THE LAW SCHOOL
CLINICAL PROGRAM:
THEN & NOW

As Viewed by
Practice Professor Douglas N. Frenkel, '72
Director of Clinical Programs

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COMMENCEMENT 1987
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Editor: Libby S. Harwitz
Design: The Graphics Guild
Alumni Briefs Editors: Jill L. Hanna, John J. Pease
Photography Credits: Burton Blender, Libby S. Harwitz, John Sanger

Robert H. Mundheim, Dean,
The University of Pennsylvania Law School

The Office of Development and Alumni Relations
Margaret S. DiPuppo, Director of Annual Giving
Susan W. Flom, Office Manager
Libby S. Harwitz, Editor, The Law Alumni Journal/Coordinator, Public Relations and Special Events
John S. Manoff, Assistant Director of Annual Giving
Donald G. Myers, Director of Development
Carol G. Weener, Assistant Director of Development

LSH: In a column entitled “Robert H. Mundheim... On Being Dean,” published in the Spring/Summer 1982 issue of The Law Alumni Journal - the year you assumed the Deanship of this Law School - you set forth an agenda of high priority needs of the Law School requiring immediate attention. Among those targeted as urgent were the Faculty growth and development, the revitalization of Biddle Law Library, the refurbishing of the School’s physical plant and an examination of the Clinical Program. How close have you come over these past five-and-one-half years toward achieving solutions to what you pinpointed as major problems? Please be specific.

Dean Mundheim: I think the Law School has made substantial strides over the last five-and-one-half years. My sense is that we are now at a point where we can reassert our place in the forefront of legal education.

The continuing core of strength of the Law School is, of course, the Faculty. It provides the guidance for educational policy and the intellectual leadership of the institution. Five-and-one-half years ago, we were in the midst of seeing our most senior and distinguished Faculty retire. Lou Schwartz, Covey Oliver, George Haskins, John Honnold and Noyes Leech are among those who retired. Those departures and the attraction of other opportunities for Faculty members, Elizabeth Warren and Howard Lesnick produced a feeling of instability and insecurity, a feeling which feeds upon itself. Reversing this erosion in faculty strength has been an immensely time-consuming priority of the past years. The Faculty has responded magnificently to this challenge by putting in the time needed for recruitment and retention. With this year’s very successful hiring season, I believe we have turned the corner. We have seen the return of Leo Levin and Howard Lesnick, and have welcomed to our midst two tenured Faculty members, Elizabeth Warren and Bruce Mann. We also have added two people new to teaching, who have joined our wonderfully talented group of young people who care about teaching and scholarship, and who will be the core on which our future strength will be built.

It is now necessary to devote our attention to providing an environment in which our Faculty can turn from the consuming task of institution-building to concentrating on the development of an invigorating intellectual environment which must be at the heart of a great law school.

LSH: What must be done in order to create and foster surroundings conducive to this type of growth?

Dean Mundheim: It is important that the Faculty be allowed sufficient time to pursue its scholarly activity and concentrate on its teaching. The Law School must provide adequate assistance during the summer months, and an ample amount of leave time so that Faculty may engage in the research and writing which is central to our scholarly mission. I think that we have made major strides in providing that kind of support, but a substantial amount still must be done in order to offer the level of support given by our major peer schools.

We also must encourage the collegialship by which faculty members help each other in their intellectual development. Scholarship is basically a lonely activity, but it is important to mitigate that essential loneliness with the presence of colleagues who have the time and inclination to talk about
each other's work, to stimulate thought and to act as sounding-boards.

Finally, with a small Faculty such as ours - whether or not we grow to our target size of forty members - it is critical that there be the opportunity to work with colleagues from outside the School and, in that way, keep us abreast of new ideas and points of view. Our legal studies seminars, for example, offer one way of providing that outside stimulation. The best way to bring in outside stimulation is by attracting exciting visiting faculty to the School. This year, our visitors include David Rudovsky, a macArthur award winner; Peter Roth, a London barrister; Steven Anderman, who teaches at the university of Warwick in England; Manfred Weiss from the university of Frankfurt and Haim Soloveitchik, our first Gruss visiting professor. In 1988, we look forward to welcoming Ken Scott from Stanford who will be the John M. Olin professor of law. Each of these scholars is typical of the kind of stimulating colleague that we want as visitors to participate in creating a lively intellectual atmosphere at the law school.

LSH: And what of Biddle Law Library? Please describe its dramatic transformation.

Dean Mundheim: You are right to emphasize the great progress of Biddle. Adequate library facilities are essential to maintaining the intellectual leadership towards which we aspire. As you indicated, one of the law school's major priorities five-and-one-half years ago, was to bring Biddle Library back to its historic standard of excellence. I think that we have made very substantial strides toward that goal. In 1982, the baseline budget for Biddle was $846,500; for fiscal year 1987, it was $1,685,000, which constitutes a doubling of that budget and the leadership which Liz Kelly has brought to Biddle. Her leadership has resulted in a significant increase in the morale of the library staff which communicates itself in terms of enhanced services and, in turn, the expressed satisfaction of our students and faculty. Liz has undertaken initiatives to enhance important aspects of the library collection. For example, she negotiated successfully to secure for Biddle the papers of Judge David Bazelon, a unique and significant addition for the library.

LSH: You characterized the law school as having moved back into "the forefront of legal education." Please support this statement by describing the areas of the school's greatest strengths.

Dean Mundheim: It is very difficult for law schools to be leaders in every area. Naturally, they begin to develop particular strengths as years go on. For example, for a long period of time, the University of Pennsylvania law school has been known as one that has exceptional strength in labor law. That has been due, in large part, to the preeminence in the field of Clyde Summers and Bob Gorman. The reputation of strength in the labor law area is reflected in the fact that we are the only law school in the country which requires all first-year students to take a course in labor law.

Our close connections with the Wharton school and with the international faculty for corporate and capital market law have given the law school a high visibility in the international field as it relates to corporations, financial institutions and securities markets.

In the last five-and-one-half years, we have developed significant strength in at least three areas. First, with the appointment of Michael Wachter as the director of our institute for law and economics, we have developed a very lively program which draws on the combined strengths of the economics department, the Wharton school and the law school. The institute's program has added a number of courses to the law school curriculum which are taught jointly by a law professor and a professor of economics. It has funded research and has sponsored small roundtable conferences and well-attended public conferences. The university offers us an unparalleled chance to excel in the law and economics area, and we are taking advantage of that opportunity.

No other law school, in proportionally, as many faculty members intensely devoted to the problems of the legal profession as those at our Law School. I think that among the major challenges of law schools today is the need to think through problems of the legal profession - where it is headed, how to prepare students to understand its changing aspects, how to help students determine the manner in which they will live as professionals and to reflect with them on how they can lead lives as effective lawyers while enjoying the personal satisfactions of living a full life and serving our society. We are responding to the need for leadership in this area. Two years ago, this law school inaugurated a unique, first-year course in professional responsibility. That course requires all first-year students to spend the two weeks following Christmas vacation thinking, talking and learning about problems of the legal profession. This year, in addition to that innovation, we have launched a new Center on professionalism which is directed by senior fellow, Judge Edmund B. Spaw. That center will continue to build on the first-year curriculum by adding courses in the second and third years, and by encouraging faculty members to emphasize problems of professional responsibility in other substantive courses already being offered. The center also will work with bar associations and law firms in meeting continuing education responsibilities in the field of professional responsibility. It also will spearhead research and writing in this area and, again, as a reflection of the great university of which we are a part, will provide the opportunity to work with other schools in examining more generally the questions of professionalism.

Another developing strength at the law school is our growing corps of impressive faculty in the commercial law field. The faculty members who specialize in that area include Curtis Reitz, Mark Roe, Chuck Mooney, Elizabeth Warren, Michael Schill and John Honnold who, even though retired, still teaches a seminar on the international sales convention in whose drafting he was so instrumental. With this substantial number of faculty members who are, in commercial law, are able to devise an integrated set of courses which allow students with a particular interest in this area to acquire both a broad and a deep exposure.

In discussing law school strengths, I would also like to brag about the clinical program. Under Doug Frenkel's guidance, I think we have developed a program that is second to none in the nation. The program has grown in the past five years so that now roughly one-half the graduating students have taken one clinical course. Doug's innovations have included the highly suc-

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cessful small business clinic in which our students get practical experience as counselors. He has also instituted the popular clinic in juvenile law. In addition, Doug has stimulated us to think how we might import clinical experiences into our more traditional courses. For example, one of the most popular segments of the First-Year Professional Responsibility Program has been his exercise in negotiating an agreement. One major contribution made by the Clinical Program to our overall teaching philosophy has been that we have been forced to consider framing substantive issues of law in a way which enables students to appreciate the lawyering aspects of a problem. This emphasis happily is beginning to become more usual in a number of so-called "regular courses."

LSH: One of your early goals was to stimulate the involvement, interest and participation of the upwards of 7600 Alumni in the activities and workings of the Law School. How successful have you been in this mission?

Dean Mundheim: Very early on, I was impressed with the great love which our Alumni have for this Law School. The School's welfare is a continuing matter of concern for the Alumni and, time and again, they manifest their feelings for the Law School as an important factor in shaping their lives. Working with the Alumni has been one of my great joys as Dean.

I have had wonderful support from the leadership of the Law Alumni Society beginning with Bernie Borish, '43, who was followed by Barclay Cale, '62, Clive Cummins, '52, and, now, Howard Shechter, '68. I have often turned to the Law Alumni Society for help with problems, always with gratifying results. For example, as our LL.M. Program began to grow, our population of foreign students began to increase. I asked the members of the Law Alumni Society if they would be willing to spearhead a program which would, on a one-to-one basis, offer friendship and guidance to our foreign visitors. They responded magnificently under the leadership of Bob Kendall, '55, and Eleanor Illoway, '83.

The Alumni Society has been interested in participating in the orientation of our first-year students by sponsoring a get-together at that critical point in the students' contact with the Law School and, again, in providing a special Alumni welcome to the graduating body by hosting an evening for the third-year class.

The Law Alumni Society also took on the task of reviewing the School's admissions policy. The Society's report recognized that a great law school must run its admissions program on a merit basis, but also that our Law School should not treat Alumni as strangers when the admissions process affects their families. The Society's report concluded that the Law School was administering the admissions process fairly and with appropriate sensitivity to Alumni needs. That kind of thoughtful evaluation is enormously helpful in inspiring confidence on a delicate but very important issue.

The Society now is turning to the special problems of Alumnae in practice. Last February, the Law Alumni Society sponsored a public program entitled "Different Destinies: Women in Law." In mid-summer, I met with a group of Alumnae to plan a follow-up to that program. I think that we will have a vigorous and useful response to the special problems faced by women which will be helpful not only to our growing number of Alumnae but, also, will be important in facing up to problems confronting everyone in the profession.

One other aspect of Law School activity which has a special relationship to our Alumni is our Continuing Legal Education Program. In part, we have looked at that Program as a way of meeting the Law School's continuing obligation to the legal community. Another important element to the Program is that it brings Faculty and Alumni closer together. This opportunity for Alumni to meet Faculty in their professional capacities is particularly important as we bring on new faculty. These new faculty members need to know that the legal community in which they live is lively and very interested in their being a part of that community.

LSH: You came to the Deanship with the reputation as a fundraiser. How has the Law School fared financially over the past five-and-one-half years under your reign?

Dean Mundheim: I think that the Law School's finances are in much better shape today than they were then. That improvement is attributable to the warm response of our Alumni and other friends, and to a healthy stock market. In 1981, the Law School's endowment was an anemic $5,437,000; as of June 30, 1987, the endowment has grown to approximately $22 million - a more than fourfold increase. Included in this new endowment are five new chairs, which signal support for the Law School's top priority, the building of the Faculty. The increase in the endowment is paralleled by a substantial increase in giving for current operational purposes. In 1982, Annual Giving was under $450,000 with an average gift of about $175. This past year, we finished our most successful Annual Giving campaign ever with a total of $1,274,000; the average gift has risen to $410. In addition to Annual Giving, under the energetic leadership of Sylvan Cohen, '38, we have created the Friends of Biddle Committee which, this year, contributed more than $100,000 for Law Library acquisitions. In addition, our Institute for Law and Economics, which had a budget of zero dollars in 1982, is operating on an annual budget of over $250,000.

Two years ago, we launched a three-year campaign to raise $16.6 million for a variety of Law School purposes - endowed chairs, increased support for Biddle Library, financial aid and other needs. At the end of this second year, June 30, 1987, we have raised over $11.7 million. That leaves us with $4.9 million to raise this coming year. I have no doubt that we will meet our goal.

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SYMPOSIUM

FROM THE LAW LIBRARIAN'S WINDOW
by Elizabeth S. Kelly,
Director,
Biddle Law Library

When I was considering what aspects of change and progress have taken place at Biddle, I thought about the Library's summer projects. During this past summer, as has been the case for three summers since my arrival, most of our undertakings had to do with space or, rather, the lack of it.

In the summer of 1984, the Library put thousands of linear feet of books into retrievable storage and, then, massively shifted and rearranged its collection. That summer of '84 rearrangement was necessary so that the growing Library collection could be managed for a few more years within its present space and could enable high use materials to be more accessible to students and Faculty.

Actually, shifting library collections is a relatively minor and recurring aspect of library management. The smaller the library stack facility the fuller the shelves, thus the greater the need for additional time spent in shifting the collection. The Library's management costs rise since shifting is a labor intensive operation and since book storage has both tangible and intangible costs.

Some exciting developments are taking place here at the School. We are moving in the direction of new construction which will meet the Library's urgent needs as well as other crucial space shortfalls in Faculty offices and classrooms. The Law School now has a Building Committee, which is actively working with a fine architectural firm in developing a master plan for Law School space utilization, confirming the specifics of space needs which must be met by new construction. As this project goes forward, there will be room for Alumni participation in more ways than just financial contribution. In fact, the Law Alumni Society's Board of Managers has had initial discussions with Dean Mundheim concerning this effort. The Building Committee welcomes your special interest in the development of competitive, state-of-the-art facilities.

There is another significant piece of good news to share concerning the rebuilding and growth of Biddle's standing collection. The Library has received a very substantial acquisition of judicial papers amassed by Judge David L. Bazelon during his approximately forty years on the Federal Bench. These papers will be inventoried and made accessible to scholars. Watch for further news on this collection!

JUDICIAL CLERKSHIPS 1987-1988

Twenty-five members of the Class of 1987 will serve as clerks to Judges on U.S. Federal and State Courts in the coming year. Rachael E. Wurtman, '87, will clerk for The Honorable Menachem Elon of the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem, Israel.

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STATE COURTS

| Kenneth J. Wilbur           | Hon. Alan B. Handler, Supreme Court of New Jersey |


Lecturer/Clinical Supervisor Patrick Johnston received his A.B. from St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia and his J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School. He was a litigation associate with the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads from 1980-85 and was Assistant General Counsel with ARA Services, Inc., in Philadelphia from 1985. He teaches and supervises student fieldwork in the Lawyering Process course.

Professor Howard Lesnick will rejoin the Penn Law Faculty of which he was a member from 1960 until 1982, in the spring 1988 Term. His major teaching interests are in the areas of the law of work (labor law, employment discrimination, income maintenance law) and the lawyer-client relationship (professional responsibility, lawyering). Professor Lesnick spent time away from the Law School as the principal architect and in the throughgoing reexamination and restructuring of the law school curriculum at the new City University of New York Law School.
Leon Meltzer Professor of Law, A. Leo Levin,'42, has returned to fulltime teaching at the Law School after in excess of ten years as Director of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C. An Alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania Law School Class of 1942, he received his B.A. degree from Yeshiva College. He joined the Law School Faculty in 1949 and served as Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1965 to 1968. From 1976-78, he was a member of the Standing Committee on Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Professor Levin teaches courses in the Administration of Justice and in Civil Procedure and a Seminar (with Professor Stephen B. Burbank) entitled Selected Topics in Civil Procedure and Judicial Administration.

Professor Bruce H. Mann came to the Law School Faculty from Washington University in St. Louis. He also has taught at the Universities of Michigan, Texas and Connecticut. Professor Mann earned his A.B. and A.M. from Brown University, and his J.D., M.Phil. and Ph.D. in History from Yale. A legal historian, he also teaches Trusts and Estates.

Lecturer/Clinical Supervisor Lorlyn McKinley received a B.S. from Penn State University and worked as a mental health therapist for two years. She received her J.D. from Temple University and practiced with Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, specializing in employment and education matters. She teaches and supervises student fieldwork in the Lawyering Process course.

Assistant Professor Michael H. Schill earned his A.B. from Princeton University and his J.D. from the Yale Law School. For the year 1984-85, he clerked for Judge Marvin Katz of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. From 1985-87, he practiced real estate law at the New York City firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. Professor Schill teaches courses in Property Law and Real Estate Transactions.

Professor Elizabeth Warren joined the Penn Law Faculty from the University of Texas where she was Professor of Law and the Jay H. Brown Centennial Faculty Fellow in Law for five years. She also has taught at the Universities of Houston and Michigan. Professor Warren graduated from the University of Houston and from the Rutgers-Newark Law School. She is the coauthor of two books on bankruptcy law and teaches Contracts, Payments Systems and Corporate Finance.

Lecturer/Clinical Supervisor Frances Wetzler received her B.A. from the University of Maryland and her J.D. from Georgetown University. She clerked for Judge Sportwood Robinson of the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and, from 1982 until she arrived at the Law School, was associated with the Washington, D.C. firm of Donnellis, Duvall, Bennett & Porter.

The seven Visiting Professors for 1987-1988:

Visiting Professor Steven Anderman is visiting from the University of Warwick in England. He is the Advisor to the Department of Employment on Labour Legislation and is the U.K. Consultant/Expert to the Economic and Social Committee of the E.E.C. on Competition Policy and Patent Licensing. In the spring semester, he will teach Multi-National Corporations and Foreign Ventures.

Visiting Professor George Ginsburgs is a distinguished professor of Foreign and Comparative Law at Rutgers University Law School, Camden, NJ, specializing in international law and Marxist legal systems. He will teach Public International Law during the spring term.

Visiting Associate Professor Peter M. Roth, LL.M.,'77, is a Barrister practicing in England, primarily in the field of Commercial Law. During the fall term, Professor Roth teaches International Transactions.

Visiting Associate Professor David Rudovsky practices Civil Rights, Civil Liberties and Criminal Law in the Philadelphia firm of Kairys & Rudovsky. Professor Rudovsky was the recipient of a 1986 MacArthur Foundation Fellowship. He teaches Trial Advocacy, Criminal Process and first-year Criminal Law in the fall semester.

Visiting Professor Stanislaw Soltysinski has been a visitor to the Law School from his native Poland since 1975. He is Professor of Law at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland, and is a member of the Legislative Council of Poland, a special body which reviews major legislative acts prior to their presentation to the Polish Parliament. During the fall semester, Professor Soltysinski teaches International Transfer of Technology and a seminar in Legal Problems in East-West Trade.

Gruss Visiting Professor of the History of Talmudic Civil Law, Haim Soloveitchik, is a noted scholar and teacher. He is an alumnus of Yeshiva University, Harvard University and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Dr. Soloveitchik is a specialist in medieval Franco-German history and was named to the Golda Meir Chair in Jewish History at Yeshiva University in 1978. He will teach a spring term seminar in Talmudic Law.

Visiting Professor Manfred Weiss is Professor of Labor Law and Civil Law at the University of Frankfurt. He earned his law degree from Berkeley. In addition to being one of the leading labor law scholars in Germany, he is a member of the permanent committee of the Commission of the Communities to observe the development of labor and industrial relations within the Community. In the spring semester, Professor Weiss will teach a Comparative Labor Law Seminar and a Seminar in the European Economic Community.

The following Faculty members have taken leaves-of-absence during the 1987-1988 year:

Nicholas F. Gallicchio Professor of Law, C. Edwin Baker, is in New York City for the entire year at work with the ACLU.

Professors Seth F. Kreimer and Mark J. Roe are on leave during the fall semester.

Three new Administrators have joined the Law School Community:

Thomas Grexa is the Law School's new Assistant Director of Placement and Career Planning. The former Assistant Dean of Admissions at the University of Virginia, Mr. Grexa received his B.A. degree from the George Washington University School of Public and International Affairs and his J.D. from the University of Virginia. Mr. Grexa works primarily with the LL.M. graduate students, with first-year students and with students interested in working in the public interest/service employment area.

John S. Manotti has joined the Law School Development Office as Assistant Director of Annual Giving, replacing Linda Susan Hyatt. Mr. Manotti earned his B.S. degree in Liberal Studies from the Pennsylvania State University. He was an administrative assistant at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and, prior to his arrival at the Law School, was the Director of Sports Information and Promotions at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. Mr. Manotti currently is enrolled in this University's Arts and Sciences Masters' Degree Program.

Carol G. Weener is the Law School's new Assistant Director of Development. She has
THE CALENDAR 1987-1988

OCTOBER
Thursday, October 15
Law Alumni Society/John M.Olin Foundation Luncheon

Saturday, October 17
Law Alumni Society Reception at Philadelphia Bar Association's Annual Bench-Bar Conference, Atlantic City, NJ

Monday, October 19
Alumni Class Cluster Program, "Right or Wrong? Legal Decisions, Ethical Dilemmas," Dean Mundheim, Professors Frenkel, Reitz, Speth, Annenberg School Forum

Thursday, October 20
The Benefactors' Dinner, The Horticultural Center, Philadelphia

Wednesday, October 21
Law Alumni Society Board Meeting, The Law School

Friday, October 30
University Benjamin Franklin Society Reception, Major Donor Recognition Dinner

NOVEMBER
Friday, November 13
Parents & Partners Day, The Law School

Tuesday, November 17
Law Alumni Society Reception, Wilmington, DE

Thursday, November 19
Board of Overseers Meeting, The Law School

DECEMBER
Wednesday, December 2
Board of Visitors Meeting, The Law School

Wednesday, December 21
The Edwin R. Keedy Moot Court Competition, The University Museum

January
Saturday, January 9
Law Alumni Society Cocktail Reception for Alumni-in-Teaching at Annual Meetings of AALS, Miami Beach, FL

Wednesday, January 13
Law Alumni Society Board Meeting, The Law School

Thursday, January 14
Founders' Day

Thursday, January 21
Parents and Partners Day

FEBRUARY
Monday, February 8 or Tuesday, February 9
Law Alumni Society Reception at Annual Meetings of the ABA, Philadelphia

MARCH
Friday, March 4
Annual Basketball Dinner for Annual Giving Volunteers (tentative)

April
Wednesday, April 6
Law Alumni Day Annual Meeting, Cocktail Reception and Dinner, The Law School

Wednesday, April 27
Annual Alumni Luncheon Washington, D.C.

Professor Shechtman Receives Teaching Award

The Class of 1987 chose Assistant Professor Paul Shechtman as the recipient of the Harvey Levin Award for Excellence in Teaching. Presented annually by members of the graduating class to the professor they deem worthy of extraordinary recognition, the Award honors the memory of the late Harvey Levin of the Class of 1958. It has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. Levin's former firm - Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis of Philadelphia - and of his many friends.

NEWS OF THE LAW ALUMNI SOCIETY

Society Committees Reorganize for 1987-88

The Nominating Committee is composed of Gilbert F. Casellas, '77, Chair, of the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads; The Honorable Arlin M. Adams, '47, of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley; Clive S. Cummis, '52, of the Newark, NJ firm of Sills, Beck, Cummis, Zuckerman, Radin, Tishman & Epstein; Peter Hearne, '61, of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, Philadelphia; Dale Penney's Levy, '67, of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley; Allen J. Model, '80, of Dechert, Price & Rhoads, Philadelphia; Dean Robert H. Mundheim, ex-officio; Gail Sanger, '68, of the New York City firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn; and Howard L. Sheter, '68, ex-officio, of the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

Annual Bar Reception In Atlantic City Honors Casellas

The Law Alumni Society will hold its annual cocktail reception during the Philadelphia Bar Association's 29th Bench-Bar Conference on Saturday evening, October 17, at Bally's Park Place Casino Hotel in Atlantic City, NJ.

The Society will be honoring its First Vice-President, Gilbert F. Casellas, '77, of the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, as the Chair of the Young Lawyers' Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

For information and reservations, please contact Libby S. Harwitz at the Law School's Alumni Office. (215) 898-6321.

Parents and Partners Day - 1987

On Friday, November 13, first-year students, their spouses and/or friends and their parents are invited to the Law Alumni Society-sponsored Annual Parents and Partners Day.

The families of newly-matriculated law students will be afforded the opportunity to witness firsthand the Law School experience as they attend morning classes with their spouses and children. Afternoon presentations will include a message from Dean Robert H. Mundheim and a panel discussion featuring upperclass students, Faculty members and Alumni. A box lunch for students and their guests at the Goat will complete the day.

Dean and Alumnae Follow Up on February Panel

To continue exploring issues of professional and personal interest to University of Pennsylvania Law Alumnae as stimulated by the Law Alumni Society-sponsored Alumnae Panel of February, 1987, "Different Destinies: Women in Law," Dean Robert H. Mundheim and Stephanie Kallen, the former

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Director of Alumni Relations, and Sue Davison, the former Associate Director of Development, met with a group of local Alumni in July.

That gathering resulted in the formation of a committee led by Nancy J. Bregstein, '76, which has organized two luncheon meetings to which all Philadelphia Alumni are invited. The first luncheon, held in October, at the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, addressed the topic of “Life Styles and Life Choices After Law School.” The second meeting, to be held in the winter of 1988, will be organized around the specific issues facing Law Alumni seven to ten years into their careers, who are looking to develop the business ties and networks of business referrals already cultivated by their male counterparts. Law School Alumni knowledgeable in these areas will share their insights and experiences with the groups.

Alumni Gatherings

During the summer and fall months, the Law Alumni Society and regional Alumni groups sponsored events geared towards maintaining close affiliations between the Law School and its Alumni. Dean Robert H. Mundheim was in attendance at all of these functions.

On Tuesday, May 19, the Washington, D.C. Alumni Association held its Annual Spring Luncheon during the meetings of the ALL at the Mayflower Hotel. After a “State of the Law School” message and an introduction by Dean Robert H. Mundheim of guest speaker, Leon Meltzer Professor, A. Leo Levin,'42, the group heard Professor Levin’s stimulating lecture entitled “What Kind of Federal Judges Do We Want: The Problems of Choosing, Training and Disciplining?” (which appears in its entirety in this issue of The Journal.)

The Law Alumni Society sponsored its annual cocktail reception on August 10, 1987, for Alumni/ae attending the annual meetings of the American Bar Association in San Francisco and for those living in Northern California. Dean Robert H. Mundheim was the featured speaker at the reception which also was attended by “special guest”, Professor Louis B. Schwartz, ’35, who presently resides and teaches in San Francisco. Northern California Alumni Thomas R. Owens,’69, and Murry J. Waldman,’52, co-hosted the event.

The Fourth Annual Luncheon of the Past-Presidents of the Law Alumni Society was held at the University’s Faculty Club on Monday, September 21. Dean Robert H. Mundheim led the valuable discussions contributed by the leadership - past and present - of the Law Alumni Society.

The John M. Olin Distinguished Speaker/Alumni Luncheon Forum Lecture

The Law Alumni Society presented its annual John M. Olin Foundation Distinguished Speaker/Alumni Luncheon Forum Lecture on October 15 at The Barclay Hotel in Philadelphia in conjunction with the University’s Institute for Law and Economics.

The Honorable Frank H. Easterbrook, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, addressed the Alumni gathering.

NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND ECONOMICS
Judge Easterbrook Delivers John M. Olin Foundation Distinguished Speaker/Alumni Luncheon Forum Lecture

The Honorable Frank H. Easterbrook, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, was the John M. Olin Distinguished Speaker at the Institute for Law and Economics.

Walter Rozler, the group’s president, and Professors Mark J. Roe, and Rosita Winston Fellows enrolled in the School’s new Center on Professionalism have become Overseers Emeriti and Richard P. Brown, Jr., ’48 is now Chairman of the University’s Medical Center Board.

The Annual Benefactors Dinner

The Intellectual Center at Fairmount Park will be the site of the 1987 Benefactors Dinner on October 20.

The New Board of Visitors

The School’s first Board of Visitors Day - a day which has been designated to bring together a group of Law School Alumni and friends for the purpose of furthering their involvement in the workings of the School Community.

The Day’s agenda includes attendance at classes, brown bag lunches with students, a tour of the Law School buildings and of the Biddle Law Library, a panel discussion on professionalism and a discussion on the Law School’s long-range plans for expansion and growth. The day will conclude with the Annual Keedy Cup, a meeting of the Board of Overseers.

The Law School’s New Center on Professionalism

In the two years since its inception, the Law School’s successful First-Year Course on Professional Responsibility has become an important part of the School’s curriculum in addition to having attracted national attention. Under the leadership of Senior Fellows Edmund B. Speth, Jr., ’52, the School is developing courses, special events and teaching materials which will build on the first-year experience during the second and third years. The hope is that the aggregation of these courses, materials and programs, in the form of a Center on Professionalism, will provide a model for other law schools in the area of professional responsibility.
Law School Chairholders and Their Benefactors on View

An elegant series of framed photographs depicting Law School Professors who hold endowed chairs, together with the benefactors of those chairs, adorns the walls of the Law School.

Professor C. Edwin Baker is placed with the late Nicholas F. Gallicchio, '34. Kenneth W. Gemmill Professor of Law, Robert A. Gorman, is with Mr. Gemmill. Professor A. Leo Levin, '42, is pictured beside the late Leon Meltzer whose wife, Ruth Meltzer, endowed the Chair. Dean Robert H. Mundheim and Bernard G. Segal mark the Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professorship of Law Chair.

Professor Curtis R. Reitz appears with Algernon Sydney Biddle, Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law, Clyde W. Summers, is pictured with the former Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. The photo of University Professor W.A.J. Alan Watson also is present in the collection.

The School's first-year program and its efforts in continuing legal education in professional responsibility prompted the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Bar Associations to request that the Law School take a leadership role in developing programs and materials which would be useful in continuing legal education in the legal profession. In addition to planning effective teaching programs and materials, the Center on Professionalism will also explore the possibility of developing techniques for resolving a growing number of disputes involving questions of professional responsibility.

The William Penn Foundation already has come forth with a grant of $5,000 for The Center on Professionalism.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

The Caroline Zelaznik Gruss and Joseph S. Gruss Chair and Associated Program in Talmudic Civil Law was established as the result of a gift of $1 million from the estate of the late Caroline Zelaznik Gruss. Gift income will be used to attract world-renowned scholars and to support public lectures. The Law School's first Gruss Visiting Professor of the History of Talmudic Civil is the noted scholar and teacher, Haim Soloveitchik, who will teach during the spring 1988 term.

The Alfred L. Luongo Scholarship honors the memory of the late Judge Alfred L. Luongo, '47, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Judge Luongo's family, friends, former law clerks and colleagues have contributed over $42,000 to the Fund; his former firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCaulley contributed $25,000; the Judge's Law School Class of 1947 donated $18,596, their 40th Reunion gift, to the Fund; and Alumnus Marshall A. Bernstein, '49, pledged $5,000 to the Scholarship Fund.

The Arlin and Neysa Adams Fund for Freedom of Religion was established by Judge Arlin M. Adams, '47, on the occasion of his 40th class reunion. The Fund, created with the Judge's initial pledge of $50,000 and with gifts from family and friends in honor of the Judge and Neysa Adams, is to be used to defray the costs of a course or a seminar in the religion clauses of the U.S. Constitution or for lecturers on the subject.

Edward I. Cutler, '37, donated a gift in the amount of $50,000 to the Biddle Law Library Endowment in honor of his 50th class reunion.

The Public Interest Scholarship Fund or "Adopt-a-Student" Plan is the creative answer to the problem of encouraging and enabling students to work in the area of public interest. Four Law School Alumni/ae, and a spouse and the parents of Alumni/ae - Howard Gittis, '58, Ellis and Peggy, '86, Wachs, Sandra and Julius Newman, and Diane and Arthur G. Raynes - have pledged $40,000 each for the payment of four Law School student tuitions with the understanding that the recipients will be engaged in public sector employment for three years of the initial five years following their graduations.

The First Annual Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference Held in May at the Law School

Presented by the University of Pennsylvania Law School in cooperation with the Section on Taxation of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the highly acclaimed Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference was planned by Law School Professor, Harry L. Gutman, and Sheldon M. Bonovitz of the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher.

The morning sessions included panels entitled "Planning for Corporate Acquisitions After the Tax Reform Act" and "Planning for Closely Held Businesses After the Tax Reform Act." After lunch, where guest speaker, William F. Nelson, the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service addressed the group, Professor Harry L. Gutman moderated the panel discussion. 

"Current Issues In Partnership Taxation and Entity Characterization." The final presentation of the day focused on "Real Estate Acquisitions, Dispositions and Financing Techniques After the Tax Reform Act." An illustrious group of panel members were featured in the day's activities. Law School Alumni, Richard D'Avino, '80, the Deputy Tax Legislative Counsel for the Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., was a participant in the four panel presentations.

Audio-cassettes and course materials developed at the Conference are available from Professor Harry L. Gutman at the Law School, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 10104-6204, (215) 898-7494 or from Caroline Simon Laden, Esquire, also at the Law School, (215) 898-9812

Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference II to be Held in January, 1988

The Second Annual Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference, presented by the University of Pennsylvania Law School in cooperation with the Section on Taxation of the Philadelphia Bar Association and organized by Law School Professor, Harry L. Gutman, and Sheldon M. Bonovitz of the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher, will take place on the University campus on Saturday, January 23, 1988.


In addition to speakers from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Conference panelists will be Ned Jerold Cohen, Mark Cullar, Peter Faber, Martin Ginsburg, William McKee, Ronald Perlman and R. Donald Tulington.

The $225 fee for the Conference includes program materials, an audio-cassette of the proceedings, continental breakfast, and a reception and luncheon. Registration information can be obtained by contacting Professor Harry L. Gutman at the Law School at (215) 898-7494 or Caroline Simon Laden, Esquire, also at the Law School - (215) 898-9812.
Legal Ethics Program Offered by Law School Faculty

As part of the Class Cluster Program — a new approach to special Alumni Class programming created by the University's Department of Alumni Relations — the organized classes and the Law Alumni Society are co-sponsoring a panel discussion entitled, "Right or Wrong? Legal Decisions, Ethical Dilemmas". Scheduled for Monday, October 19, 1987 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at the Annenberg School Forum, the panel participants include Law School Professor Douglas N. Frenkel, '72, Dean Robert H. Mundheim, moderator, Professor Curtis R. Reitz, '56, and The Honorable Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.

Events like the above will involve classes in groups or clusters with seminars and activities tailored to the interests of the attendees.

The Annual Giving Kick-Off Meeting and Dinner

The annual Kick-Off event, held on September 22 at the University's Faculty Club, began at 4:30 p.m. with the general meeting conducted by Annual Giving National Chair, Larry Fox, '68. Small groups were then formed with David H. Marion, '63, who led the Firm and Regional solicitors session; Jeffrey M. Stopford, '69, who worked with Class Agents and Class Committee members; and Edward F. Beaty, Jr., '57, the National Reunion Chair, who discussed Reunion Classes. Following the meetings, Leon Meltzer Professor of Law, A. Leo Levin, '42, addressed the group. Dean Robert H. Mundheim then offered closing remarks.

Cocktails and dinner followed the meeting, at which new Law School Faculty and representatives of each present Law School class joined the gathering.

PENN LAW PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

This Journal feature highlights members of the Law School Community (Alumni, Faculty, Overseers, students, etc.) whose appearances in the news media have been brought to our attention primarily through the University news-flipping service.


Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., a Law School Overseer, was quoted in the Stamford, CT, Sunday Advocate article of January 25, 1987 entitled, "Should Lawyers Be Corporate Directors?"

Dr. Richard G. Lonsdorf, Professor of Law and Psychiatry, was the leading authority quoted in the article entitled "Ruling on 'Baby M' Won't End Controversy" in the February 2, 1987 Pennsylvania Law Journal-Reporter.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim was mentioned in the "Money Minders" section of the San Diego, California Transcript of January 20, 1987, under the article entitled, "Securities Regulation Panels To Explore Latest Methods." Dean Mundheim was quoted in the January 25 edition of the Stamford, CT, Sunday Advocate in the article, "Should Lawyers Be Corporate Directors?"

John W. Nields, Jr., '67, was the Chief Counsel to the Senate and House Committees holding joint hearings on the Iran-Contra affair. Of the many daily newspaper and magazine articles featuring Mr. Nields, his profile appeared in the "Politics and Policy" section of The Wall Street Journal in the May 7, 1987 article, "Iran-Contra Hearings Provide 'Lawyer's Dream' For Chief Counsels Who Will Guide Proceedings". He was featured in The New York Times article entitled "Nields,'Good Cop',Chafes in Exchanges."

The Honorable Louis H. Pollak, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the former Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was a subject of The National Law Journal article of February 9, 1987, "Clerks: Picking the Elite - Competitiveness Motivates 'Unseemly' System." Henry T. Reath, '48, was the subject of the editorial entitled "The Real Issue in Judicial Primary is Serving Citizens" by Edwin Guthman of The Philadelphia Inquirer. In that same article of Sunday, May 17, 1987, Guthman also mentioned Alumni Peter Hearn, '61, Seymour Kurland, '57, and Professor Curtis R. Reitz, '56.

Michael T. Scott, '76, authored the Tuesday, June 16, 1987 Philadelphia Inquirer Op-Ed Page article "FDA Must Have Pharmaceutical Primacy".

The Honorable Norma L. Shapiro, '51, represented "The Court" in an interview which appeared in the May, 1987 Maine Antique Digest as part of a larger article entitled "The Court Comes Down Hard on Pooling" by Lita Solis-Cohen and Samuel Pennington.

Professor Richard Sloane, the former Biddle Law Librarian, was the author of an article which appeared in the March 17, 1987 issue of The New York Law Journal entitled "Some Old and New Remedies For Thinning Law Libraries". It was a part of the section on "Law Office Management and Operations".

Professor Clyde W. Summers was "the expert" in the February 23, 1987 Pennsylvania Law Journal-Reporter article entitled "RANDOM TESTS: Labor Law Expert Says They're Wrong".

Dean Mark Yudof, '68, of the University of Texas Law School, was mentioned in the April 18, 1987 issue of The Philadelphia Inquirer article, "Texaso's Loss is Lawyers' Gain".

YOU KNOW WHAT A WILL IS.

HERE'S WHAT IT CAN DO:

When Mrs. Caroline Zelaznik Gruss prepared her will, she included a bequest of $1 million to the Law School to permanently endow a Chair in Talmudic Civil Law, a lifelong interest. Mrs. Gruss died in January, 1987 and the bequest was promptly paid. Today, the Law School is completing the details of the Caroline and Joseph Gruss Chair in Mishpah Choshen, which will provide for a visiting professor engaged in teaching and scholarship, joint classes open to students attending different schools at the University, Faculty colloquia and public lectures.

A new area of study has been opened to the University community because a generous and thoughtfully drafted bequest.

You learned about wills at the Law School. But, have you thought about how a will can advance your vision of what the Law School should be? Your bequest can strengthen our scholarship in the types of law you practice, can help us explore developing legal topics, can perpetuate the memory of a favorite professor. Let us help you place your imprint on the School through your will. Write or call today for more information:

Donald G. Myers, Director of Development, The University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6204 (215) 898-7489

To University of Pennsylvania Law School Alumni/ae...

After 12 years as Editor of The Law Alumni Journal and as Assistant Director of Alumni Affairs, I will be leaving The Law School to become the Director of Editorial Services and Research at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center Development Office.

Needless to say, the warm associations and friendships that I have formed with many of you have been enduring and rewarding. Your responses to our efforts over the years always were challenging, gratifying and conducive to growth - both personally and for our publications.

My best to all.

Libby S. Harwitz
FEATURED EVENTS

COMMENCEMENT

1987

The fact that we are gathered here today says so much. It says that our democracy is working - it is working as we are free to assemble here in a public place and to say what is on our minds. It also says that the American educational system is working and - perhaps more importantly - it says that we will soon be working." These were the words of Michael S. D'Agostino, the President of the Class of 1987 in his speech on May 18 to the families of his classmates, honored guests, Law School Faculty and passersby happening through the courtyard behind The Second Bank of The United States in Independence National Park. (The Law School and the graduating class broke with tradition this Bicentennial year and held commencement ceremonies not at 34th and Chestnut Streets, but in the heart of Philadelphia as it was in 1787.)

Dean Robert H. Mundheim welcomed the gathering and introduced Becher Atassi who, as the representative of his fellow LL.M. graduate students, expressed gratitude for the University of Pennsylvania Law School experience for the year 1986-87 describing it as "...very valuable in that it allowed us to meet with American students and non-students - to talk with them, to try to understand their views and to try to bring our views a little bit closer. There is nothing such as frankness and dialogue to restore differences whether it is on solid grounds or on misunderstandings."

REUNION WEEKEND

MAY 16-17

Class President Michael S. D'Agostino's extraordinary message to the gathering was followed by special gift presentations by 1987 Class Officer, Jennifer Rosato, to Gary Clinton, the Law School Registrar, and to Gloria Watts, the Assistant Registrar, for "their dedication, their patience and their undying enthusiasm [which] made the Law School a more humane and a more personal place to be. With them, their door was always open to answer our questions - profound, stupid, simple or hard."

Dean Mundheim then conferred Law School Honorary Fellowship on Ira Jay Kurzman, Esquire. [Mr. Kurzman's moving acceptance speech together with his citation appear in their entirety in this issue of The Journal.]

Commencement speaker, The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., the Senator from Delaware, addressed the graduating class. Following Senator Biden's presentation, Constance Kessler, Coordinator of the LL.M. Students, and Margo Post Marshak, the Vice-Dean of the Law School, presented the Class of 1987 to Dean Robert H. Mundheim who awarded diplomas.

A Reception honoring the graduates was held on the grounds of the Second Bank of the United States in 1787 following the Commencement ceremony.

Ross Gallery of the Furness Building in the University’s School of Fine Arts. Alumnus Bud (Walter N.) Read organized that gala. Through the fine planning of classmate, James P. Schellenger, the Class of 1947 celebrated their 40 years as graduates of Penn Law School at the Locust Club of Philadelphia. The Class of 1957 under the direction of Myles H. Tanenbaum, held its 30th Reunion at Bookbinder’s in Society Hill. Alumnus Richard R. Block coordinated the Class of 1962’s 25th Reunion party at the Ristorante Galleria in Queen’s Village. The Raymond Haldeman Restaurant in Society Hill was where Class of 1967 organizer, Jacob P. Hart, planned his Class’s 20th Reunion gala. The Law School Goat area was where the Class of 1972 gathered for its 15th Reunion, which was coordinated by classmate, David L. Pollack. Thomas J. Gallagher was the moving force behind the Class of 1977 gala 10th Reunion at the University of Pennsylvania’s Annenberg Center Forum. The Class of 1982 held its 5th Reunion at the Palladium, a restaurant on Locust Walk on the University campus. 1982 Alumna, Mary E. Bates organized that event.
EDITOR'S NOTE: Practice Professor Douglas N. Frenkel, the Director of Clinical Programs, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, cum laude, in 1968, and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School, cum laude, in 1972. Following graduation from Law School, he served for one year as law clerk to Judge Theodore O. Spaulding of the Pennsylvania Superior Court and, then, practiced law at Community Legal Services in Philadelphia as staff attorney, supervising attorney and managing attorney.

Professor Frenkel joined the Law School Faculty in 1978. In 1980, he became Director of Clinical Programs, which have grown and thrived under his direction. He also teaches courses in Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation, Professional Responsibility, Alternatives to Litigation and Family Law.

In the following interview, Professor Frenkel provides enlightening insights into the growing Clinical Programs in which he and the Law School take tremendous pride.

THE LAW SCHOOL CLINICAL PROGRAM: THEN & NOW

As Viewed by Practice Professor Douglas N. Frenkel, '72 Director of Clinical Programs

LSH: Please trace the history of clinical education and its evolution here at the University of Pennsylvania law School.

Professor Frenkel: Clinical education had its origins in an earlier portion of this century in a rather primitive mode. The argument for greater use of a clinical teaching methodology began to take form in the literature in the 1930's. [Our Law Review published Jerome Frank's piece entitled "Why Not a Clinical Law School?" in 1933.] Until the late 1960's, clinical education across the country was confined to "farming out" students to work under the supervision of local practitioners and to those courses that taught trial or appellate advocacy through the use of simulated exercises.

At this Law School, as at many others, the movement toward a clinical curriculum began in the late '60s. At that time, a criminal defense clinical program existed under the leadership of Tony Amsterdam, '60. In the early 1970's, the Law School had a specialized law office in the health law area as part of the Health Law Project started by [the late Professor] Ed Sparer. The School, however, really did not develop its in-house clinical teaching capacity until 1977 when it opened a teaching law office called the Penn Legal Assistance Office under the direction of Mark Spiegel. That marked the first time that the Law School invested in a laboratory that would allow us to carry out student fieldwork primarily as a vehicle for the study of lawyering as discrete subject matter. It also brought onto the Faculty a group of teachers interested in combining theory and practice and in developing a methodology that uses experience as the basis for intensive, structured learning. In the ten years since then, our Clinical Education Program has diversified and grown into a major part of the overall curriculum.

LSH: Did you participate in any of the clinical offerings as a student at the Law School?

Professor Frenkel: My clinical experience, if you want to call it that, was typical of what was offered in the early 70's. During my second year, I worked at the Health Law Project. In my third year of law school, I worked for several hours a week at a North Philadelphia office of Community Legal Services for a small number of credits in a Program called "Community Law and Criminal Litigation."

LSH: And this was the limit of available clinical courses at that time?

Professor Frenkel: Essentially. There were a few opportunities to work in a variety of public interest settings away from the Law School, but there was no law school supervisor, no course or literature devoted to an examination of the role or skills I was
employing, no coherent plan for learning other than the hit-or-miss "real world" experience. It did not compare at all to clinical education today.

**LSH: Was this lack of interest indigenous to Penn Law School or were these programs undervalued across legal education lines?**

**Professor Frenkel:** The situation here was typical of attitudes nationally concerning clinical education. Until the 1970's, there was a great deal of uncertainty about the overall mission of law schools (to some extent, that feeling still exists today). There was concern about giving a portion of the curriculum over to anything that had the appearance of real world practice at a time when law schools were striving to be part of the legitimate intellectual fiber of a large university. There were also some practical concerns, not the least of which had to do with the perceived expense of clinical education. There is no question that a sound clinical education program requires intensive faculty supervision which, in turn, means lower student-faculty ratios than in an ordinary classroom. To a great extent, there was little or no understanding of the pedagogical underpinnings of a serious clinical curriculum. It has only been in recent years that clinicians, through teaching and writing, have articulated the clinical contributions to the study of law. Finally, to the extent that early forms of clinical education were exclusively linked to poverty law and litigation, this served to isolate or limit the legitimate intellectual fiber of a large university.

**LSH: Please describe the Penn Law School Clinical Program today and the experience of students enrolled in it.**

**Professor Frenkel:** The clinical curriculum now consists of a cluster of courses that involve both real case experience as learning vehicles and, also, simulations without real clients.

On the "live-client" side, there are several courses. We offer our original course entitled Lawyering Process, which focuses on dispute-based lawyering. Here students study the role and pre-trial skills of the litigator, while representing clients in a variety of civil matters. Students take part in simulated lawyering transactions as part of an intensive skill course before the real case work begins.

Since 1981, we have offered our Small Business Clinic in which students represent clients referred by the Wharton School's Small Business Development Center, while studying the courtroom skills of the lawyer for an entrepreneur or business entity. Counseling, planning and drafting are stressed. No litigation is done in this course.

Since 1983, we have offered a course in child advocacy in which students are engaged in the practice and study of lawyering for non-traditional clients. There is an interdisciplinary emphasis on the lawyer's use of experts and data from other professions (for example, social work and mental health) and a comparative look at how different professions approach conflict, especially in the family area.

Last year, we introduced a new dispute resolution course involving real cases in which students are placed in the role of mediator - a neutral role that is the subject of an increasing amount of scholarly discussion and professional examination. Students are trained in mediation skills, study role/ethical questions and, then, attempt to mediate civil disputes (up to $5,000) in the Philadelphia Municipal Court. In addition to mediation, the supervised fieldwork teaches "problem-solving" negotiation, case evaluation and argument/persuasion more effectively than our other courses. To place mediation in context, the course also requires students to observe/participate in related processes around the City including judicial settlement conferences, court-annexed and private arbitration and other so-called "alternatives" to the courtroom.

The simulation side of the program offers students a course in the study of the lawyering skills of interviewing, counseling and negotiation which is a very popular course in the curriculum. Of course, older courses have been offered here for years in Trial of An Issue of Fact and Appellate Advocacy, taught by adjunct Faculty.

The typical student experience in all of our in-house, clinical courses involves a consistent combination of theory and practice. All student casework places students on the frontline as lawyers. This work, however, is done under the intensive scrutiny and supervision of a Clinical Faculty member. For example, a student in our litigation clinic would not write a letter or draft a pleading without that document being reviewed in advance by the student's supervisor. Similarly, all client interviews are videotaped (with client consent) and critiqued, all subsequent transactions and court appearances planned with, observed by and debriefed by the student's supervisor. Every student decision is subjected to intensive analysis and scrutiny with the teacher. To maximize individual learning, each student works one-to-one with a single supervisor for the entire semester. This model applies to all "real case" courses.

All of our clinical courses have classroom study as an essential component. Students have a minimum of two and, in some courses, four hours of classroom work in which -through a combination of reading, lecture, video observation, discussion and role play -they are immersed in examining a variety of models for lawyer-skill development and in studying notions of lawyer role and competence. Seminars frequently focus on questions arising from students' real case experiences, including ethical questions, in a way that we cannot replicate elsewhere in the curriculum. We are able to study professional responsibility by dealing with students' actual resolutions (or avoidance) of dilemmas - not as they would like to think they would behave and respond to hypothetical problems. Seminars focusing on real cases allow us to begin to develop judgment by collaborative dissection of lawyer decision-making. Finally, as these sessions involve a great deal of student control over the classroom agenda and the real need to assist a colleague in planning for a transaction or solving a problem, students are involved in the discussions intensively.

In all of these courses, students are expected to spend roughly three hours per week for every credit unit that is involved in the course. For some of our larger credit courses, students spend almost half of their academic credits or half of one week in this very intensive experience.
I ought to add that we do have a limited program of externship study that comes under the clinical curriculum. A limited number of students are placed in practice-based settings around the City and, in some cases, outside of Philadelphia in practice environments that we cannot replicate at the Law School. Examples include the local District Attorney’s office, an environmental law practice in Washington, D.C., etc. In that area, we have tightened-up the process of supervision so that we are not simply sending students out without Faculty scrutiny. We screen potential placement supervisors and their proposed program for each student as though we were hiring outside tutors for our students; once placed, we monitor the amount of time to teaching and supervision.

In addition, a criminal defense clinical course is offered by a member of the Public Defender’s Office, who devotes a substantial amount of time to teaching and supervision.

LSH: How does the University of Pennsylvania’s Clinical Program compare to that of the New York University Law School, which is the reputed model in that area?

Professor Frenkel: I assume that the NYU model you refer to is their required simulation course given in the first-year. In many ways, it is not unlike clinical (role-play, video) portions of our First-Year Course in Professional Responsibility and our upper-level Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation course. What makes the NYU course unique is that lawyering is frontally introduced as required subject matter, taught by a substantial number of faculty through small groups and individual critique. Given our current Faculty size, this model really would not be feasible at this Law School.

LSH: You previously mentioned that students taking clinical courses try “real” cases and handle “real” clients. What criteria are used in choosing cases for the Program?

Professor Frenkel: The cases we accept are largely chosen on the basis of their compatibility with the teaching goals of the course. In the Lawyering Process course, for example, we look for a combination of intensive opportunities for lawyer-client interaction and lawyer-lawyer negotiating possibilities as well as potential courtroom experience. In addition, it is helpful if the case presents an opportunity for students to have to marshal facts in developing the case on behalf of the client. This is a skill area that is not addressed elsewhere in the curriculum which many of our students find extremely difficult. To the maximum extent possible, we seek cases that will have a relatively short life; major protracted cases do not give individual students much in the way of experience. Finally, we apply financial eligibility tests tailored to each course.

LSH: The Clinic is sporting a number of new supervisors this year. Can you tell us about this new corps of Faculty members?

Professor Frenkel: We have three new Clinical Faculty members on the litigation side of our Office. Fran Wetzel has joined us from a private practice setting in Washington, D.C., where she did a considerable amount of white collar criminal defense as well as civil litigation. Patrick Johnston was a litigator at Dechert, Price & Rhoads in Philadelphia and, then, was a member of the general counsel staff of a large Philadelphia corporation prior to joining us. Lori McKinley, the other new member of the Clinical Faculty, practiced with Community Legal Services in Philadelphia and has the interesting sidelight of having worked in the mental health area prior to attending law school. Adding people with experience in private practice provides us with an interesting dimension and perspective for the teaching of lawyering. Until now, clinicians who have taught here and elsewhere, like much of the literature, have come almost exclusively from public interest settings. My sense is that while this has provided a strong foundation, it may have limited our ability to examine more closely certain important dimensions of lawyering and decision-making, including such things as the impact of different modes of delivering legal services, economic factors affecting clients’ decisions, lawyers’ decisions, etc.

The extent to which the Law School has embraced clinical education institutionally …is probably attributable …to our attempt to move [it] out of the narrow confines…of litigation set in a public interest setting…

LSH: The Clinical Education Program at Penn Law School has traveled a painful, tenuous road to success. To what do you attribute the Program’s “acceptance” into the realm of respectability?

Professor Frenkel: Of course, those of us who have been involved in clinical teaching have always been convinced of its important place in the curriculum. Your question really deals with the extent to which the Law School has embraced clinical education institutionally. And that is probably attributable to a number of factors.

The first, I think, has been our attempt to move clinical education out of the narrow confines of litigation and of litigation set in a public interest setting. By covering the broader landscape of lawyering, we certainly have reached a wider range of students. In the process, clinical education has been viewed as a complement to our broad, substantive curriculum.

Another factor has to do with the extent to which student receptivity has grown. I would like to think that the increase in the number of students who elect to take our clinical courses (including simulation courses) - and this number is now up to in the neighborhood of 60 percent of each graduating class - has had something to do with the Law School’s greater receptivity and recognition of what we have been attempting to do. Clinical courses are the Law School’s major response to widely-felt student dissatisfaction with the second and third years of law school. Our students want to learn in different modes, to have more demanded of them than writing exams or papers, to develop skills in a “safe” environment and to work with real clients in a public service setting, possibly for the first time.

I think, also, the interest of Faculty members in attempting to teach doctrine or theory in ways other than the standard case method has grown. Although these developments have taken place on a very local individual case basis, the cumulative effect has been the recognition that clinical methodology is a valuable teaching tool.

LSH: Over the years, our students and Alumni/ae repeatedly have praised the Clinical Program as “one of the best law school experiences that has ever happened” to them. How can Alumni/ae who have enjoyed this positive experience demonstrate their appreciation today?

Professor Frenkel: There are a number of levels on which we have been able to involve Law School Alumni/ae in our Program. Each year, the simulation courses that we offer bring practicing attorneys to the campus to do such things as engage in mock negotiations with students. Students find those exercises tremendously valuable and “real” learning experiences. Our Alumni/ae make continued on page 21
IRA JAY KURZBAN
ESQUIRE

THE
1987
HONORARY FELLOW
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL

INTRODUCTION
by Dean Robert H. Mundheim

The Law School has signaled its particular interest in the public service responsibilities of lawyers by selecting each year an Honorary Fellow. The purposes of the award include: affirming dramatically the Law School’s ideal of combining professional life with public service; honoring lawyers who have made significant contributions to the ends of justice at the cost of personal risk and sacrifice, and who can articulate the problems and satisfactions of the way of the publicly engaged lawyer; and being an inspiring example for our students to emulate these men and women.

The 1987 Honorary Fellow is Ira Jay Kurzban. Mr. Kurzban is a 1976 graduate of the Law School at Berkeley. He is a partner in the firm of Kurzban, Kurzban, Wanger & Holtsberg in Florida. He has given a great deal of his time and effort to safeguarding human rights. He has particularly devoted himself to the cause of Haitians who sought refuge in this country.

His citation reads:

The Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School receives and welcomes you IRA JAY KURZBAN

You have exemplified signal service to every aspect of our profession. While still a law student you helped start a foundation through which pro bono lawyers could be partly supported by their more financially secure classmates. As a partner of a law firm you have served your private clients with high professional competence. And you have manifested extraordinary devotion to civil liberties, in particular in your representation, sometimes at risk to your life, of Haitians who have sought asylum in this country, achieving results described by the court as “beyond monetary value.”

We hold you in esteem and commend your example to the generation of lawyers who go forth from this school.

D. Dean Mundheim, Members of the Faculty, honored guests, students. I was asked to speak with you today about practicing Public Interest Law. I do not believe that there is anything called “practicing public interest law.” I believe that there is practicing law with courage, with a sense of morality and with a sense of justice.

Today, we live in a society that places wealth, power and intellect as its highest values: How much do you have? Who do you know? How smart are you? The traditional values, the values that we call platonic values - those of courage, wisdom, justice, temperance - seem all but erased from our consciences. Worse in a way is that they seem naïve in a world that is seen as a tough world where one has to get ahead. Our colloquial expressions even echo that sentiment. We tell our friends to “go for it,” the commercials tell us to “catch the wave before it’s too late” and, some of us, even those committed to doing this type of work ask: “If the society emphasizes wealth, why should I tilt at windmills? If it emphasizes power, why should I side with the powerless?” Besides, with money and power it is often said, “I can help the powerless, the disenfranchised.” All the platitudes in the world, it is thought, cannot feed the hungry.

Wealth, power and intelligence in that scenario become viewed as basic elements of society, as building blocks even for those who seek to help others.

Today, however, we see the disintegration of those values. Stock brokers, without moral guidance or temperament in their chase for wealth, are arrested on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. In Washington, the powerful, who are neither temperate in their views nor just in their dispositions, face their own deepening crises. Intelligence without wisdom has made the best and the brightest of America commit blunder after blunder in Vietnam, in Iran, in Nicaragua. When faced with the moral determination and the courage of others, even the two greatest military powers in the world became powerless. In the 1960’s, Dr. Martin Luther King changed forever the course of United States history, not because of any wealth, but because of the moral authority of his position.

Practicing law without practicing morality and justice is nothing but a technical exercise. The Founding Fathers of our country recognized that quite well. Like the philosophers of Ancient Greece, they recognized that being just and moral is an activity - not just a goal, but an activity. Just as we work at creating wealth, we must work at creating justice. In Federalist Seventeen, Alexander Hamilton recognized that it was not the ends of justice that counted but it was the administration of justice that he described as the “great cement of society” which impressed upon the minds of people in this country the importance of government. Morality, like justice, is an activity. You practice it. Morality is not a product that you own or a gift that you store away only to be taken out at ceremonies such as this commencement.

If you practice law without morality and justice, then you are engaged in an empty ritual. No matter how high the salary and no matter how prestigious the law firm, you should not be satisfied. I urge you to be courageous - be as courageous as you can in the practice of law. Have the wisdom to challenge authority when it is improper and the temperament to bend to it when it is not. Justice is lost when its defenders no longer have the moral courage to support it. The need for that courage is more important today than it has been at any time in the past. We live in a time when those values embodied in our Constitution and, particularly, in the Bill of Rights are precarious. I hope that you will accept the challenge, because you are truly the last defenders of liberty and equality in our society.
Edward's Note: Professor A. Leo Levin, '42, returned to fulltime teaching at the Law School this fall as the Leon Meltzer Professor of Law, having retired as Director of the Federal Judicial Center on July 31, 1987.

On May 19, Professor Levin, then Director of the Center, delivered the following speech at the annual Law Alumni Dinner held for Washington, D.C. Alumni and those attending the spring meetings of the A.LI. In his introduction of Professor Levin to the luncheon gathering, Dean Robert H. Mundheim stated, "We are so fortunate that in 1987 we will see the return to the Faculty of the Leon Meltzer Professor of Law, A. Leo Levin. His presence adds to the strength of the teaching corps, to the fostering of research at the School and to the kind of wisdom and guidance which older members of a faculty must give to younger ones in order that the faculty matures and flowers in a most important way.

Leo, in concluding a highly regarded, oft-praised career as Director of the Federal Judicial Center, has played a tremendous part in providing educational events and activities surrounding the Judiciary. It is very appropriate that today he will speak about the kind of Federal judges we want and of the problems in choosing, training and disciplining them."

I am delighted to be here today with so many fellow Alumni/ae and am grateful for Bob Mundheim's generous introduction. I am particularly pleased to exchange thoughts on a subject in which we share a common interest, one of concern to us and to the country.

First, I would like to talk a bit about choosing judges. There is a tremendous literature on the mechanics of choosing judges - for example, through the election process (running against one's self or against an opponent) and through commissions (merit selection techniques). There is, however, a paucity in the literature on exactly what we are looking for in a judge. What are the qualities that we are seeking through all of these mechanisms? Now, I am thinking beyond the obvious qualities of integrity, industry and tolerance. A fine article in this area was written in 1983 by Chief Justice (then Associate Justice) Rehnquist, who refers to those obvious qualities as the "Boy Scout" virtues, those that we all agree need to be considered in appointing Supreme Court Justices. Beyond that, I might say, there have been a number of capitalized statements describing the qualities needed in a judge like: one should be half-prophet, half-historian with the ability to look backward and to look forward (our former Dean, Judge Louis H. Pollak of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has been described in these terms). Others have described the need for a judge to be master of both the telescope and the microscope - the telescope for looking into the distance to foresee what may be evolving, and the microscope focused on the specific facts of the individual case. These standards, however, apply primarily to United States Supreme Court appointees. What values should be required for a State Trial Bench which focuses largely on criminal cases? Surprising as this may sound to some of you, I would value a sense of compassion far more than a brilliant intellect - the ability to deal with people in an understanding manner without becoming callous or hardened. As to the Federal Trial Bench, I have been delighted with what I consider the high quality of its members. There is great variety and diversity among the judges on that Bench. That is as it should be. Of course, it is most important that a sense of quality always be a top priority, but I believe that diversity can be an enriching factor in the judicial process. We have come to accept this with respect to race and gender, but I am thinking of diversity in life experience, in ethnic origin, in socio-economic and educational background. This is most obvious at the appellate level where courts hear cases in panels of three, if not en banc, but I think that it is also true on the trial level. There is, of course, the matter of community perception and identification, but it is also useful to remember that district court judges inevitably interact and, over time, also influence each other.

No matter how effective the process of selection, there is a widely-recognized need for orientation and training for recent appointees, particularly for those appointees made at the trial level. In this age of specialization, the civil litigator may know nothing at all about criminal processes. There is no practitioner who ever has sentenced a defendant to loss of liberty - i.e. to prison and, needless to say, that is a very different and awesome kind of experience. Even courtroom lawyers - litigators with vast years of experience who have been on the Bench for awhile - report that there is a totally new perspective with respect to case management when one sits on the opposite side of the Bench.

I would like to describe in brief a basic program that we, at the Federal Judicial Center, use in the Federal system for the orientation of newly-appointed district judges. Initially, we suggest in-court orientation which familiarizes them with such skills as how to take a guilty plea - an area in which the Federal system has some very technical requirements. We also offer four-day orientation seminars for small groups held regionally in different sections of the country. One day the seminar is held in a prison to discuss sentencing and to meet informally with prisoners to gather some sense of what affects them. Specially prepared video presentations like one on evidence, on the mechanics of trials and on the management of jury selection, etc., are offered during the remaining three days of the seminars, which are always conducted with very experienced trial judges present (by experienced I mean those who have been judges for thirty or forty years.) Because the groups are limited to five to ten newly-appointed judges, they feel free to interrupt the tapes to seek to clarify points and to exchange ideas. This intimate atmosphere allows for a very valuable experience. Most important also is that the new appointees meet their peers from throughout the country. In fact, a telephone network is thus established so that they may communicate freely with one another at any time.

The Center also arranges, within the first year of a judge's appointment, for a week-long seminar in Washington where, in addition to numerous educational activities, he or she participates in a festive dinner at the Supreme Court with the Chief Justice
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To insure a good, able and honest judiciary - one of quality, one in which the citizenry can feel confidence - there has to be a great deal of involvement by members of the Bar.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Joseph C. Bright, Jr., ’70, the author of Pennsylvania Taxation and partner in charge of the Tax Department of the Philadelphia firm of Drinker, Biddle & Reath, is an expert on Pennsylvania state tax laws. He is a cum laude alumnus of Harvard College and received his J.D., cum laude, in 1970 from the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he was Managing Editor of The Law Review. From the years 1980-1981, Mr. Bright served as Chief Counsel to the Pennsylvania State Department of Revenue.

Ralph A. Mariani is a 1970 graduate of Harvard College. He earned his J.D./M.B.A. degrees from the Law School and Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1974. In 1980, he received an L.L.M. in Taxation from the New York University Law School. He is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher and has specialized in state and local taxation for the past ten years.

In Pennsylvania Taxation, Joseph C. Bright, Jr., ’70, describes and discusses in one text all of the taxes imposed by the taxing authorities in Pennsylvania, including the taxes imposed by the Commonwealth and those imposed by the counties, cities and other political subdivisions. This, of itself, makes the text a valuable resource because the field of state and local taxation is characterized by a wide variety of taxes imposed by many different taxing authorities and is often administered in accordance with unpublished rules of thumb. Mr. Bright describes the political and historical development of this patchwork of taxation, cites the significant statutes, ordinances, regulations and administrative practices, and identifies the important cases and issues under each tax. From these sources, he derives principles which are used to explain and reconcile cases that often appear to be irreconcilable and offers guidance as to how the current issues should be resolved. He also adds his own views of the policy considerations which should be applied in evaluating and resolving current issues.

The book is organized to serve as a ready reference source. The taxes imposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are grouped in one section and those imposed by the local jurisdictions are grouped in another. The taxes are also grouped by type. The business taxes, consumption taxes and personal taxes are treated in separate subparts. Each of the chapters stands on its own and, yet, is integrated with the others with the result that some sense is made out of the system of taxation in Pennsylvania.

http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol23/iss1/1

A REVIEW

by

Ralph A. Mariani, ’74

Each tax is discussed in a separate chapter, and each chapter has several subsections dealing with separate topics. The citations are placed at the end of each subsection where they are easily located. Practical information for each tax is provided such as the taxpayers, the tax base, the tax rate, the tax period, the pertinent exemptions and the applicable apportionment formulas. It is easy to obtain quick answers as to the details of each tax.

All of the taxes imposed in Pennsylvania are covered in the book. The major taxes are covered in more depth than the less important levies. The Corporate Net Income and Capital Stock taxes, Sales and Use Tax and Personal Income Tax imposed by the Commonwealth are dealt with in large chapters. Local taxes are described in more general terms, and a separate section is devoted to the taxes imposed by Philadelphia.

Although taxation is primarily a matter of statute and regulations, much of the law in the state and local tax area is a matter of judicial construction. Mr. Bright excels in dealing with this case law. The sections of the text dealing with the multifactor doctrine, the manufacturing exemption and the charitable exemption reflect solid legal scholarship and reasoning and raise this treatise above any other existing text on state and local taxation in Pennsylvania. These sections read like good law review articles and are particularly noteworthy because they deal with the most frequently litigated and troublesome areas of state and local tax law. Mr. Bright analyzes the issues, distills the applicable legal principles and, where possible, reconciles the cases. He identifies unsound judicial precedents and explains why they are out of step with the development of the law. The practitioners who wrestle with these cases and these issues on a daily basis will appreciate the masterful job which Mr. Bright has done in these sections of the treatise.

A good example of Mr. Bright’s skill in deriving the applicable legal principles from the case law is his summary of the charitable exemption in Pennsylvania:

Thus the special status (of the charitable exemption) can be described as follows: Charities as a group enjoy an unusually strong presumption that they are not subject to a tax. However, in deciding whether any particular taxpayer is entitled to be treated as a charity, the rules are strictly construed against the one seeking exemption.

In the area of the manufacturing exemption, there are many cases but few firm guidelines. Mr. Bright justly criticizes some courts’ reliance on the nebulous doctrine of the “popular understanding of manufacturing” in order to determine whether the exemption is available.

In practical application, the doctrine is unpredictable and erratic. It is often invoked in connection with the announcement of a new negative rule when the taxpayer has met the previously announced test. Contradictory results are sometimes reached: Making ice was and then was not manufacturing; milling flour was not and then was; and popular understanding first did and then did not define electricity as manufacturing. In many cases, the taxpayer does not find out whether its activity is or is not within the popular definition of manufacturing until after many years of litigation.

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EMERITUS PROFESSOR HONNOLD SEES FRUIT OF LONG LABORS: UNIFORM LAW FOR INTERNATIONAL SALES

"Lucky to have lived so long!" This is William A. Schnader Emeritus Professor John Honnold's response to congratulations on the success of the 1980 Vienna Convention establishing uniform law for international sales, which goes into force this January 1, 1988.

How did this come about? "Well, it's a long story; you'll have to boil it down." In short, in the 1950's, Professor Honnold began to write about the need for such a law and what it should contain. Later, in 1964, he was a U.S. representative to a diplomatic conference that established a uniform sales law that had gone into effect in Europe. However, he had to report that this important effort had not received sufficient world-wide input for world-wide success. In 1959, in a paper presented in Rome, he proposed that the U.N. create a legislative body to prepare international rules for international trade. He carried this case directly to the U.N. officials. Finally, with political support primarily from other nations, the U.N. established its Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), a body of limited size but with world-wide representation. In 1969, UNCITRAL held its first working session and, later that year, Professor Honnold accepted the U.N.'s invitation to be in charge of the legal work for this new
ALUMNI BRIEFS

27 J. Glenn Benedet, of Chambersburg, PA, was honored by the Franklin County Bar Association for his long-time practice and participation in that Association’s affairs. In general practice in Chambersburg for 60 years, he served as District Attorney for 14 years and was President and Secretary of the Bar Association.

31 The Honorable Herbert S. Levin, of counsel to the Philadelphia firm of Fox, Rothschild, O’Brien & Frankel and President of the firm in 1951 (“which has reunited annually ever since”), was elected by the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas to the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. The Board administers Girard College, the Girard Estate, Wills Eye Hospital and the myriad trusts left to the City of Philadelphia.

33 Joseph M. Leib, of Philadelphia, was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association.

36 The Honorable Joseph S. Lord, III, delivered the keynote address at the annual meeting and dinner of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at the Historical Society in April.

37 The Honorable Chauncey M. Depuy, of Chambersburg, PA, was honored by the Franklin County Bar Association for 50 years of active practice and participation in that Association’s affairs. He served as President Judge of Franklin County from 1956 to 1966 and as Chief Judge of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

The Honorable Harry A. Takiff participated in the Tav Epsilon Phi Law Society’s tribute to the Philadelphia court administration’s civil department heads in Philadelphia in March 1987.

42 A. Leo Levin resigned as Director of the Federal Judicial Center effective July 31 and has rejoined the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School as the Leon Meltzer Professor of Law. Professor Levin, the first non-judge to be selected for the position of FJC Director, served for more than a decade, a period spanning more than half of the Center’s lifetime.

47 The Honorable Arlin M. Adams spoke on the topic “Religious Liberty: The Importance of Accommodation” at a lecture sponsored by the Philadelphia Theological Institute and the American Academy of the Religion in April.

49 Harvey D. McClure, a partner in the Erie, PA, firm of McClure, Miller & White, has been elected to a three-year term on the Pennsylvania Bar Association Board of Governors. He represents Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Venango and Warren Counties on that Board.

51 Harold Cramer, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, has served for the past two years as Chairman of the Jewish Law Day Committee and was honored for his leadership by the Philadelphia Board of Rabbis. Mr. Cramer was reelected to a three-year term on the Pennsylvania Bar Association’s House of Delegates. He also is President-elect of the Philadelphia Bar Foundation.

Henry P. Sullivan, Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Consolidated Natural Gas Company, retired as of July, 1987. He is a Director of the Dollar Bank, Pittsburgh, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, and Associated Electric & Gas Insurance Services, Ltd., Bermuda.

52 Thomas M. Garrity, a partner in the Norristown, PA, firm of Wiler, Pearltine, Talone, Craig & Garrity in Norristown, PA, was re-elected to a three-year term in the Pennsylvania bar Association House of Delegates.

The Honorable Paul Ribner, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, was endorsed by the Democratic State Committee for a vacancy on the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania.

53 The Honorable Edward J. Bradley, President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, participated in the Judicial Conference hosted by the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association in May.

Captain I. E. “Eddie” Robinson, Senior Corporate Counsel of Crystal Brands, Inc., Aston, PA, received the LEGION OF MERIT from President Ronald Reagan at a formal ceremony held at the U.S. Naval Base in Philadelphia on March 14 for “Exceptionally Meritorious Conduct in the Performance of Outstanding Services from October, 1983 through June, 1986.”

54 The Honorable Berel Caesar, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, greeted representatives from Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil, India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Malaysia and the United States in April as part of the “Constitutional Philadelphia” program co-sponsored and coordinated by the International Visitors Program of the U.S. Information Agency.

William A. Whiteside, Jr., chairman of the labor department of the Philadelphia and Princeton, NJ firm of Rothchild, O’Brien & Frankel, conducted two seminars for Pennsylvania and New Jersey employers in April, 1987 to inform them of newly enacted laws. Mr. Whiteside also spoke at a Temple University seminar dealing with drug testing and the workplace.

55 William H. Brown, III, a partner at the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, received the J. Austin Norris Award at the Barrister’s Association’s 11th annual awards and scholarship dinner in May.

David J. Kaufman, chairman of the Estates Department of the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, was presented a Special Achievement Award from the Pennsylvania Bar Association for his work as Chairman of the Association’s Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section.

Alvin L. Snowiss, of Lock Haven, PA, firm of Snowiss, Steinberg & Faulkner is the Treasurer of the 26,000-member Pennsylvania Bar Association.

56 Harris Ominsky, of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, was appointed Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute Board of Directors. He delivered the Lecture, “Pennsylvania Tax Reform—The New Transfer Act,” to a fully-subscribed luncheon sponsored by the Committee on Professional Education of the Philadelphia Bar Association in April.

A reunion of Penn Law School Alumni who clerked for The Honorable Alvin B. Ruben of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. From left to right: Mark R. Kramar, ’85; Richard O’Airne, ’90; Judge Rubin; Professor David I. Levine, ’78; and Natalie Wexler, ’83.

57 Seymour Kurland, of the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, received an award from the Philadelphia Chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators (IABC), honoring “Excellence in Communication.” Mr. Kurland, who is Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association for the year 1986-87, also spoke at the “Rest of Your Life” series sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association.


Jay G. Oehroch, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Fox, Rothschild, O’Brien & Frankel, spoke at two special seminars for Pennsylvania and New Jersey employers in April, 1987, focusing on recent legislation and new judicial interpretations affecting the extensions and limitations of employers’ actions. Mr. Oehroch also has spoken on AIDS in the Workplace at a seminar sponsored by his firm, and was a speaker at the annual convention of the Crematory Association of Pennsylvania.

59 Alexander A. DiSantii, a partner in the Media, PA, firm of Richard, DiSantii, Hamilton, Gallagher & Paul, has been re-elected to a three-year term in the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates.

Bernard M. Gross, of the Philadelphia firm of Gross & Sklar, was re-elected to a three-year term in the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates.

Herbert A. Vogel, of the Morrisstown, NJ firm of Vogel, Chait, Schwartz & Collins, actively practices in the areas of Municipal, Land Use and Environmental Law. This past spring, he taught Municipal Corporation Law as an Adjunct Professor at the Rutgers University Law School. He has lectured in the areas of zoning, planning, land use and other municipal law subjects for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education, League of Municipalities and Institute of Municipal Attorneys.

62 James D. Crawford, of the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, was elected a Trustee of the Philadelphia Bar Foundation.

Professor Stephen R. Goldstein has been named Dean of the Law School of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, for three years.

63 David H. Marion, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, was the keynote speaker at the Pennsylvania Bar Association’s Law/Media Seminar in Scranton, PA. He spoke on “Libel over Lunch,” addressing recent developments in libel law.

64 Earl T. Brit, of the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher, spoke on the reservation of rights and nonwaiver agreements at an insurance coverage seminar sponsored by the Pennsylvania Defense Institute in Harrisburg, PA, in April.

Stephen A. Cozen, of the Philadelphia firm of Cozen and O’Connor, presented the rights and duties of an insurer under the CGL policy at an insurance coverage seminar sponsored by the Pennsylvania Defense Institute in Harrisburg, PA, in April.

Richard M. Shusterman, of the Philadelphia firm of White and Williams, discussed the rights and duties of an insurer under the CGL policy at an insurance coverage seminar sponsored by the Pennsylvania Defense Institute in Harrisburg, PA, in April.
Beryl Richman Dean, of Bryn Mawr, PA is Secretary of the Philadelphia Bar Foundation.

Neil K. Evans, of the Cleveland, OH firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks, was appointed by the Governor to The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Historical Society, headquartered in Columbus, OH. Mr. Evans also serves as General Counsel to The Cleveland Museum of Art.

Paul D. Pearson is now a partner in the Buffalo, NY firm of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, having moved from Hill & Barlow in Boston, MA. Mr. Pearson is organizing and running a Family Law Department in his new firm.

James A. Strazzella, Acting Dean of Temple University Law School, chaired a conference workshop on tort law reform during a three-day national conference in Philadelphia entitled "State Constitutional Law in the Third Century of American Federalism." Dean Strazzella was honored by the Justinian Society at a reception in Philadelphia in April.

'65 William H. Ewing, of the Philadelphia firm Han­gle, Connolly, Epstein, Chicco, Foxman & Ewing, argued two cases before the United States Supreme Court in April, 1987. The cases, Goodman v. Lukens Steel and Sahn v. McDonnell, were argued and won by Mr. Ewing in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Benjamin Lerner, of the Defender Association of Phila­delphia, participated in a three-day program in Philadelphia for Judges, court administrators and justice officials from 20 foreign countries which focused on the writing, evolution, and current applications of the U.S. Constitution. The program is part of Constitutional Philadelphia - an International Visitors Center Bicentennial project bringing thousands of U.S. Government-sponsored visitors to Philadelphia in 1987.

Sheldon N. Sandler, Chairman of the Labor Depart­ment of the Wilmington, DE firm of Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor, was appointed a Trustee of the Jonathan Moyed CARE Fund. The Fund was established with a portion of the proceeds of a twelve million dollar settle­ment of RICO litigation against nearly 70 insurance com­panies by the Delaware State Insurance Commissioner and its Life & Health Insurance Guaranty Association. Mr. Sandler acted as counsel for the plaintiffs in the case. He also represented the moderator and a featured speaker at a Labor and Employment Law Seminar sponsored by the Delaware State Chamber of Commerce, and was appointed a member of the Delaware Court of Chancery Rules Committee.

James A. Wimner, of the Palmerston, PA firm of Philip & Wimner, was re-elected to a three-year term in the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates.

'66 Edward F. Mannino, a Senior Partner in the philadelphia and Pittsburgh firm of Baskin, Flaherty, Elliott & Mannino, opened the firm's new Philadelphia head­quarters at Three Mellon Bank Center. Mr. Mannino addressed the AI-ABA Banking & Commercial Lending Law Program in April.

Todd S. Parkhurst, formerly of Jenner & Block, has joined Schiff Hardin & Waite in Chicago as partner in charge of the firm's expanding Intellectual Property practice.


Ronald B. Glazer, a partner in the Real Estate Depart­ment of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekhman & Cohen, was elected 1987 chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Assoca­tion's Real Property Law Section.

Norman Pearlstine, of New York City, Vice-President of Dow Jones & Company, Inc., and Managing Editor of The Wall Street Journal, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of The New York Historical Society.

'68 Salvatore M. DeBunda, chairman of the Cable and Communication Law Group at the Philadelphia and Princeton, NJ firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel, has been elected a partner of the firm.

Robin Ficker was featured in an article in the April, 1987 issue of The Runner entitled "Track Out Back," describing his three-lane, eleven-lap-per-mile version of Madison Square Garden's indoor track which he had built in his backyard.

Arthur Hankin, of the Philadelphia firm of Bolger, Ficker & Weiner, addressed the staffs of Chestnut Hill Hospital and the Suburban General Hospital in Norristown, PA on the topic of "Malpractice - A Growing Concern - How to Reduce Your Chances of Being Sued."

John O. Shirk, managing partner of the Lancaster, PA firm of Barley, Snyder, Cooper & Barber, has been elected to the Irex Board of Directors.

Dean Mark Yudof, of the University of Texas Law School, has been named as Counsel for Pennzoil in their suit against Texaco.

'70 Martin E. Lybecker has become a partner in the firm of Ropes & Gray, resident in the Washington, D.C. office. Previously a partner in the firm of Drinker Biddle & Reath, Mr. Lybecker also served as Associate Director of the SEC Division of Investment Management, and as a professor of law at the Duke, Georgetown and Buffalo law schools.

Steven Stone, of Philadelphia, was appointed Senior Vice President - General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at Advanta Mortgage USA in Horsham, PA. He is also a Director and past President of the Washington Square West Project Area Committee, Director of the Washington Square West Civic Association, First Vice Chairman of the Fifth Ward Democratic Committee, Director of Philadelphia, Citizens for Children and Youth, and President of the Society Square Homeowners Association.

'71 David Kairys, of Kairys & Rudovsky has relocated his offices to 924 Cherry Street, Fifth Floor, Philadelphia, 19107. Mr. Kairys is co-Chair of the Board of Directors of Crisis Intervention Network, Inc.

'72 Ira Genberg, formerly of Stokes, Shapiro, Fussell & Genberg, of Atlanta, Georgia, has joined the firm of Smith, Gambrell & Russell.

'73 The Honorable Mark I. Bernstein was appointed a Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas by Governor Robert P. Casey, sworn in by The Honorable Theodore A. McKee, Judge Bernstein began his courtroom assignment in April, 1987.

The Honorable Edward S. G. Dennis, Jr., U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, participated in a three-day program for judges, court administrators and justice officials from 20 foreign countries, focusing on the writing, evolution and current applications of the U.S. Constitution. The visit is part of Constitution Philadel­phia - an International Visitors Center Bicentennial project bringing thousands of U.S. Government-sponsored international visitors to Philadelphia in 1987.

Michael R. Kleckman, is a partner in the firm of Guzman Sitomer Goldfaden & Edick P.C., 230 Park Avenue, Suite 960, New York, 10169.

Consuelo S. Woodhead has become a member of the firm of Shea & Gould in Los Angeles.

'74 Ian Comisky, of the Philadelphia firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McAuley, was one of five attorneys who participated in a nationally telecast American Bar Association satellite seminar on tax fraud. Mr. Comisky discussed the proposed U.S. Sentencing Commission Guide­lines.
The Honorable Frederica Massiah-Jackson, of the Attorney of the Association to the Board of the Pennsylvania Legal Services Center. Mr. speaker at naturalization ceremonies sponsored by the appointed to the Editorial Board of the Executive Cases entitled "Review of the Section of the California State Bar and is a Judge pro tempore of the Los Angeles Municipal Court."

"76 James A. Backstrom, former Attorney in charge of the Dallas Field office of the Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, has joined the Philadelphia and Princeton firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel as a member of its Litigation Department.

Jeffrey I. Pasek, a partner in the Labor Department of the Philadelphia firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekhman & Cohen, has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Bar Association to the Board of the Pennsylvania Legal Services Center. Mr. Pasek is also Chairman of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry's Industrial Relations Committee.

Michael T. Scott, formerly a partner at Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, has become a partner in the Philadelphia office of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay.

"77 Gilbert F. Casellas has been elected to a three-year term in the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates. He also chairs the Young Lawyers Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

John Jamieson, an associate in the Philadelphia firm of Panitch, Schwartz & Nadel, was a panelist addressing the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Patent Law Association. Mr. Jamieson spoke on "Review of Cases on the Subject of Obviousness".

"78 Ruth S. Landaau, of the Phoenix, Arizona firm of Streich, Lang, Weeks & Cardon, was co-Chair and a faculty member of the Arizona State Bar's October, 1986 seminar entitled: "Beyond the Prima Facie Case: Employment Law Today." Ms. Landaau currently specializes in labor and employment law, representing management.

"78 Zygmunt A. Pines, of Philadelphia, has published "Pennsylvania Appellate Practice Procedural Requirements and Vagaries of Jurisdiction," in the Dickinson Law Review. Mr. Pines is Assistant Chief and Senior Staff Attorney of the Central Legal Staff of the Pennsylvania Superior Court.

"79 Lorraine C. Staples has returned to the Morris-town, NJ, firm of Vogel, Chair, Schwartz & Collins after a two year sabatical to live in Baton Rouge, LA, where her husband was engaged in a temporary research assignment for Exxon Corporation. In the interim, she gave birth to her first child.

80 Steven N. Cousins has become a partner in the St. Louis, MO, firm of Armstrong, Teasdale, Kramer, Vaughan & Schlaffy and is chairman of the firm's newly formed Financial Restructuring, Reorganization and Bankruptcy Department. Mr. Cousins is the youngest attorney to head a department within the firm.

Kristin Ramage Hayes was sworn in as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, assigned to the Criminal Division in Philadel­phia. She has been the director of litigation and spe­cial projects at the Redevelopment Authority of Phila­delphia since September, 1986.

81 Nancy J. Hopkins, of the Norristown, PA, firm of Gerber & Gerber, was elected to serve a three-year term as a Director on the Pennsylvania Bar Institute Board.

Denis A. Williams, of Mt. Laurel, NJ, has been named Assistant Counsel to United Jersey Banks.

Walter H. Schumacher was promoted to Associate Counsel at Campbell Soup Company's Headquarters in Camden, NJ, where he has been Assistant Counsel since 1984. Previously he was an associate in the Philadelphia office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

82 Paul N. Allen has joined the Philadelphia firm Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel.

Douglas N. Candehb has become associated with the firm of Hoyle, Morris & Kerr in Philadelphia.

83 Abi Lisa Cohen, of Philadelphia, has become associated with the firm of Montgomery, McCraken, Walker & Rhoads in the Environmental Section of the Litigation Department.

Leslie C. King, III, has relocated his offices to 1048 Paso de Peralta, Post Office Box 9831, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87504. His practice is limited to Bankruptcy, Business Reorganization, Loan Restructuring and related Debtor-Creditor Law.

Kazuniko Shimada, L.L.M., of Tokyo, Japan, has joined NTT International Corporation providing engineering and consulting services of telecommunications and data processing systems.

Mark Suprenant, of St. David's, PA, is associated with the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCraken, Walker & Rhoads in the Business Department.

84 Phillip G. Steck, of New York City, is an Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan with the Special Narcotics Prosecutions Bureau. He was formerly associated with the firm of Whittemore, Osterman & Hanna in Albany, NY.

85 Rachel Buchman Lipshtz and Mark Lipshtz were married on November 1, 1986 in Tamarac, FL.

Cheryl R. Saban, of New York City, has joined the firm of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker as an associate in the firm's Employment Department.

86 Professor Edward B. Shils, the Founder and Director Emeritus of the Sol C. Snyder Entrepreneurial Center of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, announced the $500,000 Shils/Zeidman Fellow­ships in Entrepreneurship providing grants for needy U.S. minority students, students from Israel and students from countries in the developing world.

major contributions to those courses (and have a good time in the process).

We also have had Alumni/ac occasionally coming on to the Clinical Faculty on a "sabbatical" basis, a development which has been mutually beneficial in the few instances in which that has occurred.

Finally, in the last few years, a separate Friends of Clinical Education Alumni Giving Fund has been created to provide financial support for the expansion of this part of the curriculum. It has been very gratifying to see the extent to which Alumni/ac and others interested in clinical education have supported this Fund.

LSH: How do you envision the future of clinical education and Clinical Programs at the University of Pennsylvania Law School?

Professor Frenkel: I think that clinical methodology will continue to play an increasing role in the overall curricula of most law schools. In terms of specific expansion, the next major step is the increased integration of clinical methodology (that is, role-based experiential teaching) into the traditional classroom. I think that this will be true here at Penn and at other law schools. I also see an expansion of "live client" clinical vehicles as law schools grapple with the need to justify the three-year course of study, and to vary the learning modes offered in the upper-level curriculum.

Finally, there seems to be growth in overall student participation in work-based experiences off-campus, both for credit and for pay. We may see more and more effort made to use this data and experience in the classroom.

LSH: Dean Robert H. Mundheim stated in his "From the Dean" column featured in this issue of The Journal, "Under Doug Frenkel's guidance, I think we have developed a Clinical Program that is second to none in the nation." This glowing compliment must be a wonderful boost to your professional ego.

Professor Frenkel: It's always nice to hear things said in a positive light. I'd like to think that some of the design changes that we have made in the last few years have anticipated developments in our profession and have been responsive to students' learning goals. My hope is that we can continue to develop clinical teaching in ways that will be embraced by the Faculty as a whole and will increasingly occupy a central place in the curriculum.
IN MEMORIAM

'12 Walton Clark, Jr. 
Warwick, RI 
April 14, 1987

'16 Aaron Weiss 
Kingston, PA 
April 8, 1987

'17 Edward Davis 
Philadelphia, PA 
June 29, 1987

D. Herbert Reignoer 
Reading, PA

'24 The Honorable 
Robert N. C. Nix, Sr. 
Philadelphia, PA 
June 22, 1987

'25 Mortimer E. Graham 
Erie, PA 
April 8, 1987

Henry N. Paul, Jr. 
Philadelphia, PA 
March 27, 1987

'27 George M. Northrop 
Newburgh, NY 
April 15, 1987

'28 Arthur M. Harrison 
Atlantic City, NJ 
April 26, 1987

'29 Joseph D Byars 
Lancaster, PA 
March 20, 1987

'30 Robert E. E. Johnson 
Gibson Island, MD

'31 The Honorable 
Samuel J. Roberts 
Erie, PA 
June 5, 1987

'32 Richard M. Beshlin 
Warren, PA 
April 24, 1978

The Honorable Israel Packel 
Philadelphia, PA 
July 8, 1987

Maurice B. Saul 
Everett, WA

'37 Leonard F. Markel, Jr. 
Norristown, PA 
April 18, 1987

'38 John Drew 
Pittsburgh, PA 
February 7, 1982

John Schnabel, Jr. 
Lansdale, PA

J. Harry Covington, III 
Washington, D.C. 
April 28, 1987

'39 James Alonso Quigley 
Houston, TX 
April 17, 1987

'40 Thomas M. H. Broomall 
Woolyn, PA 
April 7, 1987

William P. Gregory, Jr. 
Green Village, NJ 
April 12, 1987

Edwin P. Rome 
Gladwyne, PA 
July 2, 1987

'46 Leonard R. Apfelbaum 
Sunbury, PA 
March 11, 1987

'54 Richard van Roden 
Gainesville, FL 
April 19, 1987

'57 G. F. Harrington, Jr. 
Scenery Hill, PA 
March 5, 1987

'65 Louis Kurland 
Wynnewood, PA 
April 7, 1987

'69 Jay R. Baer 
Narberth, PA 
April 24, 1987

Thomas H. Sunday 
West Chester, PA 
May 25, 1987

'78 Dr. Mollyanne K. Marks 
Ventnor, NJ 
October 5, 1983

'79 Susanne Curran Donovan 
Newark, DE 
April 25, 1987

'81 Carol Lipetz Woessner 
Minneapolis, MN 
March 10, 1987

'89 Richard Allan Post 
Millbrook, NY 
May 13, 1987

FEDERAL JUDGES...
Continued from page 16

involvement, persons who have been offered or have been discussed as likely to be offered particular appointments have raised the question, "Can I survive the process of examination by my peers at the Bar? Does my record reflect that level of experience and of quality to warrant appointment?" And many of these people are quite prepared to turn down the opportunity if or when the answer is negative. So you see, Bar involvement is exceedingly important.

The availability of information about the judiciary is so necessary. Take, for example, the question of resources. Although courts cost very little, additional financial support is typically needed at both State and Federal levels. This is a matter of Bar responsibility, a matter for the interest of the citizenry, a matter of appreciation that support is needed for a variety of things. Should bankruptcy courts be backlogged because Congress does not appropriate funds for judgeships already authorized? Should the courts be denied computer support that lawyers consider essential? Is it important that there be a group interested in the courts not solely because of their personal involvement but because of their concern for the public welfare - a group that is ready to offer support and be certain that basic information concerning the courts is readily available? The quality of the judiciary depends on that kind of interest and support. It is the job of the lawyers to avoid the risk of easy self-satisfaction when walking out of a courtroom. It also is the role of the lawyers to be aware of the need for proper procedures, including appropriate disciplinary procedures.

More than that, lawyers should be aware - as so many citizens cannot be - of what is at stake in terms of the quality of our judiciaries. In our society, the courts have made a tremendous difference in the quality of life. The quality of justice has been referred to as a hallmark of civilization -something that we must not forget or take for granted. The risk of deterioration is a real one, but I prefer to think rather of the opportunity, the challenge, the vision of what still can be.

I am reminded of a concluding statement of Edmond N. Cahn, a great professor of law, who spoke of the future at the close of one of his books: "I see a world where no nation is accounted strong except in justice, rich except in compassion or secure except in freedom and peace." I would like to hope that all of us recognize that ours is an important role to play and to hope that we are ultimately successful in our quest for justice and compassion in a world of freedom and peace.

The harm done by the prohibition encourages second-rate taxes, administrative wastefulness and litigation. Under Act 1965-511, the Commonwealth gets first pick of the types of taxes. Presumably it will pick the fairest, most broadly-based and most easily administered. Probably, it has done just that in imposing the Corporate Net Income Tax, the Sales and Use Tax and the Personal Income Tax. Inevitably, that leaves the second best for the localities. Little is gained by forcing localities to feed on the scraps from the Commonwealth's table of taxes.... There is no good reason why localities should be put to the trouble of inventing and administering whole new tax systems when well-developed state systems are available for adoption.

Pennsylvania Taxation is a unique work. It is a comprehensive reference tool which can be used by the general practitioner as an introduction to an unfamiliar area of law. It reflects a high caliber of legal scholarship which will be relied on by those who specialize in the field in advising and representing their clients. It will not be long before this book will be widely recognized as the leading treatise on state and local taxation in Pennsylvania.

Mr. bright also adds his thoughtful comments on whether the taxes or cases are consistent with sound policy objectives. These comments are often far-sighted and, hopefully, will prod the development of the law in the right direction. His discussion of the preemption doctrine, whereby local governments are prohibited from taxing what is already taxed by the Commonwealth, is a sensible call for rethinking the division of taxing power in Pennsylvania.
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