other continental law, and it will not be difficult to keep up and add to that collection. The "libraraires" are up to date and very business like, but until we go a little further into the purchase of foreign law they will not take any very vital interest in us; it needs a fairly large purchase now and then to awaken a great regard and attention from them. It seems to me we shall do better for the present to concentrate our orders so that we may create that interest in one firm at least that shall lead to their really giving us regular and valuable attention.

On my return to London I found I still had enough to do to keep me busy until the day of my departure. I had decided to have some of the worst specimens of bindings repaired, and also to have a number of books bound by Messrs. Wildy & Company, as I did not want to import so much English dust into our already too dusty library, and I also wanted most of the books ready for use when they arrived. It took some time to get them ready for the binder, but I believe it was time well spent, as we have the books already for the shelves, and they are well bound in a good quality of English buckram, at a maller cost than if I had brought them back in an unshelvable condition. . . .

I wish finally, to express my sense of the personal gain which has come to me through your generous action in this matter. The added experience, the new relationships, the greater knowledge, has not only its value for the library, but its personal side. For all this; all that the trip has meant to me, professionally and personally, I am grateful.

Very respectfully presented,

Margaret Center Klingelsmith

A Sampling of Mrs. Klingelsmith's Purchases

- ASHE, Thomas, fl. 1600-1618. General table to Coke's Reports. London, 1622. \$1.12
- BACON, Francis, Viscount St. Albans, 1561-1626. Charge of Sir Francis Bacon. London, 1614. \$1.00
- BEDA Venerabilis, 673-735. *Historiae ecclesiasticae gentis Anglorum. Cantabrigiae*, 1644. \$6.25
- COKE, Sir Edward, 1552-1634. *The First Part of the Institutes*. 4th ed. London, 1639: \$3.12. 5th ed., 1656: \$3.12. 6th ed., 1664: \$3.12
- COWELL, John, 1554-1611. *Institutione juris Anglicani*. Frankfurt, 1630. \$3.75
- DODDRIDGE, Sir John, 1555-1628. *The several opinions of sundry learned antiquaries...touching the antiquity...and proceedings of...Parliament*. London, 1658. \$1.00
- ELLESMERE, Sir Thomas Egerton, baron 1540?-1617. *Speech of the Lord Chancellor touching the post-nati [those born in Scotland after the accession of James to the crown of England]*. London, 1609. \$7.50
- FORTESCUE, Sir John, 1394?-1476? *A learned commendation of the politique Lawes of Englande*. London, 1599. \$1
- GODOLPHIN, John, 1617-1678. *Repertorium Canonum*. 2nd ed. London, 1680. \$1.25
- GREAT BRITAIN. *Laws, statutes, etc. The Newe Greate abredgment briefly conteynynge, all thactes and statutes*. London, 1551. \$23.75
- GREAT BRITAIN. *Laws, statutes, etc. Statuta Angliae (antiqua statuta)*. London, 1514. \$125.00
- GREAT BRITAIN. *Parliament. Arcana Parliamentaria: or, Precedents concerning elections...in Parliament*. London, 1685. 87 cents
- GROTIUS, Hugo, 1583-1645. *Florvm sparsio ad iustinianevm*. Amerstdami, 1643. 63 cents
- JENNER, David. *The Prerogative of Primogeniture*. London, 1685. 75 cents
- NATURA brevium. *La Vieux Natura Brevium*. London, 1580. \$3.12
- PHILIPOT, John, 1529?-1645. *The Catalogue of the Chancellors of England*. London, 1636. \$6.25
- RASTELL, William, 1508?-1565. *A Collection of the statutes (from the begynning of Magna Carta unto the yere of our Lorde 1559) [London] 1559*. \$28.75
- SAINT GERMAN, Christopher, 1460?-1540. *Doctor and student*. London, 1580: \$15.75. 1593: \$3.75. 1598: \$7.00
- SWINBURNE, Henry, 1560?-1558. *A brief treatise of testaments and last willes*. London, 1635. \$1.25
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THE BEST OF TIMES

AND THE WORST OF TIMES

By Sadie T. M. Alexander, L '27

Editor's Note: Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander is younger than springtime. The fact that she has practiced law actively for 50 years since her graduation from Penn Law School in 1927 may be one of the reasons she remains forever vital. Another may be her intense involvement over the years as a leader and innovator in causes that have helped improve the quality of life for all people, most notably the blacks of this country.

Dr. Alexander was born in Philadelphia in 1898, the fifth generation of the Tanner family recorded in the United States census as Free Negroes. Her father, Aaron A. Mossell, was the first black to have been graduated from Penn Law School in 1888, and 39 years later his daughter became the Law School's first black woman graduate.

Recollections that trace the struggles and triumphs of her exceptional career as an undergraduate and graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania to her experiences as a law student and, later, as a legal practitioner follow in this transcription of an interview we had with her. What Sadie Alexander does not mention is her membership on the innumerable boards and committees of local, national, and international organizations—most of which not only promote the betterment of her people but underscore her active concern for the improvement of all phases of the human condition and spirit.

It is difficult to believe that 50 years have elapsed since my graduation from Penn Law School. I was one of four or five women who began with the Class of '27, but only two of us reached graduation. So much has happened to all of us since those years.

Prior to law school, I attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Education because that was the only department that accepted women on a full-time day-school basis. As a result, we did not have a great choice of interesting courses. Once a close friend, who happened to be very bright, and I decided to take a

course offered to men only. Well, when that professor came into the class, he chased us out saying that he did not care *who* gave us permission to attend, he would not teach a woman. Yes, those were rough times.

Having received my bachelor's degree in 1918 in three years and with honors, I went on to get a master's degree in economics in 1919 with the aid of a graduate scholarship. It was then that my major professor, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, who was professor of economics and chairman of the department, decided to support me for a fellowship. Acquiring a fellowship was not an easy feat in those days. There were only three available for women, and it took at least three years of concentrated work to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree. This meant that there was, if at all, only one fellowship available each year.

A revealing incident relating to my acceptance into the doctoral program occurred after Professor Patterson met with the committee which considered fellowship candidates. He sent for me wondering why I had never told him of the "trouble I had had with the library." Well, I did not know what he was talking about and told him so. It seemed that the librarian, Dr. Jastrow, had mentioned that I had removed all of the reference books of a woman graduate student from the desk assigned to her in the library. You see, there was another black woman in the graduate school as well as I and, as the saying goes, "All Negroes look alike," so I was accused of this unpardonable act. I was shocked and promptly told Professor Patterson that this story was just not true. My professors were heartsick, and they went to Dr. Jastrow, who had to admit that, having seen me again, I was not the person he had suspected.

The following year, I received the Francis Sargeant Pepper Fellowship and earned a Ph.D. in economics, having completed all of my didactic work as well as my dissertation within three years. One day I met Dr. Riegel, my statistics professor, on the steps of the

Wharton School building. He mentioned that he had seen my thesis and had approved the tables but wondered where I was to get the money in order to publish it. There was no university press in those days and one had to supply the university with, as I recollect, 150 copies of one's thesis. I told Dr. Riegel that I would get a job in order to pay for the thesis' printing. Well, he wouldn't hear of that and suggested that, since I would be the first Negro woman to obtain a Ph.D. in the United States, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* might publish the thesis. Dr. Riegel took a copy to Dr. Clyde King who was the editor of *The Annals* in order that he read it. I went to see Dr. King on an appointed day for an interview. Well, this man had these beautiful but cutting blue eyes. He turned to see who entered his office but never said a word to me, so I waited. Eventually he turned and said that he had read my thesis and did not feel it worthy of all of the comments he had heard, but that *The Annals* would "handle it." Then he told me that the cost for the necessary copies would be \$700. In those days that amount was like \$70,000 to me, but Dr. King generously agreed that I pay after I receive a job. My thesis, *A Budget Study of 100 Negro Migrant Teachers*, appeared as a supplement to *The Annals* and, I am delighted to say, still is occasionally quoted.

I had a great deal of difficulty getting a job, once out of school. In fact, I could get no employment anywhere in the North so, in September 1921, I went to the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, the largest Negro insurance company, in Durham, North Carolina. I worked there until November of 1923 when my husband, who was graduated in June of that year from Harvard Law School, and I were married. Well, I stayed home for one year and almost lost my mind. You know, in those days it would have been impossible had I wanted to teach because blacks were not being hired for any high school positions, and the only jobs available were in black elementary schools. So I decided to go to law school. My father was a lawyer and, incidentally, the first black man to graduate from Penn Law School.

There were no problems in my being accepted as a student of the Law School. Penn had been taking women law students for many years. There were, however, no women with my particular background who applied and, in fact, it was years later that any black women went to Penn Law School. The dean of the Law School during my years was Edward Mikell, a very prejudiced man. He directed that under no circumstances was I to be admitted to the club formed by the handful of women who attended the school at the time. It was after our admittance to the bar that the women told me of the dean's feelings. It was quite a

come-down for me to come to the Law School and be treated not only with indifference but with disdain. You see, as an undergraduate and graduate student at the University, I was the pet, the darling of the faculty. Everything was done to make life very pleasant for me, and I was showered with much attention as the first black woman in the United States to have earned a Ph.D. degree, and from the University of Pennsylvania at that.

As a result of this less-than-enthusiastic reception to my presence at the Law School, I would go home directly at 12:00 noon when classes were over and study alone until about 6:00 P.M. No one invited me to lunch, neither women nor men, so I adapted myself to what was. I fortunately had a home and a husband who had recently been graduated from law school with whom I could discuss cases. Many answers to questions that came up on the bar exams were things that I picked up from him. I knew from helping Raymond [Pace Alexander, the late former judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas] about probating a will and settling an estate, because that was a large part of his practice. On weekends I would go to help in his office and learn to do things myself. So I didn't have time to be hurt.

I was graduated from the Law School in 1927 and immediately began working with my husband, continuing to do so—even from my hospital bed after giving birth to four premature babies, only two of whom lived and are living today—until he went on the bench in 1959. Notwithstanding my being a member of the Law Review Board, no firm except my husband's offered me a position. However, I experienced no discrimination in getting a job with the city of Philadelphia at that time. In February of 1928, I went into the Office of the City Solicitor and spent eight years there. I was the only woman assistant city solicitor in the office during my time, and only one other was there before me. I felt fortunate to have gotten the job, but not knowing anything about politics and the way it often was then with such jobs (I don't know how it is now) I was very frightened that I was being paid and was not really producing anything. What I really wanted was to make myself indispensable so that when the administration would change the city solicitor would find it impossible to let me go.

I finally was given a position to represent the city in the Orphans' Court. Curtis Bock was the presiding judge there at the time. No sooner was I assigned and situated than I became pregnant. I felt the burdens of the world on my shoulders and feared having to give up my job, with people saying, "Isn't it just like a woman, to go off and get pregnant." My husband felt that I should



resign the post as soon as my pregnancy was in evidence, but it was here that I refused and stood firm—both for myself and for all women. My husband agreed to speak to Curtis Bok about my staying on in the office. Believe me, Raymond didn't want to discuss his wife's pregnancy with the judge and accused me of "making a fool of him yet," but he spoke with Bok and said, "Curtis, as you have observed, we are going to have an increase in the family." Judge Bok acknowledged the fact, and when Raymond told him of my possible resignation, the Judge said, "Why, I think that she should stay right on with us. I don't think there is anything more beautiful than a pregnant woman." So I worked to the last minute.

I have two daughters. Mary Elizabeth is the mother of our only grandchildren and is married to an Air Force colonel. She works for the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity in Washington. Rae, my other daughter, is a candidate for a Doctor of Education at Penn.

My husband and I, together with the rest of our people, experienced a great deal of discrimination in our time. Listen, anyone with any sensitivity is aware of the manipulation of people. Many who would not acknowledge my presence during those three years at Penn Law School are just fine today. We were almost denied entrance to the Schubert Theater in Philadelphia as well as to numerous movie houses and hotels. Fortunately, we were in a position to protest and actively and legally do something about these indignities. Raymond and I agreed, as far back as when he was an aspiring law student, that we would break up the problems plaguing black people in Philadelphia as soon as we had completed our educations. And we both did just that.

As far as male consciousness-raising, my husband

was ahead of his time. How many men could have handled marrying a woman with a Ph.D? He had an incredible amount of confidence and pushed me as far as he could. In turn, I pushed him. It was much easier for him to make it in life than for me—and I am glad that I had the sense to see it. For the sake of my children and for me, it was best that he accomplish what was, in those days, the ultimate feat. He was the first black man to be on the Common Pleas Bench. I think that if we had not been in the same profession, I might have had that position. The possibility of both of us having been on the bench at the same time would have been impossible. Lightning just doesn't strike twice in the same place in this case. I was and am happy, however, and have no regrets.

I am presently very active in the practice of law which is confined to estates and family law, and I come into the office every day. Working is therapy for me since my husband's sudden passing in 1974. I no longer work for money, just for something to awaken for in the morning. Everyone must feel important in life.

What I now look forward to, with great anticipation, is the fifty-year reunion of our 1927 Law School Class on May 7, 1977 and, God willing, my membership into the Philadelphia Bar Association Fifty-Year Club in June 1978. I have been granted a long life, more than the allotted three-score-and-ten years, and am more than grateful for having been happily married to a gentleman of rare grace and ability. I give thanks also for the privilege of living to see my two daughters develop into gifted individuals, making full use of each of their varied talents, and for the opportunity to watch our grandchildren develop into promising individuals. The handicaps I have met while climbing the road to life are not to be compared with the blessings upon which I reflect in the evening of my life.

REMINISCENCES

By Leon J. Obermayer, L '08

Editor's Note: Leon J. Obermayer has much to show for his 90 years. This grand gentleman has succeeded in effecting tremendous change for his community and his profession and, despite his having wielded much power in Philadelphia during his time, remains a humane, thoughtful person, in possession of an inordinate amount of personal charm.

Mr. Obermayer came to Philadelphia from Sciota, Illinois, at age six (his father fought in the Civil War with the Confederate army) and attended the city's public schools. In fact, Central High School is a place for which he still feels tremendous loyalty and affection.

The list of Obermayer's board- and chairmanships is endless. He is a past president of Penn Law School's Alumni Society; was a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; and held important chairmanships and boardships for the Philadelphia Bar Association, in addition to having founded that bar association's magazine, *The Shingle*. He was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education for 23 years and was its president for six of those years. He sits on the boards of hospitals; charitable, religious, and philanthropic institutions; museums; and is honorary president of the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

One cannot discuss the man without mentioning the obvious joy of his life, Julia Sinsheimer Obermayer, whom he married in 1923. Their 54 years of marriage produced three children and nine grandchildren.

What follows is the transcription of an interview with Leon J. Obermayer in which he was asked to give his impression of the way he was and we were 69 years ago. He did so with gracious warmth, good humor, and a joie de vivre that is his trademark.



I remember my years at 34th and Chestnut Streets very well. The new building had opened approximately four or five years prior to my entrance in 1905.

Penn was a hard-working school that produced well-trained lawyers—well-trained not only in their knowledge of the law and their ability to define and apply it, but lawyers who, in my judgment, had a fine sense of public service. That idea of service was emphasized continually, and I will always be thankful and appreciative of the fact that the Law School taught me how to be a good citizen as well as, hopefully, a good lawyer. By the way, in addition to all of these lofty experiences at Penn Law School, I did learn how to play a pretty good poker hand there as well.

We had remarkable professors in those days. George Wharton Pepper, once a United States senator, taught us associations, a course now known as corporations. Owen J. Roberts, the former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was practicing law then and, in addition, taught property at the school. William Draper Lewis, who was dean at the time, taught us equity. Judge [George M.] Dallas of the Circuit Court of Appeals was professor of torts and evidence. Other faculty members

including Reynolds Brown and George Stuart Patterson exemplified its high quality.

In our final year, we had several outside lecturers—practitioners from the Philadelphia/New Jersey communities, who provided us with some valuable training and information about the practice. They not only applied the principles of law such as we had learned from the textbooks but attempted to give us an appreciation of the problems involved when meeting clients, in determining legal questions, in deciding what procedure to follow after a conclusion as to legal status had been reached, and how to charge. The question of lawyers' fees was as difficult then as it is today, and these practitioners helped us in that aspect.

In addition, we had an esteemed group of judges and prominent lawyers who served as auxiliary faculty. Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court taught me all I know about bankruptcy. Russell Duane lectured on the trial of civil cases, Henry S. Drinker taught the law of interstate commerce, and Horace Petit was our expert on the law of patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Others, such as Robert Ralston, a judge on the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, Judge John Marshall Guest of the Orphans Court, and John Stokes Adams, a well-known Philadelphia lawyer, all comprised our faculty. I owe the Law School a great deal for the privilege of having been afforded the opportunity to associate with and to get to know well the great personalities of the legal world who were our teachers.

The Law School had very few admissions requirements in the days when I attended. After having been graduated from Central High School, I studied at Penn's Wharton School for one year and then went into law school.

Law clubs were in existence in those days, their purpose being to provide a forum for moot court argument work. They were not as well patronized as they were to become in later years. I did not belong to one, as they tended toward exclusivity, and for that reason, I would not participate.

There were 64 members of the Class of '08. Although there were three women in the class at the outset, they did not remain and graduate with us. Therefore, at commencement, the Class of '08 had no women or black people. Elwood Turner, a very active member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, was the class president and Frank Smith, our class secretary, became a judge in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

Between my second and third years at Law School, I worked in the law offices of Mason and Edmunds. Mr. Edmunds, who had studied law at night, was one of my teachers at Central High School. In 1908, when I was

graduated from law school, I remained in the office of Mason and Edmunds on a full-time basis and have been there ever since. Yes, Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell and Hippel is the direct descendent of that early firm.

The work that was done in that office was of the type that young lawyers would not consider doing today. I did not have my own office or secretary or telephone, nor did I have enough of a practice to speak of. But I ran errands, answered the telephone, did the filing, prepared the briefs, served the subpoenas, tried the unimportant courts and magistrates offices—and I got training that stood me in very good stead. We worked hard, maybe much harder than those who come out of law school today. Why, a person refuses to go into an office today unless he gets a large salary. I received *no* salary when I began to practice and was thrilled with the privilege of working in a law office and to be able to say that I was associated with the law firm of Mason and Edmunds. That gave me an entree and a status which I would not otherwise have had. In those days, we considered it an honor to be a member of the legal profession. I am not so sure that lawyers today think the honor as great as the emoluments.

I also fear that those coming from the law schools today are not the multidimensional people that we were. I took many English courses as electives when I was in law school—some with Felix E. Shelling, whose name was one to be conjured with at the University of Pennsylvania, and I feel that I graduated from law school as much a cultured gentleman as a lawyer. I am not so certain that this phase of one's development is emphasized nearly as much now as it was in my day. I always tell people who ask my opinion that the literature and history of England and the knowledge of Shakespeare and Milton and Thackeray makes for happiness, pleasantness, and a feeling that one is a whole person in addition to being a lawyer.

My early practice was of a general nature. In other words, I did anything that came along. I took divorces, negligence cases—anything. As I said before, I was delighted to be able to practice law. I was no specialist but I did, however, develop the facility for trial work and did most of that for the firm. There were very few negligence cases in those days. In my first, I represented a man who, for his livelihood, delivered coal in a wagon. He was traveling down Broad Street when his wagon dropped into one of the city's famous "potholes" and was badly damaged. We sued the city stating that the street was poorly kept, and I attempted to win on the grounds of *res ipsa loquitur*. The city required, and rightfully so, that negligence be proven. It was claimed that prior to the coal wagon's having gone over the weak spot, there was no notice of the problem. So we tried the

case and I was nonsuited. Judges Meyer Sulzberger and William Wiltbank, two prominent, substantial, and competent judges, listened to my argument on the motion to remove the nonsuit. I had written a 20- or 25-page brief and, upon looking back, I figured that there was not a thing in the brief that was correct. It was just my idea of a story that I thought might work. The judges listened to me carefully and patiently, and then Judge Sulzberger took my brief, shot it across the top of his desk, hit the head of the clerk below him and said, rather wryly, "Mr. Obermayer, that was very nicely typewritten." That was my first experience at trying a negligence case. I have a great deal of admiration for the judges who even listened to me in those days.

Divorces were scarce in the early days. It was difficult to be able to get one, a good reason being that not very much was known or developed in the area of domestic relations law. I became involved and interested in the area of child support and child custody as a young lawyer. Because my practice was almost nonexistent, I was asked to represent the Personal Service Bureau, which was part of the Council of Jewish Women and a predecessor of the Jewish Family Service of Philadelphia. Through this, we received a great deal of domestic relations cases.

As a result of representing Girls' Aid, an organization which helped delinquent and wayward girls, I became highly aware, even in those days, of the injustices inflicted upon women. There was a man in Philadelphia, D. Clarence Gibboney, who wanted to rid the city of prostitution, and on Saturday nights, he would round up corps of policemen and raid houses of prostitution, taking 15 or 20 women to night court. Many of these were very nice, unfortunate women who had been deserted by families and were subjected to economic pressure, forcing them into the profession. My interest in representing such people resulted in the ultimate creation of the Municipal Court in Philadelphia.

Together with Judge Charles L. Brown and his daughter, Hazel Brown, and some others, a committee was formed that urged the formation of a court which would handle those domestic relations cases where husbands had deserted their wives, leaving them with children and no means of support. The Court of Common Pleas handled such matters prior to the formation of the Municipal Court, but most of the judges there were not qualified to decide a desertion case or to say what amount should be awarded for the support of a child. These Judges were very happy to have been relieved of their child support and custody responsibilities and, in the process, also shed their jurisdiction in civil cases of under \$1,000 or so. I am exceptionally proud of what we accomplished in this area. It is an achievement that meant a great deal to the practicality of giving rights and protection to women with children to support and with no means of receiving it.

Another area in which I have felt keenly has been in the realm of children's rights. It has only been in the last half-century more or less that the law and the public and the news media and the legislators have realized that the care of children is an entirely separate job from the practice of law. Children have no one to protect them unless some governmental agency—either local, state, or national—looks out for them. Frequently their parents don't look out for them and may, in fact, not be competent to care for them anyway. So the Municipal Court helps together with those agencies that guard the rights of children. If we want our children to grow up to be decent, law-abiding citizens, we have got to train them and not allow them to be kicked around.

As for me, I don't regret a bit of the very long, happy, useful, satisfying life I have had with my family, my legal associates, my friends, with the general practice of law, and with my community. All of that has given me so much and has made me feel fortunate to have had the privilege of living in this age.



Conversation with...

Professor Emeritus Paul W. Bruton

Editor's Note: Paul W. Bruton, Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law Emeritus, was born in California and received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. He came east in 1929 for one year-as a Sterling Fellow at Yale Law School-and that year has not yet expired. Mr. Bruton obtained a J.S.D. degree at Yale and taught there for two years prior to becoming associate professor of law at Duke University. While there, he served as special assistant to the general counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington and, in 1935, became a lawyer in the office of the chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Professor Bruton joined Penn Law School's faculty in 1937, served as acting dean for the year 1951-1952, was named Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of Law in 1964, and became Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law in 1969. He retired as professor in 1974.

Mr. Bruton taught taxation and constitutional law. He is the author of two casebooks on taxation and is the co-author of a casebook on constitutional law.

Journal: You were an active member of the Penn Law faculty from the years 1937-1974, at which time you retired. How did law students weather the burden of economic depression, war, and

general unrest prevalent during those 37 years? Certainly their attitudes and goals have altered with the times. Can you discuss this?

Bruton: When I came here in '37, we were still feeling the effects of the Depression. There were law review students who could not get jobs. This happened to the first research assistant I had, Michael Feldman (later he became counsel in the White House to President Kennedy), who took another year here on fellowship, probably because there was nothing available to him that he wanted. Today that would be unheard of. In fact, I think that practically everyone is approached for some type of position. The Law School today not only provides an education but, in many cases, opens doors and assists in finding jobs for graduates whenever it can. There were no placement services then, nor did representatives from firms come recruiting.

Then came World War II. The Law School had shrunk almost to zero. During the low point of student enrollment, we had 35 students in the entire Law School. At that time, I continued teaching my regular courses but was on partial leave, working as the chief price attorney in the Philadelphia Regional Office of the Price Administration and later in the office of the Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll.

There was a great influx of students in the beginning of 1946, and obviously we took everyone

whose education had been interrupted by the war. This created a great tidal wave of students; the Law School operated around the year, in trimesters, and graduated students three times a year. We did that for two or three years until we felt that we had caught up with the time lost. Those were large classes and, on the whole, we had some of our best students then. They were in their late twenties and many of them were married and studying law with great dedication; their motivation was very high.

The law faculty expanded. We added seven members in one year, all of whom were fine choices and almost all of whom have established national reputations since.

During the 60s, there was never the kind of unrest in the Law School that there was in the undergraduate divisions, largely because the students were older and in professional school. Still, there was



the demand that students participate in Law School operations. They sat with faculty committees on choices of faculty members and participated in the discussion of delicate questions such as additions to the faculty, etc., thereby making a significant change in faculty-student relations.

It was also at this time that the students became less goal-oriented and more interested in general public service law. Now it seems as though the pendulum has, regretfully, made a swing back. Attitudes are not completely back to where they were before the 60s, but involvement in public service work has waned. Possibly the passing of the Vietnam War, the elimination of the draft, and Watergate have contributed to a feeling of complacency and inwardness.

Journal: Who were some of the notable people with whom you worked during your active years at the Law School? Are there any special incidents that you recollect and might wish to share with us?

Bruton: William Draper Lewis was no longer a member of the faculty when I came, but he was still here with the American Law Institute, which he was instrumental in founding. Since the institute offices were here at the Law School, we did seem him often. He was a real character and a very original, creative person. The fact that he took such a lead in the establishment of the American Law Institute is indicative of this side of him. The original concept of the ALI was to organize judges, lawyers, and law professors to



undertake a restatement of the English common law, generally case law. I remember Mr. Lewis telling me of an experience when he had gone to New York to see Mr. Elihu Root, then a senior member of the New York Bar, to explain the objective of the ALI and how it was going to make a contribution toward the development and unification of the common law. Mr. Root listened quite silently for a period of time and then, said Lewis, he saw Root clench one hand. Lewis knew that he had gotten his message across, and Elihu Root became, in fact, influential in the creation of the ALI.

Francis S. Philbrick, who retired in 1947 and was a great legal scholar in the field of real property law, is remembered by all whom he taught. He was not as great a teacher as he

was an academician, but the students loved him. He was the archetypal absent-minded professor and the stories that circulated about him seemed unbelievable, but they were true. One famous tale that we used to enjoy telling involved his teaching two different courses to the same class in the same year—one in property, the other in equity. Philbrick used the casebook system, and in the equity class one day he called on a student to recite a particular case, which happened to be a property case. The student gently suggested that Professor Philbrick might have brought the incorrect casebook to class, at which point the professor went to his office to get the proper book. Well, the class waited and waited, but Philbrick did not return. So some students went to him and

said, "Mr. Philbrick, aren't you coming back?" He did come back again-but with the wrong casebook, believe it or not.

Foster Reeve was a great fox hunter and was Master-of-the-Hounds at Rosetree Hunt Club. He sometimes came to class in his riding habit, and his booming voice could be heard throughout the building.

I was on the faculty search committee after World War II when the faculty doubled in number. It was during Earl Harrison's term as dean, around 1946, that we traveled to Washington and elsewhere to recruit new faculty members. We had in mind particular fields in which we hoped these new faculty might become outstanding leaders and scholars. Among those added at that time were John Honnold, George Haskins, Clark Byse, Bill Bishop (a specialist in international law) and, of course, Louis Schwartz. Dean Harrison and I went to Schwartz's office in Washington in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, with the idea that he would become professor of criminal law, which he did. On our first meeting with Lou we said, "You are an alumnus of Penn Law School. What would you like to change at Penn Law School?" Well, he began and went on and on with all sorts of suggestions. Earl Harrison and I glanced at one another, neither of us saying a word at the time, but we thanked Lou and left. When we were outside, I said, "There isn't any doubt about that man, is there?" Lou Schwartz is a remarkable human being. The other person on the faculty whom he resembles in the

breadth of his culture is Clarence Morris.

There is one other man whom I must mention because he had a great influence on the development of the Law School during this period, and that was Alexander Frey. He came to the Law School before I did and he realized that things ought to move in a forward direction. He was a lone voice for a long time and was, in a sense, ahead of his time as far as attitudes here were concerned. He was an academic pioneer in labor law and a leading scholar in corporation law.

One of the rewards of law teaching is seeing one's students climb the ladder of success. I recall now a number who are judges or members of leading law firms or law faculties. Since I have taught 37 years with about 150 students per year, it is difficult to remember all of those who deserve to be mentioned by name.

Journal: Meriting mention or not, here is a student whose name might ring a bell. Didn't you once teach Richard Nixon?

Bruton: I was afraid you would bring that up. Before I came to Penn Law School, I had been at the Treasury Department for two and a half years and, before that, at the Duke Law School. Richard Nixon was in my class during my last semester there, and I immediately make it perfectly clear to all of my friends when the subject comes up that I did *not* teach him constitutional law, and I did *not* teach him income tax.

Journal: You have seen numerous deans come and go here at Penn Law School. Can you reminisce about

some of those with whom you have worked? What were their particular contributions?

Bruton: When I came here, Herbert Goodrich was dean. He later became a judge of the United States Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit. He was a very able man and, as a dean, was as efficient and effective as any one of the ten under whom I have worked during my teaching career. He was a legal scholar and a man of the world.

I must mention the man who succeeded Herbert Goodrich as dean when he went on the bench. Edwin Keedy had come to the Law School around 1914, I believe, and the Law School was his whole life. He was a very precise person who placed great emphasis on the dialectics of the law and, in that respect, was very exacting in classroom recitation. The students thought him a martinet, I had heard; however, reactions to him varied a great deal. Some, in later years and in retrospect, regarded him as one of their best teachers; others did not like him. One day he came into my office and said that he was having a problem with some of the female students in his class. Upon asking them the answer to a case or problem, although he would be given the correct answer, they seemed to be unable to give him the reason. So I said, "Ned, haven't you ever heard of women's intuition?" I don't think that women's intuition was a thing that Ned would have considered had a proper place in the law. And I am quite sure that there are many things about the Law School today that would horrify him; for example, the more casual dress. He would never think of going into class without a

jacket. As a matter of fact, I always did except during the war period when we were teaching all year 'round. In the summer months, with no air conditioning, I taught class in my shirt sleeves, but I don't think Ned Keedy quite approved of that. He was that kind of person.

Another person who comes to my mind because he and Keedy were great friends was Dean Mikell who was dean from 1914 until Herbert Goodrich was appointed. Mikell was a southern gentleman from Charleston. One thing that was unique in his career was that he had never attended law school as a regular student. He was a boy in the Reconstruction Period in the South and, I think, his family was very impoverished as a result of the Civil War. The result was he studied in a law office and became a member of the bar that way. He may have taken some summer courses at the University of Virginia, but he never received a regular law degree. In the early 1900s Mikell, who was having a difficult time making a living, answered an advertisement in a bar publication for a job as a research assistant made by George Wharton Pepper and William Draper Lewis, who were preparing a digest of Pennsylvania law. Lewis was impressed with Mikell's abilities and gave him part-time teaching assignments. From that he became a full professor of criminal law and, in fact, wrote one of the first casebooks on criminal law. He eventually became dean.

Justice Owen Roberts, an alumnus from this Law School and a former teacher, had resigned from the Supreme Court and was asked by the trustees to accept the deanship for a time. He served from 1948-1951. I acted as dean from 1951-1952 before Jefferson Fordham came in 1952. He and I had been good friends since our days as graduate fellows together at Yale Law School in 1929-1930. Our

recreation in the Yale gym was playing what Henry Fowler (later Secretary of the Treasury under President Johnson) liked to claim was dirty basketball. I always said that it was Jeff's fault because he had been a football star in his college days. Fordham accomplished much as our dean and was determined that the Law School was to move ahead. He is granite as far as character is concerned.

After Jeff Fordham came Bernie Wolfman, who was one of our outstanding students and a very good dean also. And now we have Lou Pollak who brings his own grace to the job of dean, a job he knows very well having been dean at Yale Law School for five years.

Journal: You undoubtedly have observed the formation of trends as well as significant changes in the Law School's philosophy with relation to curriculum, admissions policies, etc., in your 37 years here. Can you discuss these changes and/or trends?

Bruton: There have been vast changes here at the Law School since 1937. When I came that summer, there were about 10 full-time faculty members, and there are now, I guess, approximately 35; however, the number does fluctuate depending upon the particular year.

The curriculum has greatly expanded since then. There are many more courses, and there is much more seminar work available for

students. In my early days here, most subjects were taught in classes of 50 or 100 students.

One change that has taken place, which is not unique to this Law School, is the teaching of subjects related to the law and their integration into the curriculum. For example, we now have a part-time faculty member who is a psychiatrist teaching family law together with another of the law faculty. The chairman of the Economics Department at the Wharton School is a part-time teacher here. This inclusion in the curriculum of areas related to the law is a movement in American law that is evident in many schools today.

There have also been tremendous changes in the situation regarding the admission of students. Years ago, most students who held bachelor's degrees from recognized institutions would be admitted automatically. Now applications approaching 3,000 a year flood our offices, and we are forced to be extremely selective. We must turn away many potentially fine lawyers simply because our capacity is limited.

Journal: Have you noticed changes in the faculty and students over the years with respect to philosophy, goals, etc.?

Bruton: The outlook and point of view of my colleagues has changed a great deal over the years. As I mentioned before, the presence of the nonlegal faculty has been a broadening factor. However, a very important change that has occurred in the faculty and, therefore, has influenced our students has been with relation to the obligations of the bar to provide legal services for the disadvantaged. When I came here, it was a foregone conclusion that the top students would, upon graduation, settle into large law offices which handled primarily corporate work. Now that has changed, as I mentioned in a prior question. In the past few years, many students have expressed the



desire to work, at least for a time, in so-called public service or public interest law firms.

Many more students are taking judicial clerkships than was previously possible. Federal and state judges are requesting that students just out of law school work with them for one or two years. When I began teaching, comparatively few judges did that. This opportunity provides a closer connection between the bench and the law school world. In fact, I think that the law school world is closer to the actual practice of law these days. Don't misinterpret that, however, I don't want to give the impression that today's law schools are more like trade schools than in prior years. Not at all. If anything, they are less.

Journal: And you approve of law schools being intellectual meccas rather than practical training grounds?

Bruton: Yes, I do. Obviously, law schools should do what they do best; a school cannot substitute for training in a law office. It is a misuse of a student's time to try to emphasize the details of a practice. These skills will be learned very quickly once one is involved in the actual practice of law. Law school provides the type of study that is not available later; real education goes on forever, of course, but this very rare type of learning should be taken advantage of while in school.

Journal: In which of your accomplishments do you take most pride?

Bruton: Most of my life has been devoted to law teaching. I have done some other things in which I take pride, but, I suppose, whatever contribution I have made in teaching would give me the greatest sense of satisfaction. The pleasure I've derived from meeting students in class and having the opportunity of exchanging views with eager students with independent, able minds has been the glory of law teaching.



Journal: You are an avid reader, we are told. What books have attracted your interest lately?

Bruton: I am not reading as much as I would like. I have always been interested in history and biography particularly and am just finishing Joseph Lash's book *Roosevelt and Churchill*. The book is devoted entirely to the years 1939-1941 and to the correspondence and relationship between the two men. The point of view of the book is reflected in the subtitle, *The Partnership That Saved the West*. Lash had access to the Roosevelt and Churchill papers which were not available heretofore. It is a fascinating book.

Before that, I read John B. Martin's biography of Adlai Stevenson, covering his life only through his first presidential campaign. I admired Adlai Stevenson a great deal and found this a very illuminating book.

Journal: Who are/were your heroes in the field of national politics?

Bruton: My first hero was Woodrow Wilson, my next was FDR, and my last was Adlai Stevenson. I don't foreclose the possibility of having another before I die. I seem to lean towards Democrats, although I never considered myself a party man.

My service in Washington in the Treasury Department in the chief counsel's office of the Internal Revenue Service between 1935-1937

was an exciting time during the early days of the New Deal. Reading about what is happening in Washington now, I can't help but detect similarities.

Journal: That was going to be our next question. What are your impressions of our new Administration thus far?

Bruton: I am generally very well pleased. A new wind is blowing. Carter says himself that he is going to make mistakes and people will be disappointed because he won't be able to do everything he would like, but, on the whole, I think he is initiating many good, often courageous changes.

One of the things that is particularly significant is the high caliber of the people he is appointing. You know, the real test of the man in an executive position—and that could apply to a dean also—is that he must strive to appoint people that he thinks are better than he is himself. Carter seems to be doing just that. One of the tragedies of Nixon, who was an able man, was that he apparently desired to surround himself with people who were pliant or could be managed.

Journal: Despite the fact that you have been retired for approximately three years, we still see you around here. Are you active professionally?

Bruton: Well, not really. I come in and talk to my colleagues and see students now and then. I tend to my mail and do like to keep up with the affairs of the Law School. I can't say that I'm very active professionally, but I do like to keep my hand in.

My wife and I are very busy in the retirement community where we live in Lower Gwynedd Township [suburban Philadelphia], and we are also active as members of Common Cause and the League of Women Voters. I certainly never expected that I would be active in The League, but perhaps that is one of the good signs of the times.

RAE DI BLASI AND THE THREE DEANS



It takes the exceptional person to keep pace with a superstar. And Rae Di Blasi has been assisting such people at Penn Law School—people like Jefferson Fordham, Bernard Wolfman, and Louis Pollak—for almost 20 years.

Her admiration for these men is unabashed. "Being dean is an awesome responsibility. It takes a personality that is able to juggle all types of forces—faculty, staff, administrative personnel, students, alumni—all at once. These three deans possessed the unusual ability to function on all of these levels, which is the main ingredient to their success."

In addition to administrative obligations at the Law School, a dean is also committed to professional and teaching responsibilities. As Ms. Di Blasi says, "If we really think about it, scholars and educators are what these men are first and foremost." Dean Fordham is renowned in the fields of local government and urban affairs—areas in which he has both taught extensively and actively shared his expertise on a consulting basis. He also edited *The Local Government Law Service Letter*, was active with the Fellowship Commission, and was the organizer and first chairperson of the Section on Individual Rights and Responsibility for the American Bar Association during his tenure here as dean.

As dean, Bernard Wolfman taught his course in advanced income taxation while maintaining a demanding writing and consulting schedule also in the area of taxation. This was in addition to the commitments demanded by his position.

Dean Pollak, as Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations and Law, presently teaches an undergraduate course in constitutional law, occasionally argues cases before the United States Supreme Court, and successfully manages the administrative operations at the school.

The rank of assistant to the dean has afforded Rae Di Blasi the opportunity for great personal growth, and she considers herself fortunate to have been recognized for the position, which was created especially for her. It was

Dean Fordham who perceived Ms. Di Blasi's worth and promoted her from stenographer in the Law School's stenographic pool to his personal secretary. "There seemed to be a steady stream of secretaries who moved in and out of Dean Fordham's office in the years before I came," she remarked. In 1970, with the approval of incoming Dean Wolfman, Mr. Fordham elevated Ms. Di Blasi to her present status. She speaks glowingly of her employers.

Dean Fordham was a superb person. In my opinion, gentlemen such as he do not exist anymore. He epitomizes the true southern gentleman—so courtly. He had this remarkable facility for remembering names and faces, a most important gift when dealing with students and alumni. To be recognized by the dean is such a compliment. It was truly my privilege to have been associated with him. In fact, I have been extraordinarily fortunate to have had the opportunity to work for such quality human beings—three such very wonderful, very different people in their own right. Dean Wolfman was a comfortable, human, easy man with whom to work. Both he and Dean Pollak are similar-type people. Their outward demeanors may be different, but they are both strong-minded men who really get a great deal accomplished.

In Ms. Di Blasi's opinion, part of the creativity of being dean resides in the area of fund-raising. Dean Fordham was successful in acquiring all of the funds for the new and renovated additions to the Law School building. Dean Wolfman brought a great deal of his own expertise to the structuring of the Law School Development Program begun in 1971. Presently, Dean Pollak is pursuing his own methods and sources for raising funds.

Those alumni who have been graduated from the Law School in these last 20 years know that dealing with Rae Di Blasi is as close as one can get to the dean without actually meeting with him face to face. To successfully undertake the responsibilities and anticipate the wishes of three such distinct personalities bears witness to Ms. Di Blasi's exemplary talents and abilities.

LIBERALISM AND THE LAW

By Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.

Once upon a time, 180 million years ago, Africa, South America, India, Antarctica, and Australia, were all part of the primitive continent of Gondwanaland. They rested on vast rigid plates. Seventyfive million years ago, one of these plates started to carry India north. Thirty million years later, having traveled 5,000 kilometers across the expanse now occupied by the Indian Ocean, this plate collided with the plate carrying Asia. Thus were created the Himalaya Mountains.¹

I mention this wonderful geological tale because I find it suggestive in thinking about the development of our law; for our law also rests on vast rigid plates, not of molten rock that has welled up from the Earth's mantle, to be sure, but of ideas that have welled up from our philosophers, scientists, and poets; and as these plates move with respect to one another, the consequences may be compared to the opening of seas and the crumpling up of mountains. Of course, this comparison is grandiose, not to say bombastic; but after all, we are here because we love the law, and perhaps a lover will be forgiven some bombast in speaking of his mistress.

The foundations of our law, the ideas that have given it shape and have carried it forward, may be generally described as the philosophy of liberalism. This philosophy has two aspects—one economic the other psychological.

¹ McKenzie and Selater, "The Evolution of the Indian Ocean," *Scientific American*, May 1973, 63.

Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., a superior court judge for the state of Pennsylvania, is a part-time lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. This address was delivered by Judge Spaeth at a meeting of the ALI-ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education held in Philadelphia in December 1976 and was reprinted with the permission of the ALI-ABA CLE Review.

The economic aspect of liberalism may be suggested by a reference to John Locke and Adam Smith:

Central to Locke's thought is the doctrine of individual property. Property is the extension of one's own labor; it provides protection from exploitation by others; it is the corollary of the right of self-preservation. For Adam Smith, individual exchange, in which each man pursues his own self-interest, is the basis of freedom, self-satisfaction, and mutual advantage; when rationally pursued through the division of labor, it is also the basis of accumulation and wealth.²

These ideas were of explosive power, and they transformed the world. In *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx described this transformation:

The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together. Subjection of nature's forces to man, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjured out of the ground—what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor?³

The psychological aspect of liberalism is distinguished by the idea that

the social unit of society is not the group, the guild, the tribe, or the city, but the person...who, in becoming self-determining,...achieve[s] freedom.⁴

² D. Bell, *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*, 1976, p. 253 (hereinafter cited as "Bell").

³ K. Marx, *The Communist Manifesto*, quoted in Bell, 16-117.

⁴ Bell, p. 16.

Implicit in this idea was the belief that man was good and that by the application of his reason, could, and would, become better. There were many sources of this belief, but a principal one was the work of Isaac Newton.

Newton's life work, and especially his perfection of the calculus and his grand mathematical formulation of the relation of the planets and the laws of gravity, seemed to contemporaries to explain all natural phenomena, or at least to show how all such phenomena—including the behavior of human beings—could be explained....

[T]he Nature of Newton...was the orderly, untroubled, beautifully simple working of the universe *properly understood*. Once we understand this Nature in human affairs, all we have to do is to regulate our actions accordingly....

We understand the workings of this immanent...Nature by...Reason....Reason...enables us to penetrate from appearances to reality....Reason will enable us to find human institutions, human relations that are "natural"; once we find such institutions, we shall conform to them and be happy.⁵

These ideas no longer command our assent. The rigid plates on which our law has been carried have drifted apart.

For rhetorical purposes, we still often speak of our economy as a private enterprise system. Consider, for example, the recent election campaign. In fact it is not. One worker in three is employed in the not-for-profit sector. Specifically: "Government is responsible for 24.2 percent of the U.S. employment and nonprofit institutions for 7.7; the two add up to 31.9 percent."⁶ What we have is a

pluralistic economy...based on the principle of complementarity. The prosperity of the automotive industry has long depended on an expanding

national highway system. Similarly,...the research-based and science-based industries and advanced services that continue to provide the frontiers of the economy—from more powerful computers to strengthened capital markets—depend on the trained manpower produced in the colleges and universities based in the not-for-profit sector.⁷

Our "[p]ersistent failure to recognize this pluralism and to perceive the interrelationships of the economy's various elements . . . [has made] it harder to deal with some current problems."⁸ We have assumed that the strains of inequality attendant upon private enterprise would be if not dissolved at least relieved by rising material wealth. We have also assumed that experience would provide solutions to the complex, technical problems of modern industrial society. These assumptions, however, no longer seem persuasive. Rising wealth has not redeemed inequality; experience has not proved a sure guide. In addition, many persons, not limited to the young, have come to doubt the values underlying material achievement. There is, accordingly, considerable force to Daniel Bell's conclusion that

[s]ome new purposes have to be established. Some new assumptions have to be laid down....The consumer-oriented, free-enterprise society no longer morally satisfies the citizenry, as it once did. And a new public philosophy will have to be created in order that something we recognize as a liberal society may survive.⁹

With this change in the economic aspect of liberalism has come a change in the psychological aspect. Very few of us still regard man as ruled by reason, or believe in his inherent goodness and perfectibility. With the Renaissance and Reformation, the individual was set free to make of himself what he would; but though he set out in brilliant sunshine, the deeper he has gone into the interiors of the self, the darker the shadows that have closed about him.

⁵ C. Brinton, *Ideas and Men—The Story of Western Thought*, 1950, pp. 369-71.

⁶ Ginzberg, "The Pluralistic Economy of the U.S.," *Scientific American*, December 1976, p. 26.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 29.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 25.

⁹ Bell, p. 251.

It was the artists who led the way. They always do; as Ezra Pound has said, they are our "antennae."¹⁰ Thus you will recall Joseph Conrad's description of the death of "Mistah Kurtz" in his story *The Heart of Darkness*:

I was fascinated. It was as though a veil had been rent. I saw on that ivory face the expression of sombre pride, of ruthless power, of craven terror—of an intense and hopeless despair. Did he live his life again in every detail of desire, temptation, and surrender during that supreme moment of complete knowledge? He cried in a whisper at some image, at some vision—he cried out twice, a cry that was no more than a breath—"The horror! The horror!"

Freud's exploration of the psyches of his troubled patients led him to conclusions that confirmed and generalized the artists' intuition:

[W]here Marx [had] denounced bourgeois ethics as having only a temporary and declining significance, Freud looked on all ethics as society's not too successful attempt to curb the wild heart of man, and as therefore essentially oppressive. Where Marx [had] declined to respect the state or the law which the bourgeois defended and profited by—Freud felt melancholy misgivings about any law, bourgeois or Communist."¹¹

Freud foresaw only tragedy for man, a tragedy that

lies deeper than bourgeois exploitation, than economic oppression and poverty. It lies inside the soul, the psyche, and it preys on rich and poor alike. It is not poverty but madness that threatens man. [Freud] agree[d] with Marx in discarding religion and theology as nonsense; but where Marx found ultimate reality in economics, Freud found it in psychology. Deeper even than man's hunger for food, is man's sexual hunger. Out of that hunger, and not out of the organization of production, come all man's other achievements: his religious myths, his philosophy, his art, his techniques. The essence of man is not that he thinks, or prays, or legislates, or barter, or even that

he works. The essence of man is that he loves, that he desires. Eros rules.¹²

These mighty shifts in the values of liberalism have produced in our law a state of crisis. As regards the economic aspect of liberalism, the crisis is manifested most clearly in legislation, as regards the psychological aspect, in decisions by the courts.

The liberal response to industrial society has been to try to preserve economic individualism while at the same time intervening with legislation designed to redress the inequalities produced by such individualism. This response was especially vigorous during the 1960s, when extensive legislation was enacted in an effort, for example, to provide good health care and housing for everyone and to eliminate poverty and pollution. It would be an overstatement to say that this effort has failed, but its success has been so limited and has been beset with so many difficulties that many are discouraged and weary, their faith in government badly shaken. Consider, for example, this appraisal of Medicaid:

Like some other social welfare programs, Medicaid's notoriety has come much more from failure than success, and although this is generally true in the United States it is particularly true in New York State.

In the state that has spent more money to provide medical care for more of the poor than any other, what began as an honest effort has turned into an invitation to get rich, legally and illegally.¹³

I understand that in a recent series of lectures at Harvard, Charles Schultze has suggested that we rely less on governmental regulation and more on the mechanism of the market. "Rather than subsidize health centers," he says, "government should give poor families a way to pay for medical care—and then let them choose."¹⁴ I do not know whether this is the direction we should take; some new direction, however, is needed.

¹⁰ D. Hoffman, *Others: Shock Troops of Stylistic Change*, President's Lectures 1974-75, University of Pennsylvania, p. 14.

¹¹ S. Barr, *Voices That Endured*, 1971, pp. 196-97.

¹² Ibid. p. 195.

¹³ *New York Times*, December 12, 1976, sec. 4, p. 5, col. 1.

In the courts the crisis is perhaps most clearly manifested in criminal law. When one becomes uncertain about the nature and destiny of man, other uncertainties follow. How, for example, is "crime" to be defined? Are fornication, adultery, homosexuality, prostitution, obscenity crimes? What about gambling? When is it appropriate to use the sanction of conviction of crime as a method of providing social services? Should an alcoholic, for example, be convicted of public drunkenness so that he may be placed on probation on condition that he attend a treatment program?¹⁵ Is criminal law the way to attack heroin addiction? Just what is the distinction between "crime" and "disease"?¹⁶ Even when given a crime and someone criminally responsible for committing it, the courts are in difficulty, for they are uncertain about what their response should be. What is the purpose of a criminal sentence?¹⁷ To take revenge or impose retribution on someone responsible for his criminal action? To try to change his personality so that he will conform to the law? To make an example of him, and thereby change the attitudes of others? Or just to take him off the streets?

The area of criminal law, however, is not the only area where the courts are floundering for lack of a consistent and persuasive psychology. Consider pornography. Some of you may have read a recent dialogue in the *New York Times* between Gay Talese and Ernest van den Haag on the question, "What is a civil libertarian to do when pornography becomes so bold?"¹⁸ A principal difference between the speakers was



whether exposure to pornography was or was not harmful. During its 1975 term the United States Supreme Court decided the case of *Young v. American Mini Theaters, Inc.*¹⁹ There the Court had to decide the validity of a Detroit zoning ordinance that restricted the location of new theaters showing sexually explicit "adult" movies. A plurality of the Court upheld the ordinance. It did so by drawing a distinction between political speech, which is worthy of the full protection of the first amendment, and sexually explicit speech, which, said the plurality, has only "arguably artistic" value.²⁰ This distinction may prove difficult to maintain.²¹

Another area is family law. Consider a case just decided by the Pennsylvania Superior Court, on which I sit.²² The parents of a little girl, Stephanie, had entrusted her, shortly after her birth, to the custody of a child welfare agency. The agency placed her with foster parents. The issue we had to decide was whether she should be returned to her parents or left with the foster parents. We could not even approach that issue without making a series of assumptions regarding the nature and importance of the family and the psychology of a very young child. Given the difficulty and uncertainty of such assumptions, it is hardly surprising that we divided three ways: I wrote one opinion, in which two judges joined; two other judges declined to join but concurred in the result; and one judge wrote a dissenting opinion, in which the remaining judge joined. Or consider the law of divorce. To the extent that divorce is more readily obtained, the family is more readily broken. Or the law

¹⁴ Lewis, "The Visible Hand," *New York Times*, December 1, 1976, sec. C, p. 43.

¹⁵ On such questions, see generally H. Packer, *The Limits of the Criminal Sanction*, 1968, p. 249 ff (hereinafter cited as "Packer").

¹⁶ See L. Grinspoon and J. Bakalar, *Cocaine*, 1976; Packer, pp. 332-42.

¹⁷ See Packer, p. 35 ff.

¹⁸ *New York Times*, November 21, 1976, sec. 2.

¹⁹ 96 S.Ct. 2440 (1976).

²⁰ 96 S.Ct. at 2452.

²¹ See The Supreme Court, 1975 Term, 190 *Harv. L. Rev.* 56, 196-205 (1976).

²² In re Stephanie Clouse, —Pa. Superior Ct. —, — A.2d — (1976).

of equal rights. As a woman is treated more equally, her role in the family changes. Thus different parts of the law seem to be moving in different, and sometimes opposing, directions. Given the absence of agreement on the nature and importance of the family, the resulting uncertainty and confusion, often accompanied by heartbreak and bitterness, will continue.

Other examples of the law in crisis might be cited, but I should like to proceed to my concluding comments.

Given the changes in the philosophy of liberalism, the law has tended to take resort in procedural devices. Thus in the area of criminal law, for example, probation or parole may not be revoked except after notice and hearing,²³ and in certain cases, sentence may not be imposed until a presentence report has been obtained.²⁴ In the area of family law, the Pennsylvania Superior Court has repeatedly remanded for the development of a full record, with the additional requirement that the hearing judge make comprehensive findings of fact and file, an opinion explaining his view of the evidence.²⁵ Similarly, we have held that in a child custody case the child is entitled to separate counsel,²⁶ and that a child placed by the court in the custody of a child welfare agency has a right to treatment, which may be enforced by contempt proceedings.²⁷

I do not mean to criticize taking resort in procedural devices; I am in fact an advocate of doing so. By insisting upon better procedures, we may assure more thoughtful, and therefore probably better, dispositions. The developing area of environmental law affords an illustration. Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, agencies such as the Corps of Engineers must file an "environmental impact statement" before

chopping down a forest or damming a river.²⁸ This procedure seems to have had a profound effect. Since 1970, some 7,500 impact statements have been filed. As a result of the ensuing scrutiny,

hundreds of projects [have been dropped or modified]. Real estate development in the Florida Keys, nuclear power and radioactive waste disposal plans, pesticide applications, offshore oil leases, and even the location of the Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge, Massachusetts, all have been altered.²⁹

The fact remains that procedural devices cannot take the place of substantive values. If two judges cannot agree on the purpose of inflicting punishment for crime, their sentences will be disparate, with or without presentence reports; and it does little good to require a full record in a child custody case if there is no agreement on how to define the "best interests" of the child.

You may suppose that I am about to ask that we come to some agreement on substantive values. I am not. Our knowledge is too incomplete to permit agreement, which could only be enforced, as in a tyranny. I therefore do not anticipate an end to the strains to which our law is subject; I expect the crisis to continue. I am persuaded nevertheless that our law will not be torn apart, as was primitive Gondwanaland; for despite the mighty shifts in values to which I have referred, one value, I submit, remains steady. It is the central value of liberalism: that the focus of our law must always be upon the individual. This value does not depend upon any assumption regarding the form our economic order should take, nor upon a belief that man is inherently good, or rational, or perfectible. It rather reflects a faith that in some sense we are all children of God.

And now I must ask your pardon, first, for discussing such difficult matters in so superficial a way, and second, for opening, just as I end, whole new areas of possible disagreement.

²³ *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778 (1973); *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 (1972).

²⁴ *Pa. R. Crim. P.* 1403 A (2). And see *Commonwealth v. Martin*, — Pa. —, 351 A.2d 650 (1976).

²⁵ See, *In re Stephanie Clouse*; *In re John and James LaRue*, — Pa. Superior Ct. —, — A.2d — (1976); *Gunter v. Gunter*, — Pa. Superior Ct. —, 361 A.2d 307 (1976).

²⁶ *Stapleton v. Dauphin County Child Care Service*, 228 Pa. Superior Ct. 371, 324 A.2d 562 (1974).

²⁷ *Janet D. v. Carros*, — Pa. Superior Ct. —, 362 A.2d 1060 (1976).

²⁸ National Environmental Policy Act. of 1969, §102, 42 U.S.C. §4332 (1970).

²⁹ Hill, *Environmental Impact Statements, Practically a Revolution*, *New York Times*, December 5, 1976, sec. 4, p. 14.

The Faculty



Vice-Dean Phyllis Beck delivered a speech entitled "The Equal Rights Amendment: The Pennsylvania Experience" on March 10, 1977 at the Villanova Law School Symposium. On April 21, 1977, she will address the Post-Graduate Program presented by the College for Women Alumnae Society, the subject "Recent Court Decisions that have Repositioned Women and The Family in Society."

Professor Frank I. Goodman, at the request of the Social Security Administration, is writing a series of articles on judicial review of the disability decision-making process.

Associate Dean Robert A. Gorman has been invited by the Dean of the University of Minnesota Law School to offer counseling on proposed curriculum changes.

His treatise, *Labor Law: Unionization and Collective Bargaining*, was published in October, 1976 by West Publishing Company. In January 1977, Professor Gorman's casebook on Labor Law (Eighth Edition), which was co-authored with Harvard President Derek Bok and Professor Archibald Cox of the Harvard Law School, was published by Foundation Press.

Professor Daniel I. Halperin will be on leave from the Law School to be Tax Legislative Counsel to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C.

Professor George L. Haskins appeared on NBC's "Today" show in connection with Philadelphia's Bicentennial celebration. He discussed the events that led to the resolution and declaration of independence, emphasizing that the actual 200th anniversary of our country was July 2 and not July 4.

In October 1976, Mr. Haskins presided over a conference on "Legal History of the American Revolutionary Era" in Philadelphia. In December, Mr. Haskins delivered a paper at New York University Law School on "Politics and the Judiciary in Early 19th century America," in the course of which he

discussed the opposing views of Federalists and Republicans with particular emphasis on impeachment of judges.

He has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Legal History, of which he is an Honorary Fellow and Former President.

Professor John O. Honnold took part in the annual meetings of the Association of American Law Schools in Houston in December and spoke on the developments in the unification of international trade law that took place during his five years at the United Nations.



Professor Howard Lesnick is President of the Society of American Law Teachers.



Professor A. Leo Levin is currently a member of the Standing Committee on Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Mr. Levin is Director-designate of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C.

Professor Covey T. Oliver is spending the spring semester in Paris doing research based at the Office of Economic Cooperation and Development. He will teach his materials on "Regulation of International Trade, Investment and Monetary Transactions" in San Diego's Paris summer school for American law students.

Dean Louis H. Pollak was a participant in a panel discussion on "Access to the Federal Courts" at a meeting of the Society of American Law Teachers which was held in Houston, Texas in conjunction with the convention of the Association of American Law Schools.

Professor Curtis R. Reitz was elected vice-chairman of International House of Philadelphia.

He also delivered a speech entitled "If Contract is Dead. What Shall We Teach?" at the annual meetings of the Association of American Law Schools in Houston, Texas.

Professor Louis B. Schwartz led a discussion on "Legal Restraints on Corporate Organization" at the Wharton Graduate School of Business in November, 1976. He was a participant, also in November, at the Airlie House Conference on Government Information Needs and Business Disclosures. In January, as guest speaker at the second Annual Lecture and Cultural Series of the Huntingdon Valley Gloria Dei Lutheran Church, his topic was "Criminal Law and Morality: The Inevitable and Beneficent Gap." Mr. Schwartz participated in a Symposium on Corporate Awareness

sponsored by the Foundation for Public Relations Research and Education and coordinated by the Wharton Entrepreneurial Center from February 27—March 4, 1977. Also in March of this year, he took part in a conference on the Proposed Federal Criminal Code in Portland, Oregon. On March 21, he contributed to a conference on Mergers and Merger Policy before the Committee on Trade Regulation of the Association of the Bar of New York City.

Antitrust and Regulatory Alternatives (formerly Free Enterprise and Economic Organization), 5th edition, a book co-authored with Visiting Professor John J. Flynn, will be available this summer. Articles of Mr. Schwartz that have been published recently are: "The Arab Boycott and American Responses," 54 *Texas Law Review* 1260 (1976), "The Cultural Deficit in Broadcasting," 26 *J. Communications* 58 (1976), and "Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws: Issues, Tactics, and Prospects," scheduled for publication in the *Duke Law Review* (April, 1977) and in *Law and Contemporary Problems* (Sept. 1977). His review of Milton R. Wessel's book, *The Rule of Reason: A New Approach to Corporate Litigation*, was in *Juris Doctor*, January, 1977, p. 16.

Assistant Professor Ralph R. Smith recently returned from a month-long trip to Japan where he conducted a seminar at the Kobe University Law School on the impact of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) on the development of private pension plans in the United States. In Tokyo, he presented a lecture entitled "Corporate Payments to Government Officials: A Critical Appraisal of the American Response," to the Japanese Institute for International Business Law. Most of his time was spent doing research on retirement practices in Japan which is one of his interests. In past years, he has undertaken a comparative look into such practices in the U. S. and West Germany.

Mr. Smith has been selected to serve another term as Chairperson of the Task Force on Legal Education and Bar Admissions of the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

He has completed a paper on the school desegregation suit in the city of Boston entitled "Two Centuries and Twenty—Four Months." It will be published as a chapter in a book, *Judicial Roles in Desegregation*

Litigation to be published by Ballinger Press in early summer.

Dean Louis Pollak and Professor Smith participated in a conference "Equality in America: A Color—Blind Constitution" sponsored by the Howard University Law School's Equal Employment Litigation Clinic in March.



Professor Edward V. Sparer has been named the first non-resident fellow of the Legal Services Corporation.

He is being provided with funding to complete a study of the problems of health care, an issue with which

he has been involved for several years. *Class Medicine*, Mr. Sparer's book, is intended for the general public and will trace the evolution and interaction of health care and the law from colonial America to the present.

Professor Clyde W. Summers has been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He will spend a year studying comparatively the phenomenon which exists in Germany, Sweden, Belgium and Holland of co-determination and worker participation in management dealing with the statutory provisions which gives unions and/or workers veto rights and the right to be consulted on certain management decisions. Mr. Summers will spend five or six months in Germany, three in Sweden, and the remainder of the time in Belgium and Holland.

Note: Thank you to The Penn Law Forum, a bimonthly publication written and produced by students at the Law School, for being the source of some material used in The Faculty.

Alumni Briefs

'27 Philip W. Amram was a member of the United States Delegation to the October 1976 Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law. He has been a member of every delegation since 1956 and was its Chairman in 1972.

'28 Hon. Paul S. Lehman, Senior Judge, was honored at a public dinner September 25, 1976 and was presented with a bronze plaque by Commissioner Paul S. Kaiser in recognition of his 42 years of service as a member of the Lewistown, Pennsylvania, Salvation Army Advisory Board.

'30 Hon. Benjamin R. Jones, Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, has been appointed to the State Supreme Court's Criminal Procedure Rules Committee, which drafts rules, advises and makes recommendations to the high court regarding the Rules which govern criminal cases in the Common Pleas and District Courts throughout the state.

'31 Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the American Bar Foundation, a research institution devoted to the study of law and legal institutions—its studies focusing on the administration of justice, the delivery of legal services, and the nature and workings of the legal profession. Mr. Segal has been a member of the Foundation's board of directors since 1968 and of its executive committee since 1974.

'33 F. M. Sasse, Retired Colonel, JAGC, U. S. Army, of Denver, Colorado, is now an Instructor in Estate Planning at the Arapahoe Community College in Littleton, Colorado. Colonel Sasse has volunteered at the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver and was the East Denver-Aurora Coordinator for VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance), a Program for Senior Citizens sponsored by the Internal Revenue Service and the National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons.

'34 Leon I. Mesirov of Philadelphia, was recognized recently in an article that appears frequently in *The Evening Bulletin* called, "Whatever Happened to . . ." The fact that Mr. Mesirov served for 17 years as a member of the panel that helped in framing Philadelphia's famous Home Rule Charter was mentioned as well as the fact that he is still "busily engaged in the practice of law as senior partner in the firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe & Cramer."

'35 Frederick P. Glick of New York City and partner in the firm of Rogers & Wells, is secretary and one of the original directors of the Pahlavi Foundation of New York, an organization set up in 1973 by the Pahlavi Foundation of Teheran, the repository of much of the fortune of the Shah of Iran.

T. F. Dixon Wainwright announced the removal of his office to 21 Elliott Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 19010.

'38 Maurice Levin has been a deputy Pennsylvania attorney general in charge of the civil enforcement section of the Department of Justice's Philadelphia office for the past five years. His pet project is dealing with fraud by automobile dealers and auto tag agencies and, in his time, has handled a minimum of 5,000 complaints as a self-styled ombudsman within the state government.

'40 David J. Salaman of Philadelphia announces that he is engaged in General Practice with Drew Salaman, L'71 and Alban Salaman, C'71 under the firm name Salaman & Salaman, Suite 410, Robinson Building, 42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, 19102.

'42 Julius Marymor of Charlottesville, Virginia, received certification as a Certified Professional Contracts Manager from the National Contract Management Association on June 18, 1976. He is also a Fellow and past president of NCMA.

Walter N. Read of Haddonfield, New Jersey, has been appointed Secretary of the New Jersey State Bar Association, filling the unexpired term of another officer. He will serve until officers are elected in May, 1977. Read is a partner in the law firm of Archer, Greiner & Read of Haddonfield.

'43 Bernard M. Borish began his term as fiftieth Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association in January of this year. He is a senior

partner in the firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, and is chairman of the firm's litigation department.



'45 **△ Edwin G. Fiedler, Jr.**, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, retired in January as assistant secretary of Armstrong Cork Company and general manager of the Company's Tax Department, after 28 years of service.

He was active in the area of Taxation on national, state-wide and local levels.

'46 **Benjamin Coates**, New York, purchased a set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence at auction.

'48 **Bernard Wolfman**, former Dean of Penn Law School and now professor at Harvard Law School, has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Federal Tax Institute of New England. His article, "The Federal Tax System—Process, Structure and Reform," appeared in the fall, 1976 issue of *The Stanford Magazine*.

'50 **Charles C. Hileman III**, of Philadelphia, has been named Chairman of the Lawyers Division of the 1977 Fellowship Commission Membership Enrollment. He is a partner with the firm Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis. ▽



Melvin G. Levy, Assistant County Solicitor for Delaware County, Pennsylvania, is a front-running Republican candidate for a judgeship in that County.

'51 **H. Eugene Heine, Jr.**, Chicago, Illinois, has been appointed Director, Office of Counsel for the American Bar Association, as a result of a staff reorganization approved by the Board of Directors. He has been on the ABA staff since 1962, serving on many capacities for the organization.

William J. C. O'Donnell, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, has filled a judgeship vacancy for the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Norma L. Shapiro of Philadelphia has been elected Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Board of Governors.

She bears the distinction of being the first woman to serve in that post, having been that Board's Vice-Chairman in 1976. Mrs. Shapiro is a partner in the firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads, Philadelphia.

'52 **Almanina Barbour**, Philadelphia, was appointed Managing Attorney of Law Center West, a branch of Philadelphia Community Legal Services, Inc. Ms. Barbour worked previously with CLS from 1966—68 in the Juvenile Division of that organization. She has also served as Director of the Community Organization Division of the Jefferson Community Mental Health Center.



△ Thomas M. Garrity of Spring House, Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the Montgomery County Bar Association. He is a partner in the Norristown, Pennsylvania firm of Wisler, Pearlstine, Talone, Craig & Garrity.

Benjamin H. Read of Washington, D.C. was considered as a possibility for the office of Secretary of State, as reported in *Time Magazine*. He is president of the German Marshall Fund of the United States.

'53 Paul R. Duke has become a partner in the Washington, D. C. firm of Covington & Burling. He was previously Counsel to the Penn-Central Transportation Company.

Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Board of Directors, and to the Executive Committee of the Board of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, a private, tax-exempt, non-profit organization which seeks, through legal processes, to fulfill the promise that all Americans are entitled to equal rights under the law.

'54 Stanford Shmukler of Philadelphia has been appointed to the State Supreme Court's Criminal Procedure Rules Committee, which drafts rules, advises and makes recommendations to the high court regarding the Rules which govern criminal cases in the Common Pleas and District Courts throughout the State.

'55 Hon. Sudharm Bhadrakom has, for the past three years, served as President of the Supreme (Dika) Court of Thailand, a position that would be equivalent to Chief Justice of the United States Supreme

Court. He is due to retire from this post at the end of September, 1977.



'56 Δ Alan G. Kirk II, of McLean, Virginia, has been elected Vice-President and General Counsel to Potomac Electric Power Company, Washington, D. C. Prior to joining PEPCO in 1975, he was assistant administrator for enforcement and general counsel to the Environmental Protection Agency.

'59 H. Donald Busch has been elected President of the Abington, Pennsylvania School Board, the first Democrat to serve in that position. He has law offices both in Philadelphia and at 555 East City Line Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, 19004.

'60 Robert E. Penn, of New York State, announced the merger of his firm with another known as Goodman, Penn, Scheinfeld & Goodman, P.C., One Old Country Road, Carle Place, New York, 11514.

'61 Robert H. Kleebe, Jr., became Manager Relation, Mobile Exploration Norway, Inc., located in Stavanger, Norway. He was previously Manager Administration with Mobil Nigeria.

'62 Gersham Goldstein has left the University of Cincinnati College of Law as professor and is presently associated with the firm of Davies, Biggs, Strayer, Stoel & Boley in Portland, Oregon. He still retains his position as Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Corporate Taxation*.



Δ Edmund M. Kirby of Livingstone, New Jersey, has been named to direct staff attorney training for the New Jersey Office of the Public Defender on a statewide basis. He is a veteran attorney with that office.

David W. Miller has joined the faculty of the University of California at Davis. He previously practiced law in Washington, D. C.



Leigh S. Ratiner of Washington, D. C. resigned from the Federal Government after fourteen years of service and has become a partner in the Washington firm of Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, where he is specializing in international resource matters, as well as the Law of the Sea.

'62 J. Alden Lincoln of Danvers, Massachusetts, was appointed General Counsel of the GTE precision materials business which is responsible for world-wide production and marketing of the firm's precision materials line. GTE precision materials is a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corporation.

'66 William M. Doran has become a member of the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 2100 Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, 19109.

Lawrence Garber was promoted from Manager to Partner in the New York office of the firm of Arthur Anderson & Co.

Stephen Lippman has changed firms and now practices at 210 River Street, Hackensack, New Jersey, 07601.

Caswell O. Hobbs II has become a member of the firm of Morgan Lewis & Bockius and is a resident in their Washington, D. C. office at 1800 M Street NW.

'67 William A. Macan IV has recently been admitted to partnership in the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 2100 Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, 19109, specializing in tax law.

Jonathan Schwartz has opened his new offices at 9595 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 700, Beverly Hills, California, 90212.

'68 Mark G. Yudof of Austin, Texas is Chairman of the Austin, Texas Tax Board of Equalization and was appointed John S. Redditt Professor of State and Local Government Law at the University of Texas. He is Visiting Professor of Law at the University of California at Berkeley for the Spring 1977 semester.

'69 George W. Davies has become a member of the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 2100 Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, 19109.

James E. Howard has been appointed to the position of associate general counsel for the Penn Central Transportation Company, Philadelphia. He was formerly with the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads.

Susan J. Ross, who is presently practicing in Taos, New Mexico, was Penn Law School's delegate at the Salzburg Seminar on American Studies last fall.

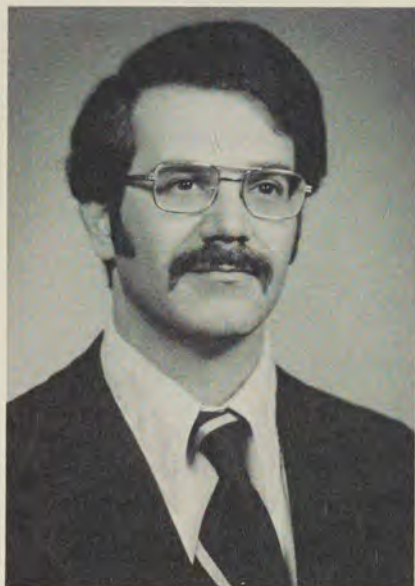
Stephen W. Simpson of Philadelphia has been named to the executive committee and the board of directors of the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, responsible for reviewing applications which are submitted to the Corporation. He is a member of the firm of Goodis, Greenfield, Henry & Edelstein, Philadelphia.

'70 Joseph H. King, Jr., currently an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Tennessee, has recently written a book entitled: *The Law of Medical Malpractice in a Nutshell*, published by West Publishing Company.

Jane Lang McGrew has recently been made a partner in the firm of Steptoe and Johnson, Washington, D. C.

Richard (Rick) M. Stone has been made a partner in the firm McNees, Wallace & Nurick, 100 Pine Street, P.O. Box 1165, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17108, the largest firm in Harrisburg.

Steven Stone, a resident of center city Philadelphia, has been elected vice-president and resident counsel of Provident National Bank. He previously was an attorney with the firm of White and Williams, Philadelphia. ▽



'71 **Paul J. Duca** announces the formation of his new partnership under the name of Duca & Vetare, 1420 Walnut Street, Suite 812, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102.

Ralph J. Plotkin has become associated with the firm of Rappeport, Magil, Rappeport & Moldawer, 19th Floor Architects Building, NE Corner 17th and Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103.

Drew Salaman, formerly associated with the Defender Association of Philadelphia is now practicing with the firm of Salaman & Salaman, Suite 410, Robinson Building, 42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102.

Joseph J. Steflik, Jr., has become a partner in the firm of Twining, Nemia, Hill & Griffen, 53 Front Street, Binghamton, New York.

William H. Sudell, Jr., has recently become a member of the firm of Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell, 1105 North Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801.

Robert N. Weinstock has opened his own office in Washington, D.C., at Suite 720, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, 20006.

'72 **Martin I. Darvick** of New York has joined the New York legal staff of General Motors Corporation, doing securities and general corporate work.

David L. Pollack and **Lawrence S. Rosenwald** announce the removal of their offices to a new location: Suite 1401, Two Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102.

Bruce C. Rosenthal of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has been named a partner in the firm of Rosenn, Jenkins & Greenwald. He was married in September 1975 to Elizabeth Flannery.

Boaz M. Shattan of New York City was married in January, 1977 to Eugenie Beth Neimark.

J. Michael Sulzbach of New Haven, Connecticut, announces his association with the firm of Winer, Kelly & Sulzbach, P.O. Box 1966, 205 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 06509.

'73 **Marshall Jordan Breger**, Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Texas, married Jennifer Anne Stern of London, England, last summer. Professor Breger will be visiting associate professor of law at the State University of New York at Buffalo Law School.

Susan Katz Hoffman of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of the firm of Deutsch, Weintraub & Glazerman, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110.

'74 **Charles H. Dyer** is now associated with Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Ronald R. Fieldstone of Miami, Florida, announces the opening of his office at 444 Brickell Avenue, Suite 730, Miami, Florida, and the birth of his second child, a son.

'75 **John Rother** is now working as an assistant to Senator Jacob Javits as an Assistant Minority Counsel to the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Human Resources Committee in Washington, D. C. He was formerly with the National Labor Relations Board, defending the right of lay parochial school teachers to organize and bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.

'76 **Stephen I. Kasloff** has become associated with the firm of Rappeport, Magil, Rappeport and Moldawer, 19th Floor Architects Building, N.E. Corner 17th and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103.

End Notes

Reunions, etc.

The **Class of 1948** held its yearly reunion in December, 1976, at Le Bec Fin in Philadelphia. Also holding its annual reunion at the Philadelphia Racquet Club, was the **Class of February, 1949** in January, 1977.

A series of reunions will be held this spring, all of which will take place at The Law School. The **Class of '57** will be celebrating its 20th reunion on April 23, the **Class of '52** its 25th on April 30th, the **Class of 1927** will hold its 50th reunion on May 7, and the **Class of '72** its fifth on June 4.

The environment of the Law School has proven most successful for class reunions. Usually the affairs are in the form of dinner-dances held in the foyer of the School, offering Alumni a nostalgic visit and the opportunity to see the extensive changes in Law School facilities since graduation.

Those wishing more information on the use of the Law School for such purposes should contact Lloyd Herrick, Director of Alumni Affairs.

We thought the following quip from Discover Magazine (The Sunday Bulletin, November 7, 1976) was worthy of reprint:

Lawful Protest

Bourne Ruthrauff [L'67], the new chairman of Philadelphia's Committee of 70, began his remarks at the group's meeting in the Barclay ballroom, when a voice from the rear table shouted, "We can't hear back here!" Without missing a beat, young Ruthrauff twisted the microphone and remarked: "And, I had the same trouble in your classroom, Professor Morris," breaking up the audience, including distinguished Penn Law School Professor Clarence Morris.

Law Alumni Society of The University of Pennsylvania

1976-1977

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 Louis H. Pollak, Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School
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In Memoriam

- '08 John Arthur Brown, Clementon, New Jersey, February 6, 1977
Arthur M. Widdows, Austin, Texas, December 4, 1976
- '09 Russell Wolfe, St. Davids, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1977
- '12 Frank W. Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1977
- '14 L. Leroy Deininger, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, October 16, 1976
- '15 Gilbert R. Hughes, Utica, New York, January 22, 1977
- '16 James M. Brittain, Carmel, California, October 13, 1976
- '17 Hon. Meyer L. Casman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1976
Eugene Edelstein, Coaldale, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1977
Hon. Harry E. Kalodner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1977
Robert C. Ligget, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1976
- '23 Eugene D. Salus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1976
- '24 Claude B. Wagoner, Spring City, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1977
- '27 Arden D. Mook, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1977
- '29 Milton Berger, Bal Harbour, Florida, February 28, 1977
Daniel deBrier, Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 7, 1976
Thomas M. Farr, Haddonfield, New Jersey, October 18, 1976
Hon. Augustus S. Goetz, Ocean City, New Jersey, December 7, 1976
Julian E. Goldberg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1976
- '30 W. Frederic Colclough, West Hurley, New York, September 23, 1976
Isador Ostroff, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1976
- '31 George D. Kline, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1976
- '32 Arthur M. Cooper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1977
- '33 Hon. Jay H. Eiseman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1976
- '34 John S. Bernheimer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1976
- '35 Reuben Levine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1976
- '37 John T. Phillips, New York, New York, January 28, 1977
C. Wayne Smyth, Troy, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1976
- '38 John W. Frazier III, Wayne, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1977
- '40 Robert Cox, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1977
- '41 William B. Farran, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1976
Edmund B. Turtzo, Bangor, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1976
Samuel S. Logan, Jr., Villanova, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1976
- '46 Herbert F. Holmes, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1977
- '47 Charles L. Guerin, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1976
- '49 Bertram D. Coleman, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1976
- '50 James W. Bage, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1976
- '53 Harry J. Martin, Springfield, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1976
- '57 George H. Welsh, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1976
- '60 Nicholas D. Vadino, Media, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1977
Alvin M. Weiss, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1976

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