

THE LAW ALUMNI JOURNAL

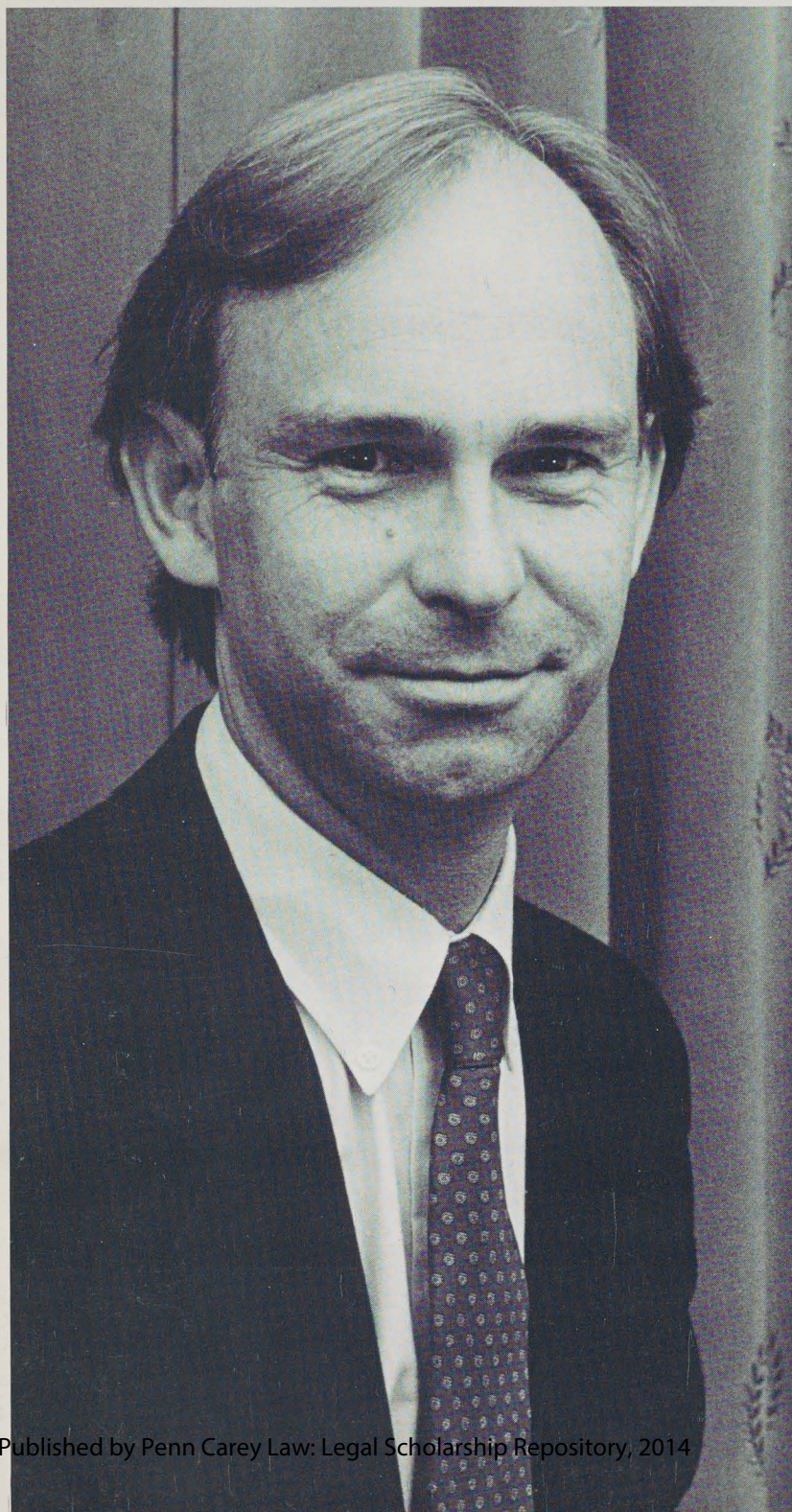
THE LAW SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Winter 1988

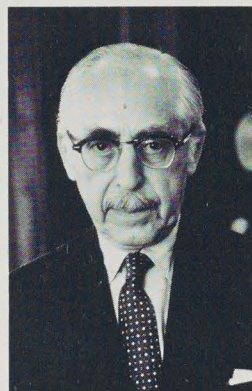
Volume XXIII

Number 2



JOHN W. NIELDS, JR. '67

Chief Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives' Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran
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THE IRVING R. SEGAL LECTURESHIP IN TRIAL ADVOCACY:

Hon. Simon H. Rifkind
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THE RELIGION CLAUSES—THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

Roberts Lecture
Hon. Arlin M. Adams '47
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FROM THE DEAN

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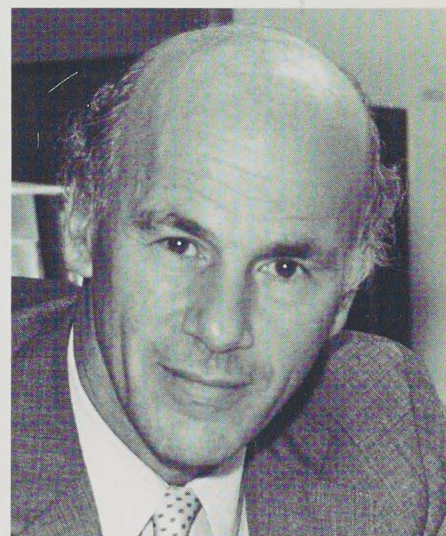
Donald G. Myers, Director of Development

Carol G. Weener, Assistant Director of Development

Wide publicity has been given to a U.S. News and World Report poll of Law School deans which ranked this Law School 10th. Only half of the deans questioned, answered the questionnaire. In addition, I doubt that many deans, if any, know enough facts about other law schools to evaluate one against the other. Nevertheless, the poll has raised questions about the strength of our Law School. To put it simply: Are we slipping?

A RESPONSE

TO U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT





My answer is a clear “no.” To the contrary, in the last issue of the Journal, I reviewed the record over the last six years and pointed out the many areas in which we can take pride in the progress of the Law School.

These last years have been a time of transition. For example, the academic world knows that during this time many of our best known faculty have retired or pursued other paths. However, within the last year two of our stars (Leo Levin and Howard Lesnick) have returned; we have added a number of tenured faculty from other law schools (Hank Gutman, Fritz Kubler, Elizabeth Warren, Bruce Mann, and Mark Roe) and our younger faculty was characterized in a recent evaluation report of an ABA-AALS team as “competitive with virtually any other law school in the country.” Although we have not finished the task of building the faculty, I can assure you that the present faculty is intellectually vibrant, hard-working, and committed to teaching. Its strengths do not pale in comparison to any law school faculty with which I am familiar.

In the last week of November John Nields, '67, the Chief Counsel to the House Committee in the Iran Contra hearings, spent two days at the Law School. He spent much of that time with groups of students answering questions. Toward the end of his visit, John particularly commented on the depth of interest displayed by the students, their perceptive questions, and their openness and friendliness. Recruiters for law firms have also told me that the candidates they have interviewed from this Law School have never seemed stronger. Both of those sets of comments confirm my own opinion of the talent, diversity, and overall strength of our student body.

The carefully considered study by Professor Robert Gorman on our curriculum and the implementation of its recommendations by the Educational Program Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Mooney makes me confident that our academic program reflects the best in current thinking. Our first year program, including our innovative and nationally praised, required, intensive course in Professional Responsibility and the Legal Profession, is widely admired. Our clinical program has been singled out in a recent report by former Chief Justice Warren Burger as worthy of special mention, particularly for our path breaking small business clinic.

“I can assure you that the present faculty is intellectually vibrant, hard-working, and committed to teaching. Its strengths do not pale in comparison to any law school faculty with which I am familiar...our academic program reflects the best in current thinking. Our first year program, including our innovative and nationally praised, required, intensive course in Professional Responsibility and the Legal Profession, is widely admired. Our clinical program has been singled out in a recent report by former Chief Justice Warren Burger as worthy of special mention particularly for our path breaking small business clinic.”

In spelling out the achievements of the Law School - and there are many - I do not want to overlook the problems we have not yet fully solved.

In a 1981 survey of law library operating budgets, Biddle Law Library ranked 44th out of 173 schools. Law School spending on Biddle Law Library jumped from \$715,000 in 1980-81 to \$1,685,000 in the current year. With the help of a rejuvenated Friends of Biddle Law Library, we have headed the book budget in the right direction and boosted spending and other acquisitions from \$268,000 in 1980-81 to \$446,000 last year. But the effort to push Biddle Law Library back into the forefront is far from finished. In terms of volumes in the library collection, square feet of space devoted to the library, and money spent annually on the library, we are below the average of the major law schools with comparably sized student bodies. Similar library statistics are one easily obtained set of figures for evaluating strengths of law schools. Our record is not as strong as it could be, and we must work together to rebuild our position.

A second important weakness relates to our building. The ABA-AALS Evaluation Report concluded that “the physical facilities [of the Law School] are inadequate to support the educational program of the Law School and are not in compliance with [applicable] Standards.”

Since the 1968 renovation of Lewis Hall, student population at the Law School has grown by slightly more than a hundred, the number of course offerings has grown from 69 to 96, and the number of organized student activities, such as law journals, public interest projects, and moot court competitions have mushroomed. In addition, our library space has become exceedingly cramped for the growing collections, the new electronic methods of accessing and transmitting information, and the increased number of students who actively use the library.

To meet similar pressures almost all of our peer schools have undertaken substantial building projects. Since 1980, 14 of the top 18 law schools in the country have completed or have begun the process of building significant additions. Many of these new building efforts include new classroom, office, and student activity space. Each project has included substantial new library space. As a result of this activity, Chicago, Cornell, Iowa, Northwestern, Yale, Georgetown, Michigan, and Columbia will boast libraries whose physical space is between 73,000 and 98,000 net square feet. That compares with the 35,000 square feet occupied by the Biddle Law Library. It is time we begin the building which is to house our future.

Late last summer the Law School retained the architectural firm of Davis Brody & Associates to begin the process of developing a master plan for Law School expansion. We have now completed our inventory of needs and are beginning to assess the resources we expect to have available to undertake an appropriate building program. I expect that this summer we will have in hand the initial architectural response to meeting our needs, consistent with our resources.

Although I believe that polls such as the one conducted by U.S. News and World report do a disservice by purporting to evaluate complex institutions by producing a single number (is X Law School in the Top Ten), I think we should take the poll as a spur for meeting the two major challenges facing us: providing a building and a library which reflects our sense of this Law School's stature in the Law School world.



SYMPOSIUM

FROM THE LAW LIBRARIAN'S WINDOW

by Elizabeth S. Kelly
Director,
Biddle Law Library



The trade deficit may be easing. More people seem to be buying American. But, libraries, such as Biddle, which buy legal materials published outside the United States are in real trouble; they are feeling an adverse impact of the relative change in the value of the dollar. One quarter of Biddle's \$520,000 acquisition budget is spent on international or foreign law books and journals. We expect that the \$130,000 budgeted for these essential items this year will need to be augmented by \$30,000 to \$45,000 because of the downward slide of the dollar against foreign currencies.

If the Library were operating with an adequate information budget, my instinctive

response to the lower dollar would be to set about, cheerfully, to trim fat, defer purchases where possible, and to cancel some subscriptions. Unfortunately, despite remarkable progress over the last three years, Biddle Library's overall budget this year is still \$122,000 less than the average law library budget for five of our peer schools (Columbia, Cornell, Northwestern, Stanford and Yale). There is no fat to trim. If we cancel or do not place orders, we will be giving up some of the ground we gained with your help over the past three years.

I alert you to this particular Biddle need because the foreign and international titles the Law School buys are so important to parts of our educational program. Specifically, Biddle's foreign and international collection provides crucial support for the courses offered in public and private international law, the clusters of courses which relate to comparative securities law, the research interests of our faculty concerning

comparative approaches to copyright, to sentencing, to human rights, to environmental law, and, finally, the publication at the Law School of two respected journals with a comparative focus: The University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Business Law and The Comparative Labor Law Journal. Biddle's foreign and international collection gets substantial use by the students and faculty of the law school, by the practicing bar, and by faculty and students from the University as a whole.

As we seek creative solutions to this budget problem, contributions to Friends of Biddle grow in importance. Our goal is \$100,000 in gift support by June 30, 1988. This \$100,000 is part of the \$520,000 acquisition budget referred to earlier. Receiving gifts in excess of the \$100,000 already anticipated will help address our current and significant need for funds to purchase foreign materials.

NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND ECONOMICS Olin Speaker Series

The John M. Olin Foundation Law Alumni Society Luncheon Forum featured the Hon. Frank H. Easterbrook, who addressed an audience of law alumni on October 15, 1987. In the afternoon, Judge Easterbrook spoke to law students on "The Constitution of Business."

John H. Schafer, Esquire, led a seminar entitled "The Impact of Economic Thinking on Antitrust Law" on October 29 at the Law School. Mr. Schafer, a senior partner at Covington & Burling in Washington, DC, has argued a number of major predatory pricing cases before the Supreme Court and the Federal Trade Commission. The seminar was sponsored by a grant from the John M. Olin Foundation.

Douglas L. Leslie discussed "Multi-Employer Bargaining Rules" at a John M. Olin Foundation Seminar at the Law School on November 19. Prof. Leslie is the Charles O. Gregory Professor of Law and Director of the John M. Olin Program on Law and Economics at the University of Virginia Law School.

Roundtable

The Institute's annual board meeting was held on Friday, November 6, and was followed by an afternoon roundtable discussion entitled "The Implications of Junk

Bonds: Reassessing Corporate Reorganization." Underwritten by a gift to the Institute from Leon C. Holt, Jr. '51, the roundtable featured competing plans for corporate reorganization by Penn Law Professor Mark Roe and Harvard Law Professor Lucian Bebchuk.

Participants included Finance Professors Richard Kihlstrom, Leonard Rosen of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen and Katz, Michael Temin '57 of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, Alan W. Armstrong of First Pennsylvania Bank, and Leon S. Forman '39 of Blank, Rome, Comisky and McCauley.

The Institute is planning their spring program which will include a roundtable on the impact of corporate taxation on capital markets transactions and a seminar by Institute board member Eugene Rotberg on the world debt crisis based on his experience as Vice President and Treasurer of the World Bank.

CENTER FOR PROFESSIONALISM

The newly-created Center for Professionalism held a panel discussion on October 19, 1987 at the Annenberg School of Communications. Dean Robert H. Mundheim, Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., and Professors Curtis Reitz '56 and Douglas Frenkel '72 comprised the panel which presented real-life legal dilemmas at the Law Alumni Society Program. The Center for Professionalism, headed by Judge Spaeth, a Senior Law Fellow, is intended to develop courses, teaching materials and continuing education programs for practicing attorneys on matters of professional responsibility.

BOARD OF VISITORS DAY

The Law School's first Board of Visitors Day took place on December 2. Approximately 50 alumni and alumnae returned to the Law School for a full day of activities beginning with breakfast in the Goat area and ending with the annual Keedy Cup Competition and dinner at the University Museum. During the course of the day participants attended classes and a panel discussion presented by Dean Mundheim, Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth and Professor Curtis Reitz, '56 on Professionalism. Elizabeth Kelly, Director of The Biddle Law Library, met with the Board to discuss the Biddle Library, its progress and needs. Dean Mundheim and The Honorable Arlin Adams, '47 presented long range goals and plans for the Law School. The Board of Visitors met with faculty and students at lunch and were later given a tour of the Law School's facilities. The interaction between the Board of Visitors and the Law School community was excellent, and as hoped, the group provided valuable input and commentary on the ideas presented by Dean Mundheim and the faculty.

KEEDY CUP MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The annual Edwin R. Keedy Moot Court Competition drew to a close as the Final Round was argued on December 2 at the University Museum. The Court was composed of The Honorable William D. Hutchinson of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, The Honorable Pierre N. Leval of the U.S. District Court for the



Southern District of New York, and The Honorable Norma L. Shapiro, '51, of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Keedy Cup Finalists were Gary Deutch, Abbe F. Fletman, Lester C. Houtz and Raymond C. Ortman, Jr., all class of '88.

The participants argued the case of *DeBartolo v. Florida Gulf Coast Building and Construction Trades Council*, a building contractor retained by the petitioner, Edward J. DeBartolo Corp. The union distributed handbills to consumers at the petitioner's shopping center. The handbills urged consumers not to patronize the stores until the petitioner agreed to guarantee that all construction done at the center would be by contractors who paid the wages and benefits requested by the union. Section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act prohibits secondary boycotts. The Act contains a so-called "publicity proviso" that exempts from this prohibition publicity advising the public that a product is produced by an employer with whom a union has a dispute and is distributed by a third party. In the case at hand, the NLRB held that the handbilling was exempted from the secondary boycott prohibition by the "publicity proviso," and the Court of Appeals agreed. The U.S. Supreme Court vacated and remanded, holding that: (1) the handbilling did not fall within the "publicity proviso"; and (2) neither the NLRB nor the Court of Appeals ever considered whether the handbilling actually violated the National Labor Relations Act.

On remand, the Board issued an order instructing the union to cease and desist distribution of the handbills. The union petitioned the Court of Appeals to set aside the decision and the Board petitioned for enforcement of its order. The Court of Appeals held that Congress did not intend to proscribe handbilling in its prohibition of secondary boycotts. The Supreme Court granted certiorari and the following questions are presented: (1) whether the secondary boycott prohibition encompasses only picketing and excludes handbilling and other forms of labor publicity; and (2) whether the secondary boycott prohibition contravenes the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution if the prohibition does encompass handbilling and other forms of labor publicity.

Both teams were well-prepared and presented their arguments quite effectively. The victors were Petitioners Abbe F. Fletman and Lester C. Houtz. Judge Leval announced the decision and noted the "fine performance" of all the participants. Judge Hutchinson told the finalists, "Both briefs

were excellent. You did a fine job on a very difficult project." Judge Norma L. Shapiro '51 added, "As the only graduate on this panel from the Law School, I want to say that you do your school proud...I remember that great Professor Keedy. He was a great purist and would have been proud."

LAW SCHOOL PERSONNEL NEWS

Four new administrators have joined the Law School Community:

Sally Carroll is the Law School Development Office's new Office Coordinator. Sally replaces Sue Flom who is now a compensation analyst for the University's Department of Pathology. Ms. Carroll comes to Penn from Haverford College where she was a faculty secretary for the Biology Department. She has two children in college and one in high school.

Joanna Charnes is the new Editor of the Law Alumni Journal and Director of Alumni Affairs, replacing *Libby Harwitz* and *Stephanie Kallen*, respectively. Ms. Harwitz is now Director of Editorial Services and Research at the University's Medical Center, and Ms. Kallen is now Director of Education at Penn's Graduate School of Education.

Ms. Charnes has a B.S. in Communications from the University of Illinois, Campaign-Urbana, and an M.A. in Urban Policy and Planning from the University of Chicago. She has planned numerous fundraising events as President of Thresholds Lincoln Park Auxiliary Board, a non-profit psychiatric rehabilitative center in Chicago, and has organized other events as a fundraiser for the Illinois Congressional Advisory Board. Ms. Charnes most recently was an Occupancy Planner/Staff Officer for First National Bank of Chicago.

Paul Glanton is the new Admissions Officer for the Law School. A native of Knoxville, Tennessee, Mr. Glanton attended the University of Minnesota and majored in vocal music with a minor in theater. He is a former member of the Kansas City Chiefs and comes to Penn from Providence, Rhode Island, where he was Associate Director of Admissions at Brown University.

Martha Keon has joined the Institute for Law and Economics as Program Director, replacing Nancy Zurich. Ms. Keon holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from the University of Pennsylvania, and comes to the Institute from the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia where she was the Development Coordinator.

NEWS OF THE LAW ALUMNI SOCIETY

Law Alumni Society Award

Gilbert F. Casellas '77, the First Vice President of the Law Alumni Society and Chair of the Young Lawyer's Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association, was honored by the Law Alumni Society at the 29th annual Philadelphia Bar Association Bench-Bar Conference in Atlantic City, NJ on October 17, 1987. David Marion, '63 presented the award to Mr. Casellas. Both Messrs. Marion and Casellas are partners with the firm Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhoads.

Four of the five new members of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Board of Governors are alumni of this Law School:

Gilbert F. Casellas, '77, is a partner at Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads.

Paul C. Heintz, '65, is a partner at Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel.

Alexander Kerr, '70, is a founding partner at Hoyle, Morris & Kerr.

Roslyn G. Pollack, '73, is a partner at Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen

BENEFACTORS DINNER 1987

The annual Benefactors Dinner was held at the Horticultural Center in Fairmount Park on October 20, 1987. The evening began with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres in the spacious greenhouse of the Horticultural Center. The sit-down dinner was in the main area and was followed by a delightful performance of the Law School's Light Opera Works, an acapella group of singers and soloists. Dean Robert H. Mundheim thanked James Crawford, '62, last year's National Fundraising Campaign Chairman, and introduced Lawrence J. Fox, '68, the new Chairman for 1987-88.



Dean Robert H. Mundheim, June and Leon C. Holt, Jr. '51 at the Benefactors Dinner.

"Theatrics for Lawyers"

On October 26, 1987, Arnold Zenker, '62 presented a seminar at the Law School entitled "Theatrics for Lawyers." Mr. Zenker is a former labor relations administrator for ABC, former manager of News Production at CBS, author of *Mastering the Public Spotlight*, and the current Managing Director of Arnold Zenker Associates, Inc., a public communications and media skills consulting firm located in Boston, MA. Mr. Zenker addressed a law student audience of about 50 on the topic "How the Corporate Executive Reacts to the Media When Under Scrutiny." He enlightened the students as to the ways to quickly field and respond to troublesome questions, and emphasized the importance of maintaining composure and a relaxed appearance in public situations. Law students were surprised to learn the extent to which "18 seconds" of press time can affect and alter public image, and were reminded of the importance of being conscious of presentation in addition to content.

Parents and Partners Day

The third annual Law Alumni Society sponsored Parents and Partners Day convened on November 13th, 1987. First year students and their families attended classes, gathered in the Goat Area for coffee and snacks, and then were given the opportunity to hear Dean Robert H. Mundheim, Professor A. Leo Levin, '42, three law school alumni, and three law students present their viewpoints on law school and how it has affected their lives. Law Alumni Society President Howard L. Shecter, '68, of the Philadelphia firm Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, Mansfield C. Neal, Jr., '64, Counsel for the General Electric Company, and Arlene Fickler, '74, of Hoyle, Morris & Kerr, invigorated the audience of first years and their families with reflections on the difficulties of the first year of law school, but with energizing perspectives on their careers at present. The event culminated with a festive and informal lunch in the Goat area.



Parents & Partners Day panelists: A. Leo Levin '42, Howard L. Shecter '68, Mansfield C. Neal Jr. '64, Arlene Fickler '74, Dean Robert H. Mundheim, Glenn Dumont '88, Henry C. Klehm '88, Andrea Ward '89.

Delaware Alumni Reception

On November 17, 1987, O. Francis Biondi, '58, hosted an elegant cocktail reception in Wilmington for Delaware alumni at the Rodney Square Club. Dean Robert H. Mundheim addressed the group and Professor Frank Goodman spoke to the alumni on the timely subject of Constitutional Law; specifically, the impact which appointed Supreme Court justices have on the court and his opinion of the three most recent appointees under consideration: Bork, Ginsburg, and Kennedy.

Alumnae Workshop

Thirty-four alumnae gathered for an enlightening lunch/workshop at the Locust Club on December 3. The purpose was to establish a support group focusing on "Lifestyles and Life Choices After Law School," and is part of a continuing commitment of the Law Alumni Society to help today's female attorney to cope with the increasing demands of juggling a career and a personal life. Nancy Bregstein, '76, and Vicki Kramer, the Co-Founder of Options, Inc., organized the workshop. Based on the enthusiastic participants sharing similar perspectives but often differing priorities, it was evident that continuing to meet to focus on a more specific range of issues will be constructive and proactive. A follow-up seminar will take place in the Spring of 1988 and will concentrate on such issues as networking and gender status equalization. The ultimate goal of these seminars is to provide a forum which offers an exchange of ideas and information, and then builds upon the exchange through group participation and reinforcement.

AALS Meeting

Miami was the location of the 1988 Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting. The Law Alumni Society hosted a cocktail reception there at the Fontainebleau Hotel on Saturday evening, January 9. Professor Stephen Burbank addressed the group which was comprised of Florida

alumni, University of Pennsylvania Law School Faculty, alumni in teaching at other institutions, and former colleagues of the Law School.

ABA Midyear Meeting

The Great Hall was the setting for the ABA Midyear Meeting cocktail reception on Friday, February 5. The party, hosted by the Law Alumni Society, was an elegant reception for local alumni, out-of-town alumni here for the ABA Meeting, and alumni from other law schools interested in seeing the Law School. Philadelphia style Hors d'oeuvres were served courtesy of these Sansom St. Restaurants: Le Bus, La Terrasse, New Deck Tavern & White Dog Cafe. The Broad St. String quartet, Philadelphia Mummies, performed. On display was the Biddle Law Library's Exhibit on Lawyer-Signers of the Constitution and their libraries. Dean Robert H. Mundheim welcomed all attendees and discussed new plans for the Law School.

UPCOMING EVENTS QUINQUENNIAL REUNIONS! May 14, 1988

Eleven alumni classes will hold their quinquennial class reunions on Saturday, May 14, 1988. The festivities will begin in the afternoon with Dean Robert H. Mundheim leading alumni on a champagne tour of the Law School from 1:30 - 3:00 p.m. In the evening, alumni classes will celebrate their reunions at the following locations:

| Class | Location | Event Chairman |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| 1933 | The Moot Court Room | R. Callaghan |
| 1938 | Union League | Judge Grifo |
| 1943 | Seacrest Club (6/88) | M. Dittmann |
| 1948 | Hershey Pocono Resort (5/28/88) | Judge Huyett |
| 1953 | To Be Determined | L. Barkan |
| 1958 | Palace Hotel Brunch, Sunday, May 15 Locust Club | J. Harkins |
| 1963 | Harry's Bar and Grill | J. Ledwith |
| 1968 | Barclay Hotel | C. Swain |
| 1973 | To Be Determined | C. Mager |
| 1978 | Palladium | G. Shotzberger |
| 1983 | Gold Standard | D. Markind |

Regional Law Alumni Society Receptions

Washington, DC - The annual Alumni Luncheon will be held at the Willard Hotel, Wednesday, April 27, 1988, at noon.

Hershey, PA - The Law Alumni Society's Pennsylvania Bar Association reception will take place Thursday, May 19, 1988 at 6:00 p.m. at the Hershey Motor Inn.

New York, NY - The annual Spring Alumni Reception & Dinner will take place Wednesday, May 25, 1988 at 5:00 p.m. at the Princeton Club.

Additional Notes

The Alumni Society will host a party honoring the graduating class of 1988 at the Reading Terminal Market on Saturday evening, April 30.



The next Board of Managers Meeting of the Law Alumni Society will be Thursday, June 9, at 5:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room at the Law School.

EDITOR'S NOTE

It is a great pleasure for me to assume the role of editor of such a fine and professional publication as the *Law Alumni Journal*. I hope to maintain and further enhance the sense of quality, thought and integrity advanced by my predecessor and exemplified in past issues. I am challenged by the opportunity presented, and look forward to working within the dynamic community of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Joanna Charney

Please Accept Our Apologies...

To those Alumni and Friends of the Law School who were not recognized or who were incorrectly recognized in the 38th Annual Report of Giving, we extend our sincere apologies.

We thank you for your generosity to the Law School during the 1987-88 fiscal year. Your generosity and support have enabled the Law School to raise over \$5 million in restricted and unrestricted gifts. Your continued support is vital to the future of the School. Once again, we apologize for our oversight.

Kenneth A. Gelburd, L'80 Gave to Clinic. Gave to Sparer fund.

J. Pennington Straus, L'35 should have been listed as a member of the Benjamin Franklin Society.

Herman Kerner, L'37 should have been listed as a donor in the class of 1937.

Terri M. Solomon, L'79 should have been included as a donor in the Class of 1979.

Edward L. Peck, L'69: his memorial gift was in memory of Jay Baer, L'69.

The firm of Galfand, Berger, Senesky, Lurie, and March was spelled incorrectly. We apologize for the error.

THE CALENDAR 1988

FEBRUARY

Friday, February 5
Law Alumni Society reception for the American Bar Association at the Law School.

MARCH

Tuesday, March 22
Chief Justice Warren Burger speaks at the Law School.

APRIL

Wednesday, April 6
Law Alumni Day Board Meeting and Law Alumni Society's Annual Meeting. Cocktail Reception and Dinner.
Annual Giving Evaluation Meeting at the Faculty Club.

Wednesday, April 27

Washington, DC Alumni Annual Luncheon at the Willard Hotel.

Saturday, April 30

Law Alumni Society Hosts Party at Reading Terminal Market for Graduating Class of '88.

MAY

Friday, May 6
New York Benjamin Franklin Society Reception.

Saturday, May 14

Law Alumni Quinquennial Class Parties and Open House at the Law School for reunion classes.

Monday, May 16

Commencement

Thursday, May 19

Law School's Pennsylvania Bar Association Reception at Hershey, PA., at the Hershey Motor Inn.

Wednesday, May 25

New York Alumni Annual Spring Reception and Dinner at the Princeton Club, New York City

JUNE

Thursday, June 9
Law Alumni Society Board of Managers Meeting at the Law School

YALE ACCEPTS THE PENN LAW CHALLENGE

Lawrence J. Fox, '68, National Campaign Chairman for the Law School, has the distinction of masterminding a unique fund-raising concept. Fox has challenged Yale Law School to a fund-raising race. Yale is number one nationwide in annual giving participation, with 54% as compared with 46% for Penn. Penn is second only to Yale in annual giving percentage participation.

Fox believes that the reason Penn's law alumni participate so actively is gratitude: "They are saying thank you to an institution that has benefitted them in a very positive way." Penn's goal for 1988's alumni-giving campaign is \$1.5 million, \$250,000 more than that which was raised last fiscal year.

LAW ANNUAL GIVING FIRM SOLICITATION PROGRAM 1986-1987

The University of Pennsylvania Law School recognizes the following participating law firms whose annual alumni support has reached 100 percent:

- Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley
- Cozen & O'Connor
- Davis, Polk & Wardwell
- Duane, Morris & Heckscher
- Galfand, Berger, Senesky, Lurie & Marsh
- Hangley, Cohnolly, Epstein, Chicco, Foxman & Ewing
- Kleinbard, Bell & Brecker
- Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn
- Sills, Beck, Cummis, Zuckerman, Radin, Tischman & Epstein

Nine firms reached 100% participation in our Law Annual Giving firm program last campaign, 1986-87. We are projecting to add at least four firms to this plaque for the 1987-88 Campaign.



FEATURED EVENTS

JOHN W. NIELDS, JR. '67



“There is one check on unbridled executive action which dwarfs all others and that is the check proposed by the people through their power to vote.”

One of the highlights of this Autumn was the presence at the Law School of John W. Nields, Jr. '67, Chief Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives' Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran. On Monday, November 23, John Nields addressed an audience of law students and professors in Room 100 and discussed his role in the Iran-Contra hearings. A wine and cheese reception followed in the Goat Area. That evening, Nields and twenty law students gathered at the Dean's house for an informal "coffee and discussions."

On Tuesday, November 24, Nields met with students in the Moot Court Room for breakfast. At noon, he addressed an audience of 80 alumni and guests at a Law Alumni Society Luncheon at the Four Seasons Hotel. The following paragraphs are excerpts from Nields' fascinating discourse on the events leading up to the Hearings: He began by thanking the Dean for asking him to address the Law School community and said "It is a distinct pleasure to be amongst fellow graduates of the Law School." He then drew a chronological chart of events leading up to the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan contras, and later explained in detail the attempts of federal officials to cover up the scheme.


In his address to the alumni, Nields stated that the Iran-Contra affair was in violation of the Constitution. He explained that the Boland Amendment, passed in October of 1984, banned both direct and indirect support to the contras, and that therefore, the diverted funds and other forms of help given to the contras after October were in violation of the Amendment.

Nields explained that Congress by law should be notified about all covert operations. In the case of the arms sales to Iran and the diversion of funds to the contras, "[Congress] didn't know."

In speculating that money was a possible motive for the arms sales, he pointed to the profits that were made from these sales. "From notes that were presented to us during the hearings, we know that North jacked up the price when selling to Iran so there would be a substantial surplus. North told the Israelis that the United States Government planned to use the profits from future sales in Nicaragua.

Under our law, the administration has the obligation to notify Congress of any covert operation conducted by the United States. When Congress made specific inquiries into

what the administration was doing with respect to the contras, they were lied to and so were the American people. National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane told Congress that the administration was abiding by the letter and spirit of the Boland Amendment and that the administration was not facilitating the provision of military support for the contras. Poindexter and North gave Congress similar assurances in face-to-face meetings. It is fair to say that the facts support the Committee's conclusion that the Iran-Contra affair was characterized by secrecy, deception, and disdain for law...With respect to the diversion of funds and the arms sales to Iran, it is clear that Congress was not informed...In fact, the President had approved the Israeli sales that had taken place prior to his finding...The Israeli sales of arms to Iran by our consent violated the Export Control Act. When information began to leak out regarding the covert operation, government officials began a cover-up story. North, Casey, Poindexter and Meese all met and agreed to say that the United States knew nothing about the Israeli shipment of arms. They agreed to say that Israel had said that oil drilling equipment, not arms, were being sent out." Nields continued his incisive account of what took place and concluded the following:

"I can't finish without saying a word or two about secrecy. It's very difficult for secrecy to coexist with truth...There is one check on unbridled executive action which dwarfs all others and that is the check proposed by the people through their power to vote. It operates not just at election time. It operates all year round. We saw over and over again, during the hearings the tension that exists between a belief in secrecy and the desire to get at the truth. There are people in the government who believe in secrecy...as the strongest value that guides them. The [secrecy] intelligence mentality got to very high policy making places in government. That provides as important an explanation for what went wrong here as anything." 



FRANK H. EASTERBROOK
U.S. Court of Appeals

The Honorable Frank H. Easterbrook of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit visited the University of Pennsylvania on October 14 & 15, 1987 to deliver lectures at the Wharton School and the Law School. A Senior Lecturer and Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, Judge Easterbrook is a noted legal scholar, and has published extensively in various fields such as Antitrust Law, Criminal Procedure, Securities Regulation and the Judicial Process.

On Wednesday, October 14, Judge Easterbrook delivered an open lecture to undergraduates at the Wharton School. An informal, joint Wharton and Law School dinner was held in his honor at the Four Seasons Hotel later that evening. On October 15, Judge Easterbrook delivered the John M. Olin Foundation Luncheon Forum Lecture entitled "The Constitution of Business". The lecture was cosponsored by the Penn Law Alumni Society and the Institute for Law and Economics, and took place at the Barclay Hotel. Later that afternoon, Judge Easterbrook spoke at the Law School Moot Court Room on the topic "Why Economic Analysis of Law is Inevitable". The lecture was well-attended and was followed by a

pleasant reception in the Goat Area. The following text is excerpted from Judge Easterbrook's lecture:

"The Constitution contains two clauses designed to restrict the ability of government to regulate business. One is the Takings Clause and the other the Contracts Clause. The former applies only to the federal government, the latter only to the states. The old court, the Court of *Lochner*, did not rely much on these, for good reason. The Contracts Clause does not apply to prospective laws.


Any contract must comply with laws predating its signing, and states may be able to make certain classes of existing contracts unlawful. Contracts with effects on strangers (for example, contracts cartelizing a market or causing pollution) and contracts to sell noxious substances or commit murder come to mind. The Supreme Court had no trouble holding that a prohibition on the sale of liquor was neither a taking nor a violation of the Contracts Clause. There is a good argument that the Contracts Clause forbids only transfers of entitlements among parties to existing contracts. This is an important office, one slighted too often, but not the kind of thing to stop the welfare state in its tracks. It could at most slow a program down a little, letting it take effect as existing contracts expired. As for the Takings Clause, the Court had held over and over that government could regulate as long as it did not extinguish the important elements of value. These were the doctrines that impelled the Court to turn to "liberty" and substantive due process to obstruct economic regulation.

The Contracts and Takings clauses were not toothless, however; within their limited domain they were absolutes. If regulation went "too far" or if the state wanted to interfere with existing contracts, it simply had to pay up. It did not matter whether the regulation was wise; it only mattered whether the state wanted to pay the piper.

Beginning in 1934 with the *Blaisdell* case, however, the Court added a reasonable regulation exception to the Contracts Clause. The Takings Clause always had some reasonableness inquiry. Developments in the last few years have fused the Contract and Takings issues with the reasonableness of the law. As a result a court cannot evaluate even what was once a straightforward question without examining whether it has a "good law" on its hands. For "good reason" the legislature can interfere with contract, so the SDP inquiry becomes inevitable.

A case for last Term offers a splendid illustration. *Keystone Bituminous Coal Ass'n v. DeBenedictis* dealt with a statute forbidding underground coal operators to remove so much coal that the land subsides. The coal operators had sold the surface to the householders about 70 years ago, with deeds expressly reserving not only minerals but also the right to cause subsidence. The surface owners got a bargain — though the discount was slight, considering that subsidence lay more than 50 years away. When subsidence appeared to be a threat, the surface owners got the legislature to pass a law against subsidence. They could vote; the coal companies could not. This changed the entitlements under the contracts of sale. The only way to avoid subsidence is to leave large pillars of coal in place, foregoing as much as half of the minable coal. The only other option is to buy back the surface land at a price reflecting the greater value of firm ground, thus paying a second time for the privilege to cause subsidence.

Sixty years ago, in the *Mahon* case, Justice Holmes declared such a statute a taking. Not because it was unwise, but simply because it transferred a valuable privilege from one owner to another. This time the Court chose a different path, saying the statute was OK and neither taking nor an interference with contract. This was not because the law did not interfere; it did. It was not because the law did not transfer rights from mineral owners to surface owners; it did. It was powerfully redistributive. No, the Court said, this law is fine *because it is fine*. That is, the Court examined the purposes of the law, thought the protection of surface interests more compelling than either the mining of coal or the honoring of musty bargains, and gave the law its blessing.

Now it may be that the law is a great advance. After all, with so much coal near the surface in the west, there is less need to destroy houses in the east by collapsing the land. But the Court got to this result not by reexamining doctrine or looking at the law of excuses to break contracts, such as unanticipated developments. It engaged in an unabashed substantive review. The implication: if we liked the law less, it would be unconstitutional." 

THE RELIGION CLAUSES-

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

OWEN J. ROBERTS LECTURE
by Arlin M. Adams '47
University of Pennsylvania
November 19, 1987

The First Amendment of the Constitution declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or Prohibiting the free exercise thereof." These sixteen words, known as the Religion Clauses, so simple yet capable of so many different interpretations, have sparked intense contemporary debate.

Although history does not supply a detailed blueprint, it does provide an informative context for resolving modern questions. In interpreting the Constitution, one must look to the ideas underlying it and identify the Founders' basic principles. These principles insure that judges do not read their own ideological views into our fundamental law, yet they are not so outmoded as to prevent the enlightened resolution of twentieth century problems. 'What, then, are the animating principles?'

Religious Liberty. In addressing this question, I begin with what may be a rather obvious proposition — that the Founders intended the establishment and free exercise guaranteed to be a complementary means of promoting a single end. As Justice Goldberg Stated in *Schempp*, the "single end" of the clauses is "to promote and assure the fullest possible scope of religious liberty and tolerance for all and to nurture the conditions which secure the best hope of attainment of that end." Although this may appear manifest, some scholars assert that the main purpose of the clauses is to effect strict separation, as if building Jefferson's wall of separation is an end in itself. The Separation concept, however, is really a servant of an even greater goal - it is a means, with other concepts such as accommodation and voluntarism, to achieve the ideal of religious liberty in a free society.

In this respect, I believe the Supreme Court's jurisprudential dichotomy between the establishment and free exercise clauses is questionable historically. It generates unnecessary tension between the clauses, and fosters inconsistent precedent. This

Editor's Note: *The Honorable Arlin M. Adams, retired Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the third Circuit and Counsel to the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, presented the 29th Annual Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture entitled "The Religion Clauses-a Past and the Future," on November 19, 1987 at the University Museum. Judge Adams '47, has numerous honorary degrees and received the Law School's Distinguished Service Award in 1981. Adams discussed the history of the division between state and religion by scrutinizing the founding fathers' attitudes toward religion, and by interpreting the first two clauses of the First Amendment. The audience of 200 people, consisting of law faculty, alumni, students, and friends of Judge Adams were privileged to hear the lecture which is reprinted on the following pages. An edited version of Judge Adams' presentation will be published in the November 1987 issue of the Volume 137 Law Review.*

difficulty is illustrated by present litigation, which invariably places the clauses in opposition to one another. For example, in accommodation cases, attempts to secure exemptions from governmental burdens affecting religion practice often are opposed as an establishment of religion.

Fearing centralized power, the founders believed that a national church, patterned after the European model, posed the greatest threat to religious freedom. They regarded an establishment of religion primarily as governmental preference for a single church. To allow the federal government to establish such a church and enforce its dogma would not only invade the prerogative of the states, but would undermine the freedom of dissenters. Thus, Madison's proposed amendment read "nor shall any NATIONAL religion be established," and the Senate proposal was, Congress shall make no law establishing articles of faith or a mode of worship.

Federalism. The preservation of the religious liberty in a pluralistic society

depended in part on the principle of federalism, denoting the boundaries between federal and state authority. Believing that the centralization of power would lead to tyranny, the Founders divided political authority both at the federal level and between the federal and state governments. They further sought to assure a free society by providing constitutional protection for non-governmental mediating structures, such as the family, churches, the press, business and voluntary associations. Many shared Hamilton's view that the state governments provided a buffer "against invasions of the public liberty by the national authorities."

The clauses, at least originally, embodied this concept of federalism, and were to prevent Congress from interfering with religion on the state level. According to Jefferson, the "power to prescribe any religious exercise, or to assume authority in religious discipline" rested not with the general government but with the states, "as far as it [could] be." In short, one of the purposes of the clauses, at least initially, was to leave the resolution of religious issues to the states.

Separation of Church and State. Separation of Church and State is a means to achieve religious liberty, but it is essential to clarify what the Founders meant by separation. Two major traditions informed the meaning of separation, and Constitutional interpretation must reckon with both. The clauses embody, to an extent, both the Enlightenment and Pietistic traditions of Separation. They look in two directions: to protect the church from governmental interference, and to prevent governmental alliances with organized religion. By emphasizing the Enlightenment tradition, the Supreme Court may have given the Establishment Clause an overly broad construction that causes necessary tension with free exercise values.

The Founders conceived of separation in institutional, not cultural, terms. The centrist position that predominated among the Founders recognized that religion was a

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“The process of defining religion by analogy is a difficult one. If bias does creep in, we run the risk that unorthodox religions may be excluded.”

great teacher of morality and “an essential pillar of civil society.” This view is Summarized in the *Northwest Ordinance*, which stated that “Religion and knowledge [are] necessary for good government and man’s happiness.” There is no evidence that the Founders desired a completely secular society. Thus, while government may not compel or sponsor religious activity, it may acknowledge that such activity is of crucial importance to citizens. As the Supreme Court correctly recognized in *Zorach*: “We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being.”

In *Marsh*, which in 1985 sustained legislative chaplains, the Supreme Court recognized that the Founders did not intend the clauses to eradicate all manner of religious observance. The First Congress elected a chaplain to open sessions with prayer and the practice has continued ever since. The Framers had a far more intrusive kind of religious sponsorship in mind when they Provided for non-establishment.

Second, separation of church and state does not necessarily mean separation of religion and politics. In this respect, it may be a mistake, both as a matter of history and of constitutional principle, to assert that the clauses command “mutual abstention” — that is, “keeping politics out of religion and religion out of politics.” From politically active ministers such as Samuel Davies and Witherspoon, in the Revolution, to the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., American history is replete with samples of religious leaders entering the political arena and influencing social policy.

During the last half-century, the clauses attained wide application, and generated numerous cases.

The expanded interaction of religion and government is illustrated by current issues. Just last month, in the wake of the PTL scandal, Congress held hearings on the financial operations of religious broadcasters. The Supreme Court this term heard oral arguments on an emotionally charged case involving New Jersey’s moment of silence legislation. And recently federal courts have addressed such issues as public school teachers holding devotional exercises; parental objections to the teaching of secular humanism in the schools; and accommodation of -religion in the workplace.

The Third Circuit last addressed the task in *Africa*. A prisoner named Frank Africa maintained that he was a member of a religion known as MOVE, which required a Special diet of uncooked fruits and vegetables. He claimed that the prison violated his free exercise rights by denying him this diet. The district court held that MOVE was not a religion. The Third Circuit

affirmed, employing a definition-by-analogy approach using three indicia: “First, a religion addresses fundamental and ultimate questions having to do with deep and imponderable matters. Second, a religion is comprehensive in nature, consisting of a belief-system as opposed to an isolated teaching. Third, a religion often can be recognized by the presence of certain formal and external signs.”

In examining MOVE’s beliefs, the court, in an opinion written by me, noted that the group rejected contemporary society and was committed to a natural, unadulterated lifestyle. Central to this lifestyle is a religious diet prohibiting the consumption of processed or cooked food. Failure to follow the diet would result in “confusion and disease.”

In applying the three-step definitional test, the court found that MOVE’s tenets did not satisfy the “ultimate” ideas criterion. Unlike recognized religions, MOVE does not address matters of morality, mortality, or the meaning of life. Its rejection of society appeared to be a product of a secular philosophy rather than of religious conviction. In this, the members of MOVE resembled Thoreau, whose isolation at Walden resulted from philosophical choices, rather than religious belief. As construed by the Supreme Court, the clauses do not protect *all* deeply held beliefs, however “ultimate” their ends or all-consuming their means.

Second, MOVE espoused a single governing idea, best described as philosophical naturalism, rather than a comprehensive world view. It resembled single-faceted ideologies such as economic determinism or social Darwinism more than recognized religions. Third, MOVE did not exhibit the structural characteristics of a religion. There was no clergy, no services, no holidays, and no scripture. While the absence of these signs is not controlling, it strengthened the conclusion that MOVE was not a religion.

Supreme Court precedent illustrates the steady expansion of the term “religion” to meet needs arising in an increasingly complex society. By 1970, the Court had significantly broadened the definition in several conscientious objector cases; stating in *Seeger* that religious belief for draft exemption purposes connoted any sincere and meaningful belief which occupied “a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of [a theist].” retreated.

In *Yoder*, a 1972 decision partially exempting the Amish from compulsory education laws, the Court indicated that “religion” did not encompass purely secular value systems, such as Thoreau’s. And in 1982, the Court stated cryptically in *Thomas* that

some claims may be “So bizarre” as to be “clearly non-religious.”

Constitutional analysis in this area is still developing. Critics of *Africa*, for example, maintain that the court was biased towards Western models of religion, and that MOVE in fact functioned as a religion in Frank Africa’s life. They also argue that the court failed to recognize the resemblance between MOVE and familiar religions. Several observations may guide endeavors in this thorny area.

First, courts must continue to distinguish religion from non-religion. The task is compelled by our fundamental law, for special protection is granted religion in the constitutional text. The Framers did not define the term, probably wisely so, but they did earmark “religiously motivated practices for protection not accorded other conduct. Not every idea, belief, moral code, or Philosophy is a religion. If it were otherwise, all deeply held beliefs that conflicted with government would be entitled to constitutional protection.

The process of defining religion by analogy is a difficult one. If bias does creep in, we run the risk that unorthodox religions may be excluded. That is why the analysis does not inquire whether a belief system includes a God, a messiah, an afterworld, or a concept of sin. The analogy is drawn at the much deeper level of whether the belief System addresses “ultimate concerns,” the meaning of life, and humanity’s place belief systems like Communism, which arguably may resemble a religion in its scope, but certainly does not constitute a religion.

A short epilogue.

As a native of Pennsylvania, I take pride in this state’s long tradition of religious liberty. William Penn understood well the consequences of living under a government insensitive to the religious needs of its citizens. During his early years as a Quaker activist, the English authorities jailed him on at least four occasions for doing nothing more than practicing his religion. Writing from crowded Newgate prison in 1671, the young Penn espoused a broad understanding of liberty of conscience that became part of our heritage. He declared: “By Liberty of Conscience, we understand not only a mere Liberty of the Mind, in believing or disbelieving, but the Exercise of ourselves in a visible way of worship, upon our believing it to be indispensably required at our hands, that if we neglect it for fear or favour of any mortal man, we sin, and incur divine wrath.”

I fully subscribe to these sentiments.





ALUMNI PROFILE

HOWARD L. SHECTER '68



Howard Shecter, the new President of the Law Alumni Society, divides his work time evenly between the practice of corporate law and firm management matters. As a partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, the country's sixth largest law firm, Mr. Shecter is also committed to a wide variety of civic and charitable activities.

His practice consists primarily of mergers, acquisitions, financings and general corporate and securities law transactions. He has become one of Philadelphia's leading mergers and acquisitions lawyers, representing both local Philadelphia area companies and a number of other corporations across the country and abroad in these types of transactions. His major current client activities include representing a leading Norwegian medical technology company in its sale to a U.S. buyer; a major San Francisco based underwriter in an initial public offering for a Philadelphia company in the computer industry; a Chicago based construction company in financing and acquisition transactions; a management group seeking to acquire their company in a leveraged buy out from its California parent; a private investment firm in the formation of a mezzanine debt fund; a local insurance company in defending securities class action litigation and a Monaco company establishing an oil trading operation in the United States.

During 1987, he served as Chairman of two Practising Law Institute programs on the subject of corporate acquisitions, and he describes this practice with great enthusiasm: "Leading a team on a major acquisition is tremendously stimulating. It enables a lawyer to contribute creatively to the structuring of a transaction, the negotiation of the deal and its documentation. The increasing size of these transactions, their broadening scope and fast pace require experience, judgment and stamina on the part of all the professionals involved: lawyers, investment bankers, and accountants. It is a tremendous source of satisfaction to help a client to achieve his goals in these deals."

Since 1979, Mr. Shecter has participated actively in the management of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, which currently has 600 lawyers in nine offices. He served as the



Editor's Note: *As Director of Law Alumni Affairs and Editor of the Law Alumni Journal, I have had the unique opportunity of meeting and working with a number of our distinguished alumni for whom this publication is intended. The following profile features Howard L. Shecter '68, a partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius and the new President of the Law Alumni Society. His commitment and support of the Law School are as strong as his dedication to the legal profession.*



firm's Managing Partner from 1979 to 1983 (a title which no longer exists at the Firm), served as Chairman of the Firm's Executive Committee in 1985 and is currently a member of the firm's four-person Management Committee. Along with a New York partner, he co-manages the firm's Business and Finance Section on a national basis, its largest practice area. These duties require him to be in regular contact with partners in the firm's major offices around the country. Having seen Morgan, Lewis develop from being a major regional firm of 135 lawyers when he joined it upon graduation from this school in 1968 to one of the country's leading "national" firms, Mr. Shecter speaks about the advantages of a major national practice: "In the course of the growth and development of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, we have created a firm which has unusual depth and diversity of professional expertise, and a practice which gives lawyers in each of our offices an opportunity to participate in major national transactions which would not likely other-

wise come to a regional or local firm." Mr. Shecter has lectured frequently on the subject of law firm management and related issues and has chaired a number of national seminars on the subject.

When asked to compare his law practice and firm management duties, Mr. Shecter said, "The practice of law provides far more intellectual stimulation and professional satisfaction, but my role in firm management has enabled me to get to know all of the firm's partners, many quite well, and this provides a tremendous sense of collegiality and personal enjoyment. Each could be a full-time job, and each provides a different type of gratification."

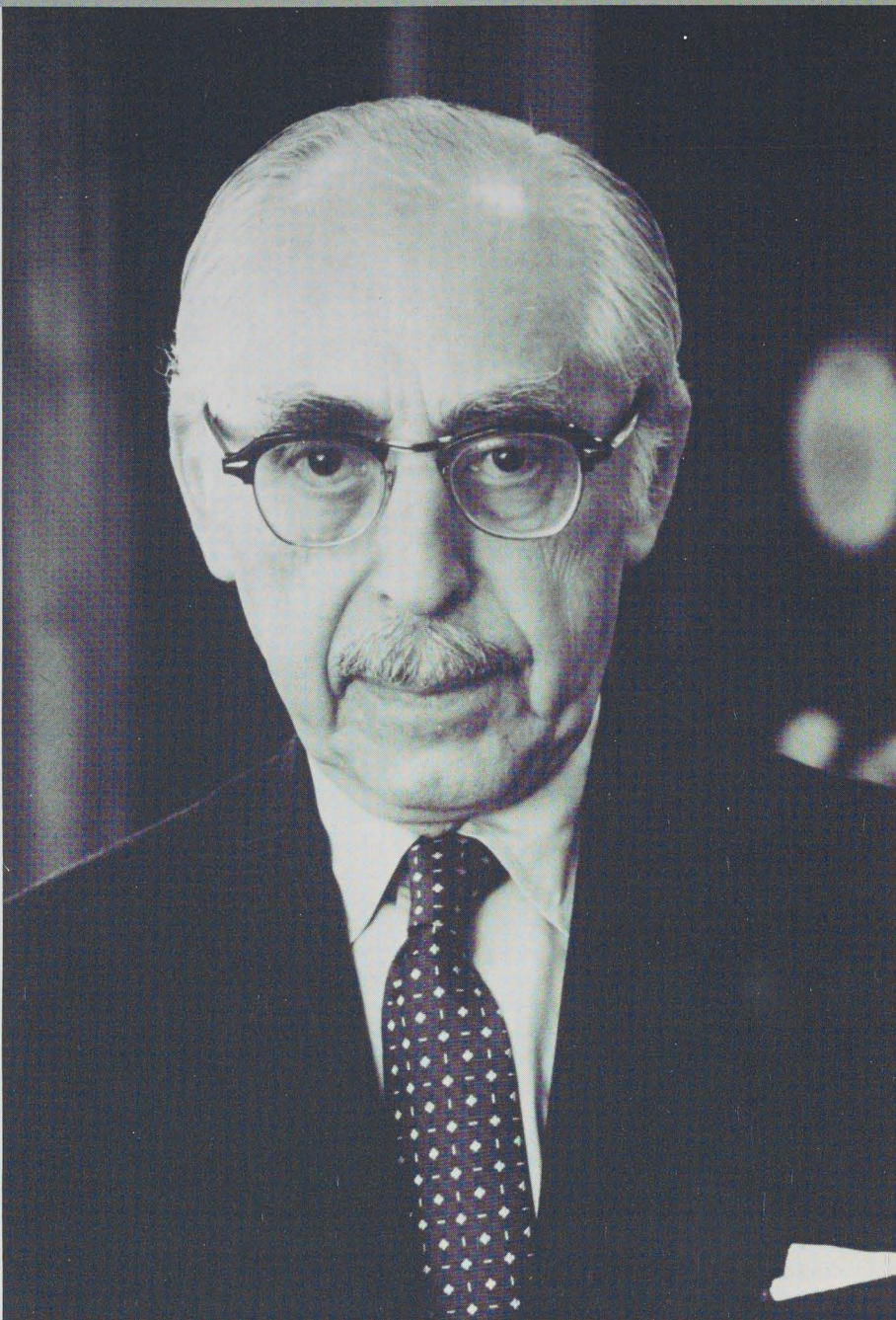
The long list of civic and charitable activities in which Mr. Shecter has been involved includes serving as Chairman of the Young Lawyers Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association, as a member of that Association's Board of Governors, as President of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Community Legal Services, as a director of the Global Interdependence Center, and as co-chairman (along with Congressman Bill Gray) of a Lunchless Lunch program sponsored by the Interfaith Hunger Appeal to make the public more aware of the problem of world hunger. In addition, he served on the American Bar Association Committee on Public Interest Practice which developed and secured the adoption of what has become the ABA's policy position that every lawyer has an obligation to devote some of his or her time to public interest practice.

All of these activities have brought Mr. Shecter recognition in the legal and other media. He was one of the first lawyers featured in *The American Lawyer* series of profiles of prominent lawyers in 1981; in March, 1986, he was selected by a national legal periodical, along with 26 other lawyers across the country under age 45, as one of the emerging leaders of the American Bar, and in December, 1986, *Philadelphia* magazine named him as one of the "People to Watch" in 1987, citing him as "a tireless worker and excellent listener, likely to expand his involvement in humanitarian causes."

With regard to the Law Alumni Society, Mr. Shecter identifies several major roles for the coming years. "First," he states, "we must make a major contribution to assist the law school in improving its physical facilities in its much-needed expansion program. Secondly, we must continue

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Editor's Note: *As the guest lecturer for the Irving R. Segal Lectureship in Trial Advocacy, the Honorable Simon H. Rifkind spoke at the Law School on October 22, 1987. The text that follows contains excerpts from Judge Rifkind's lecture. Judge Rifkind was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt as a federal judge in New York. As a partner in the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, Judge Rifkind has served in important legislative, judicial and advisory positions. He has also been active in New York city and state civic affairs, Jewish community leadership and corporate and foundation directorship. Professionally, Judge Rifkind has been an active member in various legal associations and has been a contributor to a number of legal journals. He is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, of which he was Regent and President.*



The
IRVING R. SEGAL
Lectureship
In
Trial Advocacy

GUEST
LECTURER
SIMON H. RIFKIND

Irving R. Segal,³¹ senior among trial lawyers at Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis of Philadelphia, established the Lectureship in Trial Advocacy at the Law School. Mr. Segal has served as Regent and Secretary of the American College of Trial Lawyers, and recently has been an active member of the prestigious ABA Standing Committee on Improvements to the Federal Judiciary. Mr. Segal has vast trial experience, having argued extensively in state and federal appellate courts, and has lectured widely on techniques and strategies of trial and appellate practice.

I am enormously flattered by your invitation to deliver the first lecture in the series of lectures established in honor of my dear friend, Irving R. Segal, who is the very model of the trial advocate.

During the many years that I have worked at this profession, I have had numerous opportunities to welcome new classes fresh out of law school to their law office environment. Sometimes my mood was very bullish as I portrayed the exciting prospects of distant horizons to be explored, of turbulent seas to be navigated, of triumphs in the public interest and for private profit — in short, a career of great excitement and intense satisfactions. Sometimes my mood was different. Then I enlarged upon the inordinate demands which trial advocacy made upon the physical, moral, and emotional resources of its practitioners. I called it the most stressful and vexatious of careers, a succession of exposures to ungrateful clients, unreasonable adversaries, and arbitrary judges.

If you entertain a goal of a 9:00 to 5:00 work day and daily dining with your family, of taking your holidays when you schedule them, of well-spaced opportunities for leisure and reflection, you will be confronted by repeated disappointments. But if you hunger for high adventure, if you can stand the tedium when rabbits rather than lions appear in your rifle scope, if you can absorb the ecstasy of triumph as well as the dejection of defeat, then trial advocacy is in your horoscope.

And here is my promise. If you are reasonably good at it, you will be well compensated. On the other hand, I have never heard of a lawyer who, merely on his practice alone, built a fortune. Hence, if a fortune you would build, try oil, or shoes, or widgets. They are far better prospects for the attainment of such a goal.

Since we are discoursing on what is likely to be a lifetime ministry, it is appropriate to inquire: Is a life of great stress, uncommon exertion, relentless pressure a price worth paying for a career in trial advocacy? Is it worth the candle?

My confident response to you is that the answer is yes. What is the source of this much stress and anxiety? The workload makes only a small contribution to this condition, and that factor is substantially controllable by the advocate. The major cause is that the advocate frequently has responsibility over matters which are of gravest concern to the client: his life, liberty, reputation, fortune, family. Unless the advocate is made of stone, he comes to identify emotionally with the client and his cause.

In a free society, there are bound to be collisions among citizens who exercise their individual liberties. Such collisions necessarily lead to controversy.

Regimentation can eliminate many such controversies but personally, I would not pay that price. Trial advocacy is the institutionalized mechanism for clearing the roadways of the debris of disputes of the past so we can progress to deal with the present and the future. Young lawyers sometimes labor under the discontent that when they lose a case, they have wasted time, they have engaged in a socially fruitless enterprise. They are in error. In all common law countries where the Anglo-American system of justice prevails the adversary system is in full flood. Trial advocates engage in maneuvers which we call the adversary process. That system and that process place their bets on the proposition that out of contest and confrontation better results are achieved.

Our society relies upon the mechanism of the adversary process. It is most explicit in the criminal context where generally the same government pays for the services of the prosecutor, of the defense counsel, and of the judge who decides between them. In short, both winners and losers contribute usefully to the process.

How do I perceive the role of the practitioner of trial advocacy? I think of him as a champion, not of his own cause, but of other people's causes. The trial advocate is a taxi cab to be hailed by anyone who wants the advocate's services. It is my view that when a trial lawyer is offered an engagement the presumption should be in favor of his accepting, provided he is available. It is not the function of the trial advocate to be the judge of the client's cause. It is his function to put the client's case in as favorable a light as the facts and the law permit, compatible with the rules and canons of behavior which govern this profession.

I have given you a general answer in the affirmative to the question whether a career in trial advocacy is worth the candle. Specific examples always speak more persua-

sively than generalities. Let me therefore identify several high points of satisfaction in my own practice in the specialty:

1. *Interboro v. Lavin*. The Interboro Rapid Transit Company which, in 1928, operated the New York City subway system exacted from each of its employees a promise not to join a union. On the strength of that promise it sought to enjoin the union from attempting to organize its employees, alleging that the union was engaged in the tortious behavior of inducing a breach of contract. This of course was an example of the notorious "yellow dog contract". Without entering into a discussion of the substantive law, I will state that, on behalf of the union, we succeeded in establishing that the contract would not support such an injunction. That was then new doctrine. The argument was led by my chief, U.S. Senator Robert F. Wagner. More important than that particular victory was its progeny. In direct consequences of that decision and of the labors of those who participated in that litigation, the Norris LaGuardia Act was passed in 1932. Thereafter it led to the enactment of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and finally, to the Wagner Labor Relations Act which of course established the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively. These, I think you will agree, are monumental consequences flowing from a relatively modest effort in trial advocacy.

2. An example of advocacy in a forum outside the courtroom is provided by the story of Breezy Point.

Breezy Point is a magnificent ocean beach located within the city of New York, readily accessible to the city's millions but at the time I speak of — 1962 — unavailable to them because of private possession. I was engaged to persuade the City to acquire Breezy Point for public use.

In order to discourage the effort, private developers had hastened to erect the steel skeletons of high rise structures to put the property beyond the reach of the City's purse. The race between argumentation and construction was intense. The citizens of New York won.

Thereafter, Breezy Point was established, in 1972, as the centerpiece of a new Gateway National Park, the first urban park managed by the National Park Service, the first to combine marine and land facilities. Surely I can say that here too, advocacy had earned its keep.

3. The Colorado River litigation is the story of trial advocacy in which I did not play a role as advocate.

Continued on page 15...

The mightiest resource of the arid west, beyond the one hundredth meridian, is the Colorado River, an abundant stream of continental proportions. During the presidency of Herbert Hoover, Boulder Dam, later renamed Hoover Dam, was erected. It harnessed the river and controlled its floods. The allocation of the waters of the river among the southern group of states which abutted upon it created a controversy of such intensity that at one time, during the administration of President Roosevelt, Arizona had called out its military forces to aid in its dispute with California.

At long last, in 1952, the United States Supreme Court took jurisdiction of the historic law suit of *Arizona v. California et al.* Under the provision of the Constitution which confers original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court in controversies between the states. The Supreme Court does not conduct trials.

So, in due course, on October 10, 1955, I was appointed Special Master to preside at the trial and to recommend a decree.

This was in the truest sense of the word an international tribunal trying a dispute among sovereign litigants. The stakes were enormous. Water is the limiting factor on the viability, growth and development of these water-short states.

In attendance at the trial was a flock of attorneys general and in addition, the most renowned water lawyers of the United States. The talents of the scientific community in all aspects of the water problem — measurement, forecasting, evaporation were exploited for the uses of the trial. My report was filed on December 5, 1960. The Supreme Court's opinion is dated June 3, 1963.

This was unquestionably the most exhilarating experience in trial advocacy during my entire journey in the profession. Perhaps I used some advocacy myself, since the Supreme Court substantially adopted my 361 page report and entered a decree which today governs the allocation of the Waters of the Colorado River among Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico. In return for an experience of that kind, who would not be willing to accept a good deal of vexation, frustration and even agony?

I have referred to the courtroom as a theatre. The triers of the facts, whether judge or jury, are the theatre audience. They must be kept interested. If they are asleep, they must be aroused. They are not potted plants; they are to be converted to your belief. Persuasion is the advocate's goal.

In the actual courtroom setting for trial advocacy, there are of course, as there are in the theatre, a number of traditional maneuvers. There is the *voir dire*, the opening argument, the closing, and between these two, the presentation of evidence.

“If you can absorb the ecstasy of triumph as well as the dejection of defeat, then trial advocacy is in your horoscope.”

The principal tool in the lawyer's kit is the question. I have at times spent hours whittling a question, polishing it, waxing it until it had the weight, the shape, the point I wanted. Later in the courtroom, when the proper setting had been prepared by a few preliminary inquiries, the question is discharged at the target. What ecstasy as it drives home. You can almost hear the hiss as your adversary's case collapses like a child's balloon touched by a hot cigarette. Of course, that is a rare occurrence. Were such events not rare, they would be commonplace and cease to have any effect.

An adroit questioner frames his question in such form that he maintains reasonable control over the answer and that is why so many of the questions you hear in the courtroom are capable of an answer “yes” or “no”. That is why most questions deal with what, when, where and how.

Because the question “why” is not amenable to such control, experienced trial advocates avoid it. Let me give you a few illustrations which I have used from time to time in the past in introducing young litigators to this demanding profession.

The witness has testified, on direct examination, that the accused defendant had bitten off the victim's ear. On cross examination, the questioner asks:

Q: *Did you see the defendant bite the victim's ear?*

A: No.

The experienced lawyer would stop at that point. A jury argument can be built on that answer alone. In the story I tell, the questioner persists in asking the question that he should not ask:

Q: *Why then did you testify that the defendant bit off the victim's ear?*

A: Because I saw him spit it out.


One of the indispensable ingredients of good trial advocacy is integrity. In speaking of integrity, I shall not refer to the common virtues, nor to the Ten Commandments. Sometimes, in the zealous desire to serve the client, a lawyer yields to temptation to cross the line: a touch of misrepresentation amounting to no more than overstating a fact, suppressing a document, dispersal of some dust to obscure an argument. In the

life of the trial advocate, these devices are temptingly displayed and seem ready for use.

Your evil genius whispers in your ear: “Who will ever find out?” The answer is that surely you will know, and your self-respect will suffer. And the chances are the Judge and your adversary will find out and your credibility in the courtroom, one of your greatest assets, will plummet. Whatever the nature of the temptation, one needs to habituate oneself to resist it.

After my long exposure to the calling of a trial advocate, there are certain propositions in which I place my faith. I have formulated them in a statement of nine credos. I will conclude with that statement:

A Lawyer's Credo *I believe with a perfect faith:*

1. That such is the nature of the lawyer's calling that its practitioners must be, and view themselves as, ladies and gentlemen and, by virtue thereof, governed by the code of honor and chivalry which is part of our millennial tradition as appertaining to that status.
2. That lawyers are members of a profession and that by reason thereof self-interest may not enter into their attorney-client calculations.
3. That the lawyer's calling is a noble one and that its practitioners are subject to the noblesse oblige.
4. That the lawyer's calling is a learned one and its practitioners are subject to the necessity of continuing their acquisition of learning without end.
5. That lawyers are licensed beneficiaries of privileges and immunities received as gifts from the community in which they practice and that they hold these gifts in trust for the service of the community.
6. That lawyers are bound to have their work product not only characterized by the highest quality of which their talents are capable but also informed by integrity, loyalty to client, and devotion to justice.
7. That lawyers are burdened by an unflinching obligation never knowingly to use their talents to perpetrate injustice.
8. That lawyers are obligated to devote time and effort to elevate the law so as to approximate the highest ideals of the nation, to improve the administration of justice and to make access thereto available to all without invidious discrimination on account of origin, station or affiliation.
9. And, finally, that lawyers may never be, or give the appearance of being, licensed predators; they must conduct themselves as members of a ministry dedicated to the service of justice. 



PUBLIC INTEREST SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



by John Pease

The University of Pennsylvania Law School, its alumni and friends recognize that public interest service is a vital link between law and society, and has established the Public Interest Scholarship Program to aid students who possess the commitment and desire necessary to succeed in this challenging field.

The Public Interest Scholarship Program provides full-tuition and fees for three years of study at the Law School to four students who are committed to obtaining lower paying, public interest employment upon graduation. All entering first year law students are eligible to apply for the scholarships. The awards are not made on the basis of financial need. Successful applicants are expected to spend three of the first five years after graduation in lower paying public interest activity. This year's sponsors of the program have pledged full-tuition for the four scholarship recipients. They are: Howard Gittis '58, Peggy Wachs '86 and her husband Ellis, Sandra and Julius Newman, and Diane and Arthur G. Raynes.

The eligibility requirements for receipt of a Public Interest Scholarship encompass many factors of the applicant's background and academic achievements. A demonstrated commitment and desire to serve in the public interest is the key factor, and is judged on the basis of past and present public interest employment or service, employer and other recommendations and the applicant's personal statement.

Four members of the Class of 1990 have received Public Interest Scholarships, and all have exemplary academic and public service records. They are: Stephen L. Ballard, Jeffrey Cusic, Tracy D. Miller, and Mark Quinlivan.

Steve Ballard is a resident of Palmyra, PA, and graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Pennsylvania in 1985 with a B.A. in Political Science. He received a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in June, 1985. As part of his involvement in Economic Development Projects in Central America, Steve helped to build 9 homes for displaced families in rural Honduras, just 50 miles from the Nicaraguan border. Last summer, he participated

in a program to construct a bakery near a small mountain village 3 hours outside Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This project led to the creation of 200 jobs related to the manufacturing and distribution of the bakery's bread. Steve is interested in encouraging corporate responsibility and increasing the quantity of public service activities by public interest/private law firms.

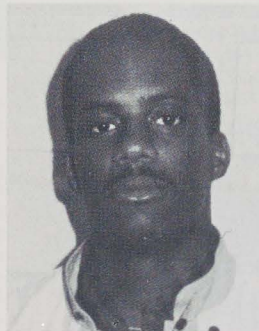
Jeffrey Cusic lives in Gary, Indiana and graduated from Wabash College in 1987. He received a Truman Scholarship in his sophomore year, one of only one hundred awarded nationwide. He served as president of the Malcolm X Institute Black Cultural Center and as vice president of the Wabash SANE Chapter. He has also served as a tutor and counsellor in a program designed to prepare inner city youth for college. He is strongly recommended by his professors and is praised for his superior scholarship, leadership ability, and gentlemanly conduct.

Tracy Miller is a native Philadelphian and graduated Magna Cum Laude from Temple University in 1987. Tracy has experience as a legal intern in the Philadelphia District

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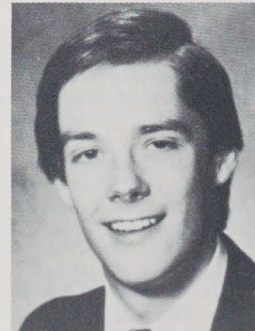
Stephen L. Ballard
Palmyra, PA
Univ. of Pennsylvania
B.A. 1985; Harvard
M.P.P. 1987



Jeffrey Cusic
Gary, IN
Wabash College
A.B. 1987



Tracy D. Miller
Philadelphia, PA
Temple University
B.A. 1987



Mark T. Quinlivan
Seattle, WA
Georgetown
BSFS 1987

THE FACULTY



**PROFESSOR
STEPHEN B. BURBANK**

Professor Stephen B. Burbank delivered a paper, "Alternative Career Resolution: An Essay on the Removal of Federal Judges" at a symposium on impeachment and judicial discipline in Lexington, KY on October 12, 1987. The paper will be published in the April, 1988 issue of the *Kentucky Law Journal*. His review essay, "The Costs of Complexity," appears in 85 *Michigan Law Review* 1463 (1987). Professor Burbank was a speaker at a conference on local court rules sponsored by the Judicial Conference of the United States by Boston College on November 12-13 and a panelist at a symposium on the federal courts sponsored by New York University on November 14-15. He served as commentator on presentations by Judge Jack Weinstein and Dean Paul Carrington at the meeting of the Section on Civil Procedure of the AALS in Miami on January 9.



**PROFESSOR
HARRY GUTMAN**

Professor Harry Gutman led a discussion of the ABA Tax Section Task Force Report on Transfer Tax Reform at the August meeting of the Teaching Taxation Committee of that Section. In early October, Professor Gutman discussed Lifetime Giving After the Tax Reform Act of 1986 at the University of Pennsylvania Tax Conference. At the Hawaii Tax Institute he presented the same topic, as well as an Estate Planner's Guide to Time Value of Money and Marital Deduction Planning. During the second weekend in November, Professor Gutman served as the reporter in an ALL/ABA-sponsored national conference on continuing legal education which convened at the Arden House in New York. The final report of the Conference will be published early next year.



HARRIET N. KATZ

Harriet N. Katz, Lecturer and Clinical Supervisor has joined the Board of Directors of Children's Services, Inc., an organization providing foster family care and other services to children.



**WILLIAM A. SCHNADER
PROFESSOR EMERITUS
NOYES LEECH '48**

William A. Schnader Professor Emeritus Noyes Leech '48 taught a course in Public International Law at a summer session for Louisiana State University in Aix-en-Provence, France from June 15 to July 31, 1987.



**LEON MELTZER
PROFESSOR
A. LEO LEVIN '42**

Professor A. Leo Levin '42 has been elected President of the American Judicature Society (AJS) at its most recent meeting in San Francisco. Founded in 1913, the AJS addresses concerns related to the selection and retention of judges, court management and the public's understanding of the judicial system. He has been appointed to the 3rd Circuit Task Force on Sanctions and has served on the 3rd Circuit Judicial Conference Program Committee which celebrated the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Professor Levin is a member of the Court Committee reestablished by the United States Court of Military Appeals to study issues and make recommendations concerning the Court's statutory role and mandate, status, organization, and operations. He also appeared on a program of the Canadian-United States Legal Exchange in Washington, DC in October and discussed the subject "Alternative Dispute Resolution." Professor Levin was the keynote speaker at the first Alfred L. Luongo Lecture on December 10, 1987 in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the U.S. Courthouse. He discussed the history of the Judicial Conference of the United States.



PROFESSOR BRUCE H. MANN

Professor Bruce H. Mann's new book, *Neighbors and Strangers: Law and Community in Early Connecticut*, was published by the University of North Carolina Press. Professor Mann was recently named Editor of the *Law and History Review* and he is a National Endowment for the Humanities Constitutional Fellow for 1987-88.



**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
CHARLES W. MOONEY**

Associate Professor Charles W. Mooney was appointed by the Board of Governors of the ABA in February, 1987 to a four year term as ABA Liaison/Advisor to the Permanent Editorial Board for the Uniform Commercial Code. In August, 1987 he was elected to the Council of the ABA Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law after having served for five years as the Chair of the Section Committee on the Uniform Commercial Code. Professor Mooney has been awarded a grant by the University of Pennsylvania's Public Policy Initiation Fund for a study of the inter-governing transfer of U.S. Government Securities, was selected as a Visiting Scholar by the Bank of Japan and will spend the last four months of 1988 in Tokyo doing research.



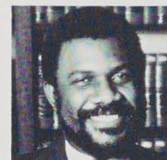
**DEAN AND BERNARD G. SEGAL
PROFESSOR OF LAW
ROBERT H. MUNDHEIM**

Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law Robert H. Mundheim has been appointed to the New York Stock Exchange Legal Advisory Committee. He chaired a panel discussion along with Practice Professor of Law and Clinical Director Douglas Frenkel '72, Biddle Professor of Law Curtis Reitz '56, and Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr. entitled "Right or Wrong? Legal Decisions, Ethical Dilemmas". The panel was presented by the General Alumni Society and Law Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania. Dean Mundheim submitted a paper which discussed Penn Law School's Programs on Professional Responsibility for the Arden House III Conference on the Continuing Education of the Bar. On September 22, the Dean moderated a forum on nuclear arms control which was sponsored by the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control and which featured as a guest speaker former U.S. Ambassador for SALT II Ralph Earle. He also presided over the meetings of the International Faculty for Corporate and Capital Market Law in Toronto, Philadelphia and New York from September 30-October 9, 1987.



**ALEGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE
PROFESSOR OF LAW
CURTIS REITZ '56
AND HON. EDMUND B. SPAETH, JR.**

Alegernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law Curtis Reitz '56 and Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., a senior fellow at the Law School, have been appointed by Pennsylvania Governor Robert P. Casey to a new State Judicial Reform Commission. The commission has been established to recommend changes which would bolster public confidence in the courts, and Professor Reitz and Judge Spaeth are among 23 legal experts named to the panel.



**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
RALPH SMITH**

Associate Professor Ralph Smith has been named Chief of Staff by Philadelphia School District Superintendent Constance E. Clayton. Professor Smith created the Philadelphia School District's desegregation program and has served as advisor to Superintendent Clayton for the past four years. His main job will involve overseeing the implementation of a management reorganization plan which he designed as a consultant. In addition, Professor Smith will coordinate the school district's response to the Philadelphia Human Relation Commission's evaluation of its desegregation program.

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ALUMNI BRIEFS

'36 **The Honorable Joseph S. Lord, III** as a guest speaker at a symposium sponsored by the Historical Society of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on October 15. The symposium discussed electrical equipment antitrust cases, and Judge Lord spoke on "The Judicial Perspective." Other guest speakers included Harold E. Kohn '37 ("Treble the Damages"), Henry W. Sawyer, III '47 ("Constructing the Defense"), Edward W. Mullinix '49 ("Nationwide Settlements") and John G. Harkins '58 ("The Aftermath").

'37 **Edward I. Cutler** has been selected as a member of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws Executive Committee. Mr. Cutler practices law in Florida with the firm of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith, Cutler & Kent.

'38 **Sylvan M. Cohen** was honored by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Friends of the Hebrew University at its annual dinner on December 6. Mr. Cohen served as President of the Philadelphia Chapter in 1972 and 1973 and is still an active member of the Board of Directors.

'38 **Bernard Frank** has been re-elected President of the International Ombudsman Institute based at the Law Centre, University of Alberta. He also has been elected Vice President of the Jewish Publication Society and a member of the Board of Directors of Muhlenberg College, from which he has received the Honorary Doctoral Degree of Humane Letters.

'40 **Mitchell E. Panzer**, a partner in the Philadelphia-based firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, has been selected for the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. He concentrates his practice in mortgages, construction loans, foreclosures, and execution and enforcement of judgments.

'41 **Michael C. Rainone**, a Philadelphia attorney, attended a joint meeting of the International Association of Jurists, Italy-USA, and the National Italian-American Bar Association at the University of San Francisco. Mr. Rainone is the president of the Columbus Civic Association of Pennsylvania.

'43 **Bernard M. Borish** has been selected for the second time as a Best Lawyer and his name will appear in the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Borish is Chairman of the Litigation Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen and has been a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers since 1968.

'47 **The Honorable Arlin M. Adams** served as moderator of a luncheon debate sponsored by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Federalist Society. The topic of the debate was the constitutionality of independent prosecutor appointments. A special tribute was paid to Judge Adams at the annual dinner and directors meeting of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, of which he was chairman.

'48 **Mitchell W. Miller**, a prominent Philadelphia bankruptcy attorney, appeared in a skit presented by the American Bar Association Consumer Bankruptcy Committee at the ABA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

'49 **Edward W. Mullinix**, **Seymour Kurland** '57, and **Edward F. Mannino** '66 were among the distinguished speakers at a commemorative court session sponsored by the Historical Society of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The special session commemorated the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

'50 **Paul L. Jaffe** gave the presentation "Techniques for Profiling Candidate Firms and Sources of Potential Merger Candidates" at a mergers and acquisitions seminar which was part of the American Bar Association's annual meeting and conference in San Francisco. Mr. Jaffe is chairman of UNILAW, a national network of law firms representing different regions of the United States.

'51 **Harold Cramer** is President of the Jenkins Memorial Law Library Board of Directors. Located in Philadelphia, Jenkins is the oldest law library in the country and serves more than 70,000 visitors each year. He and his wife, Geraldine, were honored in Philadelphia on November 5 by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem as outstanding leaders of the community and for efforts on behalf of the university.

'51 **The Honorable Norma L. Shapiro** of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania presided at naturalization ceremonies on October 7 in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the U.S. Courthouse.

'52 **William Steerman** has been honored as the 1987 Maccabi Sportsman of the Year by the United States Committee Sports for Israel at its Maccabi USA Tribute Dinner. Among his many accomplishments: officer, director and member of the Executive Committee, USCSFI; member, Maccabi World Union Executive; member of the board of directors of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame.

'52 **Robert E. Wachs** has been chosen a Best Lawyer and his name will appear for the second time in the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Wachs is a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Civil Rights Committee and a former Chairman of the Labor Law and Employee Relations Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen.

'53 **William F. Chester, Jr.** has retired from Commercial Union Insurance Companies, where he served the last three years as Senior Claim Counsel and Executive Consultant in the Boston Office. He has bought a new home, established a new office in Eugene, OR, and will pursue a claims-litigation management consulting practice.

'53 **John P. Knox**, a partner in the Ambler, PA firm of Timoney, Knox, Hasson & Weand, has been elected a fellow of the Pennsylvania Bar Foundation. Election as a fellow is reserved for two percent of lawyers admitted to practice in Pennsylvania and is based on activities in the organized bar. Mr. Knox is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates and Vice President of the Montgomery County Bar Association.

Fred C. Blume, '66 and Howard L. Shecter '68 at the Benefactors Dinner



'53 **The Honorable Robert N.C. Nix, Jr.**, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was honored September 11 by Judicate, the national private court system. Chief Justice Nix was chosen a recipient of Judicate's first Judicial Achievement Award for his efforts in enhancing the stature and role of the judiciary in society.

'54 **Jerome Apfel** has been appointed vice-chair of the American Bar Association's Section of Real Property, Probate & Trust Law Committee on Special Problems of the Aged and Persons Under Disability. Mr. Apfel is a resident of Gladwyne, PA and a partner in the Estates Department of the Philadelphia law firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley.

'54 **The Honorable Berel Caesar** of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, was the guest speaker at naturalization ceremonies at the U.S. District Court. Judge Caesar also serves as chairman of the Mental Health Committee and is a member of the Education Committee of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges.

'54 **Jay G. Ochroch**, a partner at Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel in Philadelphia, spoke at the annual convention of the Cemetery Association of Pennsylvania in Hershey. Topics of discussion included: lie detectors, drugs, AIDS in the workplace and employers' rights.

'55 **David J. Kaufman** has been selected for the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Kaufman is chairman of the Estates Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen and has served as Chairman of the firm's Executive Committee and as managing partner of the firm.

'55 **Mervin M. Wilf** has been presented with the 1987 Francis Rawle Award for outstanding achievement in post-admission legal education. The presentation was made this summer in San Francisco at the annual luncheon of the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education held in conjunction with the ABA's annual meeting. Mr. Wilf is a Fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel and of the American College of Probate Counsel, and has recently published *The REA Book*. He is a member of the Board of Editors of *The Practical Lawyer*, the BNA Tax Management Advisory Board, the ALI-ABA Program Advisory Committee, and the American Law Network Subcommittee of ALI-ABA.

'56 **Richard F. Stevens** was among several Penn Law School alumni who participated in the seminar, "How to Try a Jury Case," sponsored by the Eastern District Continuing Legal Education Committee. Other alumni participating included **David H. Marion** '63, **Robert C. Heim** '72, **Edward S.G. Dennis, Jr.** '73, and **Helen P. Pudlin** '74.

'57 **Michael M. Dean** has been named a Best Lawyer and is included in the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Dean was recently elected President of the Central Philadelphia Development Corporation, and is also an officer of the Council for Labor and Industry, the Food Distribution Center, and the University City Science Center.

'57 **Seymour Kurland**, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, participated in ceremonies honoring the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution which included the presence of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Rehnquist and Associate Justices Brennan, Day-O'Connor, and White.

'57 **Irving Morgenroth** of Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company spoke at a program which discussed the standards and requirements of land surveys. The program was sponsored by the Real Property Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association and took place October 31.

'57 **Richard M. Rosenbleeth** has been elected to the Management Committee of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley in Philadelphia. Mr. Rosenbleeth concentrates in commercial litigation, is a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers and a fellow of the American Bar Association.

'59 **The Honorable Murray C. Goldman**, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, addressed a group of lawyers, educators and administrators from the Soviet Union in a discussion of comparative judicial processes and practices of law.

'59 **Jack A. Rounick** has been chosen as President-Elect of the Philadelphia Friends of the Hebrew University. Mr. Rounick, who will assume the office of the Chapter President in the Spring of 1988, is an established community leader who has served with distinction as vice president and board member of the Chapter.

'60 **Charles G. Kopp** has been selected for the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Kopp is Chairman of the Tax Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen and concentrates his practice in real estate, corporate mergers and acquisitions. He presently serves as a Commissioner on the Delaware River Port Authority.

'61 **Bernard Glassman** has been elected to the Management Committee of the Philadelphia law firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley. His practice is concentrated in estate administration, health care and corporate law.

'62 **Kenneth M. Cushman** of the Philadelphia firm Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, was a member of the faculty for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute program "Resolution of Construction Claims" held on November 19.

'63 **David C. Auten**, Managing Partner with Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay in Philadelphia, is the course planner for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute's one-day course on mortgage foreclosures held in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh this fall.

'63 **Arnold Machles** has been elected a Fellow of the Pennsylvania Bar Foundation. Mr. Machles practices law in Philadelphia, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Professional Liability Insurance Committee and the Philadelphia Bar Association Insurance Committee.

'63 **David H. Marion** was the course planner and moderator of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute-sponsored program "The First Amendment and Libel Litigation."

'63 **Henry F. Miller**, Chairman of the Real Estate Department of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, has been chosen a Best Lawyer for the second time and his name will appear in the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*.

'65 **Professor Emeritus Martin J. Aronstein** participated in the 21st Annual Conference of the German National Committee of Comparative Law held at Innsbruck, Austria during September, 1987. Professor Aronstein, who is the draftsman of the Investment Securities article of the Uniform Commercial Code, discussed recent legal and business developments in the process of settlement of U.S. securities transactions.

'65 **Alan M. Lerner** spoke at the 17th annual Employment Law Institute in Washington, D.C. on September 28 and 29. Mr. Lerner, a partner with Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman and Cohen in Philadelphia, spoke on the topic "Employment Law Issues in Mergers and Acquisitions and Reductions in Force."

'66 **William T. Hangle**, of the Philadelphia law firm of Hangle, Connolly, Epstein, Chicco, Foxman & Ewing, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a select association of approximately 4,400 skilled trial lawyers chosen from the U.S. and Canada.

'66 **Edward F. Mannino** participated in the 16th annual Dickinson Forum during October, 1987. A senior principal with the firm Baskin, Flaherty, Elliott & Mannino, Mr. Mannino analyzed emerging theories of lender liability and how banks can effectively respond to them through preventive planning and effective litigation responses.

'66 **Joel H. Sachs** was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (NIMLO) in Salt Lake City during September, 1987. The topic of Mr. Sachs' presentation was "Developing a Groundwater Protection Program for a Municipality."

'67 **Stephen Cabot** and former President Gerald Ford addressed the seventh annual labor relations update seminar sponsored by the Philadelphia law firm Pechner, Dorfman Wolfe, Rounick and Cabot. Mr. Cabot's article, "Employers Turning to EAP's and Wellness Programs to Help Troubled Employees" appeared in the October issue of *Lawyer's best*.

'67 **Dennis Replansky** is Co-Chairman of the Financial Services Department of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley and Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Consumer Financial Services Committee.

'67 **William A. Rosoff** has been selected a Best Lawyer by the publication *The Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Rosoff is Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Tax Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen in Philadelphia.

'67 **Wilbur Bourne Ruthrauff**, a partner with the law firm Gratz, Tate, Spiegel, Ervin & Ruthrauff, has been elected Secretary of the American Cancer Society, Philadelphia Division. He has been active in the society since 1980, serving as past President of the Northwest Unit and as a member of the Division's Crusade Committee.

'70 **Joseph C. Bright, Jr.**, a partner at Drinker, Biddle & Reath in Philadelphia, has published a treatise which is a comprehensive overview of the field of taxation in Pennsylvania. The treatise gives in-depth analysis to general corporate taxes, the sales tax and the personal income tax.



Alan Margolis '58 & Florence Margolis, Allan Schnierov '58 and Mimi Schnierov at the Benefactors Dinner

'71 **James S. Bryan** is a partner in the Los Angeles, CA law firm of Lawler, Felix & Hall.

'71 **Alan J. Davis**, a partner with Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, presented the 1987 Torch of Liberty Award to the William Penn Foundation on behalf of the Society of Fellows of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

'71 **Steven L. Friedman**, a partner with the Philadelphia firm Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman, is Co-Chair of the Constitution Program Committee which developed the seventh Annual Scholar Seminar Series at the National Museum of Natural History.

'71 **Thomas R. Schmuhl**, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, presented a seminar along with two other attorneys at the City University Business School in London, England. The seminar was entitled, "Understanding Business Aspects of the U.S. Legal Systems."

'72 **Lewis L. Maltby** is Vice-President and General Counsel at Drexelbrook Engineering Co. in Horsham, PA. His recent article, "Why Drug Testing is a Bad Idea," appeared in the June, 1987 issue of *Inc.* Magazine.

'72 **E. Elsworth McMeen, III** was interviewed and performed on guitar on the "Music from the Mountains" program on West Virginia Public Radio. The program was aired throughout West Virginia on September 5.

'72 **David L. Pollack** is a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Nominating Committee. Other members of the Nominating Committee include Seymour Kurland '57, Peter Hearn '61, Joel Paul Fishbein '62, and David H. Marion '63.

'72 **Kenneth I. Rosenberg**, a partner with the Philadelphia firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, has been elected Corresponding Secretary and member of the executive committee of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Philadelphia (JCRC). Mr. Rosenberg has been included among the real estate lawyers in the 1987 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*, and frequently lectures on real estate for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute.

'72 **The Honorable Edward Rosenwald** was honored by the Philadelphia County Reporter at a special luncheon September 10.



'72 Paul Tully has joined the presidential campaign of Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis as the campaign's National Political Director. Mr. Tully is a veteran of more than six presidential campaigns, and most recently served as the national campaign coordinator for Gary Hart. He first entered presidential politics during Eugene McCarthy's campaign in 1967, and has since worked for presidential candidates Robert Kennedy, George McGovern, Morris Udall, Edward Kennedy and Walter Mondale.

'73 Edward S.C. Dennis, Jr., U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was the guest speaker at the Federal Bar Association's annual fall luncheon on November 20. Mr. Dennis discussed the topic "Professional and Legal Ethics, a Prosecutor's Perspective."

'74 Elizabeth J. Coleman is co-author of a new, comprehensive 3-volume guide entitled *Commercial and Consumer Warranties: Drafting, Performing and Litigating*. The series is published by Matthew Bender, and provides an in-depth analysis of warranty law, strategies and suggested approaches for drafting and negotiating contracts, and tactical advice for litigating warranty cases.

'74 Paul A. Fischer has left his position as Assistant Director of the Division of Enforcement at the Securities and Exchange Commission. He was prominently mentioned in Levine & Co., the recently released expose on the Dennis Levine insider trading scandal, as one of the SEC staff members principally involved in the successful investigation leading to the prosecution of Mr. Levine. His three part series examining insider trading appeared recently in the Washington Business Journal. Mr. Fischer is currently in private practice at the Washington, DC firm of Rosen & DeMartino.

'74 H. Ronald Klasko, a partner with the Philadelphia-based law firm of Abrahams & Loewenstein, addressed the American Bar Association at its Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The topic of the presentation was "Employer Sanctions and Legalization: Liberty in the Bicentennial Year."

'74 Stuart Weisberg and his wife Beth are thrilled to announce the birth of their first child Andrew Jonathan on October 19, 1987. Mr. Weisberg is currently the Staff Director and Counsel for the Employment and Housing Subcommittee in the U.S. House of Representatives.

'75 Anthony J. Hom is a recipient of the 1987 Philadelphia Human Rights Award. He has served as the President of the Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, Vice President of the Asian American Bar Association, member of the We The People Interfaith Bicentennial Committee, and a member of the District Attorney's Minority Advisory Council.

'76 Jack Delman has been appointed by the U.S. Department of Defense to serve as an Administrative Judge on the Armed Forces Board of Contract Appeals, an administrative tribunal which is responsible for adjudicating military contract disputes under the Contract Disputes Act.

'76 Glenn F. Rosenblum has become a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Korn, Kline & Kutner.

'77 Gilbert F. Casellas has been reappointed to the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Delivery of Legal Services by ABA President Robert McCrate. Mr. Casellas has served on the Committee since 1975.

'77 Daniel B. Evans, a partner in the Estates Department of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman in Philadelphia, has been appointed to serve as the Chair of the Estate Planning and Administration Computer User Group of the Economics of Law Practice Section of the American Bar Association.

'77 Frank M. Thomas, Jr. has become a partner in the Litigation Section of the Philadelphia law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. Mr. Thomas has extensive experience in environmental law and has published numerous articles on the subject. He is currently a director of the Preservation Coalition of Greater Philadelphia, and resides in Haverford, PA.

'78 Jeffrey L. Braff, a member of the Labor Law & Employee Relations Department of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen since 1982, has been named a partner. Mr. Braff is a member of the Industrial Relations Research Association and also served as the Executive Vice President of the Center City Residents' Association.

'78 Brian P. Flaherty has been named a partner in the Philadelphia-based law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. He joined the firm in 1978, is a member of the Litigation Department, and serves on the firm's Hiring Committee.

'78 David H. Hudiak is the Dean of Faculty at the PJA Paralegal School in Upper Darby, PA. Mr. Hudiak has been chosen to be included in the 1987-88 edition of *Who's Who in American Law*.

'79 Lillian Fernandez, Director of Trade Policy for Pfizer, Inc., has been appointed negotiator for the U.S. Council for International Business on trade related investment measures before the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France. Ms. Fernandez recently served as Staff Director and Chief Counsel of a Congressional subcommittee, and has been honored by recognition in *Who's Who in American Law*.

'79 Robert I. Friedman has been named a partner at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Estates Department and concentrates his practice in estate planning and administration.

'79 Martha R. Hurt has become a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul.

'79 Donald M. Millinger has been named a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. His practice is concentrated in communications, entertainment and sports law.

'79 Kenneth J. Warren has been named a partner at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. Mr. Warren joined the firm in 1980 and his practice is concentrated in environmental, fidelity and commercial litigation.

'80 Stein C. Hexeberg, LL.M. is a partner in the law firm Robertsen, Ness & Hexeberg of Oslo, Norway.

'81 Carol Kanter Clarke has joined St. Paul Federal Bank for Savings in Chicago as Associate Resident Counsel and Assistant Vice President.

'81 Jean-Luc Herbez, LL.M. is a partner of the law firm Frierie, Renggli and Partners located at 4 rue Charles Bonnet, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland. The firm also has offices located in Zurich, Zoug & London.

'81 Jeffrey D. Lobach has become a partner in the York, PA firm of Liverant, Senft and Cohen. Mr. Lobach has been associated with the firm since 1983 and he practices law in the areas of real estate, corporate law, banking, labor and employment law. He resides with his wife, Cindy, in York New Salem, PA.

'83 Beth Hirsch Berman has become associated with the Norfolk, VA law firm of Hofheimer, Nusbaum, McPhaul & Brenner.

'84 Koji Nagao has worked at the Tokyo office of the Sumitomo Bank for the past two years. His responsibilities included international credit and risk analysis. He has recently been transferred to the Capital Markets Business Promotion Department and will work at Webster & Sheffield in New York for one year as a legal trainee.

'85 Henry S. Hoberman practices law at Baker & Hostetler in Washington, DC and has recently published an article in the *Pepperdine Law Review* entitled "Copyright and the First Amendment: Freedom or Monopoly of Expression?"

'85 Lawrence Walsh has been appointed Senior Journalist at Duke University's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs for the 1988 Spring Term. Mr. Walsh will complete work on a study of combatant motivation in seven armed insurgencies of the 1980s, and has traveled extensively with resistance forces in Afghanistan, the Philippines, Angola, Eritrea, Kampuchea, Nicaragua and Colombia.

'86 Timothy F. Malloy has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen and will serve his initial rotation in the Tax Department. Mr. Malloy is a resident of Collingswood, NJ and a staff member of The Bridge, an enrichment center for youth in Camden, NJ.

'87 Dr. Jeffrey N. Hurwitz has recently joined the Philadelphia-based law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. He will be serving his initial rotation in the Health Law Department.

'87 Jill Hyman has joined Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen in Philadelphia and will be practicing in the Corporate Department. She resides in Center City Philadelphia.

'87 Karen A. Mulroy has joined the Philadelphia-based firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. She will be serving her initial rotation in the Litigation Department.

'87 Stephanie D. Present resides in Center City Philadelphia and has joined Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. Her initial position will be in the Litigation Department.

HOWARD SHECTER*Continued from page 12*

our fine progress of the last two years in annual giving and hopefully, surpass Yale in achieving 54% participation. Thirdly, we will continue to broaden the scope of the Law Alumni Society in reaching and involving more Law School graduates across the country in its activities. Finally, we will continue to represent the Law School alumni in providing guidance to various Law School programs, such as admissions and placement."

Mr. Shecter speaks with optimism about his new role as President of the Law Alumni Society, and based upon his prior accomplishments and commitment we can look forward to an active, stimulating and successful term.


Howard Shecter was born and raised in Boston, where he attended the Roxbury Latin School and Harvard College. He came to Philadelphia to attend this Law School and has remained ever since. He has no trace of a Boston accent, but you might recognize his roots if you saw him at the Spectrum attending a 76ers-Celtics game!

Mr. Shecter has two children: Jon, a sophomore at Harvard College and Jane, a ninth grader at Friends Select School in Center City Philadelphia. Jon is very involved in music; he hosts a popular music show called "The Darker Side" on Harvard's radio station and writes and performs rap music. His first rap record is scheduled for release by a subsidiary of Warner Records in early 1988. Jane is an avid tennis player and has begun playing in U.S.T.A. sanctioned tournaments in the Philadelphia area. Both children enjoy skiing with their father, and Howard admits to being "the slowest of the three down the mountain."

**PUBLIC INTEREST***Continued from page 16*

Attorney's Office, the Defender Association of Philadelphia, and the United States Attorney's Office Collections Unit. Tracy chose to attend Penn, in part, because the available clinics, courses and programs demonstrate "an overt concern in promoting public interest careers. Tracy would like to work as a defense attorney with a public service organization such as the Public Defender's Office or the Public Interest Law Center. Growing up in inner-city Philadelphia and the influence of her mother have motivated Tracy to use her skills "to help others who are disadvantaged." In Tracy's words, "I have been given so much and would like to give back."

Mark Quinlivan is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and graduated from Georgetown University in 1987. He has a very strong academic record and has served as President of the Georgetown University Chapter of Amnesty International. He was also a member of the varsity track team and worked with underprivileged youth and cancer patients through the Community Action Coalition of Georgetown. He is interested in a career in the area of civil and human rights, with a concentration in the areas of capital punishment, victim's rights and children's rights. In Mark's words, "Penn Law allows me to flesh out these rather generalized areas of interest into a practical recognition of which arenas provide the best fulcrum from which to address them. Penn has always had a tradition in public interest law, and it will hopefully get much stronger."

The University of Pennsylvania Law School thanks its generous alumni and friends who have made this worthwhile program possible, and hopes continued support in the future will offer more and more law students the opportunity to study law and serve the public interest. 

THE FACULTY*Continued from page 17***VISITING PROFESSOR
STANISLAW SOLTYSINSKI**

Visiting Professor Stanislaw Soltysinski spent four weeks as a visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for International and Cooperative Patent, Copyright and Unfair Competition Law in Munich (May, 1987) where he presented a paper on the new Polish law on Combatting Monopolistic Practices. In July, he participated in a conference of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property at Cambridge University of England. At the conference, Professor Soltysinski presented a paper entitled "Do Developing Countries Need Unfair Competition Laws?" In 1987, he published inter alia, a study entitled "Choice of Law and Choice of Forum in Transnational Transfer of Technology Transaction", vol. 196 of the Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law. The monograph is based on his lectures and seminars offered at the Hague Academy during the Summer of 1986.

**SENIOR FELLOW
HON. EDMUND B. SPAETH**

Senior Fellow Hon. Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr. has established a Center for Professionalism which will examine professional codes of behavior and create coursework on professional responsibility, not only for full time students but also for practicing attorneys in "extended classroom."



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