



THE LAW ALUMNI
JOURNAL

THE LAW SCHOOL • UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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HE LAW IS UNKNOW TO HIM THAT

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Editor's Note

In the 40th Annual Report of Giving/Law Alumni Journal, several individuals were incorrectly recognized. Please accept our apologies.

The name of the new law firm of Leonard J. Colamarino, '76, Colamarino and Nagashima, was inadvertently omitted. The firm is based in New York City and has an office in Tokyo (See Alumni Briefs).

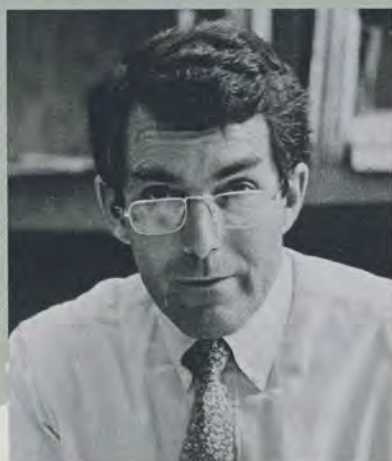
Charles Heimbold, Jr., '60, was incorrectly listed as a Benjamin Franklin Society Fellow. His generosity should have been acknowledged with a Listing as a Law School Founder of the Benjamin Franklin Society.

Phillip Price, '22 was incorrectly listed under In Memoriam as having lived in Poughkeepsie, NY. Mr. Price lived and practiced in Philadelphia all his life.



S P A C E *for* GROWTH

From the Dean



Colin S. Diver

The essence of an academic institution is invisible: the ideas that are generated and communicated there. What is visible, the physical space occupied by the institution, is not essential. It is merely the vehicle, the medium, the instrument for the persistent pursuit of knowledge.

But because it is visible and durable, the physical environment of an institution takes on a symbolic essence. In the minds of its students, faculty, and graduates, the school becomes inseparable from its physical form.

Like the institution it houses, the physical plant of Penn Law School has grown organically, in response to the shifting styles and demands of legal education. The Georgian Revival grandeur of Lewis Hall, built in 1900, admirably embodies the image of law as a learned and socially elite profession. Functionally, it also illustrates the "technological" simplicity of legal education at the turn of the century. All that one required were a few large lecture halls, offices for a small full-time faculty and an even smaller administrative staff, and a library where students could study the state and federal

law reports and codes, a few law reviews, and the leading legal treatises.

The additions to Lewis Hall built in 1960 project a much more informal vision of legal education. The goat area and courtyard, surrounded by spacious, glass-lined hallways, encouraged casual interaction among students and faculty. The austere lecture halls of Lewis Hall were replaced with amphitheatre classrooms that permitted easier interchange among instructors and students.

Seven years later, Lewis Hall underwent a major renovation to create desperately needed library stack space, small seminar rooms, and faculty and staff offices. Since 1967, the Law School has gradually encroached upon the Law dorms (built in 1956) to house such programs as the Law School Clinic, the Development Office, and the Center on Professionalism.

These changes in the Penn Law School's physical environment attest to the increasing programmatic diversification of legal education during this century. Function has triumphed over ceremony; pedagogical variety over uniformity.

As we approach the end of this century, these trends accelerate. Contemporary legal education is becoming vastly more eclectic in method and style. The large-class lecture and discussion increasingly yields to the live-client clinic, role-playing simulation, computer-assisted exercise, research seminar, and supervised externship. Legal research is becoming steadily more interdisciplinary, international, and computerized. Co-curricular enrichments, such as student law journals, moot courts, speaker series, lectures, colloquia, and student activities continue to proliferate.

These changes have placed increasing pressure on the physical environments of all law schools, especially schools like Penn located in crowded urban settings. We have known for several years that our physical plant is simply inadequate to support the demands of national preeminence as we enter the third century of

legal education at Penn. That self-appraisal was confirmed by the ABA's Accreditation Committee in its most recent reaccreditation review. In recognition of the undeniable need for additional space, the Law School has developed an ambitious building plan that includes construction of a major new library building and substantial renovation of Lewis Hall. The new building, to be located on the site of the existing law dorms, will house a state-of-the-art library, offices for the law journals, a student lounge, and small and midsized classrooms. The renovation of Lewis Hall will provide improved space for the clinic, increased faculty offices, more small and midsized classrooms, and facilities for research centers and institutes. The building project, scheduled to commence in 1991, will not only provide desperately needed additional space to house the Law School's diverse and innovative programs, it will also create an attractive and integrated campus for the school. With the impressive mass of Lewis Hall to the east echoed by an equally impressive new library to the west, and the 1960 additions framing a central courtyard, Penn Law School will have one of the finest campuses for the pursuit of legal education in the nation.

A new building or a new campus will not by itself make a law school great. Only the faculty, the students, and the alumni can do that, by their contributions to human knowledge and social justice. But those contributions must rest on the platform of a physical environment that enables each member of the community to reach his or her fullest potential. The program for Penn Law School promises to provide such an environment, and to serve as a lasting symbol of its distinguished role in the endless struggle to fashion a more just society. 🏛️

Colin Diver



COMMON GROUND

The 1985 Pulitzer Prize winning book *Common Ground*, which features Dean Colin S. Diver, is being made into a four-hour mini-series that will air in May of 1990 on the CBS network.

Richard Thomas will portray Dean Diver, and Mary Kane is playing the role of Joan Diver. Their sons, Brad and Ned, will be played by Andrew Starnes and Sean McCarthy respectively.

The mini-series chronicles three real-life Boston families during the 1974 busing desegregation crisis. The Divers are one of these families, as they put their zeal for social change into action during this time and got involved in community affairs.

Today, that commitment is evident in Colin Diver's vision for Penn Law School and the legal profession.



Colin, Joan, Ned, and Brad Diver, 1985, Brookline, MA.



Colin S. Diver working on South End house, Boston, MA.



Actors Mary Kane, Richard Thomas, and James Farentino, as Joan Diver, Colin S. Diver, and Mayor Kevin White



Actor Richard Thomas as Colin S. Diver in the Harvard Law School Library



Symposium

The Law School community welcomes Denise McGarry, Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid. Denise was Director of Admissions at Villanova Law School for three years, and has a B.A. degree from Gwynedd-Mercy College and an M.A. from Villanova University.

The Fourth Annual Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference was held Saturday, January 20, at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel. Presented in cooperation with the Section on Taxation of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the conference focused on planning issues in the acquisition and disposition of a closely held business.

The conference topics were: Mergers and Acquisitions Involving S Corporations; Using Partnerships as Acquisition Vehicles; Tax Free Corporate Separations in a Post-General Utilities World; and Using ESOPs to Assist in the Disposition of An Interest in a Closely Held Business.

Cassette tapes and course materials are available and can be ordered by calling the Mid-Atlantic Tax Conference Coordinator at (215) 898-2341. The cost of the tapes and course materials is \$225.00.

Annual Giving

Annual Giving alumni fundraisers met on September 20 to prepare for the 1989-90 Campaign. Jeffrey M. Stopford '69, National Campaign Chairman, welcomed 48 fellow alumni to the 1989-90 Annual Giving Kickoff meeting at the Faculty Club. David Pudlin '74, Firm Solicitor at Hanglely Connolly Epstein Chicco Foxman & Ewing, reported on the successful firm solicitation program which raised \$511,000 last year. He stressed the importance of face to face solicitation, especially for those who are not consistent contributors.

Charles E. Dorkey, III, '73, partner at Richards & O'Neil and National Reunion Chairman, described reunion giving as key to the growth of Law Annual Giving.

Jeffrey M. Stopford '69 commended the Law School fundraisers saying that this is a larger, more committed group of volunteers than in years past.

Former National Campaign Chairman, Lawrence J. Fox '68, was the guest of honor at dinner. He was presented with a plaque in recognition of his two years of leadership of Law Annual Giving.



*Allen J. Model, '80,
Dean Colin S. Diver,
Michael J. Rotko, '63,
Annual Giving Kick-off
Dinner*



Annual Giving Kick-off



PARENTS AND PARTNERS DAY

Friday, November 3, 1989 was the date of the fifth annual Law Alumni Society sponsored Parents and Partners Day. Students attended regularly scheduled classes with their families, enabling them to sit in on Criminal Law, Torts, Civil Procedure and Contracts classes. At 11:30 everyone convened in Room 100 for a Panel Presentation on "Life During &

After Law School." Dean Colin S. Diver greeted the first year law students and their guests. Alumni comprising the panel were **David Shrager '60** (whose son Jay is a first year law student), **Helen Pudlin '74** and **Robert Heim '72**. Students on the panel were Jamie Carroll, Storm Jamison and Christopher J. Pace, all third year law students.

Moot Court Competition

This year's Moot Court Keedy Cup Competition was held on Thursday, December 7, 1989. The Keedy Cup is the final round of the Moot Court competition.

The case that was argued this year was *State of Washington v. Walter Harper*. It presented the issue of whether a prisoner is entitled to a judicial hearing before antipsychotic drugs can be administered against his will.

Christopher J. Pace and Richard C. Pepperman represented the prisoner, while Seth M. Barsky and Kevin M. Donovan represented the State. The Bench for this year's competition consisted of **The Honorable Dolores K. Sloviter, '56** of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; The Honorable Shirley Abrahamson, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; and The Honorable Diana Murphy, of the United States District Court of Minnesota.

The winners of the Moot Court competition were Christopher J. Pace and Richard C. Pepperman.



Anita Biondi, Mary Catherine Biondi, '92 and O. Francis Biondi, '58, Parents and Partners Day



Storm Jamison, '90, Jamie Carroll, '90 and Christopher Rebel Pace, '90, Parents & Partners Day Panelists



Jay Shrager, '92 and David Shrager, '60, Parents and Partners Day



Sandy Cozen, Cathy Cozen, '92 and Stephen A. Cozen, '64, Parents and Partners Day



A QUARTER OF A MILLENIUM, 1740-1990

From May 16th to 20th, 1990, the University will host a festive party for all members of Penn's family, including alumni from around the world as well as faculty, students and staff.

The centerpiece events will begin with Baccalaureate and Commencement on the 13th and 14th of May, 1990. This celebration, also known as Peak Week, will be organized around Plenary Sessions, Alumni/Faculty Exchanges, Festive Frolics, Colloquia, and PennULTIMATE.

The Plenary Sessions will feature a prominent world figure speaking on a topic of special importance. President Ronald Reagan will address one of these sessions.

On May 17th through 19th, 1990, 100 Alumni/Faculty Exchanges, each lasting an hour and a half, will be held on campus. They will involve subjects such as:

- Artificial Intelligence: Can Machines Match the Human Mind?
- The Bill of Rights: The Third Century
- The Shifting Shape of Chinese and Soviet Communism
- Mending Hearts: Frontiers in Cardiology
- The European Community in 1992: Competing with America and Japan
- The Future of War

- The Greenhouse Effect on the World's Environment
- Handling Pain
- Poetry in Afro-American Culture
- Schools in the Inner City
- The Internationalization of Manufacturing and Financial Services
- Prospects for Treating AIDS
- Inventions and Patents from PENN
- Religious Cults
- The Role of Television in Society
- Revitalizing America's Cities
- Portfolio Management
- Caring for the Old

These three days will also offer participants special tours-both on campus and off-exhibitions, Penn films and dramatic productions, athletic contests, musical concerts, and computer literacy sessions. In the evening there will be a sound and light show, dancing, fireworks, and Penn Mayfare-a festival of international food and fun.

Colloquia

On the three main centerpiece days, as well as later in our anniversary year, Colloquia will be held on critical issues. Each will consist of a panel with a moderator and several scholars and leaders from the United States and abroad who will serve as presenters and discussants.

The Peak Week Colloquia will be:

Molecular Biology and the Treatment of Disease. Moderator: Dr. Baruch Blumberg, Nobel Laureate in Medicine, University Professor at Penn, Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Mass and Elite Culture in the Changing World of the Arts. Moderator: Paul Fussell, Donald T. Regan Professor of English at Penn, award-winning author.

The New Political Economy of the Global Marketplace. Moderator: Lord Roy Jenkins, H'73, Chancellor of Oxford University, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and former President of the European Community.

PennULTIMATE

As a highlight of the Anniversary observance, stars of national stage and screen will share the limelight with Penn performers. The setting will be the nearby Civic Center.

The Law School celebrates Reunion Weekend with a Gala Reception May 19, 1990, coinciding with the University's 250th Anniversary Festivities. The Law School's own 200th Anniversary will be celebrated in conjunction with the Owen J. Roberts Lecture to be scheduled in October 1990.



Robert G. Fuller, Jr. Chair Luncheon

Robert G. Fuller, Jr. '64 and William B. Johnson, '43 at the November 2, 1989 Overseer Luncheon recognizing the gift of the Robert G. Fuller Professorship in Real Property. The Whitman Corporation established a Chair in Corporate Law to honor its Chairman, and Law School Overseer, William B. Johnson, in November of 1988.



David Berger

"in the Improvement of Complex Litigation"

Program

David Berger, '36, was honored by the Law School on December 12, 1989 for his gift to the School. Attending the luncheon which took place at the Hotel Rittenhouse were fellow alumni, friends and family. Mr. Berger's gift will benefit the new Law School Building and will fund the David Berger Program in the Administration of Justice. The program's goal is to stimulate creative thinking about the ways in which society can respond to the increasing difficulty on securing justice in complex civil litigation.

The remarks that follow were made by Mr. Berger at the luncheon:



Dean Colin S. Diver, Lawrence J. Fox, '68, William L. Fox, '39



Honorable Arlin M. Adams, '47, David Berger, '36, Harry K. Madway, '36



Dean Colin S. Diver, David Berger, '36

December 1989 is an appropriate time to look back on certain developments in the litigation field in the decade of the 1980's. I do not come to you today armed with statistics or scholarly research—a subject which explains our presence here today—but rather as a participant observer actively involved in complex litigation, as you probably know, this past decade and as such for large portions of over 50 years at the bar. (I see a number of you out in the audience—many old colleagues and friends—with whom I share this common experience.)

The field of complex litigation deserves our attention—albeit brief—this afternoon. By complex litigation, I mean litigation involving complicated civil, criminal and/or administrative legal issues with protracted pretrial discovery, multiple parties, large financial stakes and enormous expenditures of time and resources. Classic examples are the consolidated and coordinated litigation pending in the Southern District of New York commencing in 1986 involving Ivan F. Boesky, Drexel Burnham Lambert and Michael Milken, and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Litigation involving, as you know, the recent catastrophic oil spill in Prince Edward Sound in Alaska—two cases in which I have a leadership role.

It is somewhat less than astonishing to say that the 1980's have been characterized by an explosive growth in litigation practice. In the areas of securities litigation alone, we have seen an historic bull market and spectacular developments in other financial markets. There has been a vast proliferation and expansion of the financial markets. There has been a vast proliferation and expansion of the financial services industry. At the same time, there has been a parallel growth of litigation under the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws; more litigation spawned by the mergers and acquisitions phenomenon and the takeover craze, and yet more litigation in the wake of the insider trading and junk bond scandals on Wall Street. Other areas of complex litigation—with the possible exception of anti-trust litigation—such as commercial, mass tort, environmental, personal injury, etc. have followed a similar pattern.

And while I am known primarily as a plaintiff's lawyer, I acknowledge something

which may be regarded as a heresy by my colleagues in the plaintiffs' bar: there is too much litigation—complex and otherwise. We live in what is undoubtedly the most litigious society in the history of the world and that situation is not good.

Before being told to have my head examined by the plaintiffs' bar or being embraced by the defense bar—or even being required to respond to my own opinions in my next class action certification proceeding—permit me to expand briefly on my views and, particularly, on an important dimension of this predicament and what should be done.

I then want to report briefly on the subject which brings us here today: the institution at my great alma mater—the University of Pennsylvania Law School—of a study program on complex litigation.

The courts are being increasingly seen—and utilized—today as forums of last resort for the resolution not only of classically justiciable disputes, but of major economic, medical, social and, even in some cases, political issues. I must say: even if the court systems in this country operated at peak efficiency—which they demonstrably do not—they are not doing well in certain types of cases.

One basic reason for this is that more and more, the two other allegedly coordinate branches of government in our system—the legislative and the executive—are increasingly abdicating basic responsibilities to address many important problems which we face as a society as a whole. The problems—whether they relate to compensation claims for exposure to hazardous substances, the drug problem, crime, the savings and loan fiasco—are primarily political in nature and call for political, i.e., legislative and administrative, solutions.

Unfortunately, government is abdicating its basic responsibilities out of a lack of political will. In the 1980's—the "Reagan years"—it became fashionable to regard government itself as an evil. In retrospect, however, the issue is not so much that government was or is bad but rather that the country is badly governed. Regardless of one's political persuasion, we cannot afford, as a country, to continue to sweep under the table basic problems which threaten its fundamental welfare.

And yet as a result of this collective avoidance, these problems—all of which have

Continued on page 17



Professor A. Leo Levin '42

OWEN J. ROBERTS LECTURER

Leon Meltzer Professor of Law Emeritus A. Leo Levin '42 delivered the Owen J. Roberts Lecture on "Local Rules as Experiments: A Study in the Division of Power" on Thursday, October 26, 1989 at the Harrison Auditorium of the University Museum.

The Roberts Lecture Series is supported by an endowment from the Philadelphia law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, and is sponsored by the Law Alumni Society, the Order of the Coif and this Law School.

Professor Levin's Lecture will be printed in its entirety in the spring 1990 issue of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

After the lecture, a portrait of Professor Levin was presented to the Law School by Arlene Fickler '74, who gave the following speech:

It is my special pleasure this evening to represent the students, colleagues, family and friends of this year's Owen Roberts lecturer in presenting to the Law School a portrait of Leo Levin, distinguished professor and alumnus, on the occasion of his retirement.

In considering what I wanted to say about my teacher, mentor, and friend, quite frankly I was concerned. I did not want merely to echo the facts on Leo's resume that I knew Dean Diver would use in his introduction. I did not want my remarks to sound like a eulogy for, in typical Leo style, his retirement has only resulted in his taking on a double teaching load. And, most of all, I did not want to praise Leo to his embarrassment, for Leo is most remarkable because he remains modest and unassuming despite his many accomplishments.

Yet I was confident that honoring Leo on his retirement was appropriate. Because we are trained at this law school to find authority for a position and because tonight we honor Leo Levin, a rabbi's son, I looked to Jewish tradition for an appropriate precedent. It should come as no surprise that the People of Book have always emphasized the importance of showing respect and honor to those who are learned in the law. In Leviticus, chapter 19, verse 30, we read "Thou shalt rise before the aged and show deference to the old." However, the Rabbis interpreted the phrase "the old" not only to refer to someone who was chronologically advanced and therefore rich in experience but also to those who are rich in learning, our



*(above left)
Carol Springer Phillips, Professor Almarin Phillips, and Mrs. Ruth Meltzer, Owen J. Roberts Lecture*

*(above right)
Alison Douglas Knox, '77, Hon. Thomas N. O'Neill, '53, Owen J. Roberts Lecture*



*(left)
Arlene Fickler, '74, Doris Levin, and portrait of Leon Meltzer Professor of Law Emeritus, A. Leo Levin, '42, Owen J. Roberts Lecture*

scholars and teachers. It is thus our obligation to stand—that is, to show respect and honor—for rabbis and sages.


And so tonight we honor Leo Levin not merely because he has reached the age of retirement, but because he shares the characteristics of the rabbis; he is scholar, jurist, teacher, mentor.

First of all, we honor Leo the law school professor. For forty years, Leo Levin has been an integral member of the Penn Law School faculty. His enthusiasm in the classroom is contagious; his teaching style combines humor and hypotheticals to make his subject matter exciting; and yet this leader of the Greek chorus puts at ease even the most nervous first year student, and I speak from personal experience.

But Leo's accomplishments in academia are not limited to the law school classroom. We also honor Leo Levin, the author of articles and casebooks, whose writings have brought honor to this institution.

And we honor Leo for his contributions to our profession and for his efforts to improve the administration of justice in this country—as Executive Director of the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, as Executive Director of the Federal Judicial Center, and as president of the American Judicature Society.

We honor Leo Levin, devoted husband, father, grandfather, friend, who by example showed his students and colleagues that, no matter what professional pressures we may encounter, we must always take time for the more fundamental things in life.

Leo, you have brought honor to your alma mater through all your activities and for that we honor you. But most of all, we thank you—we thank for your teaching, for your enthusiasm, for your leadership, for your friendship and it is our joy to mark your retirement by presenting your portrait to the Law School. 



Calendar

Spring, 1990

FEBRUARY

Thursday, February 15

The Irving R. Segal Lectureship in Trial Advocacy will begin at 4:00 p.m. at the Law School. The guest lecturer will be Ms. Shirley Hufstедler. A reception for Ms. Hufstедler will follow the lecture.

Friday, February 16

The Annual University-wide Basketball Dinner for Volunteers will begin at 5:00 p.m. The dinner is sponsored by Annual Giving in recognition of the loyalty and service shown by the many volunteers.

MARCH

Tuesday, March 20

The Law Annual Giving Phonathon will be held at the Faculty Club of the University of Pennsylvania at 5:30 p.m. All interested volunteers may phone the Law Annual Giving Office for more information: (215) 898-4396. Cocktails and dinner will be served.

Wednesday, March 28

The Annual Law Review Banquet will be held at 6:00 p.m. at the University Museum.

Thursday, March 22

Annual New York City Alumni Dinner.

APRIL

Wednesday, April 4

The Law School Overseers Meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. The Overseers will honor **Sylvan M. Cohen '38** at a luncheon at noon at the Law School.

Wednesday, April 18

LAW ALUMNI DAY: The Annual Meeting of the Law Alumni Society will be held at 5:30 p.m. in Room 100 of the Law School. The meeting will be called to order by Law Alumni Society President **Gilbert F. Casellas, '77**. **Donald Beckman, '59**, Chair of the Nominating Committee for 1990, will present the slate of new Board of Managers of the Law Alumni Society. Cocktails and dinner will follow the meeting. Dean Colin S. Diver will preside over dinner. The portrait of former Dean Robert H. Mundheim will be unveiled.

ANNUAL GIVING EVALUATION

MEETING: The Law Annual Giving Evaluation Meeting will begin at 4:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room of the Law School. Annual Giving Chair **Jeffrey M. Stopford, '69** will conduct the meeting.

Friday, April 27

The Annual Benjamin Franklin Society Reception for New York members will be held at the New York Public Library.

Tuesday, May 8

An Annual Giving Phonathon will begin at 5:30 p.m. at the Faculty Club of the University of Pennsylvania. Cocktails and dinner will be served.

Saturday, May 12

The Class of 1940 will celebrate their 50th Reunion with a luncheon in the Moot Court Room of the Law School and a dinner that evening.

Monday, May 14

Law School Commencement.

Tuesday, May 15

The Annual Law Alumni Cocktail Reception held in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Bar Association Annual Meeting will begin at 5:30 p.m. at the Hershey Motor Lodge, Hershey, PA.

Wednesday, May 16

The Law Alumni Society Luncheon held in conjunction with the American Law Institute Annual Meeting in Washington, DC will be held at the Mayflower Hotel at 12:00 p.m.

Friday, May 18

Optional Alumni Class Reunion Evening Events.

Saturday, May 19

A Luncheon celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the James Wilson Law Lectures will begin at noon at the Law School. All alumni are invited to attend.

Quinquennial Class Reunions will be held at various Philadelphia locations in the evening.

The culmination of Peak Week festivities will take place that evening at the Civic Center.

Sunday, May 20


Optional Alumni Class Reunion Events.

JUNE

Wednesday, June 6

The Law Alumni Society Board of Managers Meeting will begin at 5:00 p.m. at the Law School.

For information on Law School and Law Alumni events, call our Voice Mail Phone Number 24 hours a day: (215) 898-2644



WOMEN TRIAL LAWYERS IN AMERICA

Irving R. Segal Lectureship in Trial Advocacy



Joan M. Hall, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL
OCTOBER 18, 1989

In 1982, I was admitted to membership in the American College of Trial Lawyers. The American College is a prestigious organization of trial lawyers from all parts of the country. At the time of my admission, the College had over 3,600 members, of whom three were women. I was the fourth woman admitted to the College.

When I received the plaque memorializing my admission, I immediately noticed the wording of the legend on the face of the plaque. It read as follows: "The Regents of the American College of Trial Lawyers hereby certify to the admission of Joan M. Hall as a Fellow of the College, these letters being the testimonial that he

possesses the necessary experience, skill and integrity to qualify for this fellowship." The president of the American College who had signed this plaque was Alston Jennings, a talented trial lawyer from Little Rock, Arkansas, who happens to be a good friend of mine. My secretary made a photocopy of the plaque. I circled the word "he," wrote in the margin, "how long, oh Lord, how long," and mailed it to Alston Jennings.

Alston responded with a letter stating, "When we in the American College make somebody a Fellow, we go whole-hog." He then sent me a second plaque, in which the "he" had been changed to "she." The two plaques hang together on my office

wall, reminding me that progress for women trial lawyers comes in tiny steps.

My subject today is Women Trial Lawyers in America. I will begin with a brief history of women trial lawyers in this country, mixed with a few statistics. Then I would like to discuss two interrelated issues facing women trial lawyers today: (1) discrimination, and (2) pressures.

I. History & Statistics

First, some history and a few statistics. In 1869, Arabella Manfields from Iowa became the first woman admitted to the bar in this country. However, her bold initiative did not exactly start a stampede.

Continued on next page



JOAN M. HALL

Continued from page 9

By 1880, we had only 200 women lawyers in this country, out of a total of 64,000. By 1920, there were about 1,700 women lawyers, out of a total of 122,000. And in 1970, almost a century after the first woman was admitted to the bar, only 13,000 of the 274,000 lawyers in this country were women, so the legal profession was still 96% male. Between 1970 and 1985, the number of women lawyers grew rapidly from 13,000 to 122,000, or from 4% to over 12%. Today, women make up almost 20% of all lawyers in the United States.

Karen Morello has written an historical account of women lawyers in America from 1638 to the present. Her book has a truly wonderful title, which is "The Invisible Bar." She writes about the first woman to be admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, Carrie Burnham Kilgore. Mrs. Kilgore is described as "one of the first women in the country to ask for admission to the bar, and one of the last to gain it." Mrs. Kilgore was an extraordinary individual. Orphaned at the age of 11, she supported and educated herself entirely on her own earnings, first as a domestic and later as a teacher. In 1864, she became the first woman in New York to earn an M.D. degree.

Mrs. Kilgore was refused admission to this law school in 1871. In those days, students purchased tickets from each individual lecturer. When Mrs. Kilgore applied to one of the law school professors for the opportunity to attend his lectures, he replied as follows: "I do not know what the Board of Trustees will do, but as for me, if they admit a woman I will resign for I will neither lecture to niggers nor women."

Mrs. Kilgore was undaunted and sent her husband to buy a ticket for her. She attended lectures on her own. After ten years of struggle, she finally was admitted to this law school in 1881, when the Pennsylvania legislature passed a law enabling women to be admitted to this law school.

Mrs. Kilgore became a successful trial lawyer and in 1886, she was named a master of chancery in Philadelphia. At the time of her death in 1909, she was actively involved in a new pastime — hot-air

ballooning. The *New York Times* reported that at age 72, Mrs. Kilgore had recently taken several dangerous hot-air ballooning trips.

My alma mater, the Yale Law School, first adopted a policy of admitting women in 1918. The class of 1924 at the Yale Law School had a total of seven women students. My class at the Yale Law School forty-one years later, the class of 1965, also had seven women students. That's an apt illustration of my statement that progress for women lawyers has come in tiny steps.

Why were women excluded from the practice of law? In a recent study published in the *Stanford Law Review*, Deborah Rhode analyzed three clusters of arguments historically made against admitting women into the legal profession. The first is that women were incapable of being lawyers because they were intellectually, physically and psychologically unfit. Ms. Rhode quotes from a 1920 editorial in a New York legal publication which predicted that women lawyers would "treat the law much the same way they treat changing fashion: one season all wills will be cut short, [in] another all wills will be drawn long." Women were thought to be too emotionally unstable for the stress of

People who come in contact with women trial lawyers need to learn to deal with them as individuals, on the basis of their ability, not on the basis of stereotyped assumptions.

being lawyers and too delicate and refined as well. And of course, women were believed to be too frail, lacking the physical strength required to carry trial brief cases.

The second cluster of arguments is related to the prevalent view of appropriate gender roles, which inevitably led to the conclusion that women needed to stay home to bear and raise children. A third

cluster of reasons analyzed by Ms. Rhode deals with male self-interest. This included arguments that a wife's work would exhaust her energies that would otherwise be available to help her husband's advancement and would also reflect adversely on her husband's ability as a provider. The harmful distractions resulting from the presence of females were a matter of concern. Other more prosaic concerns had to do with the undesirability of female competition and the lack of separate rest room facilities. All these rationalizations combined to explain why women were not being encouraged to seek admission to the bar.

Before I begin my discussion of two issues facing women trial lawyers today, I should say a word about my definition of the term woman trial lawyer. By that, I mean a woman who actually tries law suits, either before a jury or to the bench. I am not referring to women lawyers who only engage in pre-trial discovery work and motion practice. As most of you know, over 95% of the civil cases in this country are settled prior to verdict. Therefore, many people who like to think of themselves as trial lawyers, in fact, seldom or never actually try a case. They take depositions, respond to discovery requests and argue motions. One of my trial lawyer friends refers to these lawyers as litigators, not trial lawyers.

II. Discrimination

Lynn Hecht Schafran, who served as special counsel to the New York City Commission on the Status of Women, has said that "Discrimination against women is the last publicly acceptable form of discrimination in our country..." The bias against women doing trial work is deep and longstanding. That bias existed in the past, is still alive today, and, I am afraid, will not disappear in the immediate future.

Many different rationalizations support this bias. One of my favorites appears in a letter written to the Yale Law School in 1872, requesting the admission of a woman. The gentleman who wrote the letter on behalf of a woman candidate said to the Yale Law School, "Are you far advanced enough to admit young women to your school? In theory I am in favor of their studying and practicing law, provided they are ugly, but I should fear a handsome woman before a jury." Now there's an



Irving R. Segal, '38, Joan M. Hall, Esq. Dean Colin S. Diver, Trial Advocacy Lecture

interesting reason for keeping women out of the courtroom.

Karen Morello describes the obstacles and hardships women had to overcome in the late 1800's in order to become trial lawyers. For example, she tells us about Lavinia Goodell who applied for admission to the Wisconsin bar in 1875. The judge who denied her application for admission stated: "There are many employments in life not unfit for female character. The profession of law is surely not one of these. The peculiar qualities of womanhood, its gentle graces, its quick sensibility, its tender susceptibility, its purity, its delicacy, its emotional impulses, its subordination of hard reason to sympathetic feeling, are surely not qualifications for forensic strife. Nature has tempered women as little for the judicial conflicts of the courtroom as for the physical conflicts of the battlefield. Womanhood is modeled for gentler and better things."

The judge went on to say that women should not be permitted: "to mix professionally in all the nastiness of the world which finds its way into courts of justice..." The judge added that: "Discussions are habitually necessary in courts of justice, which are unfit for female ears."

Several pioneer women lawyers overcame these obstacles and became successful trial lawyers. These women tried cases in the golden age of the general practitioner. When the practice of law was restructured in the late 1800's, to accommodate the growth of big business, specialization became the name of the game. Women then were relegated to research and clerking jobs, placing them firmly outside the courtroom.

Litigation and trial work tended to be the domain of male lawyers, with a few notable exceptions. One of the exceptions was Bessie R. Geffner who successfully defended civil and criminal trials in New York. During a hot muggy June in 1926, Ms. Geffner was defending a client in a murder trial. Every day of the trial she wore a heavy overcoat to conceal the fact that she was pregnant. Describing that experience, Ms. Geffner said: "It was different then. I was eight months pregnant and the sight of a woman in court was unusual enough—a pregnant woman just wouldn't be tolerated. But what could I do? My client was being tried for murder and couldn't afford to hire anyone else. So I went to court in my coat. When the trial was over, the judge called me up to the bench and very sternly told me I was a disgrace. He ordered me to go home and have my baby."

The practice of keeping women out of the courtroom continued. In the 1950's and 60's, when only about 3% of the lawyers were women, the women generally were placed in specialties remote from the high-echelon, high-powered and money-generating areas of the law, including litigation. Certain specialties were regarded as appropriate for women, such as blue sky work, probate and estates, library research and matrimonial law. A Harvard Law School bulletin published in 1956 stated, "No women can as yet hope for a niche in the litigation section of a large firm." Of course, Harvard Law School did not even admit women until 1950, thus gaining the dubious distinction of being almost the last law school in the country to admit women.

A *TIME* Magazine article published in 1964 described the legal profession's view of women lawyers as "unfitted for trial work, suited for only matrimonial cases or such backroom fields as estates and trusts." Fortunately, I was so busy studying law in 1964 that I did not have time to read *TIME* magazine and I never realized that I was unfitted for trial work.

I should note that throughout this entire time period, from the late 1800's until the great increase in the number of women lawyers in the 1970's, some women lawyers actually were trying law suits. Their trials and their tribulations are well-described in Karen Morello's book, "The Invisible Bar," which I already mentioned and also in an important book by Cynthia Epstein entitled, "Women in Law." But women rarely were called upon to argue cases when the prestige and monetary stakes were high.

I would now like to examine with you three sub-topics that flow directly from the longstanding discrimination against women trial lawyers. Those three sub-topics are: (1) difficulty in finding role models and mentors, (2) difficulty in obtaining cases to try and, (3) gender bias in the courtroom.

(1) Role Models and Mentoring

First, as to role models and mentors. I cannot speak directly to the importance of having a woman trial lawyer as a role model, because I never had one. I think it would be very nice. We obviously will have more in the future.

In her book, Cynthia Epstein hypothesizes that one of the reasons for the radical growth in the number of women lawyers after 1970 was that older women lawyers encouraged and provided models for the younger women to emulate. I believe that statement is true. I also believe that as more women become actively involved in trying cases, they will provide positive role models for younger women.

Ms. Epstein also points out that motivation can come from negative role models, that is persons whom one does not wish to be like. For many women in the 1970's, their mothers were negative role models in some ways. They felt their mothers' talents had been subordinated to their roles as wives and mothers and they were not willing to subordinate their own talents.

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JOAN M. HALL

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Without female role models available, many women have had to rely on male role models, which of course can be extremely helpful in some respects, but most unhelpful in others.

When I was a new lawyer, I had the good fortune of having a strong mentor, Samuel W. Block, who is now deceased but whose name still appears in our firm name, Jenner & Block. Having a strong, powerful mentor can be crucial to a young lawyer's success. Unfortunately, it appears that men are more likely to mentor other men and there simply are not enough senior women lawyers to mentor the tremendous influx of young women lawyers. Furthermore, as Cynthia Epstein explains, "Many men have been loathe to take on women as professional proteges, through prejudice, or because they think women are poor investments, or because they fear accusations of sexual intimacy."

A mentor can provide invaluable assistance by giving advice, explaining the politics of an office, and teaching, by example, how to be a good lawyer. I hope that young women trial lawyers will begin to have better access to mentors and role models.

(2) Obtaining Cases to Try

In order for a woman to become a successful trial lawyer, she obviously must be able to find cases to try. That is easier said than done. The type of practice a woman enters has an impact on that issue. Women who become prosecutors or public defenders have a good opportunity to get actual trial experience. Women who join private law firms may have a problem. They may find that they are assigned to brief writing. They also may find that they are asked to sit second or third chair in major litigation, which is entirely appropriate for a young lawyer. However, as they progress and become older and more experienced, they should have a chance to sit first chair.

If any women in this audience plan to interview with law firms and are interested in trial work, you may want to inquire as to whether the firm's most experienced women trial lawyers have had any first chair responsibility in major cases which have gone to trial in the last five years. I know of no statistics on this subject. I don't

really know what's happening out there. I just have a vague feeling of disquiet that leads me to believe that very few women have first chair responsibility in major cases. I hope I'm wrong. If you obtain some information on the subject, please let me know.

(3) Gender Bias in the Courtroom

The issue of gender bias in the courtroom currently is a hot topic for women trial lawyers. Horror stories abound. Lynn Hecht Schafran tells of a Texas judge who, in 1983, asked a woman trial lawyer in Dallas to turn and face the courtroom. Then the judge said: "Ladies and gentlemen, can you believe that this pretty little thing is an assistant attorney general?"

In 1986, a young woman lawyer in Chicago, who happens to be the daughter of a senior partner in my firm, appeared in the Circuit Court of Cook County for a pre-trial conference in a rape case. The judge said to her: "I don't think that ladies should be lawyers. Ladies do not belong down here." The same judge told another woman lawyer who was six months pregnant that, if her husband "had kept his hands in his pockets, you would not be in the condition you are in." He told another woman lawyer that he would never allow a pregnant woman to try a case before him again and that no industry would allow her to work "in the condition you were in." This judge was reprimanded by the Illinois Judicial Inquiry Board. But even more significantly, in our last judicial election, he was the only sitting judge voted out of office.

In another case, a woman legal services lawyer in Brooklyn was appearing before a state court trial judge on a routine welfare application case. The judge persisted in referring to her as "little girl," even after she objected. The woman lawyer requested some interim relief on the merits which the judge denied. She then asked for a shorter adjournment than the judge was prepared to give. The judge exploded and yelled: "I tell you what, little girl, you lose!"

The woman lawyer filed a complaint and over a year later, the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct publicly admonished the judge. The majority of the Commission stated that expressions such as "little girl, sweetheart or darling are insulting, belittling and inappropriate in an exchange between judge and lawyer."

The majority concluded that the term "little girl" clearly was an epithet calculated to demean the lawyer. Two members of the Commission thought the judge had behaved improperly, but voted to admonish him privately. One male member of the Commission said the judge had done nothing wrong, the lawyer was too sensitive and the Commission was over-reacting.

Because incidents like these were common and not isolated, several states have appointed task forces on gender bias in the courtroom. For example, the New Jersey Task Force on Women in the Courts released its findings in late 1983. Some of those findings were fairly startling. For example, 86% of the women lawyers surveyed said their male peers made hostile remarks or demeaning jokes about women. Two-thirds of the women said the judges did the same. Seventy-eight percent of the women lawyers surveyed said they felt they were "treated disadvantageously" by judges in courtrooms and chambers and at professional meetings, because of their sex. Those are very high percentages. In addition, the task force found the judges sometimes appeared to give less credibility to lawyers, witnesses and experts who were women.

Task forces on gender bias in the courts also were established in Rhode Island, Arizona, Massachusetts, and New York. The spotlight that has been shown on this subject has had some very salutary effects.

For example, judicial colleges now are offering courses to sensitize judges to the problems of gender bias. In these courses, judges are learning the importance of looking at their own courtroom behavior toward women and of monitoring improper trial tactics in this area.

Both the New York and New Jersey task forces on gender bias in the courtroom concluded that lawyers, not judges, were the courtroom actors who exhibited the greatest amount of gender-biased conduct. In addition to educating our judges, we also need to educate our male lawyers on this subject.

The September 1988 issue of the *American Bar Association Journal* reported the perception that gender bias is decreasing, as a result of task force studies, publication of task force findings and the special courses at judicial colleges. However, the article concluded that despite this perception of a decrease, we are only



at the beginning of a very long process. Because gender bias clearly undermines the integrity of the judicial system, we need to work to end it.

A closely related issue is the problem of women trial lawyers having to appear before judges who belong to clubs that discriminate against women. As a member of the ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, I can assure you that this topic is receiving a great deal of attention at this time.

III. Pressures

I would like to turn now to our final major topic which is: pressures on women trial lawyers. Being a trial lawyer involves intense emotional demands. Trial lawyers often work longer hours than other lawyers. So being a trial lawyer is in itself an undertaking that creates considerable pressure. What I want to talk about are three particular types of activities that may create additional pressures for women trial lawyers: (1) developing a personal style and courtroom demeanor, (2) trying to generate law business and, most importantly, (3) balancing marriage and a career.

(1) Developing a Personal Style and Courtroom Demeanor

I would like to turn first to the issue of developing an appropriate personal style and courtroom demeanor. As Lynn Hecht Schafran has pointed out, litigating is the branch of lawyering to which we traditionally assign such typically male adjectives as tough, aggressive, and hard-hitting. And it is from this branch of lawyering that women were excluded the longest. Small wonder that some women have difficulty deciding what their courtroom demeanor should be.

Women sometimes are criticized for being too aggressive. I have heard people say that nobody likes women who act like men. On the other hand, I have heard women trial lawyers criticized for being too timid and not aggressive enough. I think the most important thing for women lawyers and for those who are evaluating them is to remember that there is no one right style or courtroom demeanor for women. Each woman needs to feel free to be herself. I have found that it is possible to be forceful and to get results without pounding the table.

Ms. Schafran has written that men tend to evaluate women based on stereotyped

notions of how women should behave in social and romantic relationships, rather than on professional norms. I ask you to remember that like male trial lawyers, women trial lawyers come with varying skills and styles.

(2) Trying to Generate Law Business

My next sub-topic is one dear to my heart, that of women trial lawyers generating new business. Now that we have had such a substantial influx of women into the profession, more than one senior partner probably has been pondering the question of whether women lawyers can bring in new law business. I would like to report to you, without equivocation, that the answer is "yes." I know of no empirical

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of making women lawyers aware that they have the ability to generate business. I fear that some women lawyers assume that they will not be successful in this regard and thus, they do not make the effort.

data on this subject. However, I have been able to generate substantial new business for my firm and I know other women who have done the same.

Obviously, bringing in new cases of your own is one of the best ways of obtaining cases to try.

Some people feel that rainmaking poses special problems for women. Women traditionally were excluded from clubs where many business discussions took place. That situation is changing. However, the decision makers in the vast majority of corporations in this country still are men. Some women are uncomfortable about asking a man for business, because it somehow seems like repositioning him.

One woman lawyer has suggested that "it's sort of like waiting to be asked out for a dance. If you can't ask a man out for a date, it's probably even harder to ask him for half a million dollars worth of legal business." Women need to get over this awkward feeling and to let it be known that they are interested only in business. In that way, men will not confuse women's professional role with their social role.

I am hopeful that we will see substantial improvement in this area so that women lawyers will be aware that they have the ability to generate business and they will work to hone their business development skills.

(3) Balancing Marriage and Career

Now, to our final sub-topic of balancing marriage and career. Probably no subject involving women lawyers has received more attention, study and written analysis than that of balancing marriage and a career. Fortunately, very little of this analysis had been done when I graduated from law school in 1965. Therefore, lacking any relevant literature or role models, I proceeded to muddle through as best I could. I got married. I was my law firm's first pregnant associate. I had two sons and I took one week off from work with each child. I don't necessarily recommend that course of action, but it worked well for me. I would not have missed having children for anything in the world.

This subject of combining a husband, children and an active career as a trial lawyer is an intensely complex one that each woman must resolve in her own way. All I can do today is to give you some personal observations. Based on my experience, I can say to you that it is possible to combine being a wife, mother and trial lawyer. It is possible, but it is not easy.

One of the things I have learned is that the success of this complicated endeavor will depend greatly upon the man you marry. My husband is in the audience today and I am delighted to announce that he fulfills all the qualifications I am about to describe. Under ideal conditions, the husband of a woman trial lawyer will be supportive of her work. During those last few days of intense trial preparation and during the trial itself, he will understand that she needs extra help with the children

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Penn Law People

IN THE NEWS

Honorable Arlin M. Adams '47 was recently profiled in an article in the *Legal Intelligencer* (10/18/89) for his involvement in the Center for Public Resources (CPR). Judge Adams, **Thomas A. Masterson '52**, former dean of this Law School **Robert H. Mundheim, Honorable Edmund B. Spaeth Jr.**, and other former jurists, litigators and scholars have established the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh CPR Panel to help Pennsylvania corporations and public agencies resolve disputes quickly, economically and efficiently.

David Berger '36, a partner with the Philadelphia law firm of Berger & Montague PC and overseer of this Law School, was recently quoted in a *Legal Intelligencer* (7/31/89) article titled "Proposal On Mass Torts Draws Criticism." The article discusses an ABA proposal to create a federal judicial panel to handle mass torts such as plane crashes and injuries caused by asbestos. However, a clause in the plan limiting punitive damages has come under criticism. "The idea of limiting punitive damages will be highly controversial. Punitive damage awards must punish and deter future misconduct," Berger said.

The Honorable Edward J. Blake '54 administrative judge of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, was quoted in a *Legal Intelligencer* (10/23/89) article on a proposal by state lawmakers requiring new judges allotted to Philadelphia courts to handle only drug cases. Judge Blake commented on whether it is within the authority of the Legislature to assign judges

on the state courts to specific duties: "This certainly is a question of law, as to whether they can govern the judiciary, a separate branch of government."

Honorable Edward J. Bradley '53 and **Benjamin Lerner '65** were featured in a *Legal Intelligencer* (10/26/89) article describing their criticism of Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode's recent proposal to keep the jail population under control. Chief Public Defender Lerner and Common Pleas President Judge Bradley told a task force that the city should look to treatment and rehabilitation programs that work instead of focusing solely on building a new jail to solve the prison overcrowding problem.

Professor Stephen B. Burbank was quoted in the *New York Times* (8/7/89) in a story discussing the bill proposed by Senator Jesse Helms that would cut off grants to the National Endowment for the Arts. The unusual bill would be part of a ban on Government aid for art the bill defines as obscene. Professor Burbank remarked that should the bill become law, "any arts institution in the country would have to worry about being punished retroactively by Congress."

Professor Burbank, a board member of the Institute of Contemporary Art, was recently quoted in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* (10/9/89) article about the ICA's victory over a proposed ban on funding and against the measures proposed by Senator Helms in an attempt to impose restrictions on government support of the arts.

Professor Burbank was also quoted in a *Legal Intelligencer* (8/11/89) article on the question of federal judicial discipline. Since 1980, an avenue for filing complaints against federal judges has existed, but it does not insure the anonymity of the complainant. Professor Burbank remarked that, "some lawyers are concerned that whether or not a complaint is upheld, the judge will remain on the bench, and they and their clients will suffer."

Professor Burbank was also quoted in a *National Law Journal* (10/9/89) article about a recent Supreme Court case involving one of the fiercest debates in the legal profession: sanctions against lawyers and law firms that file frivolous motions and pleadings. The case involved the first appeal of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11.

Honorable James Crumlish, Jr. '48 was featured in a recent article of the *Legal Intelligencer* (9/20/89). Judge Crumlish, Commonwealth Court President, announced his retirement at the Philadelphia Bar Association's annual Bench-Bar Conference. Crumlish is the last original member of the 19 year old court, serving as president for the last 10 years. "The future also holds for me an event that will bring me both serenity and sadness. In May of 1990, I will retire as an active judge of the Commonwealth Court," Crumlish said.

Dean Colin S. Diver was featured in a recent issue of the *Legal Intelligencer* (9/1/89). The article discusses Dean Diver's goals as the new

dean of this Law School. Dean Diver had a message for students saying, "A lawyer has a public and moral responsibility that transcends merely being a hired gun."

Stephanie Franklin-Suber '82 was featured in a recent *Legal Intelligencer* (10/27/89) for her involvement in the Committee on Minorities in the Profession, a Philadelphia Bar Association sponsored committee which has been addressing the problems that confront black, Asian-American and Hispanic attorneys.

Peter Hearn '61, Philadelphia Bar Association Chancellor, **Robert C. Heim '72**, Philadelphia Bar Association Vice-Chancellor, and Arthur Raynes, Chancellor-Elect, were recently featured in an *Legal Intelligencer* (9/29/89) article. The article focuses on the involvement of these three lawyers in Judicial Reform Day, a rally that was recently held in the hopes of injecting new life into the movement for judicial reform in Pennsylvania.

Robert C. Heim '72 was recently featured in a *Legal Intelligencer* (9/18/89) article for his role in organizing the festivities surrounding the bicentennial of the federal courts. Mr. Heim is Chairman of Federal Courts 200 Inc., the organization formed a year ago to plan the celebration which was held September 22, 1989.

Seymour Kurland '57 was the subject of a *Legal Intelligencer* (11/2/89) article. The article discussed Mr. Kurland's announcement that he would join the Philadelphia law firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads as a senior trial counsel. After 31 years with the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, Mr. Kurland was chosen two years ago by Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode to be City Solicitor. As Solicitor, Mr. Kurland says he has "restored legal integrity and kept the wheels of government rolling."

S. Gerald Litvin '54 was featured in an article which appeared in the *Legal Intelligencer* (9/22/89) entitled "Winning Cases Need Simple Themes." Mr. Litvin, who has received wide recognition for thinking on his feet in the courtroom, said, "conceptualization makes the difference between winning and losing."

Edward F. Mannino '66 has been recognized as lead defense counsel in one of the five cases from across the entire country selected as the "Major Defense Verdicts of 1988" by the *ABA Journal* (November, 1989). Mannino, who is president of Baskin, Flaherty, Elliott & Mannino, P.C., was lead defense counsel in *Girton v. The American Tobacco Co.*, a federal case in which there was a precedent-setting verdict returned for the defense.

Honorable Frederica Massiah-Jackson '74 was recently profiled in *Lawyer's Digest* (November 1989). Judge Massiah-Jackson successfully ran for Philadelphia Common Pleas Judge in 1983 and currently serves in adult criminal court, which she terms a "people's court."

Harris Ominsky '56 was recently profiled in the *Legal Intelligencer* (11/16/89). Mr. Ominsky is a partner and co-chairman of the real estate

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When Penn retired me to emeritus status in 1983, I was already committed to starting a second career at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, in San Francisco. A starry-eyed account of my transition appeared in Penn's Law Alumni Journal in 1985 under the title, "Go West, Old Man, Go West". Generations of former students at Penn may be interested in further developments in my second career. One might summarize them as my managing to become involved in a number of good fights, academic and otherwise, that kept the adrenalin flowing and made life interesting.

Not long after I arrived I was elected chairman of the Faculty Executive Committee. I had very broad support, on the principle that the newcomer has not yet aligned himself with any faction and therefore offers some hope of being "reasonable". The "old guard", seeing my gray hair, would forecast conservatism, the "young turks," properly viewing me as a New Deal liberal, aspired to change. As chairman of the executive committee, I soon perceived that all was not as rosy as depicted in my "Go West" piece. I became point man in a revolution that led to the ouster of the then dean. My complaints to the ABA and the AALS charged arbitrary use of academic powers in violation of standards relating to faculty governance. The dean's more formidable opponents, including the State Attorney General's office, the ABA Certification Committee, and a majority of Hastings Board of Directors, canvassed a spectrum of charges of fiscal and academic irregularities.

I ended up on the losing side of the election campaign that led to the unseating of Chief Justice Bird and two of her liberal colleagues on the Supreme Court of California. The attack, heavily financed by business interests as well as rightwing fringe groups, focused on capital punishment, an issue on which the Bird Court was depicted as biased and "soft." I prepared a 70-page memorandum for use by the Bird forces, reviewing and refuting various charges, and especially emphasizing that deposing judges by election because of their views on constitutional questions was inconsistent with judicial independence and the fundamental proposition that the constitution is designed to prevail over transient majoritarian curtailments of the rights of individuals.

It always seemed to me, in any event, that capital punishment was a red herring issue intended to inflame popular opinion while opening the Court to new appointments by conservative Republican Governor Deukmejian. Sure enough, the reconstituted post-Bird Court has justified expectations by radically altering the course of decision in favor of

business on such "bottom-line" economic issues as tort liability, labor law, antitrust law, and insurance law. As for capital punishment, a greater proportion of affirmances of death sentences has indeed followed, as would be expected when prosecutors and judges become increasingly familiar with new death penalty legislation and constitutional standards. However, approximately 225 remain on death row in California, and the first execution has yet to be carried out. The prospect of a mass execution of these and the total of 2,200 held for execution in the United States poses an immense ethical and political test for the state and the country.

Naturally, the nomination of Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court of the United States engaged me.¹ I did not oppose Bork because he is an "activist", since I regard most justices as "activist" in the sense of having well-developed political and philosophical value systems. Such differences justify careful evaluation by the U.S. Senate in the exercise of its "advise and consent" jurisdiction. Among "activists", however, I have my preferences. I like activists like Justice Brennan, whose value systems tilt in favor of the autonomy of the individual rather than those who, throughout our history² have tilted in favor of property and the coalescence of economic and political power. I also favor what I call "soap-box activism" [i.e., frank and overt, like Bork's and Scalia's] over "black-box activism" which conceals its agenda behind seemingly neutral principles of interpretation like "plain meaning".³

My latest commitment has been to the litigation over Proposition 103 - Reform of California's insurance legislation. Consumer forces led by Ralph Nader secured the passage

by popular initiative of a complex and radical change in the Insurance Code. Prop. 103 mandated a 20% rate rollback in premiums for auto and other casualty insurance; provided an escape from the rollback if the insurer were threatened with "insolvency"; stipulated that investment income be taken into account in appraising the financial condition of the companies; called for a 20% additional discount for good drivers; ended the industry's exemption from the state antitrust law; opened the door to banks selling insurance; required advance approval by the insurance commissioner for future rate increases; mandated renewal of policies except in case of fraud or non-payment of premium; ended geographic "ghetto" rate classifications; made the office of insurance commissioner elective; etc. The industry's constitutional attack on Prop. 103 focussed on the rollback as an arbitrary confiscation of property.

I was of counsel to the proponents of Prop. 103. We argued that the rollback was a conventional feature of new price control legislation and necessary to squeeze out extortionate rate increases introduced by the insurance cartel in the face of the prospect of enactment of Prop. 103.

The California Supreme Court surprised most people by handing down a decision on May 4, 1989, unanimously sustaining Prop. 103, except for two peripheral provisions. The decision was hailed in the national press as a tremendous victory for consumers. It is; but the opinion very cleverly combined approval of the rollback with expansion of the "escape" clause: not "insolvency" but inability to earn a "fair

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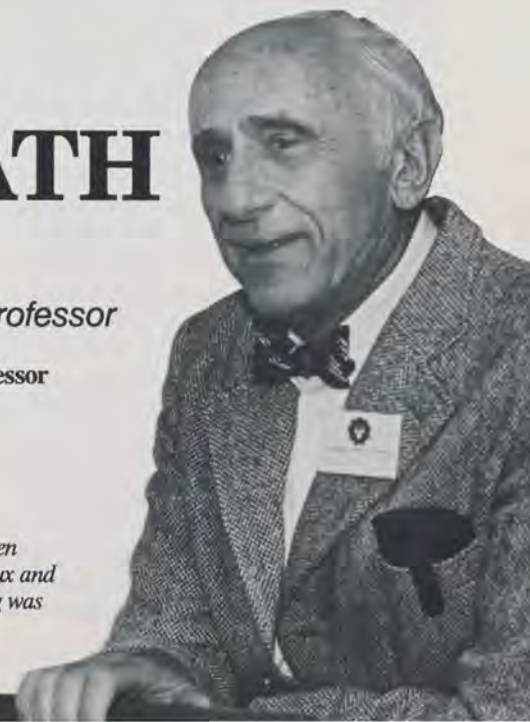
Life after DEATH

The Derringdo of an Emeritus Professor

**Emeritus Benjamin Franklin Professor
Louis B. Schwartz '35**

Editor's Note

A new portrait of Professor Louis B. Schwartz has been painted by the San Francisco artist Elaine Badgley/Amoux and is now hanging in the Law School. The previous painting was reported missing on November 11, 1988.





The Faculty

Associate Professor Regina Austin published an article in the *1989 Wisconsin Law Review* entitled "Sapphire Bound!"

Professor Austin presented a paper entitled "The Black Community and the Difference/Deviance Divide" at the Cardozo School of Law Conference on Deconstruction and the Possibility of Justice.

Professor Austin also made a presentation, "Nobody Knows the Trouble They've Seen (or Caused Either) - Capturing in Doctrine the Employment Experiences of Black Women," at a panel discussion entitled "Women of Color and the Future of Civil Rights" held at Yale Law School.

Professor C. Edwin Baker was a commentator on a paper by Michael Walzer, at a three day conference: "Deconstruction and the Possibility of Justice" held at Cardozo School of Law, October 1-3, 1989. Professor Baker also published "Republican Liberalism: Liberal Rights and Republican Politics," 41 *Florida Law Review* 491 (1989).

Professor Baker's new book, *Human Liberty and Freedom of Speech*, Oxford University Press, is available to alumni at a 20% discount. Copies may be obtained, for \$31.96 per copy plus \$2.00 shipping and handling fee, by contacting Oxford University Press, Dept. AM, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Professor Stephen B. Burbank published three articles during the Fall: The first was a summary of the work of the third Circuit Task Force on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11 in *Seton Hall Law Review*; the second, a critique of Professor Paul Carrington's views on federal court rulemaking power in *Duke Law Journal*; and the third, a call for a National Commission on Judicial Independence and Accountability in *Judicature*.

Professor Burbank is consulting for the United States Trade Representative on problems of compliance with the CATT and continues to mediate disputes under the Wellington Agreement for the Asbestos Claims Facility.

Professor Burbank was appointed chair of a committee to review the Charter of the University of Pennsylvania's Student Judicial System.

Practice Professor and Director of the Clinical Program Douglas Frenkel '72 recently participated as a trainer and lecturer in a three-day program of mediation training for judges sponsored by the State Justice Institute. The program, attended by mid-western trial judges and court administrators, was held in Chicago.

Harry L. Gutman has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Drinker, Biddle & Reath as a partner in the Tax Group. Previously, Gutman taught federal

taxation at this Law School. He served as deputy tax legislative counsel for the U.S. Treasury Department and was a partner with a Boston law firm.

Assistant Professor Heidi M. Hurd has published an article in the *Yale Law Journal* (February 1990) entitled "A Prolegomenon to a Natural Law Theory of Legislation," which she has presented during the past year at U.C. Berkeley, the University of Michigan, the University of San Diego, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Hurd has also written a paper entitled "Challenging Authority," which was presented as part of the Legal Studies Workshops at the University of Pennsylvania and also at the University of Iowa in March 1990.

Professor Hurd is currently working on her doctoral dissertation in Philosophy entitled "A Theory of Legislation." Professor Hurd teaches Torts and Evidence and serves as a Moot Court Advisor and Member of the Law School's Academic Affairs Committee.

Dr. Friedrich Kubler, Professor of Law, has recently finished the third edition of a textbook on German Corporate Law written in German.

During the fall of 1988, Dr. Kubler was on a lecture tour of the Far East, including Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Sapporo, and Hong Kong. His lectures covered the mass media, corporate law, and jurisprudence.

During 1987, Dr. Kubler was a member of the International Advisory Committee of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies.

Dr. Kubler has accepted an invitation to give lectures in Brazil during the fall of 1990.

Adjunct Professor Joseph M. Manko, chair of the Environmental Department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, was a member of the visiting faculty at Vermont Law School in Royalton this month. He taught a course on the federal government's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

Professor Manko has also been named to the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center, which provides a variety of services to the elderly.

Professor of Law and History Bruce H. Mann recently presented a paper entitled "Wealthy Debtors and Republican Bankrupts: John Pintard, William Duer, and the Politics of Insolvency in the 1790's" at the Bicentennial Conference on the Judiciary Act of 1789 in Washington and at the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies in Philadelphia.

Professor Mann has recently published a book titled *Neighbors and Strangers: Law and Community in Early Connecticut*.

Professor Mann completed a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the American Society for Legal History. He is editor of the *Journal of the Society, the Law and History Review*.

Professor Mann has been appointed by the President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association to the Association's Bill of Rights Bicentennial Committee. Professor Mann will be Visiting Professor of History at Princeton University during the Spring of 1990.

Professor Charles Mooney has been appointed co-reporter for a two-year study of Uniform Commercial Code Article 9, Secured Transactions. The study would produce a report and suggested text revision, and most likely would be followed by a drafting project under the auspices of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Leon Meltzer Professor of Law Michael S. Moore published the following articles during the calendar year 1989:

"The Constitution as Hard Law," *Constitutional Commentary*, Vol. 6 (1989), pp. 51-67.

"Sandelian Anti-Liberalism," *California Law Review*, Vol. 77 (1989), pp. 539-551.

"Law, Authority, and Razian Reasons," *Southern California Law Review*, Vol. 62 (1989), pp. 827-896.

"The Interpretive Turn in Modern Theory: A Turn for the Worse?," *Stanford Law Review*, Vol. 41 (1989), pp. 871-957.

"Do We Have an Unwritten Constitution?," *Southern California Law Review*, Vol. 63 (1989).

"The Written Constitution and Interpretivism," *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*, Vol. 12 (1989), pp. 3-14.

"Review of Fingarette, Heavy Drinking," *Ethics*, Vol. 99 (1989), pp. 660-661.

"Choice, Character, and Excuse," *Social Philosophy and Policy* (1989).

"Torture and the Balance of Evils," *Israel Law Review*, Vol. 23 (1989).

In addition, Professor Moore wrote "Roe v. Wade Was No Misstep," an editorial for the *Los Angeles Times* (4/24/89).

In September of 1989 Oxford University Press issued a contract for a book in criminal law theory entitled *Placing Blame: A Theory of Criminal Law*. The book should be completed by this summer (1990).

The initial chapter of the book, "A Theory of Criminal Law Theories," was given as a lecture at Tel Aviv University in May 1989, and will appear initially in *Tel Aviv Studies in Law*.

Professor Moore is also working on another book, also under contract with Oxford University Press, entitled *The Metaphysics of Judging*. He recently completed a chapter of this book, "Law as a Functional Kind," which will be published separately by Oxford in 1990 in *Natural Law Theories*.

Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of Law

Stephen J. Morse presented the keynote address at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, held recently in Washington, D.C. Professor Morse also was one of two speakers at a symposium at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. The symposium celebrated the tenth anniversary of the joint program in Law and Psychology at Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland School of Law.

Former Dean Robert H. Mundheim has been spending the year at the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in New York, primarily focusing on long-range planning for the law firm. Dean Mundheim is chairing the NASD Special Committee on Structure and Governance, the first comprehensive look at the NASD's governance since it was established 50 years ago. The committee's Report and Recommendations were delivered at the Board of Governors' Meeting in January. Dean Mundheim is also the public Governor of NASD and a member of its Executive Committee.

Assistant Professor of Law Edward B. Rock has written an article entitled "Antitrust and the Market for Corporate Control," published in the *California Law Review* (March 1990).

Professor David Rudovsky has received the Eighth Annual Civil Liberties Award for outstanding commitment to and long time dedication to civil liberties, human rights, and social justice.

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PENN LAW PEOPLE

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department at the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley. Mr. Ominsky was recently elected President of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute Board of Directors and the article discusses his commitment to improving the scope of continuing legal education.

Henry T. Reath '48 was featured in the *Legal Intelligencer* (10/25/89) for his involvement in a Pennsylvania Supreme Court case in which the Court ruled that the state Legislature illegally reduced pension benefits for judges who joined the bench after 1974. Mr. Reath, who represented the judges, said "It's one of the most significant opinions in the field of judicial administration that has come down in years."

Peter Y. Solmssen '80 was recently featured in a *Legal Intelligencer* (11/15/89) article entitled "Philadelphia Lawyer Gets Close-Up View of German Freedom." Mr. Solmssen, an attorney with Morgan Lewis & Bockius, has practiced law in Germany since 1984. The article contains Mr. Solmssen's comments about the recent developments in Germany and the opening of the Berlin Wall. Mr. Solmssen was in Frankfurt as the democratic changes were taking place and said, "It is a very exciting and very joyous time for Germans."

Honorable Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., senior fellow at this Law School and an attorney with

the Philadelphia law firm of Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz, received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recognition of his efforts to improve the administration of justice.

Judge Spaeth has taught at this Law School for 15 years and has received the highest evaluation among full-time professors and lecturers.

Professor of Law Elizabeth Warren was featured in a *New York Post* (11/10/89) article concerning her study of personal bankruptcy filings. Professor Warren said that she was surprised to learn that the majority of the victims of personal bankruptcy were from "a cross section of the middle class of America." According to Professor Warren, "We had accountants, dentists and entrepreneurs, as well as truck drivers."

Professor Warren was the featured guest on *Newsmakers*, the Malcolm Poindexter television show on WKYW, the NBC local affiliate, on December 3, 1989. Professor Warren discussed her findings on bankruptcy.

Stuart E. Weisberg '74, staff director and chief counsel for the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, was recently profiled in the *National Law Journal* (8/5/89). The article discussed Weisberg's involvement in the investigation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

LIFE AFTER DEATH

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return" is to be the escape criterion. There is a long road ahead for consumers. Hundreds of escape applications will have to be passed on by an insurance commissioner quite favorable to the industry. Moreover, with the price issue thus hanging fire, the cost issues are pressing upon the legislature and upon voters who will be confronting new initiative proposals: "no fault"? caps on recovery for pain and suffering? caps on contingent fees?

It would be a mistake to regard the foregoing report of a proclivity for getting into a good fight as accounting for most of my time. On the contrary, my courses in Criminal Law, Antitrust Law, and Regulated Industries are, needless to say, my main preoccupations. I teach many more hours than I did pre-retirement at Penn, because then I enjoyed the perquisite of a Benjamin Franklin professor to teach only as much as I thought served the interest of the University. Three articles by me appeared in leading California law journals in the course of the first two years.⁴

So far as classroom dynamics is concerned, if my formal "student evaluations" can be trusted, I manage to pull the wool over their eyes quite satisfactorily. So long as I can continue similarly to fool the new Hastings

dean and my colleagues into believing that I still have all my marbles, it looks like fun and clear sailing ahead.

¹ See my Op-Ed debate with the Honorable Arlin M. Adams '47 in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of September 30, 1987, p. 13-A.

² See Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Jackson*
³ See my article on Justice Kennedy: The Newest Justice Stakes Out His Position - The "Gray Market" Case, "Plain Meaning," and Other Portents, *Los Angeles Daily Journal Report*, Sept. 30, 1988, p.2. A contrasting example of "soap-box activism by Justice Scalia is seen in his "Regulatory Reform The Game Has Changed" in Regulation, Jan./Feb. 1981, p. 13. Scalia argued that conservative judges, formerly exercising scrupulous supervision over decisions of agencies controlled by liberals, should now defer more generously to agencies dominated by conservatives.

⁴ The New Merger Guidelines, 71 *Cal.L.Rev.* 575; With Gun and Camera Through Darkest CLS-Land, 36 *Stanf.L.Rev.* 413; Diversification and Regulated Industries - What's Next for the Telephone Company?, 7 *Hastings Journal of Communications and Entertainment Law* 195. Subsequent pieces include Justice, Expediency, and Beauty, 136 *U.Pa.L. Rev.* 141 (1987); Some Additional Safeguards for the Newly Liberated Marketplace, 75 *Cal.L.Rev.* 1049 (1987); Forum and Substance, Introduction to a Symposium on Divestiture of A.T.& T, 9 *Hastings Journal of Communications and Entertainment Law* 1 (1986). My article entitled "Cycles of Antitrust Zeal: Predictability?" will appear in a forthcoming volume on the *Centenary of the Sherman Act of 1890*.

DAVID BERGER PROGRAM

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victims and, in many instances, nominal perpetrators—are pushed over into the courts. As to many of these subjects, the judicial system does not do well. However, I must say that I part company with those who—given persistent troubling failures of the political-economic system, an increasingly complex and intrusive technological society in the face of failure of political will—conclude that the judicial system should sit idly by.

We have long ago abandoned the equitable ideal handed down to us from the English chancery courts of a remedy for every wrong. But can we afford, as a society, not to provide some kind of relief for the major egregious wrongs of today? If they continue to go unaddressed politically, the courts *must* act, even if not perfectly.

This brings me to the crux of the matter:

How can society as a whole and the judicial system, in particular, function more efficiently in addressing claims of right, which come up or are thrust into the complex litigation context? Or to put it another way: How can the administration of justice in such litigation become more effective, expeditious and efficient?

Ultimately, these questions are part of the bigger question involving the ways in which society can respond to the increasing difficulties of securing justice for all its members.

These questions are of great interest to me. And that is why I am so enthusiastic today that the University of Pennsylvania/David Berger Program in the Improvement of Complex Litigation is being announced. As presently formulated, the Program will include the following elements:

- (a) Symposia examining major problems in complex litigation;
- (b) Speakers in connection with the law school's courses relating to complex litigation;
- (c) course development;
- (d) support of faculty research in areas relating to complex litigation; and
- (e) additional round-tables and symposia bringing together academics, practitioners and judges.

Under the guidance of Dean Diver and his brilliant colleagues, I am confident that this Program will indeed develop the ways in which appropriate response can be made to the increasing difficulty of securing justice for the preservation of our fundamental welfare and the benefit of the *ultimate class*: society as a whole.

David Berger '36



JOAN M. HALL

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and that the focus of her attention will be outside the home. If he complains about her long hours or her lack of attention to family matters, he will create substantial pressure for his wife, in addition to the pressure she already is experiencing as a result of preparing for trial.

It is my firm belief that women remain the primary care-givers in our society. If a woman trial lawyer chooses to have children, she hopefully will receive real help from her husband in raising them. However, she is likely to remain primarily responsible for many matters relating to their upbringing.

If you decide to become a wife, mother and trial lawyer, one of the first things to go will be having any time for yourself. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor described this situation well during a conference at the Harvard Law School in 1982. She said:

"Women are very strong in terms of their ability to handle many roles well. You find that you have little time for yourself; I can't recall any. But by doing everything as efficiently as you can at home and work, you can do it all."

This statement comes from our first female Justice of the Supreme Court, who graduated third in her class in Stanford Law School in 1952 and when she interviewed at various law firms, she was offered only a legal secretary's job.

Women lawyers today are doing many innovative things to cope with the challenges of combining a career and marriage. One issue currently being debated is whether it is possible to practice law on a part-time basis and still be a trial lawyer. While I'm not sure of the answer, I think it would be difficult, but not impossible. A great deal would depend, of course, on the type of cases being tried.

If I were asked to provide a description of my ideal candidate to be a wife, mother and trial lawyer, I would list the following attributes: efficient, well-organized, full of energy, blessed with a supportive husband, and of utmost importance, possessed of a good sense of humor.

IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to share with you a few more random thoughts. I cannot resist giving some advice to the women law students in this audience. I urge you to take responsibility for your own careers. If you decide you want to be a successful lawyer, you must have confidence in yourself and work to make it happen.

As you are pursuing your career, think about the opportunities you have to change the culture of our law practice in this country. Many lawyers and judges are lamenting the loss of civility in litigation. It is possible to be an effective trial lawyer without being obnoxious. Women may have something special to contribute to the restoration of civility. Please think about making a contribution in this area.

All of these things are possible, but they do not happen without great effort on your part.

Important unresolved issues remain. What is the attrition rate? Are women beginning careers in litigation, but then abandoning litigation for other less stressful areas of practice? Are women beginning careers as trial lawyers and then leaving the law all together? What is the impact on women of the enormous pressure to generate billable hours, resulting from the high starting salaries? Why aren't women being made partner at the same rate as men? Over the next few years, perhaps we will see some study and analysis of these unresolved issues.

FACULTY

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Assistant Professor Michael H. Schill recently became the Editor of *The Authority*, a quarterly journal published by the Housing and Development Law Institute.

Professor Schill has been recently appointed by the federal district court as Auditor in a mortgage foreclosure action.

Gruss Professor of Talmudic Law Haym Soloveitchik is publishing a book: *Responsa as a Source for Writing History* this March.

Professor Soloveitchik delivered a paper on "Law and Hermeneutics" at the second conference of the Constanz Centre for Literary Interpretation in Jerusalem, Israel last October. Professor Soloveitchik also spoke on "Law and Rhetoric—Maimonides' Letter on Martyrdom" at the Stanford Conference of Critical Legal Studies and Jewish Law in Palo Alto, CA in February of 1989.

I have talked at length today of the burdens placed on women trial lawyers. In closing, I want to speak about the enormous rewards. I recently defended a civil jury case in federal court involving a large sum of money and some interesting issues. The president and the general counsel of my client were present during the trial. Shortly before the case went to the jury, plaintiff's counsel offered to settle for a relatively modest amount. After consultation, we refused the offer because we thought we could win. We thought the jury would be out for an hour or two hours at the most. As the afternoon wore on, my client and I became increasingly more concerned and the plaintiff's last settlement offer looked better and better. Finally, after six hours, the jury returned with a verdict of no liability on the part of my client.

I can't think of anything to match the thrill of trying to persuade a jury, being an effective advocate for your client's position, waiting for the verdict and then emerging victorious. Trying a case requires total concentration and immense effort. While trial work obviously isn't for everyone, I find it to be fun, challenging and rewarding, sufficiently so that I have worked all these years to balance being a trial lawyer with being a wife and mother. I am indebted to the women who came before me and I urge the women lawyers and law students in this audience to continue the struggle for excellence and equality. 

Professor Stanislaw Soltysinski has been appointed to the Polish Legislative Council by the Polish Prime Minister. The Council is an advisory body to the council of Ministers, whose task is to evaluate all legislative proposals before they are submitted to Parliament.

Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law Emeritus Clyde W. Summers has co-authored a book titled *Legal Protection for the Individual Employee* (Foundation Press).

Michael L. Wachter, Professor of Economics, Law, and Management and Director of the Institute for Law and Economics, recently completed two articles. "Evaluating the Evidence on Union Employment and Wages" co-authored with Wharton Professor Peter D. Linneman and Economics Ph.D. candidate William H. Carter will be forthcoming in *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*. "The Economics of Internal Labor Markets" co-authored with Randall D. Wright, Assistant Professor of Economics, will be forthcoming in *Industrial Relations*.



Alumni Briefs

'28 **Guy G. de Furia** has presented his grandson, John R. Twombly, for admission to the Pennsylvania Bar, making three generations at the Bar.

'36 **David Berger**, founder and chairman of Berger & Montague, has been appointed to the Board of Overseers of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Mr. Berger concentrates in complex commercial and environmental litigation.

'37 **Morton S. Freeman**, formerly Director of Publications, American Law Institute-American Bar Association (ALI-ABA), has recently published his fifth book entitled, *A Professional's Guide to Effective Communication*.

'38 **Sylvan M. Cohen**, Chairman of the Philadelphia law firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen, was the featured speaker at a special Executive Session during the Fall Convention of the International Council of Shopping Centers held in Boston, MA. Mr. Cohen spoke on the practical issues to be considered as well as the legal aspects involved in joint venturing of shopping centers.

Mr. Cohen was also the featured speaker at the U.S. Shopping Center Law Conference held recently in Palm Desert, CA. His topic was "Recent Developments and New Areas of Law."

'39 **Leon S. Forman**, a partner in the Financial Services Department of the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, has been elected as the First Chairman of the newly-organized Eastern District of Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Conference.

Mr. Forman has received the "Man of the Year" Award from the Lawyers' Division of the Jewish National Fund, the land development authority of Israel. The award cited Mr. Forman's dedication and devotion to Israel and the Jewish people.

'41 **Michael C. Rainone**, President of Columbus Civic Association of Pennsylvania, has been successful in his effort to have the City Council of Philadelphia change the name of Delaware Avenue to Christopher Columbus Boulevard. Last year, Mr. Rainone was responsible for having the United States Navy name a new ship after Christopher Columbus to be launched in 1992.

Mr. Rainone, who is a managing partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Rainone & Rainone, was re-elected to a third-year term on the Board of Trustees of the Balch Institute, a prestigious Philadelphia institution that serves as a library as well as a museum that records and preserves the ethnic history of all Americans.

'48 **Mitchell W. Miller** recently participated as a panelist at the 63rd annual meeting of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges. Mr. Miller practices bankruptcy law in Philadelphia with his son Jack Miller.

'52 **Anthony S. Minisi** was recently elected emeritus trustee by the Board of Trustees at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also named to the board of trustees at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Minisi is a senior partner with Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen.

'53 **Alexander Greenfeld** recently gave a talk before the NAB Radio Convention on "Unlawful Advertising Practices in the Radio Industry."

Editor & Publisher recently published his article "Thirty Ways to Avoid Libel Lawsuits." Mr. Greenfeld now practices libel, trade libel, copyright, and trademark law in Washington, D.C.

'54 **Robert Freedman**, a partner with the law firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen, has been elected to the board of trustees of the National Museum of American Jewish History.

'54 **Lawrence J. Lichtenstein**, a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, recently participated as moderator and speaker at a legal seminar which was conducted at the First Annual Credit Conference. In his introductory presentation, Mr. Lichtenstein discussed the provisions of the bankruptcy code as they relate to the function of creditors' committees.

'54 **William A. Whiteside, Jr.** has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York. Mr. Whiteside is a partner at Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel and chairman of its Labor and Employment Law Department.

'55 **Honorable Ralph F. Scalera** has been elected chairman of the Executive Committee at the Pittsburgh law firm of Thorp, Reed & Armstrong.

'56 **Harris Ominsky**, a partner and co-chair of the real estate department with Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, has received the Philadelphia Bar Association's Leon J. Obermayer Education Award for his efforts in the area of continuing professional education.

Mr. Ominsky is President of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute (1989-90) and Chairman of the Publications Committee of the American College of Real Estate Lawyers.

'56 **Honorable Dolores K. Sloviter** participated as judge of the Moot Court Competition of Rutgers University School of Law, Camden, and New York University School of Law this past spring.

Judge Sloviter is also a member of the Committee on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

'57 **Stephen I. Richman** was a speaker at the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu, Hawaii. Addressing the Tort and Insurance Practice Section of the ABA, Richman presented a lecture titled "The Allergic and Asthmatic Worker: Treatment of Hyper-Responsive Airways Disease By Workers Compensation."

'59 **John J. Lombard, Jr.**, a partner with Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, has become chair-elect of the American Bar Association's Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section. Mr. Lombard will become the chair of the section in August 1990.

'60 **Frederick Cohen** has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley as a partner in its Litigation Department where he will concentrate his practice in Family Law.

'60 **James P. MacLean, III** has been named to the Board of Directors of ExecuFirst Bancorp, Inc., a bank holding company, and to the board of its only subsidiary, First Executive Bank, Philadelphia.

'61 **Peter Hearn**, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, recently spoke at a Tau Epsilon Rho Law Society luncheon. Mr. Hearn discussed the issues he has confronted during his leadership.

'63 **Judah I. Labovitz**, partner and chair of the Litigation Department at Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen, is the author of "Healthcare and Antitrust" recently released as Chapter 12 in "Antitrust Counseling and Litigation Techniques," a Matthew Bender publication.

'63 **J. Alden Lincoln** has been appointed to the Massachusetts Bar Association Business Law Section Council.

'63 **Michael D. Varbalow** has been appointed adjunct professor by Rutgers University School of Law at Camden. He will teach a four-semester-hour course to second and third year law students on the topic of real estate transactions. Mr. Varbalow is a partner with Jubanyik, Varbalow, Tedesco, Shaw & Shaffer.

'64 **John A. Chanin** is a delegate from the state of Hawaii and Life Member of the National Conference on Uniform State Law.

'64 **Richard Robbins** has recently published a new book, *The Automated Law Firm: A Complete Guide to Software and Systems* (Prentice Hall Publishers, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.) Mr. Robbins also publishes a monthly newsletter, "Computer Counsel," about the automation of law offices.

'65 **Robert N. de Luca** has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul as a partner. He will concentrate in white collar criminal litigation, defense contracting, environmental, tax, and antitrust cases.

'65 **Alan M. Lerner**, a partner in the Labor Department of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman and Cohen, and Chair of the firm's Ethics Committee, recently participated in a debate/discussion entitled "Talking to the Other Side's Employees and Ex-employees." The presentation was sponsored by the Professional Responsibility Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

'65 **Henry A. Stein**, a partner in the law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, recently participated as a faculty member in "Real Estate Defaults, Workouts and Reorganization," an advanced American Law Institute-American Bar Association Course of Study for real estate and bankruptcy lawyers.

'66 **John N. Ake, Jr.** has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll as a partner in its business and finance group. Mr. Ake will broaden the scope of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll's corporate securities practice, particularly in the area of mutual funds.

'66 **William T. Hangley**, a partner with Hangley Connolly Epstein Chicco Foxman & Ewing in Philadelphia, has been elected to serve a three year term in the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates.

'66 **Wilmot L. Harris, Jr.**, a partner with the firm of Ivey, Barnum & O'Mara in Greenwich, CT, was elected in 1988 to the Connecticut Bar Association House of Delegates. Mr. Harris was also recently elected as President of the Greenwich Bar Association.

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ALUMNI BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

'66 **Gerald Kobell**, the Pittsburgh Regional Office Director of the National Labor Relations Board, was among those top federal workers honored recently by President George Bush as a recipient of the 1989 Meritorious Presidential Rank Awards.

'66 **David M. Kozloff**, President of the Berks County firm of Kozloff, Diener, Payne & Fegley has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Reading Eagle Company, publisher of the *Reading Eagle* and the *Reading Times*.

'66 **Edward F. Mannino**, president of Baskin, Flaherty, Elliott & Mannino P.C., recently addressed the 10th annual National Economic Research Associates' Antitrust and Trade Regulation Seminar in Sante Fe, NM. Mr. Mannino spoke on "Emerging Economic Issues in Banking and Financial Services."

Mr. Mannino recently participated in a symposium titled, "RICO: Something for Everyone," sponsored by the *Villanova Law Review*. Mr. Mannino analyzed the basics of using RICO against financial institutions, focusing on the structure of the plaintiff's case and possible defenses available to defendants.

'66 **Geoffrey D. Walker** has recently published a book entitled *The Rule of Law: Foundation of Constitutional Democracy* (Melbourne University Press).

'67 **William V. Strauss** has been elected Vice President of the Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute, a center for psychoanalytic training and education, accredited by the American Psychoanalytic Association.

'68 **Arthur W. Hankin**, a partner with Bolger, Picker & Weiner in Philadelphia, has been elected chair of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Aeronautical and Space Law Section. Mr. Hankin is also a member of the Philadelphia Defense Council and eastern regional vice president of the Lawyer-Pilot Bar Association.

'68 **James R. Redeker** was named Human Resources Professional of the Year by the International Association for Professional Women. Mr. Redeker is chairman of the labor law and employee relations department at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen.

'69 **Jeffrey W. Kobrick** has been appointed Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School for the academic years 1989-91.

'70 **Michael L. Levy**, special attorney of the Department of Justice, Philadelphia Strike Force, has joined the law firm of Kohn, Savett, Klein & Graf. Mr. Levin concentrates in media litigation.

'70 **Stephen A. Stack, Jr.**, a partner with the Philadelphia law firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads, has been elected to a three-year term as a member of the Council of the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association. The Council is the governing body of the ABA group responsible for antitrust and trade regulation issues.

'70 **Steven R. Waxman** was recently elected an officer of Temple Beth Zion/Beth Israel in Philadelphia. He will serve on the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

'70 **William H. Wentz** has recently formed the law firm of Fewkes & Wentz in Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois. The firm does corporate legal work for both major corporations and emerging companies in the Chicago "High Tech Corridor."

Mr. Wentz is founder of a successful high tech company, ShipNet Systems, Inc. ShipNet is one of the leading electronic information services for the logistics and transportation industries.

'71 **David M. Kairys** has received the Eighth Annual Civil Liberties Award for outstanding commitment to and long time dedication to civil liberties, human rights, and social justice.

'71 **Arthur W. Lefco** recently participated as a faculty member in a seminar titled "Foreclosure and Repossession in Pennsylvania: How to do it Right," which was sponsored by the National Business Institute Inc. Mr. Lefco, an attorney with the Philadelphia law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, concentrates in foreclosure work and real estate litigation.

'71 **Sandra Sherman**, formerly an attorney with the U.S. Department of Energy in Washington, D.C., has returned to the University of Pennsylvania to study for a Doctorate in the English Department.

'72 **John Carroll**, of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, recently participated as a faculty member in a seminar on the topic of hazardous waste in Pennsylvania. Mr. Carroll concentrates in groundwater protection, wetlands regulation and enforcement under the Pennsylvania Hazardous Sites Clean-Up Act.

'72 **Ira Genberg**, a partner in the law firm of Smith, Gambrell & Russell in Atlanta, Georgia has been selected by the city of Atlanta to represent the city in its complex litigation. Mr. Genberg is now the city's lead counsel in a \$60 million price-fixing suit brought by the city.

'72 **John Krampf**, a partner in Morgan, Lewis & Bockius' Labor Law Section, recently chaired the California Business Law Institute program titled "Federal and State Employment Regulations in Pennsylvania: A Survival Kit for Pennsylvania Employers."

'72 **Graham M. Miles** has recently become associated with the law firm of Real Associates, in Radnor, PA.

'73 **Kenneth E. Aaron**, a partner with the Philadelphia law firm of Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson, recently participated as a speaker in a presentation titled "The Illusory Promise of Sec. 365: Representing the Non-Residential Landlord in Bankruptcy Proceedings." The program was held by the Bankruptcy Committee of the Business Law Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Mr. Aaron also participated as a faculty member in the seminar "Foreclosure and Repossession in Pennsylvania: How to do it Right," which was sponsored by the National Business Institute, Inc.

'73 **Robert H. Aronson** was a delegate from the state of Washington at the National Conference on Uniform State Law.

'73 **John S. Child, Jr.**, recently spoke on the topic of archivists and intellectual property at the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference.

'73 **Kenneth S. Kamlet** has been appointed a principal of A.T. Kearney, Inc., the Chicago-based international management consulting firm. Mr. Kamlet, operating out of Kearny's Alexandria, Virginia office, provides clients (including law firms) with a variety of environmental and hazardous waste support services.

'73 **Richard W. Kessler** has become a director and member of the Philadelphia law firm of Pelino & Lentz, P.C. Mr. Kessler will be concentrating in the areas of real estate finance, acquisitions and development.

'74 **Ian M. Comisky**, a partner in the Litigation Department of the Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, recently participated as a faculty member in the Sixth National American Bar Association Institute on Criminal Tax Fraud.

Mr. Comisky was also a panelist in a white-collar crime roundtable discussion on corporate criminal liability sponsored by the Criminal Justice and Litigation Sections of the American Bar Association at the annual ABA meeting in Honolulu.

Mr. Comisky participated in a seminar on federal sentencing guidelines sponsored by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association Criminal Law Committee.

Mr. Comisky coauthored a treatise entitled, "A Practitioner's Guide to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988," for the ABA Section of Criminal Justice.

Mr. Comisky also participated as a faculty member in a Pennsylvania Bar Institute Seminar on Criminal Tax Fraud Litigation.

'74 **Elliott J. Hahn**, a partner in the Corporate Department of the Los Angeles office of Whitman & Ransom, announces that he and his wife Toby had a baby girl, Brittany Atria, on April 19, 1989.

'74 **David B. Pudlin**, a member of Hangle, Connolly, Epstein, Chicco, Foxman & Ewing, recently spent two weeks in Israel where he represented the United States in the 13th Maccabiah Games. Pudlin was a member of Team USA's squash team, and participated in both the singles and team competition.

'74 **Stuart Weisberg** and his wife Beth announce the birth of their second son, Eric Nathaniel, born on August 3, 1989.

'75 **Lawrence W. Koltun** has become a member of the Washington, D.C. law firm of Rosen & De Martino. Mr. Koltun will practice in the areas of corporate and securities law.

'76 **James A. Backstrom** has co-authored a chapter on Criminal Appeals which was published in Matthew Bender's *Criminal Defense Techniques*.

'76 **Sheryl L. Auerbach** has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia. Ms. Auerbach is a partner in the Litigation Department of the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman.

'76 **Leonard J. Colamarino** has established a new law firm, Colamarino and Nagashima. The firm is based in New York City and has an office in Tokyo. The firm is engaged in the practice of Corporate Law and Litigation, with an emphasis on international matters. (See Editor's Note)

'76 **Joseph S. Finkelstein** has been named to the Committee on Mortgages and Other Debt Financing of the American Bar Association's Section of Real Property. Mr. Finkelstein is a partner in the real estate department at the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen.

Mr. Finkelstein was recently selected as the recipient of the State of Israel "New Life/New Leadership Award."

'76 **Samuel Foley, Jr.** has joined the firm of Ronald A. White P.C., in Philadelphia, PA as a senior associate concentrating in municipal and corporate finance.

'76 **Michael P. Malloy**, of Springfield, NJ was the author of three major recommendations adopted by Congress in the thrift institutions rescue bill that was signed into law by President George Bush on August 9, 1989.

'76 **Kathleen O'Brien** has received the Women's Business Advocate Award of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The award is given annually



by the Chamber to small business advocates for their leadership, accomplishments and expertise in the promotion of small business. Ms. O'Brien is a partner in the Philadelphia-based law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads.

'77 **Stephen M. Banker**, a partner in the New York office of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, has moved to that firm's Tokyo office.

'77 **Robert D. Lane, Jr.** has joined Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz as a partner. He concentrates in commercial acquisitions and real estate development.

'78 **Mark Baber** was sworn in as a Judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey on July 6, 1989. He is presently assigned to the Chancery Division, Family Part, in Hudson County.

Judge Baber and his wife Peggy announce the birth of their first child, James, born on December 29, 1988.

'78 **Henry R.F. Griffin** has been appointed an Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in charge of the Thrift Assistance Agreement Administration. He had occupied a similar position for the F.S.L.I.C. until its merger by statute into the F.D.I.C. in August 1989.

'78 **George J. Shotzberger** and his wife Pat announce the birth of their second daughter, Jeanne Marie, born October 10, 1989.

'79 **Roy S. Diamond** is the President of Rouse Urban Housing, an urban residential developer with a specialty in affordable housing.

'79 **Richard S. Green** joined the law firm of Reid & Priest in New York City as a partner in July, 1989.

'79 **Donald M. Millinger** has been appointed Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Harron Communications Corporation, a cable television company based in Frazer, Pennsylvania.

'79 **Robert C. Schneider** recently gave a speech entitled, "Tax-Exempt Bonds for Tax-Exempt Institutions" at a public finance seminar in White Plains, NY.

'80 **James K. Doane** has joined the Washington, D.C. law firm of Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis & Holman as an associate, concentrating on investments and transactions by Japanese and other foreign businesses in the United States and Japan. Mr. Doane is fluent in Japanese.

'80 **Lee S. Piatt**, a partner in the law firm of Rosenn, Jenkins & Greenwald in Wilkes-Barre, PA recently participated in a continuing legal education seminar titled "Representing Churches and Religious Organizations." The seminar was sponsored by the Christian Legal Society.

'80 **Peter York Solmssen** has become a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. Mr. Solmssen is admitted for practice of United States law in Germany and is active in representing German companies both in the United States and abroad.

'81 **George M. Armstrong, Jr.** has recently published a book titled *Law and Market Society in Mexico*.

'82 **Amy C. Goldstein** has become a partner with the Haddonfield, NJ law firm of Tomar, Simonoff, Adourian and O'Brien.

'83 **Howard S. Yaruss** will be a candidate in 1990 for the New York State Senate from the 33rd Senatorial District which includes the Riverdale, Pelham Parkway and Co-Op City areas of the Bronx.

'84 **J. Bradford McIlvain** has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman as an associate. He will practice in the litigation and environmental departments.

'86 **Lauren Pfundt Kedson** has been named Director of Planned Giving Programs at Drexel University. Ms. Kedson will manage Drexel's bequest program and work with alumni on planning major current and deferred gifts.

'86 **Orin S. Snyder** has recently been appointed to serve as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Criminal Division.

'87 **Michael F. Breslin** recently passed all four parts of the C.P.A. exam on his first attempt and became a C.P.A. in Pennsylvania. In addition, Mr. Breslin has become an associate in the law firm of Parker, McKay & Criscuolo in Marlton, NJ and will begin on an LL.M. degree in taxation.

'87 **Timothy M. Kolman**, an attorney with the Philadelphia law firm of Jay M. Starr & Associates, was a guest lecturer at Temple University School of Law's Class of International Business Transactions. He discussed various forms of foreign investment and how to represent a foreign investor.

Mr. Kolman was also speaker at the International Business Forum in Philadelphia. He discussed ways in which a company can limit its exposure to product liability law suits at home and abroad.

'87 **Jennifer L. Rosato** has become associated with the Philadelphia law firm of Hangley Connolly Epstein Chicco Foxman and Ewing.

'88 **Jon M. Anderson** has joined the law firm of Edwards & Angell as an Associate. Mr. Anderson will be concentrating in litigation and general corporate law and is resident in the firm's Providence, RI office.

'88 **Robert A. Kauffman** has become associated with the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay in its Philadelphia office.

'88 **David C. Kurland** has become associated with the Philadelphia law firm of Hangley Connolly Epstein Chicco Foxman and Ewing.

'89 **Reverend Martin R. Bartel, O.S.B.**, has joined the faculty at Saint Vincent College as an assistant professor of business administration.

'89 **Suzanne M. Bohannon** has recently become associated with the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay and is working out of the firm's Philadelphia office.

'89 **Penny M. Conly** has recently become associated with the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman.

'89 **Isabel Guerra** has become associated with the New York law firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood.

'89 **Paul J. Kegaly** has recently become associated with the Pittsburgh, PA law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay.

'89 **Sharon King** has become associated with the New York law firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood.

'89 **John V. O'Hara** has joined the Litigation Department of the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman as an associate.

'89 **Michael D. Smith** has recently become associated with the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, in Washington, DC.

'89 **Stephen J. Smith** has joined the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman as an associate in its Corporate Department.

In Memoriam

'25 **David A. Kraftsov**
Philadelphia, PA
September 9, 1989

'25 **Abraham J. Brem Levy**
Philadelphia, PA
September 14, 1989

'27 **Sadie T. M. Alexander**
Philadelphia, PA
November 1, 1989

'28 **Louis Ingber**
Philadelphia, PA
August 21, 1989

'28 **Bernard P. MacGrann**
Philadelphia, PA
September 30, 1989

'30 **John I. Christ**
Wellsboro, PA

'32 **James W. Evans**
Girard, PA
September 14, 1989

'32 **Edward Harburg**
Philadelphia, PA
June 27, 1989

'33 **David H. Rosenbluth**
Elkins Park, PA
September 1989

'36 **Blair N. Reiley Jr.**
East Lansdowne, PA
August 30, 1989

'38 **Maurice C. Dreicer**
New York, NY
August 23, 1989

'38 **Harry L. Jenkins**
Abington, PA
August 5, 1989

'38 **Rev. Albert A. Ursin**
Torrington, CT
1984

'38 **Herbert G. Zahn**
Philadelphia, PA
September 18, 1989

'39 **The Hon. Gerald J. Weber**
Erie, PA
August 28, 1989

'43 **A. Balfour Smith**
Rosemont, PA
April 9, 1987

'46 **H. Warren Ragot**
Harrisburg, PA
October 3, 1989

'48 **John H. James**
Hartfield, VA
August 6, 1989

'53 **Norman M. Brown**
Chicago, IL
April 1985

'55 **His Excellency
Dr. Sudharm Bhadrakom**
Bangkok, Thailand
November 19, 1989

'59 **Mark N. Finston**
Newark, NJ
August 22, 1989

'70 **Wayne T. Jauron**
Rosemont, PA
November 5, 1989

'82 **Vincent M. Maggitti**
Haddonfield, NJ
October 30, 1989

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