The University of Pennsylvania does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual or affectional preference, age, religion, national or ethnic origin, or physical handicap. The University's policy applies to faculty and other employees, applicants for faculty positions and other employment, students and applicants to educational programs and activities.

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http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol20/iss1/1

To ALL Alumni Attending the ABA Meetings in London...

There is still time to make reservations for the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society's elegant reception at the Library of the Reform Club on Wednesday, July 17, 1985 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Tickets for the reception are $20 per person. Please contact Stephanie Kallen, the Law School's Director of Alumni Relations, for information at (215) 898-6303.

Present at the February 22 opening of the Hastie Exhibition are, from left to right, Wesley Williams, Esq.; Biddle Library Director, Professor Elizabeth S. Kelly; Karen Hastie Williams, Esq., the daughter of the late Judge Hastie; Professor Gilbert Ware, Judge Hastie's biographer; and Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

The Law School and the Biddle Law Library Host Judge Hastie Exhibit

The Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania's Law School presented The High Mountain: William Henry Hastie, Jurist, Educator, Public Servant, Humanitarian, a major Commemorative Exhibition honoring Judge Hastie, the first Black to sit on the U.S. Federal Bench.

The exhibit, on loan from the Harvard Law School Library where it was displayed from September 1984 to February 1985, was on view in the University of Pennsylvania Law School's Rotunda and Library from February 22 to May 22, 1985. Ronald E. Day, Biddle Library's Reference Librarian, rearranged the original Harvard exhibit, deleting and adding materials appropriate to Philadelphia and to the Law School.

William Henry Hastie (1904-1976), a Judge in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit for twenty-seven years, received an LL.B. (1930), an S.J.D. (1933) and an Honorary LL.D. (1975) from the Harvard Law School. The Judge also was a loyal friend of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. In 1961, he was awarded an Honorary LL.D. from the School and, in 1973, delivered its Annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture. During his years on the Federal Bench in Philadelphia, Judge Hastie worked closely with numerous area lawyers, judges and civic leaders, and was the recipient of the coveted Philadelphia Award.

The opening of the Hastie Exhibition was marked by a gala reception on Friday afternoon, February 22, in the Law School's Rotunda. It coincided with the appearance of the Oxford University Press biography, William Hastie: Grace Under Pressure, by Gilbert Ware, a Professor of Political Science at Drexel University. Ware is the official biographer of Judge Hastie.

At the kickoff Party for the Biddle Library's 100th Anniversary Gala, from left to right, Dean Robert H. Mundheim; Glen A. Tobias, '66; Lynn Tobias, co-Chair of the 100th Anniversary Gala Committee; Sylvan M. Cohen, '38; Alma Cohen, co-Chair of the 100th Anniversary Gala Committee; and Biddle Library Director, Professor Elizabeth S. Kelly.

The Biddle Library's 100th Anniversary Gala Committee Celebrates Kickoff

A dinner hosted by Alma and Sylvan M. Cohen, '38, marked the beginning of festivities which will lead to the Library's 100th Anniversary Dinner-Dance to be held on June 7, 1986 at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Lynn and Glen A. Tobias, '66, of New York, attended the dinner held at the Cohen's home, together with Law School Dean Robert H. Mundheim and other area Alumni representatives. Alma Cohen and Lynn Tobias co-Chair the Biddle Library's 100th Anniversary Gala Committee.

The Dean and Biddle Director, Professor Elizabeth S. Kelly, presented the new Biddle Library film which explains that, in addition to raising an anticipated $50,000 for the Library, the Gala will also commemorate the Biddle Law Library's founding one hundred years ago.
The Biddle Gala celebration promises to be a stellar event. An elegant dinner is planned and will be complemented with music for dancing and listening from the Mark David Orchestra.

Law School Fund Helps Ease Famine in Africa

An ad hoc group of approximately twenty-five University of Pennsylvania Law School students, faculty and staff organized the Committee of Famine Relief to raise funds to help alleviate the suffering caused by the drought in sub-Saharan Africa—a region of more than 20 countries made up of about 150 million people.

Donations were solicited from the entire Law School community, with the request that students and staff pledge the equivalent of one day's wages to the effort. Members of the Black Law Students Union, the Latino Law Students Association, the Asian and Pacific American Law Students Association, the Jewish Law Students Association, The Law Review and other Law School organizations aided in the pledge drive.

All donated funds were channeled to the Africa Hunger Development Fund of the American Friends Service Committee.

The LL.M.'s Go Travelling

In addition to organizing the LL.M.'s annual three-day trip to Washington, D.C. this past spring, Assistant Dean Alice B. Lonsdorf offered our foreign graduate students the opportunity to visit New York City.

The group toured the New York Stock Exchange prior to a visit to the United Nations Building, where they were privy to briefings from two mission representatives—from Poland and Japan—as well as a discussion on an aspect of International Law by a U.N. official.

The trip to Washington, D.C. in March proved an exciting experience with a full agenda of activities. On Sunday, the L.L.M.s toured the major sites of Washington by chartered bus and, on Monday, met with Pennsylvania Senator Edward M. Kennedy's legislative assistant. After a visit to the Capital and the two houses of Congress, the students listened to oral arguments at the U.S. Supreme Court. Afterwards, Law School Alumna Natalie Wexler, '83, a law clerk to Associate Justice Byron White, met informally with them. Tuesday's schedule included an appointment with Alumnus Marshall J. Breger, '73, Special Assistant to President Reagan in the Office of Public Liaison. Eugene H. Rotberg, '54, Vice-President and Treasurer of the World Bank, met with the LL.M.'s prior to their visit with University of Pennsylvania Law Professor A. Leo Levin, '42, Director of the Federal Judicial Center, who is responsible for the training and on-going education of all personnel in the U.S. Federal Court System.

Alumni Gatherings

During the winter and spring months, Dean Robert H. Mundheim, Director of the Biddle Law Library, Professor Elizabeth S. Kelly, the Law Alumni Society, and numerous Regional Alumni clubs sponsored events geared to attracting area Alumni and friends.

On January 4, 1985, an "Inside Law School" program was presented for Washington, D.C. Alumni. Dean Robert H. Mundheim addressed the group. Professor Robert A. Gorman and Associate Dean and Associate Professor Stephen B. Burbank were featured speakers.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim has been the guest speaker at numerous afternoon receptions hosted by Philadelphia area firms. The events have afforded Dean Mundheim and local Alumni the opportunity for dialogue and communication on matters concerning the state of the Law School and the Biddle Library, and their relation to the Philadelphia legal community. On November 29, 1984, Henry T. Reath, '48, was the Alumni host for his firm, Duane, Morris & Heckscher; William A. Whiteside, Jr., '54, coordinated the reception at Fox, Rothchild, O'Brien and Frankel on December 7, 1984; the Alumni host for the Abrahams & Lowenstein reception of January 30, 1985, was Warren J. Kaufman, '62; Fred Blume, '66, organized Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley's afternoon event of February 12; and the firm reception at Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll was coordinated by Alumnus Joseph P. Flanagan, Jr., '52.

Alumni who practice in Montgomery County, PA, were the luncheon guests of Stewart R. Cades, '67, and Albert C. Oehrle, Jr., '65, at the Blue Bell Inn on April 3. The event focussed on the Law School Library with Dean Robert H. Mundheim and Biddle Director Professor Elizabeth S. Kelly, who presented the new Biddle film.

On April 23, Northern New Jersey Alumni held their annual dinner at Mayfair Farms. Clive S. Cummis, '52, organized the event which featured Biddle Library Director Elizabeth S. Kelly, who addressed the group and showed the Biddle Library film.

Dean Mundheim was present at the Annual Spring Dinner of the New York City Law Alumni Association on May 21 at The Princeton Club of New York City. Association President Casey Cogut, '73, coordinated the event which featured guest speaker Norman Pearlstone, '67, Managing Editor, The Wall Street Journal.

On May 8, Dean Mundheim was in Chicago for the Annual Luncheon of University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni in that area. The Dean's message focussed on the Law Library and his presentation of the new Biddle film. Alumnus Richard F. Kottz, '65, organized the event.

The Law Alumni Society sponsored a Cocktail Reception on May 9 in the Goat area of the Law School, for Alumni attending the Annual Meetings of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

The Washington, D.C. Alumni Luncheon, which is traditionally held during the annual meetings of the American Law Institute, took place on May 14 at The Mayflower Hotel. Dean Robert H. Mundheim introduced the guest speaker, Stanley Sporkin, General Counsel of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

New Jersey Penn Law Alumni attended a Cocktail Reception on May 17 during the Annual Meetings of the New Jersey Bar Association at Bally's Park Place in Atlantic City.

The Fourth Sparer Public Interest Law Conference—March 15-16

"Health Care and Justice! Practicing in the Public Interest" was the topic explored at the Fourth Annual Edward V. Sparer Public Interest Law Conference. The two-day Conference, named for the late Law School Professor Edward V. Sparer—a long time advocate and activist for civil rights for the poor—brought together law students, professors, lawyers and community members to discuss legal issues from the vantage of the public interest. Health law and health care was the focus of this year's Conference.

The keynote speaker, Arnold Relman, Editor of The New England Journal of Medicine, opened the symposium on Friday, March 15. His address was followed by a session on "Access to Care: The Haves vs. the Have Nots."

Saturday's events included workshops entitled "Racism in the Delivery of Medical Service", "Alternatives to Traditional Health Care", "Health Care for the Aged", "Our Bodies, Ourselves: Health Care for Women", "Public Interest Law and the Practice of Law", "Health Law and Policy", and "Health Policy and the Law". The closing plenary panel featured speakers from the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Legal Services Corporation, the Public Interest Law Forum, and the New England Journal of Medicine.
"Medical Malpractice: In the Public Interest?" and "Euthanasia: The Right to Die." A plenary session was offered on "The National Health Care System: A Comparative View."

The Sparer Conference speakers included: Judith Areen, Georgetown Law Center professor and editor of a family law casebook; Renee Fox, a medical sociologist from the University of Pennsylvania; Sylvia Law, professor at the NYU Law School; Michael Shapiro, USC law professor and editor of a bioethics casebook; and Stuart Shapiro, M.D., Philadelphia Health Commissioner. Approximately thirty-five additional speakers participated.

Funds for the Sparer Conference include income from the endowed Edward V. Sparer Public Interest Law Fund.

The Journal Needs Your Help Again
To Our Readers:
We are appealing to you again this year with the hope for voluntary support of The Law Alumni Journal.

For the past nineteen years—ten of which I have served as your editor—the Journal has aimed to provide University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni with a periodical that is creative, informative, newsworthy and scholarly—reflective of the excellence of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and its extraordinary graduates.

In order to maintain The Journal's high standards and to continue the production of an exemplary publication, we need your support. A voluntary tax-deductible donation of $25 will insure the continuation of a publication already recognized as excellent by its peers. Please make your check payable to the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society. Members of the third year graduating class of 1985 were feted with a gala farewell party at Philadelphia's Reading Terminal Market on May 3, given in their honor by the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society.

Society President E. Barclay Cale, Jr., '62, initiated the event which is aimed at promoting and furthering communication between Law School students and Alumni.

Recent Gifts and Bequests to the Law School

The Thomas D. McBride Fund
The establishment of the Thomas D. McBride Fund for the Study of Criminal Law and Criminology, to be used in support of Penn Law School Faculty and student research and writing in the fields of criminal law and criminology, was announced by Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

The Fund honors the memory of Thomas D. McBride, '27, a former State Attorney General and former Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Often characterized a "lawyer's lawyer," Justice McBride's principal professional interests were directed to the various aspects of Criminal Law where, on many occasions during his career, he served as counsel to clients involved in controversial criminal matters. He was responsible for organizing the Civil Rights Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice to investigate infringements of rights guaranteed by the State constitution. Justice McBride was a Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, later chairing its Judiciary Committee, and served as President of both the Philadelphia Voluntary Defenders Association and the Fellowship Commission.

Howard Gittis, '58, of the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, a longtime devoted colleague of Justice McBride, organized and provided substantial initial funding for the Thomas D. McBride Fund in addition to obtaining financial support from The MacAndrews and The Forbes Foundation, Inc. and The Connelly Foundation. In a letter establishing the Fund, Mr. Gittis wrote, "The income of the Fund is to be used to support faculty and student research and writing in the field of criminal law and criminology. It is also to be available to attract distinguished visitors whose presence at the Law School will contribute to the intellectual vigor with which criminal law and criminology is pursued at the Law School. The decision as to the exact use of the income, within the general parameters outlined above, is to be made by the Dean of the Law School."

Dean Mundheim praised Mr. Gittis "not only for his energy and generosity in establishing the Fund, but also for the leadership provided by the creation of the Fund. Encouragement of faculty research and teaching is a major agenda item for the Law School and the support of those aims by the Thomas D. McBride Fund gives a substantial boost to our efforts to sustain the high level of excellence of the Law School."

The Fred Carr Fund
Dean Robert H. Mundheim announced the creation of the Fred Carr Fund for Building the Faculty. "The income and, in the discretion of the Dean, the principal of this fund shall be used to build the highest quality faculty primarily by providing support for faculty members who are exploring ways of harnessing the exploding information resources to educate more thoughtful, effective and humane lawyers."

Since 1974, Fred Carr has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of First Executive Corporation, a life insurance holding company, and Executive Life Insurance Company, its wholly owned subsidiary. Prior to this affiliation, Mr. Carr spent his entire career in the securities industry. In 1970, he was instrumental in helping to form the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the Study of Financial Institutions together with Dean Robert H. Mundheim, who was then the Fred Carr Professor of Law.

The Cozen Family Fund Honors Professor A. Leo Levin
The creation of the Cozen Family Faculty Development Fund to honor Professor A.
Leo Levin was announced by Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

Made possible through the generosity of Alumnus Stephen A. Cozen, '64, of the Philadelphia firm of Cozen, Begier & O'Connor, "the income of the fund will be used to support faculty research and writing, help finance visits by professors and others whom the faculty wishes to attract to the Law School on a permanent basis and, otherwise, to bolster the Law School program for building the faculty."

Dean Mundheim wrote to Mr. Cozen, "The establishment of this fund helps meet the item of highest priority on the agenda for making the Law School ready to respond to the demands of modern education. I am also thrilled that the fund is created to honor Leo Levin. I know of your strong feeling for Leo and your sense that he has had a significant impact on your life and career. We cherish Leo as a renowned scholar and as an immensely effective and popular teacher. I would be immensely proud if our program for building faculty resulted in a fistful of Leo Levin clones."

The Class of 1958 Scholarship Fund
Organized by 1958 Alumnus Alan W. Margolis of the Philadelphia firm of Frank, Margolis, Edelstein & Scherlis, the Fund, which presently totals approximately $98,865 in gifts and pledges, is to be applied for financial aid grants and scholarships. It has been established to honor the memories of deceased members of the Class of 1958.

The Frank H. Gelman Fund
Dean Robert H. Mundheim announced the creation of The Frank H. Gelman Prize Fund, "the income of which will be used for a monetary award to the graduating student who has demonstrated special promise in the subjects of Real Property and Real Estate Transactions. In addition, income from the Frank H. Gelman Prize Fund also will be used to purchase library books in the field of Real Property and Real Estate in honor of the named student."

Established by the Philadelphia firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, the Fund honors the memory of Frank H. Gelman, their late founding partner and a Class of 1935 University of Pennsylvania Law School Alumnus. A specialist in secured lending by banks and savings institutions, real estate workouts, and joint ownership syndications, Mr. Gelman was nationally recognized for his work in these areas.

The Law Review adopts Affirmative Action Guidelines
The Board of The University of Pennsylvania Law Review has changed the guidelines qualifying students for membership. Formerly, selection of Law Review associate editors was based on a combination of grades and the results of a writing competition. A system has been added to existing policy which insures The Law Review a racial mix similar to the breakdown of the Law School community.

The number of associate editors and minority students chosen for the year 1984-1985 was higher than previous years. The present Board of 45 associate editors, which includes three Blacks, three Latinos and one Asian-American, mirrors the racial blend of the Law School.

New Practice Professorships Enhance Clinical Programs
The University of Pennsylvania Faculty Senate passed a resolution last year calling for the hiring of two practicing lawyers as professors for the Law School's Clinical Law Program.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim stated that "The Law School is regarded as having one of the top clinical programs in the country. This addition to the Program is an effort to maintain that high level."

The Program has always retained practicing lawyers; however, the proposal defines new terms for the professors' employment. "Professors will be appointed for an unlimited number of five-year appointments, and the renewal process will differ from the tenure process," said Dean Mundheim. "This enhancement is intended to provide security to persons who wish to make a career and to build a professional life in the Law School's Clinical Program."

Law Annual Giving 1984-1985
Goal: $850,000
Received: $606,776
Remember: Every gift is important.
The campaign ends on June 30, 1985.
Penn Law People In the News . . .

This new Journal feature highlights members of the Law School Community (Alumni, Faculty, Overseers, Students, etc.) whose appearances in the news media have been called to our attention primarily by the University News clipping service.

Bernard Frank, '39, of Allentown, PA, recently was lauded for his nearly two decades of pioneering work as an Ombudsman and his work as President of the International Ombudsman Institute in an article entitled "Lawyer says Ombudsmen are Good Listeners, D'yers" which appeared in the Allentown Chronicle, December 19, 1984.

Law School Overseer, Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, delivered a speech to the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis.

Professor John O. Honnold was mentioned in The New York Law Journal as having participated in an international seminar on the development of Chinese economic and trade law in Beijing, People's Republic of China, in September, 1984.

David H. Marion, '65, of Kohn, Savett, Marion & Graf, P.C. and Seymour Kurland, '57, of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen were elected Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, respectively, of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Mr. Kurland automatically becomes Chancellor of the Association in 1987. Mr. Marion was named "One of the 85 People to Watch in 1985" in the January issue of Philadelphia Magazine as was Alumnus Robert M. Potamkin, '70.

Desmond J. McTighe, '25, of Norristown, PA, was noted in The Philadelphia Inquirer, March 11, 1985, as having been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Progress Federal Savings Bank after his 50th year as a member of that Board.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim and Law School Overseer, Robert Carswell, were subjects in The New Yorker magazine article of January 7, 1985, entitled "The Kicker", concerning the Chrysler Loan Guarantee under the magazine's department heading, Annals of Finance.

Professor Ralph R. Smith was lauded in The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Journal of the American Bar Association and in numerous other publications for his valuable work as one of the "architects of the Philadelphia School System's modified desegregation plan.

Martin W. Spector, '62, the new Executive Vice-President of ARA Services, was one of the "People In the News" in The Philadelphia Inquirer of March 11, 1985. The article entitled, "A New Job at ARA Services Adds to His Diverse Activities", describes Mr. Spector's new position in the $3 billion company's policy-making group.

Jonathan R. Steinberg, '63, was the subject of an article which appeared in The Washington Post, December 24, 1984, entitled "Skilled 'Shadow Player' Target Veterans' Issues." Mr. Steinberg is Democratic chief counsel to the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and is a key aide to its ranking minority member, Senator Alan Cranston.

Professor Clyde W. Summers, Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law, used his Fulbright grant for extensive travel during the 1984-1985 academic year. He lectured throughout Japan and most of Europe in his field of expertise, Labor Law and Industrial Relations.

Jay Waldman, '69, of Pittsburgh, PA, Executive Assistant and General Counsel to Pennsylvania Governor Dick Thornburgh; Legislator Senator Henry G. Hager, III, '59, of Philadelphia; and Lobbyist, Stephen R. Wojdak, '65, of Philadelphia, were spotlighted in a feature in the November 1984 issue of Philadelphia Magazine on "men who can get things done in Harrisburg," entitled, "The Governor and His Groomers."

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Judicial Clerkships 1985-86

Twenty-five members of the Class of 1985 will serve as clerks to Judges on Federal, State and Common Pleas Benches in the coming year.

Federal Courts

Sheila Hopkins       Hon. Richard Cardamone, Second Circuit
Mary Conway          Hon. Edward R. Becker, Third Circuit
Christopher Dunn    Hon. John J. Gibbons, Third Circuit
David Hall           Hon. Walter Stapleton, Third Circuit
Douglas Raymond      Hon. Walter Stapleton, Third Circuit
Nancy Stone          Hon. Arlin M. Adams, Third Circuit
Mark Kramer          Hon. Alvin Rubin, Eleventh Circuit
Pamela Marks         Hon. Joseph H. Young, District of Maryland (Baltimore)
Brian O'Connor       Hon. Andrew Caffrey, District of Massachusetts
Sharon Dietrich      Hon. Ann Aldrich, Northern District of Ohio
James Fanto          Hon. Louis H. Pollak, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Alan Forman          Hon. Marvin Katz, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Steven Harburg       Hon. Donald Van Artsdalen, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Mary Ellen Maatman   Hon. Marvin Katz, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Jonathan Segal       Hon. Norma L. Shapiro, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Talmadge Day         Hon. Alan Schiff, Bankruptcy Court, District of Connecticut

State Courts

Jean Rankin          Hon. G. Mennon Williams, Michigan Supreme Court
Kenneth McKay, L.L.M. Hon. E. M. Gunderson, Nevada Supreme Court
Lori Klein           Hon. Judith Rogers, D.C. Supreme Court
Richard Schlegel
Hon. Robert Coats,
Alaska Court of Appeals

Ronne Bloom
Hon. Phyllis W. Beck,
Pennsylvania Superior Court

Mary Anne Claussen
Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.,
Pennsylvania Superior Court

Christine Eskilson
Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.,
Pennsylvania Superior Court

Chris Freyleue
Hon. Beryl Caesar,
Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas

Amy Norr
Hon. Anita B. Brody,
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Court
Courts of Common Pleas

News From the Institute for Law and Economics

"The Roundtable" — Sponsored by UPS
A gift of $50,000 has been given to the Law School's Institute for Law and Economics by the United Parcel Service Foundation Fund to support "The Roundtable," a series designed to promote and encourage interdisciplinary discussion between the academic and professional communities.

The first Roundtable was held on April 19, 1985 in the Law School's Moot Court Room from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Featured were Law School Professors Harry L. Gutman and David J. Shakov and University of Pennsylvania Associate Professor Alan Auerbach, who delivered papers and led discussions on the topic "Proposals for Tax Simplification." The distinguished attendees who participated in the Roundtable discussions were Professor David F. Bradford of Princeton University; John E. Chapoton, Esq., managing partner of Vinson and Elkins, Washington, D.C.; Professor Daniel I. Halperin of Georgetown University Law Center; Professor Michael J. Graetz of Yale University; Donald C. Lubick, Esq., Associate and Partner of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, Washington, D.C.; Emil M. Sunley, Jr., of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Washington, D.C.; and Professor Alvin C. Warren, Jr., of the Harvard Law School.


The Institute's Director is University of Pennsylvania Professor Michael L. Wachter.

The Winston Foundation
The Norman and Rosita Winston Foundation endowed $36,000 each year for three years to the Institute to support students in law and economics.

The first 1984-85 Winston Fellow was David Locke Hall of the Class of 1985. New Winston Fellows will be named in the fall for the 1985-86 school year.

1985 Guide to Faculty Expertise is Available
Alumni wishing to receive an updated guide providing the credentials and varied expertises of the esteemed University of Pennsylvania Law School Faculty may write to Donald G. Myers, Director of Development, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut Street/14, Philadelphia, PA or call (215) 898-7481.

Making a Bequest
Achieving goals is no simple feat for either Alumni or for the University of Pennsylvania Law School. As years pass a constant re-evaluation becomes necessary to tailor the resources to meet the challenges. As part of your plans we ask that you remember the Law School. In addition to your annual gift, please consider making your alma mater a beneficiary in your will.

A bequest is the simplest way of insuring, in perpetuity, the support you have so generously provided in your annual gift. It also allows you to consider a level of support perhaps not possible during your lifetime. Finally, it gives you the opportunity to consider and create, in a careful and well thought-out manner, the kinds of support which you would like to provide. The needs of the Law School are many and support is always appreciated for financial assistance, faculty salaries and the endowment of special programs.

Please remember, too, that trusts providing income to your heirs can be created under your will. Such devices can generate a lifetime income for a spouse or child; they can also reduce the federal estate taxes which would have otherwise been due. Finally, they can be the means to provide the level of support which might not have been otherwise possible.

Should you or your advisors have questions about the language for inclusion in your will contact:
Donald G. Myers
Director of Development
Law School
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 898-7489
FEATURED EVENTS

Law Alumni Day—1985
Festivities began at 4:00 p.m. in the Great Hall with a presentation of excerpts from The Law School Light Opera Company’s 1985 Production of Gilbert and Sullivan’s “Princess Ida.”

At 5:00 p.m., the Annual Meeting of the Law Alumni Society was held in Room 100. The Program opened with a memorial tribute to Professor Clarence Morris, who passed away on February 8, 1985. Law School Professor Curtis R. Reitz, ’56; and Alumni E. Barclay Cale, Jr., ’62, Raymond J. Bradley, ’47, and W. Bourne Ruthrauff, ’67, offered messages of appreciation and praise honoring the late Professor Morris, their esteemed colleague and teacher.


Introductions to the Law Alumni Day audience were the Class of 1985 Officers: Henry S. Hoberman, President; Sarah A. Kelly, Class Agent; and Sharon M. Dietrich, First Vice-President, Stephanie W. Denworth, Jr., ’61; Treasurer, Gail Sanger, II, ’78; and Secretary, Raymond Kendall, ’40, of the Law Alumni Society Outgoing Officers and Members of the Board of Managers who had graduated from the Law School to E. Barclay Cale, Jr., ’62, in appreciation of his extraordinary contributions to the Law School and to the legal profession.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim greeted the Law Alumni Day attendees. Speaker of the evening, United States Attorney Edward S. G. Dennis, Jr., ’73, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, addressed the gathering on the topic, “Public Interest Litigation in the United States Attorney’s Office.”

The Black Law Students Union’s Annual Alumni Day and Dinner
The BLSU of the University of Pennsylvania Law School held its Ninth Annual Black Law Students Union Alumni Day and Dinner on Saturday, April 13, 1985, at the Law School and at the University of Pennsylvania Faculty Club.

Alumni Day Events began at 11:00 a.m. in Room 100 with an address by keynote speaker, U.S. Congressman William H. Gray, III, Chairman of the U.S. House Budget Committee. The theme of the 1985 Alumni gathering, “New Directions: Getting In on the Action”, served as the framework for two afternoon panel discussions entitled: “Minority Businesses and Government Contracts” which featured Linton Talaferro, ’84; Ronald A. White, ’76; Ernest Jones and Christina Waynes, Alumni Vance Fort, ’75; Thajuna Miller, ’78; J. St. Girard Jordan, ’73; Lydia Cox Blancafo, ’79; Gayle Nelson, ’78; and Ragan A. Henry were panelists for “Hot New Areas in the Law.”

A cocktail reception at 6:30 p.m. was followed by dinner at the University’s Faculty Club. The keynote address was delivered by George R. Burrell, Jr., ’74, the former Deputy Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. All Black Alumni who had graduated from the Law School prior to the year 1940 were the evening’s honorees.

Lisa K. Wells and Chetuan L. Shaffer, both members of the Class of 1986, chaired the BLBSU sponsored event.

The 1984-1985 Alumni Luncheon Forum Lecture Series
Law School Professors Harry L. Gutman and David J. Shapow, Visiting Professor Stanislaw Soltyssinski and Alumnus Bruce B. Wilson, ’61, were guest speakers at the three Alumni Luncheon Forums sponsored by the Law Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, under the leadership of Robert L. Kendall, Jr., ’55, and Stephen M. Goodman, ’65, co-Chairs of the Series.

Bruce B. Wilson, of the Class of 1961 and Vice President-Law at Consolidated Rail Corporation, delivered a fascinating and timely lecture entitled, “The Sale of Conrail: Unique Issues of Policy and Law”. Mr. Wilson was educated at Princeton University (A.B. 1958) and at the University of Pennsylvania Law School (LL.B. 1961). Following graduation from the Law School he served as law clerk to the late Judge Herbert F. Goodrich, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. From 1962 to 1969, he practiced law with the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads; in 1965, he was a fellow at the Salzburg Seminar on American Studies in Salzburg, Austria.

In April 1969, Bruce Wilson joined the Antitrust Division as Special Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Richard W. McLaren. For one year (1970-1971), he was Chief of the Consumer Affairs Section, Antitrust Division, and then became Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Consumer and Interagency Affairs of the Antitrust Division. In February 1972, Mr. Wilson was named Chief Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division. He was a Trial Attorney with the Antitrust Division’s Middle Atlantic Field Office from 1976 until September 1979, when he joined Consolidated Rail Corporation as Special Counsel. In January 1981, Wilson was named General Counsel—Litigation and Anti-Trust at Conrail; in July 1982, he became Vice President and General Counsel; and in December 1983, he was elevated to Vice President-Law.

Bruce B. Wilson, ’61

http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol20/iss1/1
Following the 1985 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture are, from left to right, The Honorable Dolores K. Sloviter, ’56, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; Lloyd N. Cutler, Esq., the 1985 Roberts Lecturer; and Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

The 1985 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture With Lloyd N. Cutler, Esquire—And Afterwards

“Breaking the Political Deadlock: Proposals for an Effective Government”, the 1985 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture, was delivered in February at the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Lloyd N. Cutler, Esq., Former Counsel to President Jimmy Carter and, presently, the Co-Chair of the Committee on the Constitutional System.

In his lecture, which will be published in its entirety in The University of Pennsylvania Law Review—a tradition of all Roberts’ Lectures—Mr. Cutler enumerated the many “structural weaknesses present in our government”, marking as decisive “the decline of party government and political party loyalty which began after World War II.” The trend which has evolved “shows the ineffectiveness of Congress and the President to get together on issues.” This lack of cohesion between a Chief Executive and his Congress results in a “hodge-podge of unrelated, unsatisfying decisions.” For example, “budget decisions made without some semblance of agreement can lead to a budget deficit that, like the 1986 deficit, is larger than all other government expenditures; or treaty-making with other governments without the agreement of President and Congress, can lead to the failed implementation of a Salt II accord.” Mr. Cutler called for the improvement of party cohesion as a remedy to the above problems.

Decisions to be made concerning the United States and the rest of the world are becoming more, rather than less, complex and unified positions on issues by the President and party members in both houses of Congress are a necessity. If there is success in obtaining party cohesion, Cutler feels there is little risk in philosophies veering from one extreme to another. Cohesive party government may not assure 100% effectiveness, but a “hodge-podge” can cause stagnation.

Mr. Cutler offered solutions to the problem of party disunity by suggesting the amendment of party congressional rules (so that victorious House and Senate members might influence the choice of a President); by changing Congressional campaign finance laws (instituting a fund for congressional candidates similar to the “Presidential Campaign Fund”—for broadcasting expenses, etc.); by providing for Congressional elections to be held two to four weeks prior to Presidential elections; and by providing four-year “House” terms coinciding with Presidential terms, i.e. simultaneous elections.

Following the lecture, Mr. Cutler was the guest of honor at Dinner in the Museum’s Upper Egyptian Room.

Dean Mundheim offered after-dinner remarks, and then introduced New York City Alumnus Harry Polikoff of the Class of 1931, who presented the Dean and the Law School with a personal letter, dated August 1, 1945, from his friend, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts for which the Memorial Lecture Series was named in 1957. Mr. Polikoff’s “friendship with Justice Roberts commenced in 1939. I had argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court, which had been appealed from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Weeks later, Chief Justice Kephart [who had written the State’s opinion] called to congratulate me for getting the case reversed—in an opinion by Justice Roberts. I told Justice Kephart that someday I would like to meet Justice Roberts. To my surprise, I received a call from Roberts’ secretary one month later, asking me to visit his home in Chester Springs, PA the following Saturday. It turned out to be the first of some thrilling meetings between us and the beginning of a wonderful friendship.”

The Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture is sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania Law School, the Order of the Coif, the Law Alumni Society, and the firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads. Former Owen J. Roberts Lecturers include distinguished Judges Felix Frankfurter, Henry J. Friendly and William H. Hastie; noted scholars Albert L. Goodheart and Erwin Griswold; and eminent diplomats Abba Eban and Paul Henri Spaak.
LSH: The Biddle Law Library was "born again" in the summer of 1984. This transformation coincidentally corresponds with the arrival on the scene of Elizabeth S. Kelly. Can you enumerate the innovations and changes which you have brought about in this short period of time?

Professor Kelly: Let me begin by saying that I have been offered wonderful support from the Faculty, the Dean, the students and the staff of Biddle Library.

We had time to make a few physical changes before the year began. One of these was to rearrange the library books which are housed on the Library's main floor. We wanted the main floor to have the basic sources—whether they were case law, statutory law or basic treatises—sources which we expect most law students would need to use during a three-year tenure at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. We did achieve that move.

In rearranging the shelving of materials, some rarely-used materials were moved to upper stack levels, and the federal and state statutes which formerly had been housed in the Central Reference Area with the loose-leaf services were moved into Goodrich Hall. The effect of this change is that the students have, I believe, easier access to most of what they need.

We put in a security system at the end of 1984 and, as a result, have protected the books on the second floor. We also brought into the security system selected high-risk items throughout the Library and began to protect each newly-acquired book or journal. As an interviewee, I heard a high level of dismay at the number of books which were A.W.O.L. and not findable at the times they were most needed. I hope we have lessened, to a significant degree, this kind of frustration previously experienced by students; we are in the process of replacing items which apparently have been stolen during earlier years, thereby recreating an intact collection. It is a slow process.

Another step which we were able to take was to improve the quality and the accessibility of photocopying in the Library. There is a new photocopy facility on the main floor of the Library with new photocopy machines that produce a high-quality product. We were able to reduce the price from ten cents to six cents per exposure. The machines no longer have coin attachments; one pays for the service by purchasing a debit card from the circulation or reference staff which, like tickets to the Washington subway, decrease in available credit with each use. Copying has increased rather dramatically, and we think that the lower price is a disincentive to the theft or mutilation of books.

We have established a small computer facility which houses Lexis and Westlaw on the main floor of the Library. This signals our heightened emphasis on computer-assisted legal research—an emphasis which perhaps is best dramatized by the mass Lexis and Westlaw training which the Library has undertaken this past March and April. I would not be surprised to see the future hold a separate microcomputer lab with more capacity for computer-assisted research and word processing since both are getting much increased usage by students.

Perhaps the most important change is the appearance of night and weekend reference service at Biddle Library. We have been fortunate in hiring another law-trained Refer-
ence Librarian, Nancy Whitmer, who has the bulk of the evening and weekend assignments. Her efforts are supplemented by those of a research attorney, who works for the Library on a parttime basis. Presently, for all of the Library’s peak hours of use, professional reference service is available.

At the beginning of the school year, the Library began opening for 24-hours with attendant guard service during the night hours. This means that there no longer is law student keyed-access to the Library space. I am more comfortable—and, I think, the students are as well—with the notion that there is a guard present during the long night hours when use is more sporadic.

These are probably the principal changes that might be noticed by anyone familiar with the Library from an earlier time. There are many physical changes that we could not accomplish between the time that I came and the beginning of the school year. However, some of those are on the agenda for this summer.

LSH: Another success of your first academic year here at the Law School was the presentation by the Library of an important exhibition entitled, “William Henry Hastie: Jurist, Educator, Public Servant, Humanitarian.” Can you tell us about this?

Professor Kelly: I was tremendously pleased to be part of the mounting of that first-class exhibition honoring Judge William H. Hastie, who was on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals Bench here in Philadelphia for twenty-seven years. Judge Hastie had a distinguished career in civil rights activity, was the first Black Federal judge on both the District and Court of Appeals levels, and was integrally involved in the civil life of Philadelphia. Two members of the Hastie family—Karen Hastie Williams, the daughter of Judge Hastie, and her husband, Wesley Williams, both Washington, D.C. attorneys—came to Philadelphia on February 22 for the warm, elegant opening Reception hosted by the Law School and the Friends of Biddle Library.

The exhibition, which ran from February 22 through Commencement, originated at Harvard University Law Library; the Pennsylvania exhibition was substantially enhanced through the intellectual contributions both of Reference Librarian, Ronald E. Day, and Hastie biographer, Gilbert Ware, of Drexel University’s Political Science Department. It was a truly fine exhibit which I consider an outreach to the Philadelphia community. It was the sort of activity that I hope we will have the capability of continuing in the future. We are hoping to acquire additional exhibit cases to help make that possible. Important exhibitions should be presented by a great resource library—and we will try to top this effort in future years.

LSH: A most disturbing statistic released by the American Association of Law Libraries in early 1984 was that Biddle was ranked 105 out of 173 law libraries in “total library materials” acquired in the academic year 1982-83. What does this ranking reflect and how might these statistics be “turned around” for Biddle Library?

Professor Kelly: First of all, let me say that if the ranking were done today on the basis of expenditures in 1983-84, the picture would be somewhat improved. The ranking reflects, unfortunately, the amount of money available to Biddle to spend for new publications during 1982-83. One hundred and four other schools were able and were motivated to spend more money than the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Since it is clear to me that the legal community at Penn wants a library which is comparable in stature to its “top-ten peer law schools”, I am committed to turning the situation around. I sense a strong desire on the part of Dean Mundheim and members of the Law School community generally to assist in the process and, happily, those Alumni who have become aware of the dilemma have begun to assist the Law Library in a very heartening fashion. The problem can be capsulized by saying that we have an annual budget shortfall: Biddle has $115 to $150 thousand dollars less to spend than our comparable peer schools—Northwestern, Yale, Cornell, Stanford and Columbia—in the part of our budget which purchases new library materials. It is a situation that cannot be remedied unless we have an extraordinary influx of revenue other than tuition monies. We hope the remedy will be there as the word gets out as to the scope of need.

The Friends of Biddle Library, an organization headed by Sylvan M. Cohen, ’38, has been instrumental in providing the margin of improvement that the Library has experienced over the last year. That improvement has allowed us to begin to make purchases as though we are going to have the money in the future to continue to buy what we should buy. In other words, we are beginning to act—for all practical purposes—like a distinguished research library.

LSH: Some years ago, an Alumni characterized the Library as his true “home” at the Law School. If students, in fact, do spend the bulk of their law school lives in Biddle, how do you maintain it as hospitable and comfortable despite its “pressure cooker” atmosphere?

Professor Kelly: Although its architecture is gracious and distinguished, the Library has not struck me—in my short tenure here—as a physically hospitable place. Many of the law students come from fine college libraries where resources have been expended to provide alternative types of seating, pleasant study alcoves and conference rooms. Unfortunately, Biddle cannot claim any of those items. The rather spartan, traditional furniture is still in place in both reading rooms and in the stack areas, and that constitutes the totality of the seating available in the Library. The furniture has neither been refinished nor repaired or replaced in recent years, except for two new tables in Goodrich Hall. So these needs are present as well as the need for more books.

Conference rooms are a crying need but, unfortunately, I do not see any potential for such additions to our present facility. In light of the fact that students do spend a great deal of time in the Library, I will be looking at ways to provide some alternative to the uncomfortable seating. We also are hoping to make some minor modifications in the heating and ventilation systems in order to moderate the temperatures, particularly during the transitional seasons.

One iconoclastic concession to student comfort that we have made is that they now may bring coffee and non-alcoholic beverages into the Library. We have not found that this makes for a decrease in the quality of the environment.

LSH: The asbestos problem which existed in the Library was corrected this past winter with minimal disruption. What was the program for its removal and how was it achieved so painlessly?

Professor Kelly: First of all, the asbestos removal was timed to occur during Christmas break when the major effect fell on the smallest number of students and Faculty—those people involved with the first-year program. The Library was able to work with students and to respond to their initiative for an alternative study space which could be staffed and available to them as they studied during the Christmas holiday for their first-year exams. The space ultimately selected was Rosengarten Reserve, which is the ground floor of Van Pelt, the University Library. It was certainly only because of the cooperation of the Deputy Director of the University Libraries, Dr. Joan Gotwals, and her staff that we were able to use this space. It turned out to be as comfortable and as well-received by the students as we thought it would be an effective substitute for Biddle Law Library.
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The removal process was done by a very experienced contractor under the supervision of the University's Director of Environmental Health and Safety. It was well-planned and was completed ahead of schedule so that we were able to relocate library materials and staff with a minimum of inconvenience. We now have a new installation of non-toxic fireproofing in the mechanical rooms which formally had asbestos.

LSH: The rebuilding and future success of Biddle Law Library has been a high priority project of Dean Robert H. Mundheim since he took office in 1982. Has working with the Dean affected your optimism about achieving the Library's agenda for change?

Professor Kelly: I have been delighted at the energy, good sense and success of Dean Mundheim in bringing increased revenues to the Library. I have found that he is as great a facilitator as I could have wanted in the process. We have a long way to go, and I hope that his energies persist.

LSH: As a newcomer from Illinois, how have you adjusted to life in Philadelphia?

Professor Kelly: I have spent the last 20 years of my life in the Midwest—in a comparatively rural part of Illinois. Living in center city Philadelphia has been a continuing satisfaction to me with many surprises in terms of available activities. My accommodations during this first year have been very convenient to the University, and I have found lots of warm people who have been welcoming and interesting.

My only negative reaction to the city is dismay at both how dirty it is and how many desperately poor people live here. Our society is not effectively addressing either the problems of the urban environment or the specific problems of the poor. I do want to say, however, that the rural poor are relatively invisible because the population is so widely spread; it is more difficult for one who lives and works in a rural area to be aware of them.

LSH: Have you ever practiced law and, if not, ever wanted to try?

Professor Kelly: No, I never have practiced law but, during my third year of law school, I went through the throes of deciding whether or not I was going to practice. I had the opportunity to get involved in an international law practice at a beginning level, but chose not to pursue it largely because I then had four children about to enter college. It looked to me as though there would be some lean years initially; and so, satisfied as the administrator of a law library, I chose to remain in that position. I occasionally wish that I had practiced. Some aspects of my present responsibilities benefit from tapping the experience of Alumni and friends who are practicing law.

LSH: So you attended law school already having raised a family...

Professor Kelly: That's correct. I was in my mid-thirties and enrolled in law school while working as a librarian in a law library. I actually began as an academic librarian but was unhappy without an area of expertise. Once I had a subject specialty, I found librarianship more satisfying and fulfilling.

LSH: You have published in the area of legal research. Have you any other scholarly endeavors "on the burner?"

Professor Kelly: The most recent publication which I have completed is the reprint of the tentative drafts of the Uniform Commercial Code, published by F. B. Rothman and Company in 1984. It is a twenty-three volume reprint which includes all of the non-confidential tentative drafts. I expect that we will issue the confidential drafts this year.

I have several other projects in various stages of completion but the one I am most keen on is a legal research textbook.

LSH: Apropos of teaching legal research, can you describe the work you have been doing with the Law School's legal writing staff? What other courses have you taught this year?

Professor Kelly: I have been working some with Professor Curtis Reitz, who coordinates the legal writing and research program for first-year law students. In that connection, I taught a mini-course in legal research method for the third-year legal writing instructors in an effort to refresh their expertise prior to their teaching first-year students.

During the past spring semester, I taught a series of lectures on legal research techniques—designed as a non-credit elective—for second and third-year students who felt the need to sharpen their legal research skills as they prepared for summer internships or for entry into law firms as associates.

LSH: Biddle Law Library will be celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 1986. Please elaborate on the preparations being made by you and the Law School to mark this important milestone.

Professor Kelly: Although 1986 seems far off, it is amazing to me how much actually has been done, particularly by a very active committee headed by Alma Cohen (Mrs. Sylvan M. Cohen, '38) and Lynn Tobias (Mrs. Glen A. Tobias, '66), for a wonderful birthday party which the Law School is going to have on June 7, 1986. This gala will be a very festive and fun celebration, and I certainly hope that many among the The Journal's readership will plan to be there. The idea is that the money raised by the Gala will go to the Library and, while no firm decision has been made as to how the Library will use the money, one pressing need is to enhance the international and foreign law collection. This coincidentally is a resource in the Library which already is recognized as the strongest in this Region and is used heavily by the practicing Bar. I would expect that not only Biddle but also the Bar will benefit from its enhancement.

In addition, there is a Law School committee working on a series of "intellectual events" to mark the 100th birthday. A suitable refurbishing of the premises also is expected. There will be a series of lectures and, possibly, a conference in the late fall of 1986, which will be sponsored by the Library and other organizations.

LSH: In light of the fact that your book acquisition budget is so tight, can you suggest some items which the Library cannot afford but which might appeal as attractive purchases to be funded by friends of the Library?

Professor Kelly: We have specific needs certainly ranging in cost from a couple of hundred to several thousand dollars. Interestingly enough, our Alumnus Robert G. Fuller, Jr., '54, who practices in Maine and who is a continuing friend of the Library, tried to institute a program entitled "Adopt-a-Book" some years ago. Among his generosities has been a yearly contribution to the Library to maintain all State of Maine legal materials for the year. It would be wonderful if Alumni throughout the country would be willing to contribute to the ongoing purchase of legal material from the states in which they practice. I would like very much to have state digests, for example, instead of regional ones; it makes sense for a research library to have digests which are jurisdictionally-oriented but, at the present time, we cannot afford them. Likewise, I would like to add the Administrative Codes for all states that publish them. Perhaps "Adopt-a-Book" will seem like an idea whose time has come.

I might also say that upon first entering this venerable Library coming from a ten-
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year old law school library in the midwest, I was struck by the shabby and worn condition of many standard sets of books used by the law students. It was clear to me that we could not afford to replace those books on the scale their conditions suggested, but I will say that we have been keeping a very opportunistic eye for gifts of standard materials in mint condition which could be used to replace the worn volumes on our shelves. We have been able to significantly upgrade parts of the Library but are still desperately looking for gifts of federal reporters, encyclopedias, etc.

L. H.: What are your visions for the future of Biddle Law Library?

Professor Kelly: You are asking me to talk about a subject of which I never tire because my principal goal, and the one which is the most fun for me, is to plan the Library’s course towards the point where it once again merits recognition as a truly great legal research center. Although the short answer to the problem is money, it is clear to me that it will come over a period of years. Therefore, my strategy is to provide an enhanced reference staff during the interim—people with good training and with good “people skills” who, in a very speedy fashion, can bring in the materials that students and Faculty need. I want them to create a level of satisfaction with the availability of material, despite the fact that the collection has not grown as it should during a decade of hard times. It is my feeling that if the Library is seen as a very responsive and important part of the legal education process at the University of Pennsylvania, one which is entitled to say that the card catalog is a medieval tool for tapping the resources of a network, the on-line catalog which is being developed by the University libraries. Basically, automation will bring to the University community and to the legal community enhanced access to the materials owned by the Library. As a former cataloguer, I am entitled to say that the card catalog is a medieval tool for tapping the resources of a library. An on-line catalogue will provide enhanced access. In other words, computerized access to records describing what is owned by the University of Pennsylvania Law Library will be a more efficient and more effective access than the card catalog ever has been over the years.

The automated serials—control system mentioned earlier will allow Biddle to check-on-line the thousands of publications which we receive every month, and to have available to Library users via terminals, data as to what Biddle owns and to answer such questions as whether the most recent issue of The Stanford Law Review, for instance, might be on the Library shelves. These terminals initially will be located in the Library only, but I clearly see the day when Faculty members in their offices and, perhaps, even practitioners in their offices will be able to determine what has been acquired and what is available at the Biddle Library.

Operationally, a serials—control system will also generate for us instructions to pick up issues of journals for binding, will easily change routing of specific titles and will determine what has been acquired and what is available to Library users via terminals, data as to what Biddle owns and to answer such questions as whether the most recent issue of The Stanford Law Review, for instance, might be on the Library shelves. These terminals initially will be located in the Library only, but I clearly see the day when Faculty members in their offices and, perhaps, even practitioners in their offices will be able to determine what has been acquired and what is available at the Biddle Library.

I would like to end by saying that although the needs of Biddle Law Library are many and that in itemizing them it is possible to be overwhelmed by the numbers, nonetheless there is a very positive spirit in the Library and among the students and the Faculty. We have made a good beginning at this effort and we will be successful. I would like to think that, were we to do a follow-up on this interview in five years, we would be able to report that—"with a little help from our friends"—we have made amazing progress.
Deans never make mistakes; yet, sometimes, they make less than fortunate choices. Until recently I thought that this rule did not apply to Dean Mundheim—at least until he asked me to deliver this Luncheon Forum Lecture. When I asked him what I should discuss, he replied, “Everyone expects you to talk about Poland.” At which point I said, “The only safe subject—the notorious Polish golf cart case—is out of the question! I already have given twenty-six speeches and six papers on that topic. With all due apologies to the President of this University, please don’t try to ‘hackney’ me!”

Said Dean Mundheim, “Forget about the golf cart case. Our Alumni expect you to tell them of your experiences as Dean of your native law school in Poland.”

My reply to him: “That’s sheer politics. You know my views on this subject. They are not always consistent with the opinions of Mr. Larry Speakes of Washington, D.C. as well as with the views pronounced regularly by his counterpart, Mr. Jerzy Urban, in Warsaw, Poland.”

Dean Mundheim was becoming impatient. “Don’t be afraid to speak freely,” he argued. “By now, you ought to know something about rights under the First Amendment here in the United States.”

“Good point.” I agreed, “But, you see, this solves only half of my problem! Besides, after your years spent at the Treasury Department, you should have learned something about not always being able successfully to apply American legal concepts extra-territorially. Even in Western Europe.”

“Stanislaw,” said Dean Mundheim, “You are underestimating the power of our diplomacy. Take, for instance, my Casablanca experience and the beautiful outcome of the Iranian Hostage Crisis.”

“A cogent argument,” I admitted, “however, my case is distinguishable.”

“Stanislaw, your distinction is too academic” he argued, “Besides, no one expects you to frontally attack the U.S. Government or the Polish government. After all, everybody understands that you have to present your views within the bounds of academic decency.”

So, my charge is to present a few facts describing my experiences in Poland during the years 1981-84 which hopefully will illustrate the spirit which influenced Poland in the past four years. I do not pretend that these events were typical and that they were not chosen in an effort to represent my political views. I confess to being a moderate pessimist and a radical positivist—a most unusual political combination.

Shortly after my return from Philadelphia in December 1980, I participated as an arbitrator in a very unusual dispute which developed between the workers and the intellectuals of Poznan. The issue was whether to erect a monument commemorating the 25th anniversary of the first blood riots of Polish workers which broke out in 1956 in Poznan. A competition to choose a sculptural design was held in my town in which many famous Polish artists participated. The harvest of the competition was rather disappointing, so several professional organizations representing artists and intellectuals were of the opinion that another competition be held, postponing the anniversary to the year 1982. The workers were angered that the event was not to be held in the appropriate year. I was asked to solve the dispute and was appointed as a co-arbitrator jointly with the director of a prestigious local theater. A public hearing was held with all of the involved parties. The majority of intellectuals and artists argued that the work presented—including the first prize—was of poor quality and that a new competition would be necessary. The workers said that if the intellectuals and the artists sabotaged the event, then the groups’ disunity would cause a political disaster. As an arbitrator, I was not an impartial umpire; I thought the workers to be absolutely correct. So I asked the intellectuals and the artists how many of their group were killed during the 1956 riots. Not one, was the answer. On the other hand, how many workers were killed on the other side of the barricade? At least fifty. I then commented that if the monument were not erected during this year it would not be erected at all. My sense was that an internal compromise within the country was rather impossible and that the September 1980 era would not last for more than a few months. The radical intellectuals and artists countered by saying that if the installation of the monument would be a short-lived event then, of course, it would be destroyed as soon as the political climate changed. Well, as a “moderate pessimist”, I felt that although the movement might not continue, certain things might remain—including the monument. The memories of the brutal destruction of many famous monuments by the Nazis during their occupation are still clear and present in the minds of the Polish people. The president of the local union of sculptors and painters then stated that his group would veto the process since, under existing government regulations, their positive opinion “would be a must.” So the group objected to the spot chosen for the placement of the sculpture alleging that it conflicted with an already existing monument erected by other artists. I then suggested that permission from those...
artists be sought in order to avoid the violation of their "droit moral." During our recess, the workers took a bouquet of flowers to the oldest surviving sculptor of the already-present monument and, after twenty minutes, returned with his blessings. So the monument commemorating the 1956 riots was erected in a matter of two months. It consisted of two huge crosses bound together with the dates of all demonstrations which occurred since 1956 in Poland and, of course, with the proud Polish Eagle in front. At least two hundred people gathered at the monument's unveiling. Walesa spoke and a pontifical mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Poznan Diocese. It was a spectacular event. The monument was never torn down; in fact, it has been protected by the police. It is worth mentioning that after the imposition of martial law, each anniversary of the 1956 events continues to be celebrated, albeit separately, by the local authorities and civic organizations on the one hand and groups of contesting youth, on the other hand.

I was first elected and, a few months later, appointed Dean of the Adam Mickiewicz Law School. During the period of Solidarity, the students staged a strike demanding inter alia that the existing system of the appointments of Deans and Rectors be abolished and that a new system be introduced. The students were assured by the Ministry of Education that, under the new system, there would be a new electoral body composed of one-third students, one-third non-tenured professors (young assistants) and only one-third tenured professors. How I was elected under such a system is beyond my understanding. From that time on, numerous problems occurred. A new strike took place two or three weeks before the imposition of martial law. The issue was that, in one remote polytechnic school in Radom, the system of selection of the rector was not as Solidarity had demanded. That polytechnic was headed by a shrewd rector—a former colonel—who had developed a system of profitable research and development contracts with the Polish Government and state-owned enterprises. Solidarity was rather weak at that particular institution, so the rector decided that there would be no system of quotas. His argument was why not, for instance, "one man, one vote"—everyone from a janitor to a professor would decide who would become the rector. Finally, as far as I remember, he managed to obtain support of his senate which potentially represented all groups within the university. Solidarity boycotted the electoral process. Well, the old rector was elected. Solidarity, however, was of the opinion that this action was in breach of promise of the agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Solidarity chapter representing all academic institutions in Poland. Solidarity insisted that the Minister invalidate the elections and remove the rector. As a result, almost all Polish universities went on strike—sometimes as workers do in England—and, at many institutions, the decision was not subjected to a popular ballot of all students and faculty members. The leadership of the Independent Student Union and the Solidarity organizations in virtually all major university centers decided that there would be a 24-hour sit-in strike—and that this strike would continue as long as "the bad guy from Radom" had not been removed. Many people—including me—felt this action to be a serious mistake. The cost of such a confrontation could be catastrophic. During a senate meeting at my University, a few speakers, including myself, advocated to end the strike or at least to alter its formula. At first, the students and many academics would not hear of this. Their feelings were that, as long as they did not change the entire system, they would learn nothing, thus giving the Polish government what it wanted. Fortunately, the moderates at my University and the appeals of the Conference of Rectors of Polish Universities were able to persuade the students to end the strike just a few hours before the imposition of martial law. At other universities where students did remain, the encounters between Zomo and the students took rather painful forms.

After the imposition of martial law, my job as Dean was rather difficult. On the one hand, I was preaching moderation among students and faculty; on the other hand, I was negotiating with the authorities the release of detained and arrested members of the academic community. The faculty was sharply divided. Fortunately, I was able to gain the support of the majority of the law school council on all major issues. I was very glad when, at the beginning of the academic year 1982-83, all members of the law school community could resume their academic and student duties. But the political climate at my University, as well as in other academic situations, had remained tense. My policies were often challenged. Students and assistants came to me regularly saying "This time there will be a general strike." And I would say, "Fine! And what next?" Their answer: "We will push them to the wall." "And then what?", I asked. "A successful showdown, bloodshed and a new glorious date in the annals of this nation?" I am a moderate and an antihero. I have been preaching the same philosophy both before and after the imposition of martial law and, in fact, have published an article in Politia, the leading Polish weekly—a publication which allows quite a substantial margin of free thought—espousing my ideas. When I was interviewed after being elected the President of the Provisional Council of Artists and Intellectuals, I discouraged Walesa's suggestion that Poland emulate Japan. My suggestion was that we try to emulate Hungary first, and then try to learn a lot from the Finns and from all of our neighbors. We must understand where we live. That is my position and to express it among the radical Polish intelligentsia requires a bit of courage. I risk making the statement that a large segment, if not the majority of the people of Poland, is of the opinion that a policy of protracted confrontation leads nowhere. We are losing distance not only to the most developed countries of the West but—and this is the real tragedy—with respect to smaller Eastern European countries. Thus, it is imperative to seek a compromise and to strengthen Poland's economy, culture and science within the framework of the present system. This, however, requires more courage and stamina than participation in patriotic demonstrations and anniversaries commemorating our past tragedies. Such an attitude may mean resignation from unrealistic claims but not abandonment of moral principles and demands. At the same time, the present Polish government is still unpopular among certain groups, especially (a) young workers in large cities, (b) the intelligentsia and (c) students from leading universities. However, more detailed quantifications contain a wide margin of error. For instance, before the imposition of martial law only 10-15% of the students belonged to the Independent Student Association, a group closely allied with Solidarity. Witness that, at the same time, the majority of the workforce joined Solidarity. These are strategically important segments of the population that make it difficult to run the country. My moderate pessimism, however, stems from the fact that Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp and Walesa, to my mind, are moderates within their own milieu—and all of them face problems.

Six months after the imposition of martial law, a new law was enacted by the Polish Parliament which, in fact, still contains a majority of the proposals made during the Solidarity period. One of these proposals states that deans and rectors of universities are to be elected by electoral bodies composed of 10 to 20% students, 55-60% professors, 25-30% non-tenured professors. The final decision as to the composition of the body is made by the university senate. The Minister of Education has a veto power with respect to elected rectors, but the next candidate is also selected by the electorate. Last year the veto power was exercised in four or five cases. There are more than one hundred academic institutions in Poland. The process
of selection is quite free in the sense that a Party member today at a large Polish university has very little chance of becoming a recto.

This is in dramatic contrast to the 1960s and '70s when all appointments were largely in the hands of the local or central administration. In addition, the new statute guarantees freedom of research at the universities—i.e. Marxism is no longer considered the only acceptable philosophy. The most painful problem is the extent to which independent senates and faculty councils at the universities may become involved in politics. Frankly, there are cases of purely political votes concerning not only elections and appointments but also purely scholarly matters such as doctoral and professional promotions. As one might expect, even sporadic cases of reverse discrimination against party members trigger requests from the local party organizations to amend the existing academic charter and to restore the powers of the Minister of Education and the university level executives of the Party.

It is difficult to negate the fact that the scope of the academic self-government granted under the new law is unparalleled in Eastern Europe and in many Western countries. Yet even in academia there are very few examples of political compromise and the rival groups remain, in accordance with Polish tradition, poles apart.

I promised that this would be a non-political presentation but, as you can see, it was difficult to follow that principle. I now hope to be cross-examined.

**Question:** Could you give us an idea of how your government might achieve a sense of legitimacy that will satisfy its problems satisfactorily?

**Soltysinski:** Polish society today is divided into at least four groups. The most vocal of these are the "romantics"—people who think that only spirit and ideas count and that a small step is an act of treason. This group, which encompasses a substantial part of the young generation and is led by influential groups of intelligentsia, proclaims that suffering and death are necessary trials for the survival of a nation's identity, and that all past insurrections were worthy irrespective of their price. They often treat emotional appeals found in the works of our romantic poets as eternally valid political manifestos. The following characterization of Polish romantic tradition is worth quoting in this context: "Romantic Poles, like pious Muslims or Japanese kamikaze, could cheerfully believe that their death in the Holy War could lead to a better life for themselves and their people. They might even be convinced that Russian or Prussian bullets do not kill; and it seems that on one occasion Slowacki, one of the two most venerated Polish romantic poets, actually tried to persuade his compatriots to put the idea to the test. April 1848... he travelled... to the Rising in Poznan, where he addressed a band of insurgents hesitating, before the walls of a huge Prussian fortification. 'Sir', he is supposed to have told one ditherer, 'we shall capture the Kernwork with our knives. All that is needed is a little faith... what's the matter with you? Do you imagine that you still need guns, regiments, or officers? I am telling you that you don't. That the day has come for the holy anarchy! In the meantime, having thought better of leading the attack on the fortress in person, he concentrated his own efforts on poetry...." This contains a critical portrait of my sectarian fellow Posnanians who, after having experienced a few unequal skirmishes with the Prussian army, abandoned the idea of continuing a hopeless struggle without "guns and regiments." (See Norman Davies, *Heart of Europe: A Short History of Poland*, at 221 (1984)).

The second group, the "hard-liners", need no description. The third group—the "realists or conciliators"—to which I am allied, are of the opinion that small steps are better than a long leap into a disaster. The fourth and, perhaps, largest group is composed of people who are tired of politics and every-day problems. Treated with contempt by the activists of the other camps, they pay the price of the cyclical disasters of Polish politics.

My academic approach has not answered your question at all and, I must say, I do not know the answer. This is a tragedy because, in my view, although the present government of Jaruzelski, Rakowski, etc. faces strong opposition in Poland, it is still the best we could hope to have, taking into account the confrontation which took place.

**Question:** Who is admitted to your law school in Poland, and what are the criteria for admission?

**Soltysinski:** The admissions process is a competitive one. We administer entrance examinations, the results of which to some extent, are modified by the principle of special treatment to the sons and daughters of peasants and workers. You should know, however, that the rewards of the legal profession are so meager in my country that, year by year, less and less candidates are applying to law schools from the working class. The percentage of "realists" among peasants and workers is much higher than among the intelligentsia.

**Question:** To me, the Germans always have seemed to be the most romantic of people.

Can you explain why the Polish intelligentsia and the East German people are not the same?

**Soltysinski:** I come from the Province of Poznan and we are close neighbors of Germany. Unlike our fellow countrymen of Warsaw, we believe that competition between Poland and our neighbors—like Germany—should be in the field of our occupational obligations. We begin insurrections every 50 years—not every 25 years—and usually successfully. The romantic picture of Germany is correct as far as the first half of the 19th Century Germany is concerned, and maybe some romanticism flourished during the Weimar Republic. However, I could not consider 20th Century Germany a symbol of Romanticism. My recommendation is to read the memoirs written by the former commandant of Auschwitz, who was supervising the killing of thousands of people every day while listening to Chopin, enjoying an untrammelled family life and caring for "tor­toises, martens, cats and lizards." (Rudolf Hoess, *Commandant of Auschwitz: The Autobiography of Rudolf Hoess*, London 1959, at 144-147.) I think that Polish romantics are much more consistent.

**Question:** The American press and public are very surprised at the trials that are being conducted for the four secret service people. Are you?

**Soltysinski:** No, I am not because it is very consistent with my appraisal of Jaruzelski's posture.

One last statement: Just make this comparison. In El Salvador—also a Catholic country with an elected president and all sorts of U.S. support—two American union activists were killed, innocent nuns distributing humanitarian aid were murdered, etc. It is known who committed the crimes, and the elected president is unable to punish the perpetrators. Yet quite a few American politicians and commentators try to justify such conduct, arguing that the president cannot risk confrontation with the army and the supreme court controlled by the extreme right. They also condone such compromises on the grounds of political necessity.

I think that a fair, sober and frank appraisal is the duty of any citizen of any country and, especially, a member of our profession. I am concerned about my country, for my next of kin and for my own well-being. But as a **moderate pessimist** I cannot totally exclude the possibility that a gradual improvement and some form of reconciliation will take place in my country in the future. Consistently, I am prepared for less encouraging scenarios.

[1](http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol20/iss1/1)
The Guardian of HHC:
John J. McLaughlin, '70,
President of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation

by Libby S. Harwitz

"I love New York! I love my job! I am having a terrific time! Understand, I am not making lots of money, but what I am doing is worth every penny of lost income. Dealing with major issues, dealing with policy—that's where it is for me," declares John J. McLaughlin, '70, President of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC), "the Nation's Largest Municipal Health Care System."

Jay McLaughlin reached his present position by pure "happenstance". He was a partner in a Park Avenue firm until 1978 when a client, Roger Altman—an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the Jimmy Carter Administration—asked McLaughlin to run the New York City bail-out program for the Federal government. He claims to have known little in the field of municipal financing, but Altman wanted someone whom he could relate to and trust. McLaughlin's newly-appointed position has turned out for the Federal government. He claims to have known little in the field of municipal financing, but Altman wanted someone whom he could relate to and trust. McLaughlin's newly-appointed position as Director, Office of New York Finance, and Office of the Secretary, U.S. Treasury Department, included administrative and banking work as well as the running of offices in both New York City and Washington, D.C. at the Treasury. (It was at the Treasury Department that he met and worked with Penn Law School Dean Robert H. Mundheim.)

The job meant working closely with New York Mayor Edward I. Koch, as his federal mediator/moderator, making certain that both Koch's and New York City's budgets were balanced. Appointed midway into the Carter Administration, Jay McLaughlin's position ended after two years. "Koch and I got along quite well so, when Reagan was elected in 1980, the Mayor offered me the job of General Counsel and Secretary of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation."

McLaughlin's success in that position led to an appointment as Commissioner of the New York City Office of Finance Services—Commissioner of Economic Development. In 1984, he became Acting President and, shortly after, was appointed President of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation.

The largest public hospital system in the nation, HHC was created in 1970 during the mayoralty of John Lindsay as a super-agency contracted by the City and paid $175 million per year to render health care. City monies have escalated over the years as a result of the dramatic rise in patient load and medical costs. The City of New York presently contributes approximately $400 million, enabling HHC to "break even."

As Corporation President, Jay McLaughlin manages an annual operating budget of $1.8 billion. He administers a system which includes 15 hospitals with 13,000 beds including acute-care facilities and burn units, approximately 50 clinics including methadone maintenance and alcoholism and detoxification facilities; the 911 emergency medical service that answers 700,000 emergency calls per year; 1.2 million emergency room visits; 5 million health visits; the care for 240,000 patients per year; 9 medical school affiliates which train approximately 8% of the doctors in the United States—in sum, the Corporation is charged with a variety of responsibilities in addition to the delivery of health care to the City of New York.

The mission of the Health and Hospitals Corporation, states Jay McLaughlin, "is to provide the best possible health care to anyone who may be in need of it, regardless of ability to pay. We have become the 'family doctor' to hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, and we proudly say 'We Turn No One Away.'" Upon entering an HHC facility, one is not required to provide Blue-Cross or Blue Shield identification. The medically indigent as well as the payers are admitted. "I have to make difficult decisions. I had to as a lawyer; I have to here. One might as well make them with a social conscience—with humanity. If $1 million must be cut from a budget, there are ways of saying, 'O.K., but people cannot be put out on the street.'"

McLaughlin considers his position as President of HHC "probably one of the best jobs in the City presently. I have flexibility in hiring people and am able, fortunately, to do so with no political patronage constraints. One credo that I did learn as an administrator at the Treasury Department was to delegate and to stay free of minutia. If one gets involved in small matters, one loses his/her effectiveness as a generalist. In the profession, I learned how to approach and to deal with situations efficiently because clients pay for time. A legal background teaches one how to apply the law, motivate people, face the problem, allocate time properly and make people accountable—a basic Tort concept that Clarence Morris taught many of us."

One of McLaughlin's toughest adjustments as a public figure and a skill that he did not learn in law school was how to deal with the press. The phrase "no comment" is not acceptable when one is handling public monies. As a result, McLaughlin had to become familiar with the editorial stances of particular newspapers. The attorney-client privilege does not hold up in the public arena. "As a practicing attorney, I could not say anything to jeopardize my client even if he were Attila the Hun. The adversarial system works. Here it is a different ball game."

Having headed HHC, what will be Jay McLaughlin's next challenge? Does he aspire one day to the job of his present employer? "I would not take his job for anything," says McLaughlin. "Ed Koch is terrific. People who knock him about being insensitive to minorities know that it is purely a knock. He was a victim of a quota system that had no quotas . . . and he is extremely sensitive to the issue. Among my coterie of vice-presidents there are one Black, two Hispanics and four women. That record was not present during the Lindsay or Beame years. Ed Koch is a very fair man who speaks his mind and gets into trouble for doing it. I so enjoy working with him."

To repeat, Jay McLaughlin loves New York. "I came here fresh out of law school thinking that I would not stay very long. I grew up in Brookline, Massachusetts and, as a member of that Bar, thought I might go back. But New York is # for me. There is nothing that limits a person in this City—except ability. In many places, the right family name or the proper school is important. But New York is too big and too cannibalistic to recognize these things."

John J. McLaughlin thrives on the power he wields as President of HHC but, combined with his drive and energy, there is sincere concern for the multi-thousands of people he serves. He is sensitive to the needs of the "medically indigent, the homeless, the mentally ill, the aged and the young" of New York, and is mindful of the demands of the diverse cultural and socio-economic communities which surround the 15 hospitals under the jurisdiction of HHC. McLaughlin insists that he would not take Mayor Edward I. Koch's job "for anything." Let us wait and watch.
"Looks like old Roberts decided to take it with him."

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Professor Harry L. Gutman discussed The Use of the Tax Incentives as a participant in a debate on Substantive Tax Reform before the ABA Tax Section at its May 1985 meeting in San Antonio, Texas. In June, Professor Gutman discussed Post Mortem Income and Estate Tax Planning at an ALI-ABA course on Advanced Business Tax Planning.

Professor George L. Haskins has written or contributed to 10 books and over 100 articles, notes and reviews dealing with real property, decedents' estates, taxation, constitutional law, government regulation of business, as well as legal history and comparative law. His writings also include briefs and contributions to briefs for State and Federal courts in the areas of rate-regulation, anti-trust law, wills and decedents' estates.

A volume of essays in legal history, edited by W. E. Nelson and John P. Reib of New York University Law School, is in the course of publication and will be dedicated to Professor Haskins. It is reliably reported that another volume, consisting of several essays prepared by American and British scholars, is to be published as a festschrift to honor Professor Haskins, in recognition of his 50 years of published writings from 1935-1985, and of his 40 years of teaching.

Professor John O. Honnold taught at Peking University for three weeks in late 1984. Wrote Professor Honnold, "The University's beautiful old campus is teeming with students—many trying to make up for a lost decade. And law (until recently a dirty word) is now one of the most popular fields for study." Mr. Honnold was mentioned in The New York Law Journal as having participated in an international seminar in the development of Chinese economic and trade law in Peking, People's Republic of China.

Assistant Dean Alice B. Lonsdorf was recently re-elected to a three-year term on the Board of the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau.


Professor Stephen J. Schulhofer, with the aid of a grant from the Walter E. Meyer Fund of the American Bar Foundation, has completed a study of criminal trial procedure in the Philadelphia Municipal Court. In March, he delivered one of the principal papers at a New York City conference on the Effective Assistance of Counsel, sponsored by the NYU Review of Law and Social Change. In June, he presented a paper on alternatives to plea bargaining at the Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association in San Diego, California. Professor Schulhofer is now preparing a Supplement and a Teacher's Manual for his casebook, Criminal Law and Its Process, co-authored with Professor Sanford Kadish of Berkeley. He also is working with Assistant Professor Seth E. Kreimer of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, on an amicus brief for the ACLU, challenging the system for assigning counsel in capital cases in Philadelphia.

Associate Professor Ralph R. Smith was lauded in The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Journal of the American Bar Association, and numerous other publications for his valuable work as one of the architects of the Philadelphia School System's modified desegregation plan.

Professor Clyde W. Summers, Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law, used his Fulbright grant for extensive travel during the 1984-85 academic year. He lectured throughout Japan and most of Europe in his field of expertise, Labor Law and Industrial Relations.

Professor Alan Watson, the Nicholas F. Gallichio Professor of Law, has published his latest book entitled The Evolution of Law. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985, in which he describes "the nature of legal traditions and develops a general and coherent view of legal change that is independent of any particular time or place."
'39 Bernard Frank, of Allentown, PA, was recently lauded for his pioneer work as an Ombudsman for almost two decades and as President of the International Ombudsman Institute in an article entitled "Lawyer says Ombudsmen are Good Listeners, Do'ers" which appeared in the Allentown Chronicle, December 19, 1984.

'40 Samuel V. Merrick, of Washington, D.C., received the United States Yacht Racing Union's (USYRU) most prestigious award, the Nathaniel G. Herreshoff Trophy. The award is presented to that individual who has made the most outstanding contribution to yachting. As USYRU's Olympic Yachting Committee Chairman and Olympic Yachting Director, he motivated the sailors to the record-breaking U.S. performance at the 1984 Summer Olympic Games.

'41 John R. McConnell, of the Philadelphia firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, a dean of the defense bar and a former Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, has been co-teaching "Civil Litigation II: Trial Techniques" for the office of Continuing Legal Education at Temple University’s School of Law for 20 years.

'47 Robert M. Landis, partner in the Philadelphia firm Dechert, Price & Rhoads, has been redesignated Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Landis recently participated in a discussion on the Strategic Defense Initiative as a member of the Board of Governors of the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control.

'48 The Honorable James Crumlish, Jr. has been unanimously re-elected to a new five-year term as President Judge of the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania.

'53 The Honorable Edward J. Bradley, President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, received the Girl Scouts' Award of Appreciation during the "Careers in Law" seminar held in City Hall.

Charles Bowman Strome, Jr., of New York, Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, discussed life and health insurance guaranty fund questions in the wake of Baldwin United's financial insolvency for the American Bar Association's Committee on Public Regulation of Insurance Law.

'54 Chester T. Czyzio is President of both the Jagielonian Law Society and the Philadelphia Professional Society. He has been named to the Board of Directors of the National Advocates Society and is a member of the Probate Section of the International Bar Association.

'55 Marvin P. Garfinkel, of the Philadelphia firm Garfinkel and Volpicelli, chaired an ALI-ABA seminar, "Advanced Issues in Commercial Real Estate Leasing."

S. Gerald Litvin, of the Philadelphia firm Litvin, Blumberg, Matusow & Young, served as a faculty member for the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers' seminar entitled "Masters in Civil Trial Advocacy."

'56 Honorable Isaac S. Garb spoke on "The State of the Judiciary" to the Bucks County Bar Association at their annual Bench-Bar Conference.

Jules N. Mazis has moved to Southern California where he is a Senior Court Administrator for Litton Aero Products.

Harris Ominsky, of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, delivered a speech entitled "Risks of Purchase Money Mortgages" to the Center City Council of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors. He also spoke on "How to Save Realty Transfer Taxes" to the Committee on Professional Education.


'57 Seymour Kurland, senior partner in the Philadelphia-based firm of Wett, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was recently elected to the post of Vice Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Mr. Kurland automatically becomes Chancellor of the Association in 1987.

Robert J. Levy, Professor at the University of Minnesota Law School, was the 1984-85 Julius E. Davis Professor of Law, an annual designation. He also addressed a conference on Custody Evaluation and Mediation organized by Columbia and NYU Law Schools.

James M. Mulligan, Jr. practices with Connolly, Boe, Lodge & Hutz, 1220 Market Street (10th floor), Wilmington, Delaware 19899.

Herbert R. Weiman has formed the new partnership, Weiman, Greenberg and Weiman, 1249 Walnut Street, 16th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19102.
'58 J. Harold Flannery was sworn in as Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court on October 26, 1958.

Jacques J. Geisenberger, Jr. was installed as Associate Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on October 27, 1959.

Phillip W. McDaid has been elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He serves on the Appropriation, Finance and Judiciary Committees, and Chairs the Subcommittee on Courts.

John P. McKenna has formed a new partnership, McKenna & Shea, 1726 M Street, N.W., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Richard W. Stevens of the Philadelphia firm of Clark, Lader, Fontenbaugh & Young, has been elected to membership as a Fellow of the American College of Probate Counsel.

'59 Garland D. Cherry, of the Media, PA, has been sworn in as Associate Justice of the Lancaster, PA, Court of Common Pleas.

Jacques J. Geisenberger, Jr. was installed as Associate Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on October 27, 1959.

The Honorable Stephen E. Levin was elected to his fifth term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He serves on the Appropriation, Finance and Judiciary Committees, and Chairs the Subcommittee on Courts.

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'60 John E. Pepper, of the Washington, PA, firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Schwartz, is the President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He was elected as the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute's seminar entitled "Masters in Civil Trial Advocacy."

Alexander DiSanti has become associated with Gabbons, Buckley, Smith, Palmer and Proud, P.C., 14 W. Second Street, Media, PA, 19063.

The Honorable Henry G. Hager, III, President pro-tem of the Pennsylvania State Senate, was spotlighted in a feature in the November 1984 issue of Philadelphia Magazine on "men who can get things done in Harrisburg" entitled, "The Governor and His Groomers."

David L. Miller has joined the firm of Liebert, Short, Fitzpatrick and Lavin as a partner and Chairman of the Corporation and Real Estate Department.

Franklin A. Wurman has formed a new firm, Wurman and Jaffe, P.C., with offices at Suite 2, Wyndhill Professional Center, 8200 Flourney Avenue, Wyndmoor, PA 19118.

'60 Phillip H. Baer, Ltd. has relocated its office to Three Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

John F. Dugan of Pittsburgh, PA, is practicing law with Kirkpatrick & Lockhart.

Allan Katz recently formed Allan Katz Associates, Suite 400, 2 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA, 19102, specializing in tax, investment and financial counseling.

Henry W. Lavine, of Washington, D.C., and his wife are the parents of a son, Samuel P. Lavine, born on October 11, 1984.

David S. Shrag, of the Philadelphia firm Shrager, McDade & Loftus, served as a faculty member for the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers' seminar entitled "Masters in Civil Trial Advocacy."

Charles M. Weinman, LL.M., has joined Harvey, Pennington, Herting & Rennen, Ltd., 1600 Market Street, 12 Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

'64 Peter Hearn, senior partner in the Philadelphia firm Pepper, Hamilton & Schwartz, is the President of the Philadelphia Foundation.

William Shane is the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission in Harrisburg.

A. Grant Sprecher has formed a new firm, Sprecher, Felix, Visco, Hutchinson & Young, for the practice of general litigation, management-labor relations and employment law, 23rd Floor, Fidelity Building, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19109.

Roger S. Young retired as Assistant Director of the FBI in Washington, D.C., and is currently the Executive Director of the San Diego Crime Commission, 4575 Ruffner Street, San Diego, CA 92111. He serves as the CEO of an international security/intelligence firm.

'66 Martin W. Spector, the new Executive Vice-President of ARA Services, was one of the "People in the News" in The Philadelphia Inquirer of March 11, 1985. The article entitled, "A New Job at ARA Services Adds to His Diverse Activities", describes Mr. Spector's new position in the $3 billion company's policy-making group.

The Honorable Lewis F. Parker of Washington, D.C., has been Administrative Law Judge at the Federal Trade Commission since 1975.

'63 Jay L. Goldberg of the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, served as a faculty member for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute's seminar entitled "Re­presenting Tax-Exempt Organizations."

Stuart M. Levine, partner in the New York firm of Sacks, Montgomery, Pincus and Levine, concentrates on construction matters and construction litigation. He is a frequent lecturer for business and professional groups on construction contract issues.

David H. Marion, of the Philadelphia firm of Kohn, Savett, Marion & Graf, P.C., Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, addressed the Philadelphia Association of Paralegals and discussed his plans for the coming year as well as areas of mutual concern to paralegals and lawyers. In addition, he was included in Philadelphia Magazine's annual list of "50 People to Watch in '85." Mr. Marion was given the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society's Award of Recognition at the Annual Law Alumni Day, April 17, 1985.

Jonathan R. Steinberg was the subject of an article which appeared in The Washington Post, December 24, 1984, entitled "Skilled Shadow Player" Target Veterans' Issues." Mr. Steinberg is Democratic chief counsel to the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and is a key aide to its ranking minority member, Senator Alan Cranston.


Captain Stephen G. Yusem, of Gwynedd Valley, PA, and a partner in the Norristown, PA, firm of Bockius in Washington, D.C., was spotlighted in a feature in the November, 1984 issue of Philadelphia Magazine on "men who can get things done" entitled, "The Governor and His Groomers."

'66 Richard M. Goldman, of Troy, Michigan, is Division Patent Counsel for the Synthetic Materials Division of Energy Conversion Devices, Inc., a high-technology company. He is a member of and Counsel to the Employee Benefits Committee of that firm.

Carwell O. Hobbs practices antitrust and trade regulation law with Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in Washington, D.C. He was elected Vice Chairman of the ABA Antitrust Section and serves as a member of the Board of Trustees, Legal Aid Society, Washington, D.C.

Gerald Kobell has been elected Vice Chairman of the Pittsburgh Federal Executive Board. He is also the Regional Director of the Pittsburgh office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Patricia Ann Metzer, of Boston, Massachusetts, is on the Advisory Committee of the New York University Institute of Federal Taxation. Her book, Federal Income Taxation of Individuals, was recently published by ALI-ABA.

Stephanie W. Naidoff, University Counsel and Secretary of Philadelphia's Thomas Jefferson University, has been promoted to the rank of Senior Officer. She serves as Vice-President of the Board of Managers at the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society, is Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Women's Way, and is a member of the Committee of Seventy and the Forum of Executive Women.

Todd S. Parkhurst has recently been elected to partnership in Jones & Block, Chicago, Illinois, where he will organize and chair the firm's Patent and Computer Law Department.

Joel J. Sachs, a partner in the White Plains, New York firm Plunkett & Jaffe, served as the Chairman of a Practicing Law Institute Program entitled "The Impact
of Environmental Control on Real Estate Development." Mr. Sachs also serves as an adjunct professor of law at Pace University Law School, teaching courses in Municipal Law and Environmental Law.

Richard D. Steel, of Philadelphia, authored "Steel on Immigration Law" published by Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co./Bancroft Whitney. He is a partner at Orrick, Fuller, Rubin & Steel, where he specializes in immigration law.

67 John C. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, is Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel to Sonat Marine Inc., which deals with marine transportation of petroleum and petroleum products.

Denny H. Reaplansky was appointed Chairman of the Corporate Department of the Philadelphia firm Blank, Rome, Comisky and McCauley.

68 William D. Parry, of Philadelphia, was featured in an article entitled "Laywer Finds His Own Way to Handle His Stuttering" in The Philadelphia Inquirer, Friday, January 18, 1985.

69 Mark D. Coler and Ellis M. Ratner, '69, formed the Mercer Group, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, a financial services company, whose activities include financing capital contributions of investors in limited partnerships.

Ellis M. Ratner and Mark D. Coler, '69, formed the Mercer Group, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, a financial services company, whose activities include financing capital contributions of investors in limited partnerships.

Sandra Shapiro, a partner in the Boston, MA firm Foley, Hoag & Eliot, has been elected President of the Women's Bar Association of Massachusetts. While at the Law School, Ms. Shapiro was an editor of The Law Review and a Woodrow Wilson Fellow.

Richard P. Sills, of Washington, D.C., was elected Chairman of the Taxation Division of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Jay Waldman, of Pittsburgh, PA, Executive Assistant and General Counsel to Pennsylvania Governor Dick Thornburgh, was spotlighted in a feature in the November, 1984 issue of Philadelphia Magazine on "men who can get things done in Harrisburg" entitled, "The Governor and His Groomers."

70 William C. Bochet is Chief Litigating Partner in Muscarella, Hirschklav, Bochet, Feitlin, Trawinski and Edwards, 0-92 Twenty-eighth Street, Fair Lawn, New Jersey, 07417.

Earl D. Greenburg, of Los Angeles, California, is an independent producer with Columbia Pictures Television. He has produced several programs including the Emmy Award winning Fantasy (NBC), Life's Most Embarrassing Moments (ABC), and The Good Life.

Alexander Kerr, of Philadelphia, has formed a new firm, Moyle, Morris and Kerr.

Thomas J. McGrew, of the Washington, D.C. firm of Arnold & Porter, was appointed the first occupant of the Distinguished Visitor From Practice Chair at the Georgetown University Law Center. A former editor of The Law Review at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Mr. McGrew will teach Corporations and an advanced seminar. He is a Director and Chairman of Aralex, Inc., a developer of software used in the legal and economic analysis of financial institution mergers. He also serves as a Director of REAPAC Technology Development, an international patent licensing company, and is on the Board of Managers of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society.

Robert M. Potamkin, of Philadelphia, was included in Philadelphia Magazine's annual list of "65 People to Watch in '85."" William E. Sudow joined the Washington, D.C. office of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue to chair the firm's Real Estate Group.

Gary Tilles, of Philadelphia, has been designated Managing Partner in the firm Manchel, Lundy & Lessin, which specializes in plaintiff's personal injury litigation.

Stephen R. Waxman, of Philadelphia, has formed a new firm, Burrell, Waxman, Donaghy and Lee. Mr. Waxman was elected Secretary of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

71 Charles J. Bloom has become a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Kleinbard, Bell & Brecker.

Drew Salamon, of Philadelphia, was one of the chief architects of the Philadelphia Municipal Court's New Rules of Procedure.

Stephen P. Weiss served as an adjunct lecturer at the Temple University School of Business Administration for the spring 1985 semester and taught a course in Federal Taxation of Partnerships and Partners.

Arthur A. Zatz, of the Tax Department in the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen became a partner on March 5, 1985.

72 The Honorable Tama M. Clark, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, was appointed to the Supreme Court's Domestic Relations Section of the Civil Procedural Rules Committee.

Richard L. Plevinsky was appointed Chairman of the Real Estate Department of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley.

73 The Honorable Dennis J. Braithwaite of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner celebrating his new position as Judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey.

The Honorable Edward S. G. Dennis, Jr., U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech entitled "Professional Ethics and Related Issues" to the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association. Mr. Dennis was the Guest Speaker at the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society's Annual Law Alumni Day on April 17, 1985. His Address: "Public Interest Litigation in the U.S. Attorney's Office."

Kenneth S. Kamlet, of Washington, D.C., was appointed by the Secretary of Transportation to a two-year term as a member of the National Hazardous Materials Transportation Advisory Committee.

George W. Westervelt, Jr., has opened an office for the private practice of civil and criminal litigation at 73B Main Street, Stroudsburg, PA, 18360.

Jon Delano, of Mt. Lebanon, PA, was elected President of the Administrative Assistants Association of the U.S. House of Representatives, an organization which represents the top aides of the 435 Congressmen. Mr. Delano is Chief of Staff to U.S. Representative, Doug Walgren.

Robert B. Donin has joined the Office of the General Counsel at Harvard University. He was formerly a partner in the Washington, D.C. firm of Verne, Lipfert, Bernhard and McPherson.

Arlene Fickler has joined the new Philadelphia firm, Moyle, Morris, and Kerr. Ms. Fickler was formerly a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis.

Professor Elliott J. Hahn, of the California Western Law School in San Diego, was married recently to Ellen S. Victor. His book entitled Japanese Business Law and the Legal System was published by Greenwood Press of Westport, CT.

Donald B. Lewis, formerly a partner of the Philadelphia firm Greenfield, Chinnock & Lewis, at One Haverford Centre, 361 West Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, PA 19041, has become counsel to the firm.

Manual Sanchez, a partner at Hinshaw, Culbertson, Moelman, Hoban & Fuller, Chicago, Illinois, announces that the firm has opened new offices in Oak Brook, Rockford, Springfield, and Peoria, Illinois.

75 John E. Fitzgerald, III, practices with the firm Schlesinger & Fitzgerald, 383 South Palm Canyon, Palm Springs, CA 92262.

Anthony J. Horn of Philadelphia was elected Vice-President of the American Bar Association of the Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania.

Howard E. Mitchell, Jr. has become associated with the Philadelphia firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley.

James A. Young has formed a new firm, Sprecher, Felix, Vasco, Hutchinson & Young for the practice of general litigation, management-labor relations and employment law, located at the Fidelity Building, 23rd Floor, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19109.

76 Joseph S. Finkelstein, a member of the Real Estate Department of the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was named a partner on March 5, 1985.

Lee A. Rosengard a member of the Litigation Department at the Philadelphia firm of Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young has been elected to partnership.

77 Gary E. Cantor has become a shareholder in the Philadelphia firm of Berger & Montague, P.C., 1622 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

Gilbert F. Casellas became a partner at Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads on March 1, 1985. He is the National President of the Hispanic National Bar Association, is Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society, and is on the Board of Directors of the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia.

Ellen Mercer Fallon proudly announces the birth of her first child, Sarah Mercer Fallon, on September 8, 1984.

Thomas J. Gallager, a member of the Tax Department of the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was named a partner on March 5, 1985.

Professor Kenneth S. Gallant was Visiting Associate Professor at the University of Oklahoma Law School in 1984-85, where he taught Criminal Law, Civil Rights and Trial Advocacy.

Gordon E. Goodman, of Tyler, Texas, was named Executive Vice President and Secretary of Caliche Pipeline Company and Mewbourne Oil Company. He presented a paper on natural gas regulation to the American Gas Association in San Francisco, Californi-
nia. Mr. Goodman and his wife are the parents of two children, William (age 4) and Allison (age 1), and expect their third child in June, 1985.

Bernard Lee, a member of the Real Estate Department of the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was named a partner on March 6, 1985.

Jason M. Shargel, a member of the Corporate Department in the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was named a partner on March 5, 1985.

David F. Simon, a member of the Litigation Department in the Philadelphia firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, was named a partner on March 5, 1985. Mr. Simon's specialty is Computer Law. He Chairs the Philadelphia Bar Association's Computer Law Committee for the year 1985.

Howard Zucker has become a member of the firm Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, New York, NY, specializing in public finance.

78 Ellen Bass has joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C.


Glenn Pantel practices at Shanley & Fisher, P.C., 131 Madison Avenue, Morristown, NJ, 07960.

Carol A. Springer, M.D., completed an internship at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City and is now a resident physician in Ophthalmology at Cornell/New York Hospital on the Upper East Side. In November, 1984, Dr. Springer married Mr. Lauren Rosecan.

79 Jill Eisenman Bronson has become associated with Louis J. Carter, Esq., 49, 7300 City Line Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19151.

Gregory J. Legelis and his wife, Calliope, are the proud parents of their first child, Gregory John Legelis, Jr., born on April 21, 1984.

Barbara Sagar Mishkin and her husband Jeremy, 79, had a son—Benjamin Sagar Mishkin—on May 11, 1984.

Jeremy D. Mishkin and his wife Barbara, 79, had a son—Benjamin Sagar Mishkin—on May 11, 1984.

Andrew D. Soussloff opened a new office for his firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, at 333 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90071.

Gary I. Teblum has become a member of the Tampa, Florida firm Trenam, Simmons, Kemker, Scharf, Bar­kin, Frye & O'Neill.

Marcia J. Wexberg, of the Philadelphia firm Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Sheikman and Cohen, spoke on "Avoiding Tax Traps Under the Revised Inheritance Tax Act."

Daniel J. Zucker opened an office for the private practice of law at Suite 700, Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19110.

80 Charles Goldberg, of Baton Rouge, LA, married Arleen Folkes on September 15, 1984.

Donna Nelson Heller of Riverside, Connecticut, and her husband, Norman, are the proud parents of Jacob, who is 3 years old, and Shane David, born in December, 1984.

Laird Minor is a partner in the Charleston, West Virginia, firm of Love, Wise & Woodrofe, specializing in corporate, tax and security areas, with particular emphasis on bank acquisitions and mergers.

Harvey Rumel is an associate at Dow Lohnes & Albertson, in Washington, D.C.

Frank J. Saccomandi, III, practices with the firm Murtha, Collina, Richter and Pinney, 101 Pearl Street, P.O. Box 3791, Hartford, CT, 06103.

Robert A. Sloan has opened offices at Suite 2820, PSFS Building, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, specializing in workers compensation and other employment related matters.

81 Heather Ashman of New Orleans, Louisiana, is associated with the Maritime Section of the firm Jones, Walker, Waechter, Poitier, Carrere & Denegre.

Lynn Rankin Jordan of Chicago, Illinois is associate counsel for Tribune Company, the parent company of the Chicago Tribune and a number of other newspapers, television stations, cable systems and other communications related companies.

Katherine Kessedjian, L.L.M., who was a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School for the fall of 1984, presented a discussion entitled "Fighting Sex Discrimination in the Work Place: New Developments in French Law," to the Women's Law Group and the International Law Society of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Carol Kanter, of Chicago, joined Arthur Anderson & Company's legal group as in-house counsel.

Sharon A. Semenza practices with the New York City firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Gerard P. Shoshtzarger has opened an office for the general practice of law at Suite 1010, Two Mellon Bank Center, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Sheldon Tepler, of Topsham, Maine, is associated with the Lewiston, Maine firm Hardy, Wall & Downing. His daughter, Erica, was born in August, 1984.


Robert A. Crooks is an associate with the San Francisco firm Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison and practices real estate law. He and his wife are the parents of two children (Lois Anne, 4 years old; Sarah Lucy 2 years old) and expect their third child in September, 1985.

Robert D. Feder has been associated with the Philadelphia firm Abrams & Loewenstein for three years specializing in Family Law.

Pat Lisonis and his wife, Karen, are the parents of a daughter, Colleen Vala, born January 15, 1985 in Baumholder, West Germany. Captain Lisonis is the prosecutor for the 8th Infantry Division Artillery.

Donald J. Mares is an associate at the Law Offices of John W. McKendree, Denver, Colorado, specializing in labor law. He married Ruth Schley on April 20, 1985.


83 Joe M. Hamilton has transferred from the Washington, D.C. office of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton to its London office, where he will remain until 1986 when he returns to the United States.


Thomas R. Perricone is an Assistant District Attorney in the Office of the Philadelphia District Attorney.

Masatomo Suzuki, L.L.M., of Tokyo, Japan, has formed a new firm, the Showa Law Office in Tokyo.

84 Matthew Beizer presently an associate in the New York firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, was married on November 11, 1984 to Dr. Judith Oppenheim.

Jill T. Bryan and her husband are the proud parents of Paul, born December 9, 1984.

Scott Feldstein, of Washington, D.C., is working at the United States Department of the Treasury.

Gerald S. Frim has been appointed Endowment Director at the Jewish Federation of Delaware in Wilmington, Delaware.

Marc Laredo, an associate at Lane & Altman in Boston, MA, was married in the summer of 1984.

Thomas Rapp is associated with the firm Jablon, Epstein & Wolf, 210 West Washington Square, Third Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Steven F. Richman is an associate with the New York City firm of Botein, Hays & Sklar.

Lynda Russell is working for Canada Law Book, a legal publishing company, compiling an index to one of Canada's national reports.

Jodi J. Schwartz is an associate with the New York law firm of Wachtman, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, practicing tax law.

Mark E. Segal has become associated with the Philadelphia firm Korn, Kline & Kutter.

Francois F. Vergne, L.L.M., accepted a position as an associate with the Paris, France firm Simeon, Moquet, Bordes et Associes, a twenty-four lawyer firm practicing international law.

Katherine Kessedjian, '81
Professor Clarence Morris
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1952                Joined the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School
1958                Received Fulbright Grant
1958 and 1968       Was Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA
1969                Was Visiting Research Professor at Cambridge University, England
1973                Became Professor Emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania Law School
1975                Conferred degree of Doctor of Laws, University of Colorado
1976                Conferred degree of Doctor of Laws, The University of Pennsylvania
1981                Published Morris On Torts, 2nd Edition, with son, Professor C. Robert Morris
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