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Cover
International law is our theme this issue. The small Pevsner sculptures indicate the countries where graduates of the Law School are living.
Cover Design: Alison Brainard and Debra Dianda.
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Errata
Spring issue, 1990, page 39: Suzi Naiburg Asher is the daughter of the
late Irving B. Naiburg '30, not his granddaughter. We regret the error.
Page 41: The two photos on this page were accidentally switched during
printing. Our apologies to Larry Caffey '67 and Stephen Guitard '67.
Page 58: We are delighted to report that Harry Adelman '37 is alive and
well, but we deeply regret any inconvenience that our erroneous report of
his death may have caused him.

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from William S. Hein & Co.
If our nation's law schools are to meet their responsibilities, they must prepare the next generation of lawyers for an increasingly internationalized legal culture.

In light of recent events, I am often asked how developments in the European Community, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe have affected legal education and legal scholarship at the University of Chicago Law School. This question is of considerable importance, for the dramatic changes we are now witnessing in the world political and economic order will inevitably affect American legal institutions, as well. If our nation's law schools are to meet their responsibilities, they must prepare the next generation of lawyers for an increasingly internationalized legal culture. From the days of Max Rheinstein, our faculty has had a deep and abiding interest in both international and comparative law. Indeed, of the twenty-eight current members of the faculty, no less than eleven do at least part of their teaching and writing in these fields. Gerhard Casper has, of course, maintained a long-standing interest in comparative law, as have David Currie, who spe-
specializes in comparative constitutional law, Cass Sunstein, who has developed an interest in constitutionalism in Eastern Europe, Richard Helmholz, who is one of the world's foremost historians of Canon Law, and Geoffrey Miller and Jonathan Macey, who have strong interests in Japanese legal institutions. Gidon Gottlieb and Anne-Marie Burley specialize in public international law, Diane Wood and Alan Sykes work extensively in the area of international business transactions, and Joseph Isenbergh recently published a two-volume treatise on international taxation.

This, of course, is not all, for we have had many foreign visiting professors in recent years to enrich our comparative and international law offerings, including (among others) Hideki Kanda from Tokyo University, Nils Mattsson from Uppsala University in Sweden, Knut Nær from the University of Tübingen, Wulf-Henning Roth from the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, and Peter Stein from Cambridge University.

As a result of the depth and breadth of faculty interest in these fields, our curriculum is rich in comparative and international law offerings. Indeed, in the past two years we have offered courses or seminars in International Taxation; International Law; International Trade Regulation; The Modern Welfare State in Comparative Perspective; Legal Developments in Germany since 1900; International Sales and Investment; Current Issues in International Trade Law; The Constitution of West Germany; Protectionism in U.S. Trade Policy; The Law of the European Community; American Foreign Relations Law; International Arbitration and Litigation; The Arab-Israeli Conflict; Comparative Law, Politics, and Policy; History of the Canon Law; Roman Law; Greek Law; Comparative Japanese and American Business Law; and Law & Diplomacy.

The stimulus of such courses has not been lost on our students, who in 1987 established their own International and Comparative Law Society, which regularly supplements the curriculum with speakers, debates and panel discussions. The Society has recently hosted discussions of such diverse topics as The International Debt, The Crisis in South Africa, The Future of the European Welfare State, Transboundary Pollution in Europe, and Comparative Perspectives on Legal Education and Practice.

At the very core of our international law program are, of course, our foreign graduate students. In 1984, then-Dean Gerhard Casper re instituted our foreign graduate student program, a program that had flourished at the Law School in the 1950s and '60s under the direction of Max Rheinstein. Since this reinvigoration of the program, more than 100 foreign students from more than 20 nations have received graduate degrees from the Law School, and our current class includes 28 foreign students from virtually every corner of the globe. Through this program, we hope both to stimulate interest among American students in international and comparative law and to provide foreign lawyers and scholars with a deeper, a more profound and a more lasting understanding of the American system.

We have ambitious plans for the future. In cooperation with the University's Program on International Economics, Politics and Security, and its Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, the Law School has been selected by the European Commission to host a European Community Fellow during the 1991-92 academic year. Our Law Review will devote its Spring 1991 issue to "Constitutionalism, Capitalism, and the Changes in Eastern Europe," and the University of Chicago Legal Forum will devote its 1992 symposium to "Europe 1992: The Legal Restructuring of the European Community." Moreover, members of the Law and Political Science faculty, including Cass Sunstein, Stephen Holmes, and Jan Elster, are now in the process of establishing a formal Institute of Constitutionalism in Eastern Europe. This Institute, which will operate out of the Law School under the auspices of our Program in Law and Government, will focus on such issues as emerging economic regulation, electoral reform and the formation of political parties in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Finally, we are at this very moment seeking funds for a range of other activities, including a formal workshop in International Law, summer internships abroad for our students, and special scholarship support for students who pursue a joint graduate degree in Law and International Relations.

This is, indeed, an exciting and challenging time in the realm of international law, and we are actively engaged in the process of designing a program in international and comparative law that reflects the excellence of aspiration and execution that has traditionally been the hallmark of the University of Chicago Law School.

Geoffrey R. Stone
Harry Kalven Jr. Professor of Law
Dean of the Law School
Israel and the Palestinians

Gidon Gottlieb

The rush of notable events set into motion by the uprising of Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza is impressive. Two decades of near tranquility in Israel's occupied territories were shattered. These events were crammed into a short period of time and created a sense of unparalleled passion and fluidity, of fears among some and euphoria among others...

In the absence of any indication that Israel is prepared to withdraw from at least some of the disputed territories, or that the Palestinians are willing to settle for something less than an independent state, what is there to talk about? Is there any realistic diplomacy that can sidestep the questions aptly put by Henry Kissinger: What territories, if any, will be given up by Israel? Who shall govern there? And what security arrangements will prevail after Israel's withdrawal? Can Israel be asked simultaneously to give up territories and permit the foundation of a PLO state?

There are no clear answers yet to any of these questions and the present outlook is grim on the three main concerns: the peace process itself, the issue of Palestinian representation and the nature of the permanent solution. Yet leading Israeli officials and Palestinian leaders have in fact started to draw tentative and vague images of what a permanent solution might look like. Though largely unnoticed amidst the rush of dramatic incidents, these images are significant; they form a new psychological context for every step in the peace process.

Israelis and Palestinians alternate between a hard and a soft rhetoric. The hard speech of rejection gets the most attention, but the softer, insinuating subtext intimates the outlines of the conceivable. The softer subtext suggests that Israel will be ready to offer maximal self-rule and political rights for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, the formula called "self-rule plus," and that the Palestinians will be prepared to accept a "demilitarized state" linked to Jordan.

In seeking the contours of a conceivable solution, it is clear that the simple measures of earlier days will no longer do. The old arsenal of remedies used to end the Arab-Israeli wars is inadequate: ordering armed forces to new lines, enlisting U.N. observers, separating adversaries and so on. Fresh thinking about relatively unfamiliar notions has to adjust to a conflict that has an unmistakable communal dimension.

The principles involved in a conceivable solution are hardly those conventionally associated with either the Likud or the PLO. Yet they can be discerned and abstracted from both the published and implicit views of "hardline" Israelis and of the PLO leadership in Tunis. They come alive in the context of broad themes on which the subtexts of Palestinians and Israelis coincide to a significant extent. These are themes heard not among dovish circles only—hence their significance.

II

The issue of Palestinian representation bedevils all efforts to create an environment to launch and sustain negotiations. Israel refuses to have any dealings with the PLO, for reasons that run deep... Jerusalem does not concede the relevance of the views

Gidon Gottlieb is Leo Spitz
Professor of International Law and Diplomacy. He is also
Visiting Senior Fellow and
Director of the Middle East Peace Project at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.
of the PLO leaders to any foreseeable political process. Nevertheless there are surprising similarities of views between the leaders of Jerusalem and Tunis that can best be seen by juxtaposing some of their public positions.

III

Throughout the process, some concepts and phrases have become symbols, code words, and battle cries. The idea of a "state" for the Palestinians, the notion of "withdrawal," the concepts of "sovereignty" and "self-determination" and the formula "land for peace" all belong to the family of verbal expressions, buzz words that must be de-demonized and demystified or simply side-stepped. Coalitions and alliances have formed around these concepts, which impede the fluidity of discourse on the future of the territories. But the considerable symbolic potency of some of the more difficult concepts—such as sovereignty—can be defused. This can be achieved by a careful "deconstruction" into their discrete components.

The End of Israeli Rule Over Palestinian Arabs. This is without question the key to any progress. Contrary to common opinion, it is not a point of contention. All sides agree that Israel should no longer rule over the more than 1.5 million inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. This principle is the foundation of the Camp David accords and is equally central to the Shamir initiative. It is contested by none of the major parties in the Knesset. To this end, the Israel Defense Forces will be withdrawn and the remaining Israeli forces will be redeployed into specified localities. The military government and its civilian administration will also be withdrawn.

This much is unexceptional and has already been agreed to in the Camp David Framework Agreement, which promotes the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of the territories and the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved. The accords contemplate that these Israeli withdrawals will take place before negotiations on the final status of the territories begin. The accords thus provide for the withdrawal of Israel's forces from the West Bank and Gaza except from specified security locations and except to the extent that Israeli forces participate with Jordanian forces in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

Palestinian-Jordanian and Israeli Links. The notion of a confederal link between Jordan and Palestinians on the West Bank is now generally accepted. Last November in Algiers, the Palestine National Council (PNC) confirmed "the privileged relationship between the two fraternal Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, and that the future relationship between the two states of Jordan and Palestine will be established on confederal bases."

The consensus on the need for a link between the two banks of the Jordan does not tell us what kind of Palestinian polity would emerge in the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO insists that it be an "independent state," but what does this really mean? The notion of state in international practice calls to mind different images. The United States, Vanuatu, the Vatican, Austria, and Byelorussia are all states in international law. The PLO and the Palestinians now under Israeli rule are determined to get their "state." It is the aim and end-all of their movement. They aspire to such a state as a symbol of their vindication and honor, a state with a flag, delivering passports to its citizens, with a government of its own replacing foreign rulers. It would take its rightful place in the family of nations and affirm the common identity of Palestinians, their common fate and their aspirations. It would provide justice, compensation, and solace to the Palestinian refugees and restore their right of return to their country. This is precisely the sort of state that the Israeli government opposes.

One striking feature in the discourse of Israeli and Palestinian leaders is their willingness, at a time of continuing strife, to speak of institutions common to the two peoples. The institutions discreetly alluded to are not limited to the economic realm. They also encompass political and functional concerns such as water resources. In this matter, it is best to quote the principals. Yasir Arafat was asked in one interview: "Everyone talks about a Palestinian confederation with Jordan.... Would you consider a confederation with Israel?" His answer was, "Why not? Look at the EEC. The youth of Europe are living peacefully together, not killing each other the way their fathers did." His willingness to endorse the idea of a confederation with both Jordan and Israel, and of the Benelux model in trade and economic matters, is particularly telling. "Benelux" and "confederation" are rapidly turning into new code words pointing to a future of active relations rather than to a cold peace. . . .

Prime Minister Shamir's chief of staff, Yosef Ben-Aharon, has also spoken of "a future confederal arrangement based on ties with an Arab party east of the Jordan River and west of the river that could be acceptable after a transition period of . . . .

The concepts of "sovereignty" and "self-determination" and the formula "land for peace" all belong to the family of verbal expressions, buzz words that must be de-demonized and demystified. . . .
that each of the three parties could have a veto over major decisions, including the allocation of water resources and the establishment of new Israeli settlements. The confederation would have wide powers in economic legislation, licensing, freedom of access, and passports. On these matters, Prime Minister Shamir himself is more guarded. He has said, however, that he is open to discussions not only about autonomy but about federation as well.

Distinctions must be made between a confederation of a territorial nature, a confederation between states, and one between peoples. Likud may not be opposed to a confederation between the Palestinian people and Jordan, provided the issue of sovereignty can be sidestepped. Likud has long sought to solve the question of the rights and status of the Palestinian Arabs before the status of the land. A separation of the two issues—the political rights of a people and their territorial claims—is fundamental to any approach that the nationalist center is prepared to entertain. Flexible and innovative formulas can be found in the framework of the confederal idea. Complex political and juridical notions such as “state” and “republic,” with all their ideological significance, will have to be adjusted to the specific, real, and symbolic needs of Israel and the Palestinians.

King Hussein long ago shared the vision of the unity of both banks of the Jordan River. He wrote in his 1962 memoirs, Uneasy Lies the Head, that “Palestine and Jordan were both (by then) under British Mandate, but as my grandfather pointed out they were hardly separate countries. Transjordan being to the east of the River Jordan, it formed in a sense, the interior of Palestine.” Yet Hussein decided on July 31, 1988, to dissociate his kingdom from the West Bank, and Jordan has since largely removed itself from the diplomatic process dealing with the future of the territories.

It is by now plain to see that both Israel and the PLO wish Jordan to play a key role in the permanent solution for the occupied territories. Jordan will likely be drawn back into the maelstrom of the Palestinian problem. The King will be called to play a central role in negotiations that could lead to the establishment of a confederation with the Palestinians. The old “Jordanian option,” with Jordan returning to territories vacated by Israel, ended with the King’s speech of July 1988. But Jordan ultimately remains an essential party to any permanent solution.

The United States has for a long time advocated a link between the two banks of the Jordan. President Ronald Reagan, in his speech of September 1, 1982, spoke of “self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.” This is the formula that Secretary of State James Baker repeated in his speech of May 22, 1989.

Foreign and Trade Relations. The Shamir concept of self-rule for the Palestinian Arabs excludes the conduct of foreign relations. Jerusalem’s opposition to a Palestinian state and the Palestinian Arabs’ aspiration to such a state will turn foreign relations prerogatives into a central issue when a permanent solution is negotiated. The conduct of foreign relations is rich in symbols. But in this matter also, the arsenal of formulas and solutions provided by the concept of confederation could come to the rescue.

Palestinian spokesmen maintain that the state they demand will give Israel a bridge to the Arab world and pave the way for the acceptance of Israel by the Arabs, something that not even Egypt could do. In a benign relationship, a confederation or a similar construct linking Palestinians with Jordan could be guided by the twin principles of neutrality and demilitarization. It could be given international standing separate from and in addition to that enjoyed by Jordan in the international community, without in any way affecting or modifying Jordan’s own status.

On a formal juridical plane no obstacle exists to giving an entity that forms a part of another sovereign state full membership in the community of nations. Thus, the United Nations recognized from the start the membership of the Ukraine and Byelorussia—a formal juridical precedent for some, an anomaly for others. It is a precedent nonetheless that unites the notion of international standing from that of independent statehood in a manner that could also be used creatively to resolve other major conflicts around the world.

These two notions were also untied in Western Europe, where the European Community now engages in diplomatic relations side by side with its member states.

The views now beginning to be heard in Jerusalem and Tunis on future market arrangements are strikingly similar (although Israel’s positions have certainly not been addressed with a Palestinian audience in Tunis in mind). Arafat’s vision for the economic future of the area is one of association and cooperation, not of
partition and separation. He envisages an economic union in the region like the one that currently exists among Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg and extending even further. “Jordan, Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, the area. You think that peace [is] only a paper? Peace has

State and homeland are separate concepts; the national rights of a people can be exercised in different fashions in different parts of the homeland.

something to be implemented, joint ventures, another Marshall [Plan].” On the other side, in Jerusalem, similar views are held in Prime Minister Shamir’s office: a currency arrangement reflecting the affinity between the Israeli shekel and the Jordanian dinar. In such a construct the Arab side would be given free port facilities in Israel; this has indeed been a long-standing offer made to Jordan. Shimon Peres has also spoken in support of a Benelux approach.

The United States and the European Community have the means to reinforce the commonality of economic interests between Israel and its Arab neighbors and to enhance benign aspects of a Palestinian polity. The U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Agreement could be extended to the whole of a nascent common market community while the EC would be requested to enter into a generous agreement of association with it. Thus, it will be incumbent on outside powers to give the area an economic lift to stabilize its societies.

Ideology, State and Homeland. All the governments of Israel, whether dominated by Labor or Likud, have distinguished between the State of Israel and the Land of Israel. Apart from Egypt, no Arab state has been willing to recognize any boundaries for the Jewish state. The boundaries of the Land of Israel are biblical and are broadly synonymous with those confirmed by the League of Nations for the old British Mandate area. They include all of Palestine west of the Jordan River. Before 1967, the State of Israel was demarcated by the 1949 armistice lines. The distinction between the State of Israel and the Land of Israel is thus based on international and juridical considerations.

This distinction is suggestive of two important principles:

- state and homeland are separate concepts;
- the national rights of a people can be exercised in different fashions in different parts of the homeland.

On the Arab side, the deeply felt claims to all of Palestine (including all of Israel) also form a formidable ideological obstacle. It deeply divides the PLO. The PLO had long rejected coexistence with a Jewish state and anything that might smack of a two-state solution. This position was discarded in the resolutions adopted at the Algiers meeting of the PNC in 1988. However, the PNC has yet formally to repeal its covenant that calls for armed struggle to replace Israel by a secular, democratic state of Palestine. A few influential and hard-line members of the organization continue to support a phased strategy that is intended ultimately to remove the state of Israel from the map.

From a Palestinian nationalist perspective Jaffa, Haifa, and Nazareth are no less part of the Palestinian homeland than Jenin, Nablus, and Hebron. The Palestinian refugees of the 1948 war dream of their return to homes in areas west of the armistice lines in those parts of Palestine that Arafat would now concede to the Jewish state. The PLO’s decision to assent to a two-states solution for the first time implicitly accepts the principle that for the Palestinians also, state and homeland can be separate concepts. In this regard the opposing positions of Israel and the PLO are now symmetrical.

The principles that an Israeli Jew is in his homeland anywhere in the Land of Israel beyond the limits of the State of Israel, and that a Palestinian Arab is in his homeland anywhere in Palestine west of the Jordan River, faithfully represent the attachment of both peoples to their land. Agreement will be necessary on the extent and nature of the rights that Israelis and Palestinians will concede to each other in areas regarded as part of the others’ homeland. Clearly, neither Israelis nor Palestinians will accept the settlement of large numbers of Arabs in the case of Israel, or of Jews in the case of the Palestinians, on the basis of a homeland theory or on any other grounds.

States rather than homelands have rights and duties under international law. The notion of homeland has no juridical standing. However, it is entirely possible by treaty to give legal expression and legal status to the concept of homeland as distinct and separate from the concept of state. Such a juridical construct can be designed to overlap with or arise side by side with the concept of state while remaining distinct from it. A people may thus perceive that it has rights in a homeland that stretches across state boundaries.

The problem of the Jewish settlements and towns established beyond the Green Line (demarcating the 1949 armistice frontiers with Jordan and Egypt) could be approached under a homeland formula. Israeli Jews beyond the state limits would be citizens of Israel yet living in their homeland, the Land of Israel. In the framework of a two- or three-party confederation, the presence of scattered Jewish communities among the Palestinian Arabs should not be an anomaly.

A multiplicity of lines, serving different functional purposes, will separate Israel from its neighbor to the east.

Sovereignty. Sovereignty is, in Prime Minister Shamir’s words, “the most difficult issue between nations in any national conflict.” Ingrained habits of thought among statesmen raise it up again and again. It remains a potent symbol. Yet for our purposes, it is a redundant notion, one that serves no function in the solution of this conflict, a notion that in truth is best sidestepped. It should be possible to avoid altogether the debate over sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza by distributing its various attributes among the parties in such a way as to
satisfy their essential demands. Sovereignty in a three-party confederation has already been discussed in Jerusalem. Ben-Aharon would place the area under the sovereignty of a tripartite confederation of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians. It would acquire its constitutional authority not from Israel, Jordan or the Palestinians, but from the agreement linking all three, making the newly formed body the sovereign entity in the territories. One particular advant-

gage to this solution is that it could make it possible to dispense with an agreement on sovereignty altogether or to settle for a purely formal outcome that will pose no problem to the ideologues in Israel who pledged there will be no Arab sovereignty in any part of the country west of the River Jordan. A solution of this character should also go a long way to satisfy some Palestinian nationalists.

... Boundaries and Other Functional Lines. Israelis and Palestinians alike appear to accept the notion that a multiplicity of lines, serving different functional purposes, will separate Israel from its neighbor to the east. This in a real sense is "new thinking." In the Camp David accords, for example, Israel agreed to differentiate between its borders and lines for the redeployment of its military forces. Israeli officials have also made reference to Israel's security boundary on the Jordan River that need not coincide with its political limits. Israel has constantly distinguished between the limits of the State of Israel and those of the Land of Israel. In a speech in New York Prime Minister Shamir said early in 1989 that he hoped for "the kind of cooperation and understanding with our Arab neighbors which will make borders irrelevant, ... just as they are becoming irrele-

vant in Europe." On the Palestinian side, Arafat's support for the principle of a common market with Israel implicitly distinguishes between political borders and functional borders of an economic character. Like Shamir, he supports an approach inspired by European solutions to age-old conflicts.

These positions are of profound significance, for they point to a readiness by both Israeli and Palestinian leaders—always bearing in mind that Arafat is not in Israel's view a partner for peace—to blend aspects of two approaches to an eventual solution of the conflict. These can be characterized as, first, the separation approach that would reestablish the physical barrier between Israel and its Palestinian and Arab neighbors that prevailed between 1948 and 1967 and second, the cooperative or functional approach that would look for pragmatic solutions to different categories of problems: security, water, trade, finance, holy places, refugees and so on. A combination of selected features of the two approaches, "association through separation," would yield a variety of boundary and demarcation lines that are increasingly common in the practice of states. This approach does not imply that either Israel or its Palestinian neighbor would agree to an influx of unwanted workers, immigrants or settlers beyond those they might specifically agree upon.

Security Arrangements. The issue that will make or break any agreement is the issue of security. Without security arrangements that satisfy Israel, there will be no agreement. The facts are well known though they can be obscured by a comparison of Israeli armed strength with that of the PLO. Israel in its struggle for survival had to face military dangers far greater than those posed by the Palestinians. Since 1948, Israel has been at war with Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and even Lebanon; Egypt alone has made peace with Israel, and a cold peace at that. Hence Israel views its security problem in terms of the Arab world as a whole.

Israel has a diminutive territory with no strategic depth. The whole state would fit comfortably in a typical American county. From what is essentially a beachhead on the Asian mainland, Israel faces on its eastern front formidable Arab forces greater than those of NATO in Europe. Syria and Iraq alone can muster an armada of 10,000 tanks. The quantitative gap between Israel and these forces continues to widen. The Arab armies are being equipped with accurate ballistic missiles. Egypt, Syria, and Iraq have a proven gas warfare capability.

None of the Arab regimes is democratic and they have all experienced coups, assassinations or uprisings to which they remain vulnerable. In Egypt and many other Arab states, political stability is threatened. Islamic fundamentalist movements dedicated to the destruction of Israel aspire to seize power. Domestically, Israel's security problems are compounded by its Arab minority, which consistently votes for parties hostile to the Zionist ideals and increasingly expresses solidarity with the intifadah. Internationally, Israel's isolation has become proverbial and its only remaining ally, the United States, has begun to retrench in Europe as America enters an era beyond containment with limited capability to project power in the Middle East. All the while, the Soviet Union continues massive arms sales to its Syrian ally; extends the strike range of the Libyan air force and is close to a major arms deal with Iran.

The Israel Defense Forces require early warning stations on the ridges above the Jordan River that are only twelve hours' driving time away for Iraq's huge mobile tank forces.

Taken cumulatively, Israel's security problems appear daunting despite the proven valor of its armed forces. Its military strength is to no avail in the struggle with Palestinians in the territories. Nor would it be effective in countering the spread of the intifadah into Israel proper that many observers expect.

On the Arab side, Palestinians, Lebanese, Syrians, and Egyptians
have all experienced firsthand the force of Israeli arms at one time or another during the past twenty-five years. . . . The Arab side too will seek some security assurances, although its leaders know that the root of the conflict in the area lies in the hostility of the Arab world to the Jewish state. It is this very hostility that has built Israel into a major military actor.

Territory is a major component of Israeli security. It is needed for warning time to mobilize the civilian army and to carry the battle away from the vulnerable heartland. The Israel Defense Forces require early warning stations on the ridges above the Jordan River that are only twelve hours’ driving time away for Iraq’s huge mobile tank forces. It also enables Israel to monitor a security fence along the border with Jordan to prevent the infiltration of terrorists, to keep the vital city centers of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv beyond small arms and mortar range, and to keep its highways safe for travel. Military considerations such as these dictated the territorial plan of Yigal Allon two decades back that remains the basis for the Labor Party’s peace proposals. When it was in power, Labor strenuously resisted efforts to have Israel withdraw to the armistice lines of June 1967, which Abba Eban once described as the “lines of Auschwitz” for the deadly danger they posed to the survival of Israel.

The lines demarcated for different military purposes need not coincide; patrols along the Jordan River, early warning stations, areas for the redeployment of forces, demilitarized zones and special strategic areas could all be considered if one is to take seriously Arafat’s statement that “a peace settlement will contain every conceivable condition necessary to guarantee Israel’s security.” The security regime for areas from which the Israeli army will have withdrawn or from which it will be redeployed will undoubtedly be one of the thorniest issues in negotiations.

Refugees, Right of Return, and Citizenship. Fatah’s second in command, Abu Iyyad, wrote in 1981 about the Palestinians’ need for “a flag and a passport.” This is a recurrent theme in the Palestinian rhetoric. It expresses their craving for dignity, identity and roots. It also addresses the problem of the Palestinian refugees, many of whom are stateless or travel on refugee documents. The symbolism of a flag and a passport is not to be dismissed lightly. A passport usually signifies the right of the holder to travel back to his country; the issue, therefore, is closely linked to one of the thorniest questions, the right of return.

A dual system of passports for Palestine “nationals” and for “citizens” of the confederation could help address the problem of the refugees. This could be done in terms that would differentiate the rights of refugees from those of the inhabitants of the territories. A national passport would express for every holder the emotional and symbolic bond that unites the Palestinian people. The rights of “nationals” in a future confederation would have to be defined with care. Inhabitants of the territories would be entitled to a passport of “citizen” of the confederation in addition to the national papers.

The right of return is one of the great symbolic issues of the conflict. . . . Does the PLO affirm the right of return of Palestinians to a Palestinian state or also to Israel? Will it be satisfied with compensation for those who choose not to return to the Palestinian state?

The inexcusable plight in which so many refugees are still trapped requires that compensation be not only full and prompt but that it be generous as well. The international community will be called upon to help. But no Israeli government can agree to the actual physical return to Israel of the descendants of the refugees of the 1948 war. Such a return, it is widely believed, would spell the end of Israel as a Jewish state. The PLO would not necessarily insist upon it, provided the Palestinian refugees of the 1967 war are granted the right of return to the West Bank and Gaza. The principle of compensation for all Palestinians who choose not to return is not contested by anyone.

Jerusalem. It is perhaps wise at this stage not to explore too deeply the most emotionally loaded problem of all: the future of Jerusalem. The tantalizing comments on the future of the Holy City by Prime Minister Shamir’s close aide suggest the barest framework of an approach. Jerusalem would remain an undivided city. The municipal limits could well be
enlarged. This would make room for the institutions contemplated for the confederation, which would have its seat in Jerusalem together with its Israeli, Jordanian, and Palestinian representatives. Jerusalem would remain, of course, the capital of Israel, and since it could also be the capital of the joint confederation it would thus become a true "capitals district." On this problem as well, a confederation formula may ease the way.

The political rights of the Palestinian people and the formal status of the lands between Israel and the Jordan River can be disentangled from one another and dealt with at different times.

IV

The difficulties of turning the "soft" subtext into reality are truly awesome. In Tunis, Arafat appears to be the main unifying force behind the new two-states policy. It is not clear who could replace him were he to leave the scene. In Israel, perhaps only a leader from the right is in a position to make the difficult decisions, as was true when President Nixon managed a successful opening to China. It was, after all, Menachem Begin who concluded peace with Egypt. It may take a Shamir to reach a historic compromise with the Palestinians.

The principles that could serve as the basis of negotiations are beginning to stand out from the analysis above. They are not a blueprint for peace or a peace plan. In an agreed framework for talks:

- Israel will not rule over the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza.
- Israel will withdraw its military administration and redeploy its forces in specified security locations.
- There will be elaborate security arrangements involving demilitarization and other measures.
- Several kinds of boundary and other lines will be drawn for different purposes.
- The solution is likely to involve a two- or three-way construct or confederation among the Palestinians, Jordan, and Israel.
- The political rights of the Palestinian people and the formal status of the lands between Israel and the Jordan River can be disentangled from one another and dealt with at different times.
- The two concepts of statehood and homelands will also have to be disentangled and adapted to the specific ideological requirements of Israelis and Palestinians alike; some national rights—including the presence of some settlements—will have to be confirmed in those parts of the homeland that lie beyond state limits.
- "Sovereignty" and other divisive notions and code words may have to be deconstructed or sidestepped altogether.
- "Association through separation": The permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza will combine aspects of a separation as well as aspects of a solution based on association. The separation features will protect the national character of the Jewish and Arab polities; association will allow practical problems such as trade and water resources to be addressed within the two- or three-way construct linking Palestinians with Jordan and Israel.

A settlement along the lines gingerly hinted at in Tunis and Jerusalem would have evident weaknesses. It would be complex and ambiguous. It could fail to fully satisfy the ardent constituencies on either side that clamor for a clearcut outcome. It would bypass the problems of sovereignty, of statehood and of boundaries in terms that are familiar to the embattled nations. It would create closer economic and trade links between Israelis and Palestinians than many consider desirable. It would disappoint many and antagonize those who refuse to compromise historical rights and just claims. It could be vulnerable to a demographic tide more threatening to Israel in time of peace than in wartime. It would be exposed to religious passions.

Yet, for all the impediments and for all the ominous threats to the diplomatic efforts, the significant and consistent, gentler subtext of the rhetoric begins to hint at principles for a viable Israeli-Palestinian coexistence.

This piece is a condensed version of an article that first appeared in volume 68 of Foreign Affairs. Footnotes have been omitted. Reprinted by permission of Foreign Affairs, Fall 1989. Copyright ©1989 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.

Two hundred years earlier, the storming of the Bastille freed only seven. But the newly formed French National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man, “in order that the demands of the citizens, founded henceforth upon simple and incontestable principles, may always be directed towards the maintenance of the Constitution and the welfare of all.” This clarion sounds passionately today in Eastern Europe. The demands of the citizens have again made themselves heard; again they have been answered. In the words of Czech playwright and president Vaclav Havel in his 1990 New Year’s address, “Your government, my people, has returned to you.”

Yet this Revolution, although built upon its predecessor, will leave a different legacy. The precise content remains disputed. For some, the overthrow of the Eastern European Communist regimes is a straightforward morality play: good triumphs over evil. For others, the drama unfolding portends a Sophoclean tragedy in which nothing is as it appears; freedom will bring revived nationalism, instability, ethnic persecution, and war. For yet a third audience, the Revolution of 1989 is a cautionary tale, rich with potential insight. Its iconographic power as a saga of human suffering and triumph remains undiminished, but it demands as much reflection as celebration.

The Revolution of 1989 was consciously fought in the name of civil and political rights. Everywhere the rallying cry was an uncompromising demand for free elections and representative government. In Wenceslas Square, the manifesto of revolution was the Declaration of Independence. In East Berlin, even the opening of the Wall did not distract the weekly Leipzig crowds nor deflect their insistence on wholesale political reform. In Hungary, the voters held the opposition and the reformist wing of the Communist party to an absolute standard of parliamentary democracy, rejecting a proposed presidential election almost certain to favor an incumbent party leader. Revelations of corruption fanned these flames to varying degrees in different countries, but the crime was more of governance than of greed. Even in Romania, the citizens who linked arms to face the guns of the securitate fought a tyranny that was institutional as well as personal. The battle over the legitimacy of the successor Salvation Front has been a battle not only over Ceausescu’s poisoned legacy, but over representative government.

For many observers, particularly among conservatives in the United States, these snapshots of democracy-in-the-making confirm the theoretical and practical superiority of a political system that champions civil and political rights over one with a primary emphasis on economic and social rights. From their perspective the evidence is clear. The single most important cause and catalyst for change in Eastern Europe and the
Soviet Union was economic crisis. Witness the Polish revolution, which began not in 1989 but in 1979. The cycle of price rises, strikes, and riots throughout the decade provided an economic spark to political tinder. Conversely, the potential explosiveness of both the East German and the Czech revolutions was tempered in part by a popular fear of exchanging relative prosperity for Polish poverty.

As a Czech journalist assessed the situation in mid-November,

People here are bourgeois. We tend to think about a roof over our heads and a meal on our plates before we think about abstract ideals. So we look around, we like our situation better than Poland's, where there's nothing to eat, or Hungary's, where it costs too much. Those are essentially aristocratic countries, where people are willing, even happy, to live on debt and glory in a way that we're not.

But as it became increasingly apparent that the government could no longer deliver even the modest standard of living it had previously achieved, the Czechs reached for a measure of glory themselves. Even then, they thronged the streets and mounted the barricades only after hours, in regular working shifts.

The single most important cause and catalyst for change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was economic crisis.

Economic failure also contributed to the spiritual disillusionment of those not yet in material want. Many Hungarians, for instance, were shocked at revelations in early 1989 that almost a quarter of their nation lived in poverty. Individual citizens canvassed for their reactions candidly assessed the deeper implications of such a finding, noting that the proclaimed eradication of poverty had been the one achievement Communist governments continued to trumpet against the West.

When the crowds did take to the streets, they sought a political solution to an economic problem. For Milton Friedman, making his case in the New York Times on the eve of the new decade, the moral of the story is obvious: "Socialism is a failure.... Capitalism is a success." According to his logic, economic prosperity flows only from a free market—as unfettered as possible. State ownership is the antithesis of the free market, thus the unequivocal rejection of state ownership by all the populations of Eastern Europe can only mean vindication of a philosophy of no state interference whatsoever. The only remaining question is how to structure a legal and political system to encourage maximum individual enterprise. The answer is to favor those rights that restrain the government from intervention in private activity over those that commit the government to affirmative action. Civil and political rights fall in the first category; economic and social rights in the second. The primacy of civil and political rights is thus presented as the structural implication of a straightforward empirical claim.

The complacency is palpable and misplaced. Even on empirical grounds, the real winner of the Revolution of 1989 is Western European social democracy. The chain reaction across Eastern Europe reaffirms a basic truth: a government that provides neither civil and political rights nor economic and social rights ultimately cannot survive. The question remains whether a particular polity would be prepared to accept a relative curtailment of civil and political rights in exchange for genuine guarantees of economic and social rights—cradle to grave security and prosperity under a dictatorship. The deeper point is that Eastern Europeans looking west never perceived a choice; their Western European neighbors are free, prosperous, democratic, and secure.

In the lexicon of United States politics, at least when measured by the yardstick of state intervention, the Western European welfare state comes considerably closer to socialism than capitalism. The postwar Western European governments have built on the basic insight proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt in 1944 in his Economic Bill of Rights: "We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. 'Necessitous men are not free men.'" They have understood that the nature of a right is ultimately in the eye of its holder. Stanley Hoffmann, for instance, in a study of ethics in international rela-

The real winner of the Revolution of 1989 is Western European social democracy.
entire future of the European left.

In the 1990s, however, the Western European socialist or social democratic parties are likely to find a new mission in the East. West German political commentator Robert Leicht has observed that whereas social democracy “is structurally endangered in the Federal Republic,” partly because it has fulfilled its historical role and partly due to the destruction of its traditional social base, “in the pre-modern GDR the success story of social democracy is just beginning.” More generally, the fledgling Eastern European democracies will be searching for a new synthesis between material satisfaction and moral obligation. They will be struggling for a “society in solidarity,” in the words of East German novelist Christa Wolf, “in which peace, social justice, the freedom of the individual and the protection of the environment are maintained.” They will be striving for equality, a passion de Tocqueville described as the “deepest and most solidly rooted” of the French Revolution, stronger even than the desire for liberty. And for humanity, Vaclav Havel’s vision of “a humane republic that serves man and for that reason also has the hope that man will serve it.”

This is not mere romanticism. As liberal (or would-be liberal) societies—assuming they do not plunge headlong into dynastic tyranny—the Eastern European politics of the 1990s will pursue their ideals as a function of long-term collective self-interest. The visible reforging of the social contract in Eastern Europe will not resolve the political debate in Western Europe, but will at least rejuvenate it. Which mix of which rights? Which legal ordering of relative social, economic and political priorities will strike the best compromise between the competing demands and interests of all members of a given political community?

Even to reach the threshold of this debate, however, the nations of Eastern Europe must undertake the creation of internal and external structures of stability. The first task is achieving and maintaining domestic peace. The present is already wrestling with the past. The new Eastern European governments must confront their predecessors, and with them the questions of bringing to account, of justice and purification, of legitimacy and authority. For Vaclav Havel, lack of resistance must be equated with complicity, and thus responsibility. “The sad heritage of the last forty years” must be “accepted as something we have inflicted on ourselves. If we accept it in such a way, we shall come to understand it is up to all of us to do something about it.” The East Germans forced former leader Erich Honecker from a hospital bed to a jail cell. In Romania, justice was summary and swift,dispensed by firing squad.

In the end, the balance ultimately struck in each country will depend on very practical considerations. These are not abstract queries about the rule of law and the affirmation and creation of rights. They are concrete questions about trials, prison sentences, and executions. What should be done will be constrained by what can be done. For the world at large, the efforts of each Eastern European nation will illumine deeper questions: can a just polity be founded on injustice? To what extent can a nation exercise its past? To what extent must it try?

Second is the external task: the common enterprise of rediscovering and reforging a collective identity. Should it be successful, its locus will be the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), launched and codified in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. Long an acronym virtually unknown outside selected European capitals, the CSCE is suddenly on every leader’s lips as an indispensable structure of stability and collective self-determination. Simultaneously text, structure, and process, it is a commitment by thirty-five nations to a decalogue of substantive human rights and an
institutional framework for consensual change.

For years the CSCE was regarded as a Western failure, a dubious and unequal exchange of Western acceptance of the territorial status quo in Europe for a handful of unenforceable Eastern promises on human rights. As John Maresca, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation to the CSCE,

*The nations of Eastern Europe must undertake the creation of internal and external structures of stability.*

explained in his history of the Helsinki process,

The principal Soviet gain, recognition of postwar European frontiers, took effect with the signing of the Final Act, whereas the principal Western achievement, a commitment to greater respect for human rights and freer movement of people and ideas in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, depended on actions by individual governments after the conclusion of the Conference.

Those governments largely failed to take any such actions.

At the individual level, however, the Helsinki Final Act provided a beacon of hope to dissidents in countries behind the Iron Curtain, linking the oppressed to the free through the proclaimed universality of its norms. Participating governments were required to publish the human rights provisions of the Act to their own citizens, who were then empowered at least to try to hold them to their word. “Helsinki Watch” groups sprang up throughout Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union for the purpose of monitoring domestic compliance with these international commitments. Members of such groups often paid a heavy personal price: political and psychological harassment, loss of employment, and imprisonment. Yet they persevered, sure of their right to a better world.

Today they venerate the Helsinki Final Act for having “lit the fires of freedom that are raging in Eastern Europe today.”

At the state level, the CSCE codified a link between international peace and domestic prosperity, between a government’s posture toward its neighbors and its treatment of its own citizens. As Maresca said, “As a result of Helsinki, no one can argue that human rights in one state are the exclusive business of the people of that state, since they have been formally recognized as an element of each state’s relations with others.” The principle was crucial; the practice disappointing. This was law as regulation, impossible to implement without surveillance, enforcement, and political will.

Now at last, the Eastern Europeans, and even the Soviets, have finally provided the necessary political impetus. Along with their Western European neighbors, they will look to the CSCE to provide both symbol and structure, catalyst and constraint. The process will not shed its bureaucratic ballast, nor its humdrum diplomatic complexities. But the power of the Revolution of 1989, and the need to safeguard its gains, may yet invest any successor to the Helsinki Final Act with the transformative power of law as constitution, the constitution of a new Europe.

At its most profound, the Revolution of 1989 was a revolution of the spirit. It was so from the beginning. In his chronicle of the stillborn Polish Revolution of the 1980s, Timothy Garton Ash concluded with an account of the Pope’s visit to the monastery Jasna Gora, home of the Black Madonna, in 1984, after Solidarity had apparently been crushed. As a postscript, Garton Ash explained:

> At its most profound, the Revolution of 1989 was a revolution of the spirit.

It might seem perverse to end a political analysis of a communist country with a mystical appeal to the Mother of God from the battlefields of a medieval monastery. Yet the mystic Pope came closer than any hard-nosed political scientist to addressing the ultimate paradox of Poland in 1984. For of course the Pope could not single-handedly blast a way out of Poland’s historic stalemate; he could not sweep away the objective constraints of economics, politics or geography; he could not “restore Solidarity.” But he could address what he called people’s “subjectivity”—their consciousness, attitudes and behaviour. And the central paradox of Poland after the revolution was precisely the gulf between the Poles’ objective and their subjective situation; between their Sen and their Beowulf; between their circumstances and their spirit.

This spirit finally triumphed. In country after country citizens lived, and created, a miracle.

The chief lesson of the Revolution of 1989 is not about the possession of rights but the manner and impact of their exercise. The United States should be particularly receptive to this lesson. Philosophers and political theorists in the United States have discerned a void in the nation’s political life that no amount of rational profit-maximizing can fill. Wearying of the sterile dissection of the mechanics of pluralist democracy, in which rights are equivalent to rents, they lament that the whole is no longer greater than the sum of the parts. The response from both left and right has been a reemphasis on community—ranging from pristine visions of a revived colloquy of philosopher-kings to hopeful imaginings of a world in which the voices and values of currently disfavored communities are heard and shared.

These efforts are predictably enmeshed in charges and countercharges of elitism and cultural relativism. And yet, in response to the more focused challenge of revivifying the existing political community, political and legal theorists have rediscovered the value of self-conscious participation in communal political life. They have promoted an understanding of citizenship in which rights
of individual private action are accompanied by duties of collective public interaction. Their banner is the refurbished tradition of civic republicanism in the constitutional theory of the United States.

As developed and synthesized by Cass Sunstein in his article “Beyond the Republican Revival,” civic republicanism is both a complement and a corrective to classical liberalism. It is premised on the following principles:

1) deliberation in politics, made possible by what is sometimes described as ‘civic virtue.’

2) the equality of political actors, embodied in a desire to eliminate sharp disparities in political participation or influence among individuals or social groups.

3) universalism, exemplified by a notion of a common good, and made possible by ‘practical reason.’

4) citizenship, manifesting itself in broadly guaranteed rights of participation...designed both to control representative behavior and to afford an opportunity to exercise and inculcate certain political virtues.

Debate rages over whether this was the stuff of the American Revolution of 1776. It certainly was the stuff of the Revolution of 1989. Listen again to Vaclav Havel:

Everywhere in the world, people were surprised how these malleable, humiliated, cynical citizens of Czechoslovakia, who seemingly believed in nothing, found the tremendous strength within a few weeks to cast off the totalitarian system, in an entirely peaceful and dignified manner. We ourselves are surprised at it.

And we ask: Where did young people who had never known another system get their longing for truth, their love of freedom, their political imagination, their civic courage and civic responsibility? How did their parents, precisely the generation thought to have been lost, join them? How is it possible that so many people immediately understood what to do and that none of them needed any advice or instructions?

Others in Europe have listened and heard the same message. Garton Ash, for instance, surveyed the vocabulary of the revolution in his article “Eastern Europe: The Year of Truth”:

[When Solidarity’s parliamentarians came to give their group a name, they called it the Citizens Parliamentary Club; the Czech movement called itself the Civic Forum; and the opposition groups in the GDR started by describing themselves as Bürgerinitiativen, that is, citizens’ or civic initiatives. And the language of citizenship was important in all these revolutions. People had had enough of being mere components in a deliberately atomized society; they wanted to be citizens, individual men and women with dignity and responsibility, with rights but also with duties, freely associating in civil society.

Deliberation, participation, civic responsibility: these are the familiar and often comforting confines of Enlightenment rationality. Yet underlying these accounts, from Sunstein to Havel, is a more elemental force—one that can only be described as spiritual.

Reexamine the elements of civic republicanism. Inculcation of virtue? Universalism? A common good? These are elements of a transformative vision, presuming an innate human potential unbounded by pre-determined preference structures. It is a vision of the power of conviction, of belief in a larger whole.

For a few shining weeks, Eastern European practice confirmed civic Republican theory. The Revolution of 1989 brought to life a vibrant
conception of the political process, an interactive understanding of the relationship between individual choice and collective action. It demonstrated beyond question the reciprocal empowerment flowing from private participation in quintessentially public functions. Surely this is the essence of republicanism, of literal self-government.

In 1990, facing the realities of wholesale economic, political, and social reconstruction, these newly elected governments and their constituents need an avowed politics of public participation and a continuing politics of faith. They have personal experience of the constructive power of ideas and the corrupting power of their betrayal. They will need help of every kind, but should they succeed, they will have as much to teach as to learn. The harder task, across the Atlantic, may be the opening of the American mind.

A renewed and reinvigorated search for a better synthesis of rights and responsibilities, liberty and equality, individualism and solidarity: A reckoning with the past and a catalyst for a collective future. A new paradigm of the political process.

These are the potential fruits of the Revolution of 1989. But it is not at all certain that the Eastern European story will have such a happy ending.

### The Revolution of 1989...demonstrated beyond question the reciprocal empowerment flowing from private participation in quintessentially public functions.

Pierre Hassner, cultural historian, philosopher, and experienced observer of human conflict, sees a stark choice:

At the crossroads of Western and Eastern influence but devoid of the legacy of Western economic expansion and of Russian territorial [expansion], [the fate of Eastern Europe] is either, by achieving some degree of unity, to inspire West and East with a genuinely European spiritual message, born of its victory over totalitarianism, or to become again a danger for European and world peace through its social and national conflicts.

The ardor will fade. The visions will tarnish. The subjective consciousness of the spirit will give way to objective realities of the flesh. In the final analysis, however, it does not matter. Decades of turmoil and even chaos may ensue but the lasting lesson of the Revolution of 1789 is that the legacy of the Revolution of 1989 will resonate across centuries. Its power derives far less from its fulfillment than its potential.

As Jon Elster has observed, “The importance of emotions in human life is matched only by the neglect they have suffered at the hands of philosophers and social scientists.” To have watched the Revolution of 1989 is to have borne witness to the power of transcendent forces—the faith, vested today less in scriptures than in secular guarantees of human dignity, that moves mountains. It is a triumph that will endure, as de Tocqueville, the great chronicler of the Revolution of 1789, well understood:

No doubt...[it] was a period of inexperience, but it was also a period of generosity, of enthusiasm, of... [courage], of greatness—a period of immortal memory, upon which men will look back with admiration and respect when all who witnessed it, and we who follow them, shall have long since passed away.

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With momentous events happening in the world today, and more to come in 1992, international law practice has become an area of rapid growth. We asked several graduates with practices abroad to tell us about their experiences, how they became interested in international law and what trends they see for the future. Max Rheinstein, the Max Pam Professor of Comparative Law from 1942 to 1968, was a common thread in our respondents' replies. Professor Rheinstein, who joined the faculty in 1935, recruited promising foreign students for the comparative law program, and encouraged American students with a curiosity about international affairs to join the two-year foreign law program. His enthusiasm, warmth, and insight inspired generations of American and foreign students.
Jules-Marc Baudel M.C.L. ’67
Baudel, Salés, Vincent &
Georges
Paris, France

Jules-Marc Baudel arrived in Chicago in October, 1966, with his wife and
infant son, the only people he knew in the city. Behind him lay studies in
law and political science at the Université de Paris and the Institut
d’Etudes Politiques and three years in private practice. A year later, he left
the United States with feelings of friendship and warmth from the sense
of community of the University of Chicago campus, which contrasted
sharply with the more impersonal style of French universities.

Baudel chose the University of Chicago Law School for his studies
on the recommendation of American student friends in Paris, who knew
of Max Rheinstein’s reputation. Baudel’s year in the comparative
law program equipped him with analytical skills many of his French
colleagues lack.

French lawyers learn to fit cases into broad statutory categories, rea-
soning at a very general level,” said Baudel. “In the common law system,
one learns to analyze the facts of a particular case in a much more
detailed and pragmatic fashion, a skill many French lawyers have not fully
developed. My experiences at Chicago helped me to incorporate this
kind of reasoning into my work.”

His practice today covers intellec-
tual property, products liability, and
antitrust. Although French law firms
are traditionally small, to permit
closer contact between attorneys and
clients, Baudel sees a change in the
nature and pace of legal practice in
France, toward larger firms with
lawyers of many nationalities,
following the global trend toward
internationalization.

“The impending European inte-
gration of 1992 will intensify this
trend. I estimate that some fifty
percent of our future practice will
deal with the European Community.
Now, more than ever, lawyers need to
bring an international perspective to
their work.”

Geoffrey W. Palmer J.D. ’67
Prime Minister
Wellington, New Zealand

The legal system of New Zealand is quite different from that of the
United States—the country has no written constitution, no bill of rights,
and no upper house. As a student in New Zealand, Geoffrey Palmer was
so fascinated by these differences that in 1966 he came to the United States
to learn more.

Palmer enjoyed American legal
education so much that he returned
to the United States in 1969 to teach
at the law schools of the University of
Iowa and the University of Virginia
and spent ten years as a law professor,
both here and in New Zealand. Dur-
ing that time, he wrote a book about
New Zealand constitutional law, enti-
tled “Unbridled Power?” When he
became Prime Minister of New
Zealand last year, some of his Par-
liamentary colleagues suggested
the book be renamed “Unbridled
Power—How to Get It.”

Palmer’s political career began
when, as a professor of law in
New Zealand, he worked on New
Zealand’s revolutionary accident
compensation law. Alone among
common law countries, New Zealand
has abolished the right to sue for
personal injury, substituting a set of
guaranteed benefits for everyone who
is injured, from whatever cause. He
was adviser on accident compensation
to the governments of Sri Lanka and
Cyprus, under the auspices of the
Commonwealth Secretariat, and also
served as consultant to the Australian
government on a failed effort to
implement a national compensation
scheme.

In 1979, Palmer tired of being a
Minister’s adviser and decided it
would be more challenging to be a
Minister. He stood for Parliament
and was elected Member of Parlia-
ment for Christchurch Central in
New Zealand’s South Island. He
became Deputy Leader of the Labour
Party in 1983, Deputy Prime Minis-
ter, Minister of Justice, and Attorney
General in 1984, and Prime Minister
in 1989. When New Zealand’s anti-
nuclear policy caused problems for
the United States, it fell to Palmer to
negotiate with U.S. officials over the
impasse. “I think they found it a little
unnerving to be dealing with a New
Zealand Minister who had an Ameri-
can legal education and a lot of con-
tacts in the United States.”

He chose the University of Chicago
for his education on the strength of a
recommendation of one of his law
professors in New Zealand, who had
also studied here. Palmer attended the
Law School as a Commonwealth
Fellow. About his time at Chicago, he
recounted:

“I loved the University of Chicago
Law School. The experience stimula-
ted me for the rest of my life. The
teachers who impressed me most were
Professors Kalven, Kurland, Meltzer,
Casper, and Currie. Their wisdom is
with me still.”

[Ed. note: Mr. Palmer resigned from the
Premiership September 4, 1990.]

Jules-Marc Baudel

Geoffrey Palmer
George J. Phocas A.B. '50, J.D. '53
London, England

George Phocas would be the first to admit that international law practice can be full of the unexpected. In 1960, Phocas was Exxon’s International Negotiator when the original North Sea oil deposits were discovered in Groningen, Holland. It was revealed that the Netherlands had no modern laws to deal with the find. The country was still using the original Napoleonic Code—unreadable from the French—to govern the ownership and development of all underground resources. It fell to Phocas to draft an oil law for the country. His job for Exxon took Phocas throughout the world, negotiating oil concessions, reorganizations, and acquisitions, almost all of which involved direct discussion and negotiation with foreign governments.

He left Exxon in 1963 to establish the London office of a New York law firm. In those days, Phocas states, the ability of American lawyers to combine business and legal expertise in advising clients was a novelty to most foreign companies (and anathema to foreign lawyers). It gave the Americans an edge, enabling his firm to thrive at a time when international practice was still in its infancy.

In 1970, Phocas left the law firm to join Occidental Petroleum Corp as its senior Executive Vice President. Among other deals, he handled the company’s negotiations with the Soviet government. After a few years, he returned to international private practice in London and New York and recently became Counsel to Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn in both its London and New York offices.

Phocas credits Professor Max Rheinstein’s influence with awakening his interest in international law. He has strong ideas on what it takes to be an international lawyer.

“One needs a solid background of experience in the law in one’s home environment, specifically in business related transactions…. There are drawbacks. It does not provide for a relaxed and normal form of life. There are no routines for the successful practitioner, as one might expect in American small city practice. Constant travel requires a strong and understanding family and the ability to maintain physical strength. Having said this, however, I must add that the continuously varying challenges and constant intellectual stimulation provide their own rewards.”

Alphons Puelinckx M.C.L. ’65
Puelinckx Linden Groling
Uytterspot
Brussels, Belgium

If Alphons Puelinckx had not met Roger Dilleman in Leuven, Belgium, more than thirty years ago, he would probably be a surgeon today. Puelinckx was visiting the small, medieval university town with ideas of pursuing a career either as a philosopher or as a surgeon. Dilleman was an assistant professor of law. He took Puelinckx for a drive and explained the need for good lawyers. On the spot, Puelinckx decided to become a lawyer.

After studying philosophy, romance languages, and law at the University of Leuven, Puelinckx spent a year at the University of Köln in West Germany, studying German and comparative business law. Again, a chance meeting directed his next move. While back in Belgium during summer vacation, he met Professor Max Rheinstein, who was on his yearly vacation tour in Europe. Rheinstein invited Puelinckx and his future wife, Maria Coene M.C.L. ’65, to come to Chicago and study in the comparative law program.

The American way of study was a delightful surprise to Puelinckx. “The professors at the Law School were always available and they even had permanent offices where we could discuss freely with them,” says Puelinckx. “In Germany, and to a lesser extent in Belgium, professors were more like gods who looked down on their students, who generally did not dare to have any personal contact with them. In Chicago, professors were more like partners to their students.”

Puelinckx says his studies in Chicago gave him a different approach to the law. He saw it no longer as “written in the sky,” but a matter of social engineering, the product of well-planned team work.

Today, Puelinckx practices in an international, highly specialized sixteen-lawyer firm. He is excited by the challenging world of international law. “Europe is in the fascinating process of shaping a new country based on consensus agreements. The preparations for the 1992 single market are already dramatically changing the practice of law in Europe. Every day new announcements reach us of law firms merging over the national borders. Will [my firm] resist the temptation to merge with some transnational mega-firm? Will small still be beautiful after 1992?”

Thomas O. Rose M.C.L. ’66
Schlumberger Limited
Paris, France

In 1961, when Thomas Rose graduated from Yale Law School, he decided to see something of the world. His interest centered on Africa and he secured a place in a program run by Syracuse University’s School of International Affairs. He was sent to the four-year-old republic of Ghana to teach constitutional law and
contracts law. A year later he was assigned to Haile Selassie I University in Addis Ababa, to design a course on Obligations, based on a brand-new Civil Code, which the Emperor had ordered fresh from Paris.

These exotic assignments brought him into contact with visiting professors from the United States, who were interested in studying the growth of a legal system. Among these professors was Max Rheinstein. "As anyone who knew him will attest, Max was a prince among men," said Rose. "He probably surprised that after what I had done as an amateur, it would be sensible if I learned the foundations of comparative law by studying a foreign national system." Rheinstein obtained a scholarship for Rose to study French law in the Comparative Law Program at the University of Chicago for one year, followed by a year at the University of Paris.

"Chicago was the best of times, the worst of times. The best because of… Max inviting us to share his pleasure and knowledge of the law. He spoke about the family law customs of a remote canton of Switzerland as if it were a pristine laboratory in which to view a rare species of creature. The worst of times because I realized I did not have the language skills to deal with another culture, legal or otherwise."

After Chicago, studying in Paris was culture shock. "The University still featured white-tied beadlest with silver chains preceding the professor to his lecture and long, sharply focused expositions by those elegant minds… Only the 'Maitre' spoke and, as he did, I sometimes heard Max's voice through him explaining that in French families one read the Civil Code after dinner, for the prose."

After completing his studies in Paris, Rose joined the Paris office of Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine and developed a practice advising American companies and their French affiliates. "Sometimes there were more exotic moments, like helping a Kuwaiti prince avoid prosecution." The spell of Paris had so strong a hold on Rose and his wife that when the law firm requested his return to New York in 1978, he quit the firm and stayed in Paris. After a short spell with a pharmaceutical company, where he organized a legal department for the company and participated in business deals in Mexico, Morocco and the U.S., and a year with CIT-ALcatel, France's leading telecommunications company, Rose was recruited by Schlumberger Limited in 1982 as their Deputy General Counsel. In this capacity, he has supervised the attorneys assigned to the company's various operating groups outside the U.S., coordinated company policy, and involved himself in the recruitment, development and training of young attorneys for the company's legal department. With company operations in over eighty countries, his practice is truly international.

"The word 'career' comes from the French, meaning race course or path." Rose reflected. "Mine hasn't been the swiftest path but it has been rich with turns and challenges."

**Junjiro Tsubota**

After graduation, Tsubota spent a year in New York as an associate with the law firm of Rogers & Wells, before returning to Tokyo and a partnership in the Tokyo Kokusai Law Offices. He specializes in international business transactions and has written several volumes on international contract law and transactions. He also teaches at the Institute of International Studies and Training, a quasi-governmental institute for international business in Japan. Tsubota maintains close ties to the Law School, volunteering his time to talk to potential graduate students from Japan about Chicago and the Law School.
MESSAGE FROM THE FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL CHAIR

Support from alumni and friends, I'm happy to report, keeps getting stronger and stronger. Donations to the 1989/1990 Fund for the Law School totalled $1,370,303. This represents a new record for the fund and a significant increase over the record-breaking previous year.

What is even more impressive, though, is how the Fund has grown over the past three years. In fact, since 1986/1987, it has grown 37 percent—a quantum leap for the Fund and, in turn, the health of the Law School.

Thanks for this year’s growth, of course, must go to several different groups. First, I would like to express my gratitude to Claire Pensyl for her assistance and to the Leadership Committee of Stuart Bernstein, Richard Bronstein, Michael Clear, Terry Diamond, Ward Farnsworth Stephen Fedo, Burton Glazov, Gene Godley, Brigitta Gulya, Lawrence Hunt, Pam Meyerson, Jake Morris, Linda Neal, Steven Stein, Richard Watt, Tefft Smith, and Donald Wessling for their work on the Law School’s behalf. I also appreciate the fine efforts of all volunteers.

Special thanks go to law students who solicited pledges last fall during a four-night phonathon. Led by second-year students Tisa Hughes and Susan Davies, the students more than doubled the previous year’s pledge total.

Perhaps most importantly, I extend my appreciation to everyone who contributed to this year’s annual fund—your contributions are what made the Fund’s growth possible.

Dean Stone deserves thanks for spearheading the Fund drive, as do Dennis Barden and Janet Kolkebeck of the Development staff for contributing their energy and skill.

Next year promises even greater success, as Linda Neal takes over as Chair of the Fund. Under her guidance, both the Fund and the Law School should prosper.

Joseph D. Mathewson '76

1989–90 VOLUNTEERS

Joseph D. Mathewson ’76
Fund for the Law School Chair
Richard J. Bronstein ’74 New York Chair
J. Michael Clear ’74 Regional Chair
Terry D. Diamond ’63 Chicago Katz Society Chair
Burton E. Glazov ’63 Chicago Hinton Society Chair
Gene E. Godley ’63 District of Columbia Chair
John A. Morris ’49 Chicago Bigelow Society Chair
Linda T. Neal ’67 Chicago Hall Society Chair
Tefft W. Smith ’71 Chicago Alumni Friends’ Chair
Donald M. Wessling ’61 Los Angeles Chair

Claire E. Pensyl ’78
Fund for the Law School Decades Chair
Stuart Bernstein ’47 Firm Chair
Ward Farnsworth ’58 Decade of the 50s Chair
Stephen Fedo ’81 Mandel Legal Aid Clinic Chair
Brigitta R. Gulya ’89 Most Recent Graduating Class Chair
Lawrence H. Hunt Jr. ’69 Decade of the 60s Chair
Pamela M. Meyerson ’83 Decade of the 80s Chair
Steven G. Stein ’76 Decade of the 70s Chair
Richard F. Watt ’42 Decade of the 40s Chair

THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
REUNION VOLUNTEERS

1940
E. Houston Harsha Reunion Chair
Thelma Brook Simon Reunion Social Chair
Daniel C. Smith Reunion Program Chair
Fred C. Ash
Frances B. Corwin
A. Eugene Grossmann Jr.
Donald C. McKinlay
Saul I. Stern

1950
S. Richard Fine Reunion Chair
Lois G. Gross Reunion Social/Program Co-Chair
John D. Schwartz Reunion Social/Program Co-Chair
William R. Brandt
J. William Hayton
Miles Jaffe
Milton A. Levenfeld
Richard H. Prins
James M. Ratcliffe
F. Max Schuette

1955
Bernard J. Nussbaum Reunion Chair
Richard L. Pollay Reunion Social Chair
Joseph N. DuCanto Reunion Program Chair
Charles T. Beeching Jr.
Donald M. Ephraim
A. Daniel Feldman
Robert M. Lichtman
Thomas L. Nicholson
Wallace J. Stenhouse
Alan S. Ward
Harold A. Ward III

1960
Gerald F. Munitz Reunion Chair
Edward D. Yalowitz Reunion Social Chair
Peter F. Langrock Reunion Program Chair
Sidney P. Abramson
Ira S. Bell
Lawrence M. Cohen
Robert D. Glick
George D. Karcazes
Nathan P. Owen
Jan M. Schlesinger

1965
Charles L. Edwards Reunion Chair
Peter J. Mone Reunion Program Chair
Gail P. Fels
Roger R. Fross
Joseph H. Golant
Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr.
Daniel P. Kearney
David B. Midgley

1970
Lawrence E. Rubin Reunion Chair
Margaret M. Stapleton Reunion Social Chair
James P. Walsh Reunion Program Chair
Frederic J. Artwick
Peter W. Bruce
Jo Ann L. Chandler
Erica L. Dolgin
Martin J. Freed
John M. Friedman Jr.
David M. Garber
Jeffrey S. Goldman
Walter Hellerstein
John B. Truskowski

1975
William F. Lloyd Reunion Chair
Walter C. Greenough Reunion Social/Program Chair
Virginia L. Aronson
Bonnie A. Barber
Peter M. Barnett
Geraldine S. Brown
Thomas A. Cole
Eugene J. Comey
Anne E. Dewey
Wayne S. Gilmartin
David A. Grossberg
Susan K. Jackson
Harold L. Kaplan
Alan M. Koral
Christine M. Lbuzzie
G. Paul Moates
Hugh M. Patinkin
Richard L. Schmalbeck
Steven G. Storch
George Vernon
Charles B. Wolf

**Fund for the Law School Contributions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funds Contributed</th>
<th>Number of Donors</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>1989/90</td>
<td>1,167,801</td>
<td>2,425</td>
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<td>1988/89</td>
<td>1,038,868</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Number of Donors</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
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<td>1989/90</td>
<td>$202,502</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<td>1988/89</td>
<td>$254,932</td>
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<th>Number of Donors</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
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<td>1989/90</td>
<td>$1,370,303</td>
<td>2,525</td>
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<td>1988/89</td>
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**Reunion Contributions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$37,344</td>
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<td>$24,252</td>
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<td>$13,381</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>$177,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$40,340</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>$46,508</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$25,080</td>
<td>32%</td>
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1980

F. Ellen Duff Reunion Chair
Thomas V. Dulich Reunion Program Chair

Jay Cohen
Stuart A. Cohn
Steven A. Kersten
Steven A. Marenberg
Alfredo R. Perez
Nicholas A. Poulos
Charles V. Senatore
C. Steven Treat
William A. Von Hoene Jr.
Mark A. Wasserman
Hermia S. Whitlock
Garth D. Wilson

FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS

Amy L. Abrams '82
Marion B. Adler '82
Margaret M. Antinori '89
Barry M. Barash '62
Robert B. Barnett '71
Bonnie A. Barsamian '89
Lori I. Bauman '84
Dale E. Beihoffer '68
Michael W. Blair '81
Stanley B. Block '57
Steven F. Brockhage '81
James E. Brown '83
George F. Bruder '63
Denise B. Caplan '83
Thomas P. Carroll '81
Sheldon O. Colleen '49
Michael P. Conway '89
Rand L. Cook '73
Robert W. Crowe '49
Matthew C. Crowl '89
George B. Curtis '76
Charles F. Custer '58
Oscar A. David '87
John D. Donlevy '57
James A. Donohoe '62
Sean N. Egan '89
Cheryl A. Engleman '82
Jacob L. Fox '47
Deborah C. Franczek '72
James C. Franczek '71
Edward P. Gilbert '80
Scott D. Gilbert '79
Judith A. Gold '89
Jerold H. Goldberg '73
Louis B. Goldman '74
Norman J. Hanfling '59
Richard M. Harter '61
Denise J. Harvey '84
James E. Hautzinger '61
Howard M. Heitner '82
Kathleen M. Hennessey '85
Thomas C. Hill '73
Kevin J. Hochberg '84

Alan J. Howard '72
Michael L. Igoe, Jr. '56
Donald W. Jenkins '72
Thomas N. Jersild '61
Elliott A. Johnsson '31
Karen J. Kaplowitz '71
Kent E. Karohl '58
Michael J. Keane '88
Sharon S. Klimt '89
Steven Koch '82
Peter Kontio '83
Thomas J. Kosco '84
Sinclair Kossoff '59
Howard R. Koven '47
Hilary K. Krane '89
Jeffrey Kraus '83
Karl W. Krause Jr. '82
Andrew P. Lee '89
Robert M. Leone '63
Michael A. Lindsay '83
Stuart M. Litwin '85
Michael B. Lubin '85
Peter Lubin '83
Robert R. Lucic '89
Donald A. Mackay '61
Marjorie J. MacLean '86
Barbara W. Mather '68
John F. McCarthy '35
Kathryn McCary '81
Andrew W. McCune '89
David R. Melton '77
Barbara S. Miller '83
Henry J. Mohrman Jr. '73
Robert E. Nagle Jr. '54
Richard C. Nehls '76
Melvin S. Newman '59
Jeanne L. Nowaczewski '84
Richard M. Orlikoff '49
Andrew M. Ostrogna '89
George W. Overton '46

N. David Palmeter '63
David Parson '47
Jeffrey C. Paulson '81
Susan L. Paulsrud '89
Alexander H. Pope '52
Mark W. Powers '89
Beth Robinson '89
Edward J. Roche Jr. '76
Maris M. Rodin '83
Gail P. Runnfeld '79
Harold S. Russell '62
Donald M. Schinde '56
Kenneth R. Schmeichel '73
Gerald J. Sherman '62
Jack M. Siegel '51
Arnold A. Silverstri '49
Steven K. Skinner '89
Paul Stanford '81
William P. Steinbrecher '44
Barry Sullivan '74
Joe A. Sutherland '58
C. Steven Tomashewsky '85
David J. Vandermeulen '85
Philip L. Verver '69
Paul W. Voegeli '71
David M. Wah '89
John A. Washburn '76
Donald H. Weeks '49
Alison Whalen '82
Maureen A. Whiteman '84
Robert H. Wier '59
Edwin P. Wiley '52
Scott R. Williamson '85
Thomas A. Witt '77
Marian E. Wysocki '89
Julius Y. Yacker '58
Mark C. Zaander '76
Lawrence J. Zlatkin '86
Richard J. Zook '88

Fund for the Law School Contributions
5 Year History
Law Firm Giving
(Includes firms with 10 or more University of Chicago Law School graduates)

The following law firms contributed $10,000 or more to the Law School in 1989/90.

Kirkland & Ellis $267,234
Mayer, Brown & Platt $73,340
Sonnenstein Nath & Rosenthal $31,725
Lord Bissell & Brook $27,565
Sidley & Austin $22,960
Latham & Watkins $21,186
Baker & McKenzie $18,486
Chapman & Cutler $15,020
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg $14,525
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher $14,110
Katten, Muchin & Zavis $13,265
Rudnick & Wolfe $13,000
Hopkins & Sutter $11,615
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom $10,450

The following law firms' alumni participation rate was 53% or more in 1989/90.

D’Ancona Pflaum 85.7%
Chapman and Cutler 75.0%
Faegre & Benson 71.4%
Vedder Price Kaufman & Kammholz 70.8%
Sonnenstein Nath & Rosenthal 69.2%
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, et al. 63.6%
Kirkland & Ellis 63.2%
Dorsey & Whitney 60.0%
Seyfarth Shaw Fairweather & Geraldson 60.0%
Wildman Harrold Allen & Dixon 58.8%
Arvey Hodes Costello & Burman 58.3%
Jenner & Block 57.7%
Rudnick & Wolfe 57.1%
Mayer, Brown & Platt 56.3%
Winston & Strawn 55.9%

The following law firms’ mean gift per graduate was $500 or more in 1989/90.

Kirkland & Ellis $4,607
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg $1,117
Lord Bissell & Brook $1,107
Mayer, Brown & Platt $894
Sonnenstein Nath & Rosenthal $793
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher $695
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, et al. $662
Latham & Watkins $625
Chapman and Cutler $596
Baker & McKenzie $515
Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett $510
Katten, Muchin & Zavis $510
Seyfarth Shaw Fairweather & Geraldson $510

Firm Representatives

Barry S. Alberts '71, Schiff Hardin & Waite
Morton J. Barnard '27, Gottlieb & Schwartz
Dale E. Behoffer '68, Faegre & Benson
Neal J. Block '67, Baker & McKenzie
Stephen S. Bowen '72, Latham & Watkins
Roland E. Brandel '66, Morrison & Foerster
Alexandra R. Cole '79, Altheimer & Gray
Wayne D. Collins Jr. '78, Shearman & Sterling
F. Ellen Duff '80, Winston & Strawn
Donald E. Egan '61, Katten Muchin & Zavis
C. Curtis Everett '57, Bell Boyd & Lloyd
Stephen Fedo '81, Neal Gerber & Eisenberg
Roger R. Fross '65, Lord Bissell & Brook
Robert H. Gerstein '59, Holleb & Coff Ltd.
David A. Grossberg '75, D’Ancona Pflaum
Jean R. Haynes '81, Kirkland & Ellis
Laura B. Hugot '67, White & Case
Charles C. Ivie '70, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
Charles M. Kennedy IV '80, Jones Day Rosavi & Pogue
Abe Krash '49, Arnold & Porter
William F. Lloyd '75, Sidney & Austin
Richard L. Marcus '62, Sonnenstein Nath & Rosenthal
Frank D. Mayer Jr. '59, Mayer, Brown & Platt
James J. McClure Jr. '49, Gardner, Carton & Douglas
Mary K. Miller '84, Thelen Marrin Johnson & Bridges
Charles H. Mingo '88, Fried Frank Harris Shriver & Jacobson
Portia O. Morrison '78, Rudnick & Wolfe
Russell M. Pelton, Jr. '63, Peterson Ross Schloerb & Seidel
Gloria C. Phares '75, Weil Gotshal & Manges
David W. Pollak '78, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
Louis E. Rosen '62, Hopkins & Satter
Harry H. Schneider Jr. '79, Perkins & Cole
Barry Sullivan '74, Jenner & Block
John B. Truskowski '70, Keck Mahin & Cate
Edwin P. Wiley '52, Foley & Lardner
Volley C. Wilson '66, Chapman and Cutler
**All Law School Contributions**

**1989/90**

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<tr>
<th>Fund for the Law School</th>
<th>$1,310,589</th>
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<td>All Law School Contributions</td>
<td>$6,318,738</td>
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**STUDENT PHONATHON VOLUNTEERS**

- Susan M. Davies '91 **Co-Chair**
- Teresa K. Hughes '91 **Co-Chair**
- Terence M. Abad '91
- Lisa B. Allen '91
- Jennifer A. Barrett '92
- Roya Behnia '91
- Amy S. Belove '90
- Marcia Berman '92
- Addison B. Braendel '92
- Jeffrey M. Bronheim '90
- H. Thomas Byron III '91
- Margaret H. Cooter '90
- Ellen M. Cosgrove '91
- Darlene A. Costa '92
- Nora C. Cregan '91
- Theresa E. Cudaboy '92
- Susan M. Cullina '92
- Marc R. Daniel '90
- Michael V. DeFelice '90
- John R. Dent '90
- Gavin C. Dowell '92
- Judith M. Feller '92
- Ignacio M. Foncillas '92
- Anita S. Fort '91
- Nancy J. Fuller '91
- Carl Garnier '92
- Robert R. Gasaway '92
- Frances H. George '91
- Kathryn J. Gerber '92
- David R. Goldberg '91
- Elizabeth E. Gordon '92
- H. Kent Greenfield '92
- J. Christopher Groobey '91
- Gary A. Haugen '91
- Elizabeth M. Hendricks '92
- Carl D. Hill '91
- Adam D. Hirsh '91
- David A. Honig '91
- Eric H. Jaso '92
- Sarah K. Johnson '92
- Patricia J. Kaeding '92
- Sarah D. Keller '92
- Kathleen E. Kinney '92
- Steven G. Krone '92
- Kina Lamplin '92
- Gahmk S. Markarian '92
- Gregory S. Markow '92
- Scott R. Martin '92
- Marc E. Mehl '91
- Jeffrey D. Munn '90
- David L. Nagler '92
- Andrew J. Nussbaum '91
- Jon C. Rice '90
- Alison E. Roberts '92
- Nancy R. Rotering '90
- Erika S. Samuels '92
- Aida Sanchez '92
- Thomas J. Sarakatsannis '91
- Michael D. Smith '92
- Aryka M. Steele '92
- Lisa A. Stegink '91
- William C. Stern '91
- Gary S. Tell '92
- Cynthia Vreeland '92
- Thomas D. Waldman '91
- Laurence A. Weiss '91
- Mary G. Wilson '92
- Marjorie Zessar '92

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION REGIONAL PRESIDENTS**

- Dale E. Beihofffer '68, **Minneapolis/St. Paul**
- Joel M. Bernstein '69, **Los Angeles**
- Richard M. Botteri '71, **Portland**
- James A. Donohoe '62, **Dallas**
- Diane Erickson '75, **Honolulu**
- Jerold H. Goldberg '73, **San Diego**
- Oliver L. Holmes '73, **San Francisco**
- Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. '65, **Philadelphia**
- Miles Jaffe '50, **Detroit**
- John M. Kimpel '74, **Boston**
- Douglas M. Kraus '73, **New York**
- Stephen A. Land '60, **Atlanta**
- Alison W. Miller '76, **Miami**
- Henry J. Mohrmann '73, **St. Louis**

**Michael Nussbaum '61, District of Columbia**

Richard N. Ogle '61, **Cleveland**

Kenneth C. Prince '34, **Chicago**

Edward J. Roche Jr. '76, **Denver**

Gail P. Runnfeldt '79, **Seattle**

Robert L. Seaver '64, **Cincinnati**

Edwin P. Wiley '52, **Milwaukee**

Michael M. Wilson '78, **Houston**

**UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT STAFF**

- Dennis M. Barden
  **Assistant Dean and Director of Development**
- Janet Kolkebeck
  **Assistant Director of Development**
- Karen B. Schulmann
  **Development Assistant**

For inquiries regarding this Honor Roll, call Janet Kolkebeck at (312) 702-9627.
DEANS' FUNDS

JAMES PARKER HALL SOCIETY ($10,000 AND ABOVE)

Anonymous
Doris and Stuart Bernstein '47
Nathan and Emily S. Blum Foundation
Walter J. Blum '41
Stephen S. Bowen '72 and Ellen C. Newcomer '73
Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
Brunswick Public Charitable Foundation
Kenneth W. Dam '57
Joseph N. DuCanto '55
Daniel J. and Phyllis Fischel
Herbert B. '32 and Marjorie Fried
John M. Friedman Jr. '70
Gardner, Carton & Douglas
Adrienne and Burton E. Glazov '63
Estate of Benjamin Z. Gould
Harold J. Green Foundation
Marion Green
The Mayer Greenberg Foundation
Daniel B. Greenberg '65
Avonell C. Hamilton
E. Houston Harsha '40
Elmer M. '37 and Harriet Heifetz
Eileen and Leo Herzel '52
Hopkins & Sutter
James C. Hormel '58
Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. '65
IBM Corporation
Kanter Family Foundation
Burton W. Kanter '52
Marilyn H. Karsten
Claudia and Jeffrey Keenan '83
Kirkland & Ellis Foundation
Howard G. Krane '57
Alice W. Kraus
Douglas M. Kraus '73
Elisebeth and William Landes
Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois
Peter D. Lederer '57
Paul H. '30 and Theo H. Leffmann
Edward H. '35 and Kate Levi
William F. Lloyd '75
Long Mountain Road Foundation
Lord Bissell & Brook
Mayer, Brown & Platt
Bernard D. '37 and Jean S. Meltzer
Margaret and Richard Merrell Foundation
Gerald F. Munitz '60
Jo Ann and Stuart C. Nathan '65
Linda T. '67 and Phil C. Neal
Bernard J. '55 and Jean Nussbaum
Michael Nussbaum '61
John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.
The Friends of the Tony Patiño Fellowship
George J. Phocas '53
Abra and Herbert Portes '36
Andrew '78 and Betsy Rosenfield
Estate of Ruth Wyatt Rosenson
George L. Saunders Jr. '59
Sarah Scaife Foundation
Irene T. Schoenber
Barry C. Skovgaard '80
Smart Family Foundation, Inc.
Daniel C. '40 and Louise H. Smith
Myndi W. Spector
Saul I. Stern '40
Geoffrey R. '71 and Nancy Stone
Laurence N. Strenger '68
Stephen E. Tallent '62
Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
The Tower Foundation
Charlotte P. and Roger A. Weiler '52
Nancy Freund White
The Mark O. Wolsinsky and Barry C. Skovgaard Foundation
Mark O. Wolsinsky '80
S. K. Yee Foundation, Inc.
Bobette and James L. Zacharias '35

EDWARD W. HINTON SOCIETY ($5,000-$9,999)

Anonymous
Ethel and Irving I. Axelrad '39
Baker & McKenzie
Charles W. Boand '33
George J. Cotsirilos '42
Cotsirilos Family Fund
Frank H. '31 and Katherine Detwiler
The Isaiah S. Dorfman Family Fund
Isaiah S. '31 and Lillian S. Dorfman
Charles L. Edwards '65
Ford Motor Company
B. Mark '56 and Barbara Fried '57
Rosemary Hale
Al Hofeld '64
George F. James '32
George B. Javaras '64
Katten, Muchin & Zavis
Spencer L. Kimball
Lillian E. Kraemer '64
Iona W. and Milton A. Levenfeld '56
Nancy A. Lieberman '79
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Babs W. Malenfort

HARRY A. BIGELOW SOCIETY ($2,500-$4,999)

Alcoa Foundation
American General Investment Corporation
Arthur H. Anderson Jr. '70 and Rebecca S. Anderson
Gregory K. '75 and Karen W. Arenson
Ronald J. Aronberg '57
Elizabeth C. and Irwin J. Askow '38
AT&T Foundation
Douglas G. Baird
Beatrice Foundation
Karl M. Becker '68
Daniel L. Booker '71
Borg-Warner Foundation, Inc.
Richard J. Bronstein '74
Margaret Burns
W. G. and M. Burns Foundation
Covington & Burling
James M. Cowley '65
Terry D. Diamond '63
The Dow Chemical Company
Gene E. Dye '67
Donald E. Egan '61
Patrick J. Ellingsworth '74
Robert G. Evans '61
Richard I. Fine '64
S. Richard Fine '50
Ethan J. Friedman '83
Roger R. Fross '65
David R. Greenbaum '76
Estate of Frank Greenberg
William M. Harlin '32
I. Frank Harlow '43
Jean '81 and Thomas Haynes '81
George A. Hisert Jr. '70
Maurice H. Jacobs '52
Daniel P. Kearney '65
Anne G. Kimball '76
Stephen E. Kitchen '69
Howard R. Koven '47
Abe Krash '49
Estate of Hans J. Lehmann
Julian H. '31 and Marjorie Levi
Jo Desha Lucas
Bruce R. MacLeod '73
Mark G. Mamon '77
Richard L. Marcus '62
Maurose Fund Inc.
MCA Incorporated
John F. McCarthy '32
Thomas A. McSweeney '65
Diane M. Menza and Carl E. Witschky '77
David B. Midgley '65
John A. '49 and Naomi S. Morris
Norval R. Morris
Paul E. Moses '52
Bernard Nath '21
Leslie F. Nute '66

VOLUME 36/FALL 1990 27
Honor Roll of Classes

1910
Estate of Leo Spitz

1915
Estate of Morris E. Feiwel

1917
Walter T. Fisher

1919
Grover C. Wilson

1920
Carl S. Lloyd

1921
Bernard Nath
Maurice Walk

Lev L. Walk
1919
Leonard A.

Ednabelle
1920
Robert Marshall

Sherman R. Toomin

N. Cornwall

Peter J. Troy

Morton
1927
Herman L.

Total Contributed

Robert L. Hunter

Rhea L.

Elson

William H.

Irving

Stenn

1928
Bernard Moritz

H. Arnstein

George A. Fried

Hoffmann

Kutak

Abbott

Blattberg

Contributed
Participation Rate
Rate

30 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD

1930
Albert H. Allen
Chester L. Anderson
Frank C. Bernard
Stanley M. Corbett
Milton L. Durlach
Philip M. Glick
Louis B. Goldberg
John W. Golosinec
Ednabelle H. Hertz
John T. Jones
Paul H. Leffman
Harold A. Olson
Robert N. Reid
Charles D. Satinover
Maurice Schraeg
Joseph C. Swidler
Donald L. Vetter
Vivian W. Wagner
Allan M. Wolf
Participation Rate 39%
Total Contributed $17,300

1931
Morris Blank
Abby Blattberg
R. Guy Carter
N. George De Dakis
Frank H. Dettweiler
Alex H. Dolnick
Isaiah S. Dorfman
Alderman Dysrup
Robert S. Friend
Rudolph J. Fricka
Arthur M. Frutkin
Milton A. Gordon
Joseph E. Green
Morton Hausinger
Frederic W. Heineman
Gerhardt S. Jersild
Elliott A. Johnson
Julian H. Levi
Elvin E. Overtor
Robert A. Snow
Berniece P. Taylor
Participation Rate 49%
Total Contributed $19,385

1932
Leonard P. Aries
Paul S. Davis
Lommen D. Eley
Henry D. Fisher
Robert A. Frank
George S. Freudenthal Jr.
Herbert B. Fried
Estate of Frank Greenberg
Sidney J. Hess Jr.
Martin K. Irwin
Samuel L. Jacobson
George F. James
Fremont M. Kaufman
Arthur D. Lewis
John F. McCarthy
C. B. Outon McDougal
Norman H. Nachman
James S. Pennington Jr.
Frederick Sssc Jr.
Leonard Schram
Herman L. Taylor
William H. Thomas
Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $37,550

1933
Milton S. Applebaum
Charles W. Board
William B. Danforth
Louren G. Davidson
Elmer C. Grage
Ben Grodsky
John N. Hughes
Harold Kruley
Morris L. Leibman
Donald P. McFadyen
Robert H. O'Brien
Robert L. Shapiro
David F. Silverwicz
Joseph J. Ticknor
Theodore D. Ticken
Participation Rate 41%
Total Contributed $10,548

1934
Anonymous
Joseph J. Abell
Florence Broady
Cecelia L. Corbett
Herald Durlach
John N. Fegan
Brinnon Grow
Joseph L. Mack
Roland C. Matthews
Benjamin Ordower
Harold Orlinsky
James L. Porter
Kenneth C. Prince
Merwin S. Rosenberg
Arthur Y. Schulson
Harry B. Solmon Jr.
Charles D. Woodruff
Participation Rate 33%
Total Contributed $11,044

1935
Sam Alschuler
Arthur J. Bernstein
Max L. Chil
William B. Eson Jr.
Ray Forrester
Lewis G. Groabe
John C. Howard
Philip C. Lederer
Edward H. Levi
Allan A. Marver
Bernard Sang
Rubin Sharpe
Thomas M. Thomas
Paul E. Treusch
James L. Zacharias
Joseph Z. Zoline
Participation Rate 33%
Total Contributed $44,125

1936
Herman J. De Koven
Herbert Israelsm
Carroll Johnson
Donald R. Kerr
Lawrence E. Lewy
Solomon G. Lippman
Herbert Portes
Raymond L. Rusnak
Erwin Shaver
Blanche B. Simmons
Marvin L. Simon
Alfred B. Teton
Jerome S. Wald
Bernard R. Wolf
Participation Rate 38%
Total Contributed $20,635

1937
Sherman M. Booth
Kurt Borchardt
Max Davidson
William R. Emercy
Edward D. Friedman
Frank L. Gibson
Roger S. Gorman Jr.
Estate of Benjamin Z. Gould
Arthur I. Grossman
Elmer M. Heifetz
Earl K. Kunz
Richard H. Levin
Samuel R. Lewis Jr.
Hugh M. Matchett
Dugald S. McDougall
Bernard D. Meltzer
Byron S. Miller
Jeanette R. Miller
Robert D. Morgan
Keith I. Parsons
Gerald Rater
C. Glen Setness
Allen Sinhimehr Jr.
Harold E. Spencer
Robert A. Thorsen
Peter N. Tidhunter
Matthew E. Walsh
Hubert L. Will
Participation Rate 53%
Total Contributed $60,117

1938
Anonymous
Irwin J. Askow
Roger A. Baird
John P. Barden
Marcus Cohn
Robert A. Crane
George T. Donohue Jr.
Zalmon S. Goldsmith
Henry L. Hill
Phineas Indritz
Warren R. Kahn
Thomas I. Megan
Stanford Miller
Homer E. Rosenberg
Ralph J. Wehling
Participation Rate 30%
Total Contributed $6,294

1939
Ami F. Allen
Irving I. Axelrad
Melvin A. Garretson
Morton J. Harris
John N. Hazard
Arthur O. Kane
Harriet J. Levin
Aaron Levy
Dwight McKay
William A. Runyan
David Skeer
John E. Sype
Alvin I. Weinstein
Participation Rate 35%
Total Contributed $8,350

1940
Fred C. Ash
Joseph W. Baer
Jack G. Beamer
Bryson P. Burnham
Thad R. Carter
Robert B. Cook
Frances Brown Corwin
A. Eugene Grossmann Jr.
George C. Halcor
E. Houston Harsha
Leonard Hoffman
Robert J. Janda
Karl R. Janitzky
John A. Johnson
Harold I. Kaben
David Linn
Donald C. McKinlay
Bernard Moritz
Herta Prager
Thelma Brook Simon
Daniel C. Smith
Hope H. Stepan
Saul I. Stern
Seymour Tabin
Bertram G. Warshaw
Participation Rate 71%
Total Contributed $37,344
Total 50th Reunion Pledge
$50,000

1941
Walter J. Blum
William M. Brandt
Mabel W. Brown
Sherman P. Corwin
Frank C. Dougherty
Howard G. Hawkins Jr.
J. Gordon Henry
Deloma D. Hollins
Byron E. Kabot
Jerome I. Katzkin
Alexander I. Lewinger
Robert H. Mohlman
Jerome Moritz
J. Leonard Schermer
John N. Shepard
Participation Rate 54%
Total Contributed $17,625
Ward Farnsworth '58, Decade of the 50s Chair

1942
Herman B. Bergman
John W. Broad
Norton J. Come
George J. Cotsirilos
Allyn J. Franke
Maurice F. Fulton
Joseph J. Gaisor
Robert H. Harlan
John B. Howard
Robert B. Hummel
Lorenz F. Koerber, Jr.
William W. LaBlain
Philip R. Lawrence
Herbert Lesser
Harry J. Levi
Charles F. McCoy
Arthur M. Oppenheimer
Russell J. Parsons
George W. Rothschild
Louis M. Shapera
Joseph Stein
Richard F. Watt
Charles S. Wheeler
Dudley A. Zinke

Participation Rate 40%
Total Contributed $9,459

1943
Stanley L. Cummings
Charles F. Harding III
I. Frank Harlow

Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $3,200

1944
George T. Bogart
Nancy C. Mann
William P. Steinbrecher
Henry T. Synek

Participation Rate 40%
Total Contributed $475

1945
Ralph B. Ettlinger
Raymond G. Feldman

1946
Richard F. Babcock
Nancy G. Feldman
Lorraine R. Goldberg
Louis W. Levin
George W. McGurn
George W. Overton

Participation Rate 36%
Total Contributed $1,350

1947
Stuart Bernstein
Laurence A. Carton
John A. Cook
Jacob L. Fox
Theodore G. Gilinsky
Harold L. Goldman
Ruth G. Goldman
Ernest Greenberger
Donald M. Hawkins
Howard R. Koven
John D. Lawyer
Richard A. Mugalian
Paul Noelle
David Parson
Seymour Schiar
S. Dell Scott
Maynard I. Wishner

Participation Rate 36%
Total Contributed $17,761

1948
James R. Ahrens
Thomas R. Alexander
Michael Borge
Eliza M. Feld
Zenia S. Goodman
Harold P. Green
Lawrence Howe
Harold A. Katz
Jack S. Krakauer
Leonard Lewis
Kuo-Ho Chang
Ralph J. Coletta
Sheeldon Q. Collen
Jack Corinhib
Robert W. Crowe
Theodore W. de Looze
Richard G. Dinning
Urchie B. Ellis
Lawrence Fisher
Daniel Fogel
Ray H. Garrison
Samuel D. Golden
Grant G. Guthrie
Frank B. Hubachek Jr.
Jerald E. Jackson
Richard P. Jahn Sr.
Eugene M. Johnson
Norman Karlin
Frank D. Kenney

1950
Allan A. Aaron
L. Howard Bennett
William R. Brandt
Naomi S. Campbell
Donald J. Dreyfus
S. Richard Fine
Arnold M. Flamm
Jack E. Frankel
Richard L. Furry
Raymond N. Goetz
Edwin H. Goldberger
Lionel G. Gross
Byron T. Hawkins
J. William Hayton
Jack J. Herman
Jordan J. Hillman
James T. Holton
Miles Jaffe
Raymond A. Jensen
Bernard S. Kaplan
Charles D. Kelso
Milton A. Levenfeld
John P. Madigan
Richard L. Mandel
John C. McLean
Richard K. Pelz
Harry Pratter
James M. Ratcliffe
Milton L. Ray
Jerome W. Sandweiss
F. Max Schuette
Henry L. Stern
Sherwin J. Stone
C. Richard Walker

Participation Rate 49%
Total Contributed $24,252
Total 40th Reunion Pledge
$24,652

1951
Howard Adler Jr.
William H. Bissell
John Borst Jr.
Harold H. Bowman
Robert Bronstein
F. Ronald Busocio
J. Holligan Callender
Edward R. De Grazia
Fred J. Dopheide
John J. Enright
H. Charles Ephraim
Alvin Fross
Gerald B. Greenwald
Maynard J. Jaffe
Robert N. Kharasch
Dirk W. Kitamiller
Manning K. Leiter
Marshall L. Lowenstein
Abner J. Mika
Joseph Minsky
Robert M. Mumney
M. Thomas Murray
Edward H. Nakamura
Karl F. Nygren
Eustace T. Plakas
Dan R. Roin
Paul A. Rosenblum
Charles F. Russ Jr.
Robert G. Schloerb
Jack M. Siegel
Gerald S. Specter

1952
Joseph S. Baisamo
Robert S. Blatt
Allan M. Cadiz
Arland F. Christ-Janer
James D. Du Frain
James T. Gibson
Ralph M. Goren
Julian R. Hansen
Leo Herzl
Maurice H. Jacobs
Jack Joseph
David W. Kahn
Burton W. Kanter
William C. Leiper
Charles E. Lindell
Nancy P. Martin
Stephen I. Martin
Paul E. Moses
William O. Newman
Calvin Ninomiya
Alexander H. Pope
Walter Roth
A. Bruce Schimberg
Richard F. Scott
Lowell A. Siff
Marshall Soren
Melvin Spaeth
Roger A. Weiler
Bernard Weissberg
Edwin P. Wiley

Participation Rate 41%
Total Contributed $1,331

1953
Jean Allard
Jost J. Baum
William O. Black
John W. Bowden
Ralph E. Brown
Marvin Chirelstein
Robert V. Dalenberg
Richard P. Doyle
Harry N. Fisher
Merrill A. Freed
David H. Fromkin
Leon Gabinet
Eric E. Graham
Daniel E. Levin
Robert S. Milnikel
George J. Phocas
Alexander Polikoff
Laurence Reich
Lawrence Rubinstein
Richard Stillerman
John R. Williams

Participation Rate 41%
Total Contributed $16,655

1954
Boris Auerbach
Donald Bakes
Gregory B. Beggs
Renato Beghe

Sheldon R. Stein
Thomas R. Sternau
William J. Welsh
Frederick G. White

Participation Rate 45%
Total Contributed $7,615
Anne E. Kutak
William C. Lee
Richard L. Marcus
Fred A. Mauck
Sheldon M. Mezlish
George E. Moorman
Morrie Much
Frank P. Ober
Robert W. Ogren
Louis E. Rosen
David M. Rothman
Harold S. Russell
Frank L. Schneider
Louis L. Selby
Gerald J. Sherman
Howard J. Silverstone
Sheldon M. Sisson
Robert I. Starr
Stephen E. Tallent
William B. Weidenwaer
Laurin A. Wollan Jr.
Robert A. Woodford
Ralph G. Wrobley
Joel Yohalem

Participation Rate 39%
Total Contributed $30,057

1963
Alexander C. Allison
George F. Bruder
Charles P. Carlson
Ronald S. Cope
David L. Crabb
Gary E. Davis
Stewart H. Diamond
Terry D. Diamond
Donald E. Ellsburg
Paul J. Galant
Anthony C. Gilbert
Sheldon M. Gisser
Marvin Gittler
Burton E. Glazov
Thomas M. Haney
Noel Kaplan
Charles Kleinfeld
Robert M. Leone
George W. Liebmann
Thomas M. Mansager
Michael J. Marks
James C. Marlas
Arthur R. Matthews Jr.
Allan B. McKittrick
Joseph C. Miller
John E. Nelson
William P. O'Keefe Jr.
N. David Palmer
Russell M. Pelton Jr.
Charles B. Pernell III
J. Timothy Ritchie
Donald Segal
Richard L. Sigal
Charles R. Staley
Robert E. Stevens
Dennis J. Tuchler
Ron G. Weber
Jack L. Wentz
Paul J. Winser
Stephen Wizner

Participation Rate 34%
Total Contributed $75,977

1964
Conrad A. Anderson
Gilbert F. Asher
Alfred E. Aspengren
Melinda Bass
Lawrence G. Becker
Edward M. Burgh
Josef D. Cooper
L. Jorn Dakin
John D. Daniels
Joseph N. Darweesh
Michael Davidson
Samayla D. Deutsch
Robert J. Donnellan
Frank C. Dunbar III
John S. Eskilson
John R. Falby Jr.
Richard I. Fine
Darryl M. Fohrman
Robert J. Geiger
Linn C. Goldsmith
Frank M. Grazioso
Floyd C. Hale
William S. Hanley
David I. Herbst
J. David Hertz
Al Hofeld
George B. Javaras
Robert V. Johnson
Malcolm S. Kamin
Sidney Kaplan
Richard M. Katz
Richard G. Kinney
Lillian E. Kraemer
William M. Lieber
David E. Mason
Laurel J. McKee
Taylor McMillan
Allen J. Nelson
Kenneth B. Newman
Alan R. Orschel
Gerald M. Perrier
David L. Porter
Stuart G. Rosen
Robert M. Rosier
David B. Sarver
David A. Saunders
Frederick R. Schneider
Robert L. Seaver
Mitchell S. Shapiro
William L. Sharp
Martin P. Sherman
Carol R. Silver
Stephen M. Slavin
Zev Steiger
Curtis L. Turner
Michael R. Turrof
Robert J. Vollen
Martin Wald
David B. Williams
Michael G. Wilcox
Arthur Zilberstein

Participation Rate 44%
Total Contributed $50,605

1965
Anonymous
Dennis R. Baldwin
Malcolm F. Baldwin
Marvin A. Bauer
Gordon A. Becker II
W. Donald Boe Jr.
Yung F. Chiang
John T. Conlee
James M. Cowley
Seymour H. Dussman
Charles L. Edwards
Tim J. Emmett
Bruce S. Feldacker
Gail P. Fels
Sherman D. Fogel
Frank E. Forsythe
Roger R. Foss
Joseph H. Golant
Robert J. Goldberg
Michael Gordon
Robert W. Gray
Daniel B. Greenberg
Janice C. Griffith
William A. Halama
Joel L. Handelman
Patrick H. Hardin
Carl A. Hatch
Willis E. Higgins
Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr.
Phillip E. Johnson
Chester T. Kamin
Peter F. Karasz
Daniel P. Kearney
A. Larkin Kirkman
Michael B. Lavinsky
Leonard D. Levin
Merle W. Loper
Paul J. Marino
Douglas D. McBroom
Thomas A. McSweeney
David B. Midgley
Peter J. Mine
Thomas D. Morgan
Stuart C. Nathan
Grady J. Norris
Kenneth P. Norwich
Daniel R. Pascale
John R. Polk
Kenneth L. Pursley
Jeffrey S. Ross
John A. Rossmessl
Walter S. Rowland
Bernard A. Schiffler
Mary M. Schroeder
Milton R. Schroeder
Jerry, T. Smith
William C. Snouffer
Dale V. Springer
Allan H. Stokke
Edward E. Vaill
Thomas J. Wagner
John A. Ward III
Thomas G. West
Charles H. Work
George B. Yurechbiny
William A. Zolla

Participation Rate 45%
Total Contributed $147,665
Total 25th Reunion Pledge $451,304

1966
Stephen L. Babcock
George E. Badonoch
Russell A. Bantham
Steven M. Barnett
Karl R. Barnickol III
Steven L. Bashwiner
Robert G. Berger
Robert M. Berger
James E. Betke
Roland E. Brandel
David N. Brown
Jerry N. Clark
Roger L. Clough
Lewis M. Collins
Robert C. Cordy
John C. Crotasey
Dennis M. DeLeo
Richard N. Doyle
Michael A. Dunning

Burton E. Glazov '63, Chicago Hinton Society Chair

Leonard P. Edwards II
Terry Y. Feiertag
Martin G. Fogelson
Paul F. Gleeson
Lyn L. Goldberg
Melvin B. Goldberg
William B. Haley
Micalyn S. Harris
David J. Joyce
Eugene M. Kadish
Peter R. Koller
Elbert J. Kram
Henry C. Krasnow
Duane W. Krohne
Rocklyn E. LaPorte
David C. Landgraf
Ronald E. Larson
Patricia H. Latham
Neil M. Levy
James A. Lewis
Alfred R. Lipton
David C. Long
Donald L. McClellan
Peter J. Mesite
James L. Nachman
Leslie F. Nute
Mark R. Ordower
Richard E. Poole
George A. Ranney Jr.

John C. Wyman
Joe C. Young
Michael A. Zimmerman

Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $25,408

1967
William L. Achenbach
Donald G. Alexander
C. David Anderson
John D. Aschcroft
James L. Baillie
Milton M. Barlow
Jerry M. Barr
John R. Beard
Albert C. Bellas
John J. Berwanger
James L. Billinger
Neal J. Block
William J. Bowe
Geoffrey A. Braun
James A. Broderick
Edwin S. Brown
Charles R. Bush
George M. Covington
Gene E. Dye
Morris G. Dyner
David W. Ellis
John S. Elton
Andrew L. Fabens III
George P. Fellemann
Lawrence R. Fish
George W. Forrest
Richard T. Franch
Daniel H. Friedman
John T. Gaubatz
Alvin J. Geske
Richard J. Goetsch
Charles P. Gordon
Thomas A. Gottschalk
Stephen W. Guidtard
Philip N. Hahblutzel
Laura Banfield Hoguet
John G. Hoyle
Christopher Jacobs
Harris S. Jaffe
Peter M. Kennell
James L. Knoll
Thomas F. Koch
Melburn E. Laundra
Michael A. Lerner
Peter J. Levin
Mark S. Levy
Boardman Lloyd
Philip A. Mason
Arthur J. Massolo
Thomas P. Mehrner
Michael E. Meyer
Judson H. Miner
David R. Minge
Mary K. Mochary
John W. Munsen
John E. Mullen
James I. Myers
Linda T. Neal
Robert H. Nichols II
Elwood T. Olsen
Stanley E. Ornstein
Gary H. Pahn
Andrew J. Peterson
Robert C. Ramo
J. Douglass Ruff
Steven J. Sacher
John H. Schlegel
Justin M. Schwamm
Robert A. Silverstein
Kenneth I. Solomon
Michael F. Sullivan
Robert M. Walker Jr.
James N. Williams Jr.
Barry S. Wine
Sidney E. Wurzburg
Stephen R. Yates

Participation Rate 44%
Total Contributed $39,575

1969
Mark N. Aaronson
Melvin S. Adess
Lee F. Benton
Harvey E. Blitz
David M. Blodgett
Judith S. Boggs
Uzzell S. Branson III
Stephen C. Curley
George L. Dawson
John M. Delehanty
Quin A. Devis
Robert N. Dobson
Alan R. Dominick
Charles L. Dostal Jr.
J. Eric Engstrom
John H. Ferguson
Don W. Fowler
Gilbert E. Gildea Jr.

Harold S. Goldsmith
Philip Gordon
Frederick L. Hartmann Jr.
Susan A. Henderson
Harold C. Hirshman
Case Hoogendoorn
Alain H. Hozier
Randall M. Jacobs
Dennis L. Jarvela
John A. Johnson
Robert T. Johnson Jr.
Harold R. Juhne
Joel H. Kaplan
Daniel M. Katz
Thomas D. Kitch
Stephen E. Kitchen
Charles R. Levun
Gary T. Lowenthal
Warren E. Mack
James T. Madej
Ronald R. Marich
Robert D. Martin
Jules Moskowitz
David B. Paynier
Thomas L. Ray
James R. Richardson
Brent D. Riggs
Peter W. Schrot
Daniel J. Seifer
William L. Severns
Arthur B. Smith Jr.
Milan D. Smith Jr.
S. Charles Sorensen Jr.
Byron E. Starns Jr.
Stephen A. Tagge
Kenneth R. Talle
Barron M. Tunny
Ursula Tenny
Henry J. Underwood Jr.
Thomas Unterman
Philip L. Verveer
Gordon G. Waldron
Alvin G. Warren Jr.
Edward W. Warren
Clifford L. Weaver
Howard M. Wilkins
John P. Wikins
Michele O. Williams
James D. Wing
Participation Rate 44%
Total Contributed $27,849

1970
Kenneth L. Adams
Barry S. Alberts
Rosemary B. Avery
Daniel I. Booker
Donald L. Burnett Jr.
Harold Cheshin
Samuel D. Clapper
Robert N. Clinton
Lawrence J. Corneck
Robert A. Diccaro
Michael M. Eaton
James E. Fearn Jr.
Justine Fischer
James C. Franczek
Michael R. Friedberg
Michael P. Gardner
David W. Gast
Jeffrey S. Goddess
Bruce R. Goldsmith
Robert W. Green
Steven A. Grossman
Steven P. Handler
John W. Hough
Marc R. Isaacson
Jeffrey Jahn
Alan N. Kaplan
Karen J. Kaplowitz
Robert Kelman
Thomas L. Kimer
Jonathan C. Kinney
Bartholomew Lee
G. Carl Lee
Gerald D. Letwin
Charles A. Linn
Ruth M. Friedman
Aviva Futieranan
Jeffrey S. Goddess
Marjorie E. Gelb
Jeffrey S. Goldman
Joseph H. Groberg
James H. Hedden
Margaret M. Hedden
Walter Hellerstein
George A. Hisert Jr.
Edwin E. Huddleston III
Charles C. Ivice
Marian S. Jacobson
Paul F. Jock II
Jean F. Kemp
Dekos N. Lutton
Terry A. McIlroy
Richard S. McMillin
Stanley H. Meadows
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
David A. Rottman
Lawrence E. Rubin
Robert P. Schmidt
Herbert R. Schulze
Mark B. Simons
Richard A. Skinner
Ronald W. Stautz
Robert J. Stucker
John B. Truskowski
Mark B. Weinberg
L. Mark Wine
Bernard Zimmerman
Participation Rate 39%
Total Contributed $40,540

1972
Kenneth E. Armstrong
Samuel M. Baker
Wendy C. Binder
David C. Bogan
Fern C. Bomchill
Stephen B. Bowen
Timothy D. Bradbury
Joanne A. Briggs
Joseph J. Bronsky
Robert L. Brubaker
John J. Buckley Jr.
George J. Casson Jr.
Michael E. Chubrich
Robert D. Claessens
David R. A. Clovers
Harlan M. Delbsy
John A. Erlich
Howard G. Ehrn III
Deborah C. Franczek
David J. Gerber
Don E. Glickman
Virginia M. Harding
Stephen J. Herson
Aaron E. Hoffman
Robert M. Kargman
Jerald L. Kessler
Gary I. Klafter
Richard A. Kruk
Jeffrey T. Kuta
Joan D. Levin
J. Kenneth Mangum
Thomas S. Martin
John W. Maurer
Michael L. McCluggage
William P. McLauchlan
Neal S. Millard
Albert Milstein
Michael M. Morgan
Donna M. Murasky
Lawrence G. Newman
Rosemary Nichols
Robert E. Nord
Vincent F. O’Rourke Jr.
Barbara F. Petersen
Thomas Pillari
H. Le Baron Preston
Larry E. Ribstein
Robert I. Richter
David M. Rieh
Robert E. Riley
James B. Rosenbloom
Paul T. Ruttum
Michael T. Sawyer
Robert P. Schuwerk
Eileen L. Silverstein
Robert H. Smith
James S. Sorrels
Ann E. Spiotto
James E. Spiotto
Stephen F. Stroh
Robert R. Watson
Dodge Wells

Participation Rate 39%
Total Contributed $23,770

1973
Anonymous
Larry A. Abbott
Simon H. Aronson
Fritz E. Attaway

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Rand L. Cook
Donald M. Crook
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Carolyn J. Hayek
Raymond P. Hermann
Thomas C. Hill
Irene S. Holmes
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Richard P. Horn
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Michael F. Jones
Peggy L. Kerr
Peter Kontio
Douglas M. Kraus
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Richard Scott
Marc P. Seidler
Stewart R. Shepherd
Brent M. Siegel
Randall T. Sims
Stanley M. Stevens
John J. Tigert VI
William H. Tobin
Paula A. Winkelman-Deacon
Thomas C. Walker
Neil S. Weiner
E. Kent Willoughby
Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $42,043

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James M. Ball
Sheldon I. Banoff
James E. Bartels
Philip H. Bartels
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Keith H. Beyler
Roger A. Bixby
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Barry Sullivan
Frederick B. Thomas
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James S. Whitehead
Marc R. Willkow
Lucy A. Williams
Erich P. Wiese
Susan A. Wise
Participation Rate 49%
Total Contributed $36,431

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Larry L. Bradford
Sidney B. Chesnin
Eugene J. Comey
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Diane Erickson
Jay M. Feinman
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John R. Phillips
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Kenneth S. Weiner
Charles H. Wolf
Stanley J. Wrobel
George H. Wu

Participation Rate 41%
Total Contributed $40,732
Total 15th Reunion Pledge $40,732

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Frederick J. Bailey III
Thomas W. Bergdall
Christopher S. Berry
Sherry A. Bindeman
Michael W. Blaszak
David J. Bradford
Terrence E. Budny
Rimas F. Cernius
Mary P. Chapin
James E. Clark
Ira L. Conrad
George B. Curtis
Joseph H. Delehant
Michael F. Eichert
Seth A. Eimer
Steven J. Fifer
Thomas M. Fitzpatrick
Daniel P. Gallagher Jr.
Irving Geslewitz
Martha E. Gifford
Robert C. Glustrom
Barry L. Goldin
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H. Stewart Graham
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Mark E. Grummer
John B. Hancock
Peter D. Heinz
Morris P. Hershman

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Alan S. Kopit
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Participation Rate 49%
Total Contributed $22,250

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Cheryl L. Pollak
David W. Pollak
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Andrew M. Rosenfield
Linda A. Schneider
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Robert A. Sherwin
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Martha K. Stone
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Maureen O. Ward
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Bobbie J. Winship
Gregory G. Wrobel

Participation Rate 30%
Total Contributed $34,623

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Bruce Carroll
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Emile Karafiol
Barry J. Kerschner
Ruth B. Kleinman
Robert J. Reckley
Joseph A. Leda
Thomas E. Lantoc
Joan C. Laser
Richard S. Leaman

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B. Bruce Baber
Elizabeth D. Basel
Mary E. Becker
Lynn S. Brannam
Mark E. Butler
Frank J. Caracciolo
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Harrison J. Cohen
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Shale Lapping
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John D. Torres
Claire A. Weiler
Richard M. Weinroth
Mark D. Whitener
Gretchen A. Winter

Participation Rate 34%
Total Contributed $27,353

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Barbara J. Anderson
Conrad G. Bahile

Participation Rate 34%
Total Contributed $27,353
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Adam S. Bendell
Mark A. Berkoff
Elizabeth M. Brown
Dawn M. Chutkow
Bradley P. Corbett
Richard A. Cordray

Joshua W. Pickus
Richard W. Porter
Kate Poveman
Amy L. Ragen
Mindy H. Recht
Mark E. Recktenwald
Nicolas Rhally
Michael P. Rissman
Jill L. Rosenberg

1985
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Keith R. Abrams
Barry E. Adler
Paula M. Bagger
Mary K. Bentley
Ross W. Blair
Stephanie A. Brett
Harry C. Bull
William W. Crowellus
Thomas G. Dagger
Jeffrey L. Davis
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Melissa T. Test
Daniel J. Tyukovsky Jr.
David J. Vandermeulen
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Total Contributed $14,123

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Total Contributed $6,555

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Elizabeth P. Donnen
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Constandinos G. Himonas
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Shunichi Morita
Louis P. Moritz
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Gregory A. Mark
William J. McCabe
Donna L. McDevitt
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Claudette P. Miller
Katherine T. Millett
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Stephen L. Ritchie
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Andrew C. Spiriopoulos
Nina L. Stillman-Mandel
Michael D. Vhay
Laura B. Warschawsky
Mark G. Weinberg
Richard C. Wirthen
Ari S. Zimelman

Participation Rate 31%
Total Contributed $5,945
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Carol J. Sampson  
Steven E. Suckow  
Esther E. Tryban  
David M. Wah  
Richard M. Weil

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Total Contributed: $6,415

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Laurence A. Weiss  
Milton R. Wolford  
Earning W. Worrig

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Ronald S. Bell  
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Celita P. Braganca  
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Jerry C. Carter  
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Matching gifts have become increasingly important to the Fund for the Law School. Alumni who are in a position to designate matching gifts to the Law School are urged to secure the proper forms to send to the Fund when making their gifts.

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42 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
**APPOINTMENTS**

**Faculty**

*Diane P. Wood* has been named Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of International Legal Studies. Ms. Wood is also Associate Dean of the Law School.

"The University of Chicago Law School creates an atmosphere in which intellectual growth is not only possible, but almost insurmountable. I feel lucky to be working here and I am pleased to see the Law School's international offerings increasing so much, as profound legal reform worldwide affects all our legal, political, and economic institutions."

**Date of Birth:** July 4, 1950.

**Education:** B.A. (with highest honors), University of Texas, Austin, 1971; J.D. (with high honors), University of Texas Law School, Austin, 1975. Order of the Coif.

**Clerkships:** Hon. Irving L. Goldberg, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, 1975-76; Hon. Harry A. Blackmun, U.S. Supreme Court, 1976-77.

**Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Law 1981; Professor of Law 1988; Associate Dean 1989.

**Public Service:** member of the American Bar Association Council of the Section of International Law and Practice; Chair of Subcommittee on International Unfair Competition of the International Antitrust Committee, Antitrust Section.

*Teaching:* civil procedure, antitrust, international trade, sex discrimination.

*Current Research:* the new European Community merger regulation; countertrade economics; international jurisdictional conflicts.


*Family:* married to Dennis J. Hutchinson, Senior Lecturer in Law and Associate Professor in the Social Science Collegiate and New College Divisions in the College. Three children, Kathryn (10), David (9), and Jane (6).

*Outside Interests:* playing the oboe; music of all kinds; reading; travel.

**Jonathan Macey** has been appointed Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1990. Mr. Macey is a prolific scholar. He has published more than thirty articles in the last five years on such diverse topics as corporate law, statutory interpretation, public choice theory, constitutional law, and banking.

**Date of birth:** May 8, 1955.

**Education:** A.B. cum laude (economics), Harvard College, 1977; J.D., Yale Law School, 1982.

**Clerkships:** Henry J. Friendly, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1982-83.

"For me, the truly distinctive features of the University of Chicago Law School are the remarkable energies and capabilities of its students and faculty, the close relationship between writing and teaching, and the well-deserved respect that the Law School enjoys both inside and outside the University as a whole. I am eager to continue my career as a teacher and researcher in this extraordinary environment."

**Previous Appointments:** Assistant and Associate Professor of Law, Emory University, 1983-86; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, University of Virginia, 1986-87, Professor of Law, Cornell University, 1987-90.

**Public Service:** Consultant to the Administrative Conference of the U.S. Committee on Financial Services; member, Board of Arbitrators of the National Association of Securities Dealers; Chair of Association of American Law Schools Section on Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services; Reporter, Model Business Corporations Act Revision Project.

*Teaching:* corporate law, regulated industries, pension law, election law, securities regulation, banking regulation, corporate finance, economics of regulation.

*Current Research:* the relationship between American political parties and the separation of powers. The
efficient capital markets hypothesis and securities regulations.


Family: married to Amy Macey, one son Joshua (1).

Outside Interests: fatherhood, skiing, jogging.

Abner Greene has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1990. Mr. Greene finished first in his law school class. He received several scholarship awards for excellence, including the Henry M. Bates Memorial Scholarship, Michigan Law School's highest award. He served as articles editor of the law review, in which he published two comments.

Date of Birth: September 26, 1960.
Education: B.A. magna cum laude (philosophy with theater studies), Yale University, 1982; J.D. summa cum laude, Michigan Law School, 1986.


Teaching: constitutional law, public law, contracts, administrative law.

Current Research: statutory interpretation.

Outside Interests: baseball (watching), tennis (playing), jazz.

John H. Langbein, Max Pam Professor of American and Foreign Law, has resigned his appointment at the Law School, effective June 30, 1990. Mr. Langbein has accepted appointment as the Chancellor Kent Professor of Law and Legal History at Yale University.

Visiting Faculty

David J. Cohen has been appointed Visiting Professor of Law during the Spring Quarter 1990. Mr. Cohen, Professor of Rhetoric at the University of California at Berkeley, has served as a Visiting Professor at the University of Frankfurt and at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative European Legal History. He is the author of several books, including Law, Society and Sexuality: The Enforcement of Morals at Classical Athens (1989), and numerous articles. Mr. Cohen will teach a seminar on Ancient Greek Law.

Marcella David has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor of Law for 1990-91. Ms. David graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1986 with a B.S. in Computer and Systems Engineering. In 1989, she earned her J.D. from The University of Michigan, where she was a Clarence Darrow Fellow. She served as a contributing editor of the Michigan Law Review and as a Minorities Affairs Program Leader. In 1989-90, Ms. David served as a law clerk to the Hon. Louis H. Pollak of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and was selected to clerk for Justice William J. Brennan Jr. for the 1990 term of the United States Supreme Court. At the Law School, Ms. David will teach constitutional law and contracts.

Deborah R. Hensler will serve as Visiting Professor of Law for the Spring Quarter 1991. Ms. Hensler has a Ph.D. in political science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has been associated with the RAND Corporation since 1975, serving as Director of the Survey Research Group from 1975 to 1985 and as Research Director of the Institute for Civil Justice since 1986. Ms. Hensler's interests focus on public policy issues and she has published important empirical research on court-ordered arbitration for civil disputes and on mass toxic tort litigation. At the Law School, Ms. Hensler will teach a course on the uses of social science in the law.

Saul H. Mendlovitz, Professor of Law and John J. Francis Scholar at Rutgers Law School, has been appointed Visiting Professor of Law for the Spring Quarter, 1991. Mr. Mendlovitz is the author of several books and many scholarly articles in the field of international law. His most recent work is a co-edited book: Contending Sovereignties: Redefining Political Community (1990). He is Director of the World Order Models Projects and has served as a Senior Fellow at the Center of International Studies at New York University, a Visiting Scholar at Harvard Law School, a Research Associate at the Center of

"My interests in theater and philosophy weakened upon discovering the former to be too unintellectual, the latter, too abstract. Law has proven a perfect place to study how theory works in practice. I am happy to have found a home in Chicago to continue this study."
International Studies at Princeton University, and a Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School (Spring 1990). Mr. Mendlovitz will teach a course in international law.

Jennifer Nedelsky will serve as Visiting Professor of Law during the Spring Quarter, 1991. Ms. Nedelsky is Professor of Law and Political Science at the University of Toronto. She received her Ph.D. in 1977 from the University of Chicago Committee on Social Thought. Ms. Nedelsky is the author of Private Property and the Limits of American Constitutionalism: The Madisonian Framework and Its Legacy, as well as numerous scholarly articles. She is the founder of the University of Toronto’s Feminist Research Forum, a member of the American Political Science Association, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Yale Journal of Law and Feminism. Ms. Nedelsky will teach in the areas of jurisprudence and feminist theory.

Katherine Van Wezel Stone

Katherine Van Wezel Stone has been appointed Visiting Professor of Law for the Autumn Quarter, 1990. She is Professor of Law at Benjamin Cardozo School of Law. Ms. Stone received her J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1979 and practiced law with the firm of Rabinowitz, Bouding, Standard, Kinsky and Lieberman in New York before accepting an academic appointment in 1984. She has written many scholarly articles, including “Union Participation in Corporate Decisions under the Railway Labor Act” in the Stanford Law Review (1990). Ms. Stone is Senior Research Associate at the Center for Labor-Management Policy Studies and she is a member of the Labor and Employment Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. At the Law School, Ms. Stone will teach labor law.

Lecturers in Law

Timothy S. Bishop has been appointed Lecturer in Law. During the Winter Quarter, 1991, he will teach a seminar on “AIDS: Legal and Public Policy Issues.” In 1985, Mr. Bishop received his J.D. magna cum laude from Northwestern University School of Law, where he served as Articles and Symposium Editor of the Law Review. After receiving a Diploma in Law from the University of Oxford in 1986, he served as law clerk to Hon. James Oakes of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and to Hon. William J. Brennan Jr. of the U.S. Supreme Court. Mr. Bishop is currently a Skadden Foundation Fellow at the Roger Baldwin Foundation of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Randolph N. Stone has accepted appointment as Lecturer in Law for the 1990–91 academic year. Mr. Stone is the Cook County Public Defender, representing indigent clients in criminal cases ranging from misdemeanors to capital murder. Before his appointment as director of this office, Mr. Stone served as deputy director of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as a Clinical Fellow at the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic and as staff attorney at the Criminal Defense Consortium of Cook County. Mr. Stone has taught at the Harvard Law School Trial Advocacy Workshop, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, the International Law Institute, and the Criminal Practice Institute. At the Law School, Mr. Stone will teach the course on the Legal Profession with Professor Geoffrey Miller.

Mandel Legal Aid Clinic

Lisa Haracz has been appointed Clinical Lecturer in Law. She graduated from the Hastings College of Law in 1988. Ms. Haracz has served as Executive Director of the General Assistance Advocacy Project; as Project Coordinator of the Homeless Advocacy Project in San Francisco; and as a Project Coordinator of Volunteer Lawyers for the Homeless, a project of the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago.
Faculty Honored

Geoffrey R. Stone '71, Harry Kalven Jr. Professor of Law and Dean, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Academy, founded by John Adams in 1780, elects fellows in recognition of sustained intellectual scholarship in their particular fields. Thirteen members of the University of Chicago Law School faculty are now fellows of the Academy. The others are: Walter Blum '41, Gerhard Casper, Ronald Coase, David Currie, Richard Epstein, Philip Kurland, Edward Levi '55, Bernard Meizler '37, Norval Morris, Phil Neal, Richard Posner, and Hans Zeisel.

Hans Zeisel, Professor Emeritus of Law and Sociology, has been awarded an honorary doctoral degree from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York. In his remarks to students of the college at the award ceremony, Professor Zeisel called for preventive crime control in the nation rather than just tougher crime laws. “We have come to accept the growing evidence that the time to begin to shape crime-resisting character is pre-kindergarten. And we must continue this early effort throughout the child’s school life. If we earnestly pursue these goals, we will stop the silly idea that all we have to do is to increase the penalties of the criminal law.”

The D’Angelo Law Library Adds Its 500,000th Volume

In May, 1990, the D’Angelo Law Library reached a new milestone with the addition of its 500,000th officially cataloged volume. Although the University of Chicago Law School is the smallest of the major law schools, its library is the seventh largest academic law library in the nation.

While no individual book could possibly be deemed representative of the diversity and depth of the Library’s collections, each work contributes to the mosaic of information available to those who use the collections. The D’Angelo Law Library’s 500,000th book is The United States and Multilateral Institutions: Patterns of Changing Instrumentality and Influence, edited by Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst. This acquisition reflects the long-standing interest among Law School faculty and students in the international political and economic role of the United States, and related developments in international and foreign law. Under the able leadership of Adolf Sprudzis, foreign law librarian since 1967, the library has developed a comprehensive foreign law collection that includes one of the largest collections of European legal materials in the nation.

The United States and Multilateral Institutions was purchased through the James Nelson Raymond Law School Library Fund. This fund was established by Mr. Raymond’s widow in 1929 and is one of the library’s oldest endowed funds. Sixty years after its creation, students and faculty are still benefiting from Mrs. Raymond’s gift.

Anne-Marie Burley, Assistant Professor of Law, has won the Deak Award for the best article by a younger author published in the American Journal of International Law. The award is made to authors who have been in teaching for less than ten years. Ms. Burley joined the faculty of the Law School in 1989. Her article, which appeared in the July issue of volume 83 of the Journal, is entitled “The Alien Tort Statute and the Judiciary Act of 1789: A Badge of Honor.”

Judith Wright, Law Librarian, has been named the Outstanding Law Librarian of 1989 by Alert Publications, Inc., publishers of newsletters for law librarians and business researchers. Ms. Wright has been Law Librarian since 1980 and helped to plan and supervise a major renovation of the library in the 1980s when the extension to the D’Angelo Law Library was built.

D. Francis Bustin Prizes

Two D. Francis Bustin Prizes have been awarded to faculty members. Joseph Isenbergh, Professor of Law, received the prize for his book, International Taxation: U.S. Taxation of Foreign Taxpayers and Foreign Income, and Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology, received the prize for his book, Between Prison and Probation: Intermediate Punishments in a Rational Sentencing System (with Michael Tonry). The prizes are made possible by the D. Francis Bustin Educational Fund for the Law School and are awarded to faculty and students at the Law School in recognition of scholarly contributions to the improvement of the processes of government.
Gift from Burton and Adrienne Glazov

Burton E. Glazov ’63 and his wife Adrienne have made a significant gift to the Law School in celebration of the graduation of their daughter, Alison, in the Class of 1990. Part of this gift is being used to establish a word-processing center for the benefit of students in the Law School. The remainder will create the Burton and Adrienne Glazov Faculty Fund. According to the Glazovs, it is their desire that “the Law School have the most outstanding faculty in the nation, and the purpose of this fund is to help ease the financial burdens that make the recruitment and retention of such faculty increasingly difficult.”

Mr. Glazov is Executive Vice President of JMB Realty Corporation in Chicago. During the Law School’s previous Campaign, Mr. and Mrs. Glazov created the Burton and Adrienne Glazov Scholarship Fund in honor of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glazov and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Graff.

Professor Fischel Endows Fund

Daniel Fischel, Lee and Brenda Freeman Professor of Law and Director of the Law and Economics Program, and his wife Phyllis have donated $100,000 to create an endowed fund at the Law School. Pending further designation, the fund will be used as a Dean’s Discretionary Fund to support the central mission of the Law School. Mr. Fischel received his J.D. cum laude from the Law School in 1977. He was Comment Editor of the Law Review and was elected to the Order of the Coif. Following his graduation, he served as clerk to Thomas E. Fairchild, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and then for Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S. Supreme Court. Mr. Fischel began his teaching career at the Northwestern University School of Law and joined the University of Chicago Law School faculty in 1984. Mr. and Mrs. Fischel live in Highland Park, Illinois. Their gift addresses the Law School’s needs within the University’s proposed Centennial Campaign.

Lawrence Hoyle Creates Fund

In honor of his 25th Reunion and in anticipation of the University’s proposed Centennial Capital Campaign, Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. ’65 has pledged $100,000 to support faculty at the Law School. The Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. Faculty Fund will be used to underwrite faculty research, to provide for necessary library acquisitions, and to assist in the recruitment of faculty members through housing supplements and other inducements.

In 1985, after a variety of private and public employment, Mr. Hoyle was a founding member of his current firm, Hoyle, Morris & Kerr of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has served two terms on the Law School’s Visiting Committee, most recently from 1987–89. His brother, John C. Hoyle, is a member of the Law School Class of 1967 and currently serves in the U.S. Department of Justice.

Support for the Law and Economics Program

Two foundations have awarded grants in support of the Law and Economics Program. The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will provide $150,000 over two years to underwrite faculty research in the area of Law and Economics. The Foundation also supports student fellowships in Legal History, Law and Government, and Criminal Justice.

The Sarah Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will give $125,000 in 1990–91 to support faculty research, the Journal of Legal Studies, and the Law and Economics Program generally.

These two foundations have for several years provided substantial support for the Law and Economics Program, enabling it to remain preeminent in the field and underwriting much of its ground-breaking research.

Chicago Community Trust Challenge Grant

The Chicago Community Trust has awarded a challenge grant of $75,000 to the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. To earn the full amount of the grant, the Law School must raise $50,000 in 1990–91 in support of the Clinic, at least $25,000 of which must be “new” money—that is, contributions over and above the levels at which donors gave in 1989–90. The funds from this grant will support the Clinic’s Homeless Mentally Ill Project, which provides legal and social services to homeless mentally ill persons who have been denied housing, mental health services, and government benefits.

BLSA Conference

The University of Chicago chapter of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) was the sponsor and organizer of the Midwest Regional BLSA Conference, held in Chicago on February 15–18, 1990. The conference attracted over 150 students.

Presiding over the BLSA Moot Court Finals were (l. to r.) Judge Howard Savage ’45, Judge James Parsons ’49, and Judge Ellis Reid III ’59
The Graduate Law Program

This fall, the halls of the Law School will echo with many languages besides English. Twenty-eight students, representing seventeen countries, have accepted places for 1990–91 in the Law School's graduate student program. Participants study for the LL.M. (Master of Laws) or M.C.L. (Master of Common Law) degrees in one year of residence at the Law School. In its current form, the program is entering its seventh year but its origins date back almost fifty years.

The first LL.M. degree was awarded in 1942 and the first M.C.L. degree in 1954. Max Rheinstein, Max Pam Professor of Comparative Law from 1942 to 1968, directed the early programs. Under Professor Rheinstein's enthusiastic leadership, the programs offered opportunities for graduate study in four areas. The comparative law program, which was the most similar to the current program, was a one-year introduction to the American legal system for graduates of foreign law schools and earned them the M.C.L. degree. Graduate students with law degrees from certain Commonwealth countries were granted Commonwealth fellowships. They spent one year at the Law School and were awarded the J.D. degree. Then there was a foreign law program, designed to attract outstanding graduates of American law schools. In this program, students spent one year at the Law School studying civil law with Professor Rheinstein and undertaking intensive language studies (French or German), then a second year in France, Belgium or Germany, attending a university and working for a public institution, such as the EEC. The final program was designed for graduates of United States and Canadian law schools who wanted to earn an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree in order to qualify to teach, or who wanted to do intensive independent research. These four programs flourished during the 1950s and 60s, funded to a large extent by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

After Professor Rheinstein retired, these programs lay dormant for some years. In 1984, Gerhard Casper, then Dean of the Law School, reinstated the program for graduate students of foreign law schools. He had been an LL.M. student himself at Yale in the early 60s and felt strongly about the value of offering students from other countries and other legal systems the opportunity to gain an American legal education. Casper appointed Assistant Dean Roberta Evans '61 Director of the program.

"The program was something of an experiment," said Evans. "We had to learn how to interpret transcripts and credentials from schools we knew nothing about in countries whose educational systems were totally different from ours. The first year there were only five students, one Belgian, one German, two Swiss and one Taiwanese."

Over the years Evans has built up statistical data on schools and countries and can now predict which students from schools in which countries are likely to do well, but this does not mean that the program has become restrictive. "Each year we try to broaden the base and invite students from countries who have not previously been represented. We are very proud to be welcoming in 1990–91 our first student from Swaziland." Students in the program take part in regular classes and have a free choice of courses. Students from non-common law countries are advised to take at least one course in torts, contracts, or civil procedure, and a course in constitutional law is recommended to all students. Since all classes are conducted in English, one of the most important requirements for admission is proven ability in English. "All students from non-English speaking countries are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) examination," said Evans. "Poor TOEFL scores can disqualify even the most highly qualified applicants."

The number of law schools offering programs to graduates of foreign law schools is growing and
now numbers around forty-one. In 1986 the group was granted provisional status as a Section in the Association of American Law Schools. Roberta Evans was chair of the section in 1988–89. The section received official status in 1990.

Most students return to their own countries after their year in Chicago, although Evans said that many find it helpful to do some practical training in a U.S. law firm first. Enrollment in an L.L.M. program qualifies students to take the New York bar examination, and some have done this and then joined New York law firms. "I believe that any firm with a commercial practice today must expand internationally," said Evans. "As more and more firms are opening offices abroad, there will be more cases of firms in New York and Washington employing L.L.M. graduates in the U.S. for a period and then sending them to their European offices. Similarly, firms on the West Coast are opening up branches in the Pacific basin."

The program gives students from other countries an excellent opportunity to learn about the way of life in the United States and also introduces the American J.D. students to other cultures. Faculty often call on the international students in class to comment on their experiences in their own countries. The recently formed International and Comparative Law Society holds a reception for the international students and invites them to speak. Most of the L.L.M. students integrate well into the life of the Law School, especially those who have already traveled outside their own countries, and many have formed lasting friendships with American students. All the students agree that Roberta Evans is the ideal choice as Director of the Graduate Student Program. She lived in Japan for two years and enjoys working with students and helping them adjust to American culture.

from thirty law schools across the Midwest. Highlights of the conference included an awards banquet featuring Congressman William Gray III (D-PA), House Majority Whip, as the keynote speaker and the annual Midwest Regional Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition. The Moot Court finals took place at the Law School, presided over by Judges James B. Parsons 49 (Senior Judge and Chief Judge Emeritus, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois), Howard T. Savage '45 (Associate Judge, Cook County Circuit Court), and Ellis E. Reid III '59 (Judge, Cook County Circuit Court, 1st Municipal Division).

Kathryn R Stell '86, Assistant Dean of Students and Director of Public Service Placement, was co-organizer of the conference and arranged the Moot Court competition. She was pleased with the conference. "The conference was a significant example of the past, present, and future contributions of the Law School and its alumni to the African-American legal community."

Musser Lecture

Eugene McCarthy, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, and candidate for President in 1968, gave the Clifton R. Musser Lecture on May 11, 1990. His talk, entitled "Internal and Institutional Threats to U.S. Democracy," ranged over a wide set of ills, with emphasis on threats to democracy from a bureaucracy which continues to grow and has the power to enact regulations without reference to elected officials. He also criticized government control of the election process, claiming that election laws set restrictions on political freedom and freedom of expression, and deplored the excessive power of political action committees, saying they discourage individual political action. He pointed out that the Constitution does not guarantee good or efficient government, just representative government. At the same time that he criticized government's control over elections, McCarthy also frowned at the lack of direct government control over multinational corporations, saying that their autonomy represented a threat to democracy. Moving on to the military, McCarthy called military establishments a "republic within a republic" and deplored the current mercenary status of the military, which contradicted Jefferson's idea of universal military service. Looking back to the years of the draft, he scorned those who did their military service in the National Guard, "ready to defend the country from Kent State students."

Schwartz Lecture

William M. Kunstler gave the annual Ulysses S. and Marguerite S. Schwartz Lecture on April 6, 1990.
gone about dismantling the key Amendments [of] the Bill of Rights.” He exhorted the audience to “struggle for individual rights and liberties.”

Simons Lecture

Sherwin Rosen, Edwin A. and Betty L. Bergman Professor in the Department of Economics and the College, and Chairman of the Department of Economics, gave the 1990 Henry C. Simons Memorial Lecture on April 19, 1990. His talk was entitled “The Market for Lawyers.” Using statistical material, Rosen compared average long-term differences in income among occupations (lawyers, doctors, engineers, college graduates), looked at the structure of earnings within occupations and discussed how the numbers entering and leaving professions adjust to changing market conditions. The Simons lecture commemorates Henry Simons, the first economist to be appointed to the faculty of the Law School, who is widely considered the founder of the law and economics movement. He served as professor of economics from 1939 until his death in 1946.

Federal Judges Symposium

The Law School and the Federal Judicial Center presented a continuing education program for Article III judges at the Law School on June 18-22. Five circuit court of appeals and twenty-four district court judges attended lectures and seminars given by members of the faculty. Two of the attending judges were graduates of the Law School: Danny J. Boggs ’68, of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and William C. Lee ’62, of the Northern District of Indiana. Faculty members taking part were Michael McConnell, Dean Geoffrey Stone, and Cass Sunstein, who taught Constitutional Law, Albert Alschuler and Stephen Schulhofer (Criminal Law), Douglas Baird, Stephen Gilles, Larry Kramer, and Randal Picker (Federal Courts and Procedure), Geoffrey Miller (Commercial Law), Mary Becker (Women and the Law), Anne-Marie Burton (International Law), Richard Epstein (Medical Ethics) and Alan Sykes (Economic Analysis).

Contracts Conference

The Law School was host to a conference on “Contracts and the Activities of Firms” on June 14-16. The conference was conceived by Ronald H. Coase, Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics. The object of the conference was to inform economists interested in carrying out research on contracts and firms about the data available in Washington, D.C., to show how such data are (or could be) made available for research in economics and to acquaint economists with some of the research on contracts and the activities of firms now being undertaken by economists within government agencies.

The papers at the conference were presented by members of the staffs of six government agencies. Agencies represented were: the National Archives and Records Administration, the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The audience consisted of academic economists from universities from all parts of the United States.

After the conference, Mr. Coase expressed the view that the conference “will lead more economists to engage in empirical work on contracts and the activities of firms.”

Civil Rights Conference

On April 12-14, the Law School was host to a conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Social Philosophy and Policy Center of Bowling Green State University, Ohio. The two-day conference invited scholars from universities around the country to speak on the current status of civil rights in the United States. Professor Richard Epstein, who organized the conference, spoke on “Two Conceptions of Civil Rights.” Other speakers from the Law School were Professor Cass Sunstein, who spoke on “Why Markets Don’t Stop Discrimination,” and Professor Geoffrey Miller, whose talk was entitled “Rights and Structure in Constitutional Theory.”

Douglas G. Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law, attended meetings of the National Bankruptcy Conference in Dallas and Chicago. In April, he lectured at the Southeastern Bankruptcy Conference in Atlanta and gave a law and economics workshop at Harvard. He spoke on corporate reorganizations at Practicing Law Institute seminars in St. Louis in early May and in Chicago during July.

Mary E. Becker ’80, Professor of Law and Russell Baker Scholar, was a member of a panel discussing Women and Poverty at the Association of American Law Schools Convention in January. At the convention she was also elected chair-elect of the Women in Legal Education Section of the AALS. In February, she gave a workshop on Sexual Politics and the Constitution for the Chicago Feminist Law Group. She was interviewed on Channel 7 TV news and WLS-AM radio on Eugene Pincham’s record on rape cases in the appellate court before the primary election in which Pincham was a candidate for President of the Cook County Board (he lost). During Women’s History Week in March, Ms. Becker took part in a panel discussion on Contemporary Perspectives on Women’s Legal Rights at William Rainey Harper College in Palatine, Illinois. The same month, she spoke on Inequality, Sexual Politics, and the Constitution at faculty workshops at the University of Maryland, New York University, and the University of California, Los Angeles, and at Northern Illinois Law School. She discussed the question “Can Employers Exclude Women to Protect Children?” at the University of Illinois Law School and was a panelist discussing theories of equality and difference at Northwestern University. In April, Ms. Becker was a discussion leader at a conference on Women in Legal Education: The Voices of Women at New York University. She was also a panelist at a conference on Women and Work, held at De Paul University. In May, she took part in a workshop on Shift Work and Extended Duty Hours for the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress. She attended the Law and Society’s annual meeting in June, where she was a discussant of a panel on Work and the Family: Conflicts and Reconstructions.

In January, Anne-Marie Burley, Assistant Professor of Law, attended a conference sponsored by the Social Science Research Council on Politics and Ideas at the Stanford Center for the Advanced Study of the Behavioral Sciences. During the year, she gave talks on “West German Conceptions of the German Question” at the Program on International Politics, Economics, and Security at the University of Chicago, the Institute for East-West Security Studies in New York, and the Foreign Policy Association in New York. She gave a talk on the revolution in Eastern Europe to the Women’s Board of the University of Chicago and spoke to several groups of visiting European journalists and young leaders on “Germany and the Future of Europe.” In March, she presented a paper on international relations theory and American foreign relations law at the University of Southern California and in April she attended a Ford Foundation conference on multilateralism, held in Vancouver. In May, she successfully defended her doctoral dissertation at the University of Oxford.

Gerhard Casper, William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Provost, gave the Alschuler lecture at the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, on April 12. In June, he participated in a conference in Paris on “Constitutional Politics at the End of the Eighteenth Century in the United States and France.” Mr. Casper is serving on a special committee of the Association of American Law Schools on legal education in the 21st century. He has been elected to the Membership Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Board of the National Merit Scholarship Committee, the Board of Governors of Argonne National Laboratory, the Board of the University of Chicago Hospitals, and the Board of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Richard A. Epstein, James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law, spoke on two panels at the January meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in San Francisco. The first concerned the question of compassion and judging. The second concerned the effect of modern developments in tort theory on the law of evidence. Later in the month, Mr. Epstein debated Lloyd Cutler at the Federalist Society’s conference on the separation of powers and he presented two chapters from his forthcoming book on the antidiscrimination laws in employment to a faculty workshop at New York University. He traveled to McGill University, Montreal, in February, to give a paper, “Two Concep-
tions of Civil Rights,” at a faculty workshop. On March 7, he discussed the topic “Too Many Rights, Too Few Responsibilities” in the inaugural panel of the Washington Circle at George Washington University, then traveled to New York the next day to speak on Censorship and the Arts at the Samuel Rubin Forum of Columbia Law School. In April, he participated in a panel discussion on natural law at the Midwest Political Science Association and also (with Jeffrey Paul) organized a conference on “Reassessing Civil Rights,” sponsored by the Social Philosophy and Policy Center of Bowling Green State University and held at the University of Chicago Law School on April 14. At the conference, Mr. Epstein gave a paper presenting two conceptions of civil rights. He gave a paper, “No New Property,” at a conference on Goldberg v. Kelly: Twenty Years Later, held at Brooklyn Law School on May 3. In June, Mr. Epstein debated Anthony Califa of the ACLU on the topic “Is the Civil Rights Act of 1990 a Threat to Our Civil Rights?” at the Cato Institute, Washington D.C.

In January, Richard H. Helmholz, Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law, spoke on “Civil Laws in American Cases, 1790–1825” at a legal history workshop at Boston University Law School. In February, he delivered the Currie Lecture at Duke Law School on the subject “Continental Law and Common Law: Historical Strangers or Friends?” He participated in a conference on the future of research libraries, held in Chicago on June 5-6.

Mark J. Heyrman ’77, Senior Clinical Lecturer in Law, gave a presentation at Northwestern University School of Law on April 19. His topic was “Ethical Considerations in the Representation of Mentally Disabled Criminal Defendants.” In May, he spoke to the Chicago Bar Association’s Mental Health Committee on the topic “Voluntary Admission of Adults to Inpatient Mental Health Facilities in the Wake of Zinermon v. Burch.” He also spoke to the professional staff of Evanston Hospital’s Chapman Center on the subject of substance abusers in inpatient treatment facilities.

Stephen Holmes, Professor of Political Science and Law, Law School, Department of Political Science, and the College, delivered a comment on Albert O. Hirschman’s Trilling Lecture at Columbia University on February 6. On the 14th, he gave a paper on “Carl Schmitt and the British Empire” at the New School of Social Research in New York. In April, Mr. Holmes organized a conference on “Images of the Enlightenment” at the City University of New York. He gave a paper entitled “Koselleck’s Enlightenment.” He organized a second conference in June on “Constitutional Politics in France and the United States at the End of the Eighteenth Century,” held at the Fondation Saint-Simon in Paris. At that conference, Mr. Holmes commented on a paper by Francois Furet on the idea of the ancien régime in America and France.

Larry B. Kramer ’84, Professor of Law, finished the final report of the Federal Courts Study Committee on April 2. In June, he presented a paper on “Congressional Regulation of the Allocation of Judicial Resources” at a symposium on Civil Justice Reform sponsored by Yale Law School and Aetna Life Insurance Co. He also spoke at the Federal Judicial Center judges’ workshop held at the Law School in June.

In January, Michael W. McConnell ’79, Professor of Law and Director of the Law and Government Program, gave a paper on the formalist-functionalist distinction in separation of powers cases to the Constitutional Law Section of the Association of American Law Schools meeting in San Francisco. He also spoke on free exercise exemptions to the Law and Religion Section. In Chicago, he addressed the constitutional issues committee of the Chicago Bar Association on the accreditation of religiously restrictive law schools. He also debated Professors Richard Epstein and Cass Sunstein on Lochner v. New York at the Law School. In February, Mr. McConnell attended a meeting of the Legal Scholars Group of the De Paul University Center for Church-State Studies in Chicago and presented a paper on Religion and Conscience in the History of Free Exercise at a legal theory workshop at Columbia University School of Law. In April, he spoke on Personal Conviction and Professionalism at Brent House, University of Chicago. He took part in a debate with John Swomley and Thomas McCoy on church-state separation at Vanderbilt University Law School, sponsored by the Federalist Society. Mr. McConnell appeared with Laurence Tribe on the Milt Rosenberg show on WGN Radio in June, where they discussed abortion rights. He delivered a lecture on recent developments in the Religion Clauses to the Federal Judges’ seminar at the Law School and also appeared on “Open Line,” on the Moody Bible Radio network, speaking on first amendment issues.

In January, Geoffrey P. Miller, Professor of Law, was a panelist at a Federalist Society meeting on Separation of Powers, held in Washington, D.C. He discussed the topic “Power of the Purse, the Appropriations Power, and the Necessary and Proper Clause.” In February, he served as an instructor at the American Bar Association’s Program for Teachers. Mr. Miller presented a paper on “Rights and Structure in Constitutional Theory” at the conference on civil rights held at the Law School in April.

Gary H. Palm ’67, Professor of Law, was a member of a panel discussing “Driving Forces in a Changing Profession” at a plenary session of the 1990 National Association for Law Placement Annual Conference, held on April 5.
Geoffrey R. Stone ’71, Harry Kalven Jr. Professor of Law and Dean, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. In February, he spoke to the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Affairs on “The Constitution and the Flag.” He spoke on “Appointments, Promotion and Tenure: Shadow Tracks and Obstacle Courses” at a conference on Women in Legal Education, sponsored by the AALS and the American Bar Association and held in New York in April. In June, Mr. Stone spoke to the Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference on major Supreme Court decisions in the 1989 term.

David A. Strauss, Professor of Law, has been Visiting Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center. In March, he spoke on property rights and the American Constitution at a meeting of the ABA Section on International Law and Practice in Washington, D.C. In May, he presented oral argument before the en banc U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, on behalf of a group of handicapped children and their families, in a case concerning the award of attorneys’ fees under the Education of the Handicapped Act. The same month, he gave a paper on freedom of speech at the Legal Theory Workshop at the Law School and spoke to the Progressive Law Students’ Association on diversity in law school faculty hiring. In June, he testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on a proposed statute and constitutional amendment to prohibit federal courts from ordering state and local governments to raise taxes.

Cass Sunstein, Karl N. Llewellyn Professor of Jurisprudence, Law School, Department of Political Science and the College, spoke on two panels at the annual AALS meeting in January. The first speech dealt with “Paradoxes of the Regulatory State,” or self-defeating regulatory strategies, with particular emphasis on environmental law. The paper is being published by the University of Chicago Law Review. The second panel dealt with statutory interpretation. In February, Mr. Sunstein testified before the Senate Governmental Operations Committee on the President’s power over regulatory agencies and on efforts by Congress to disclose communications between the White House and the agencies. In April, he participated in the civil rights conference held at the Law School, speaking on “Why Markets Won’t Stop Discrimination.” He spoke at a second conference that month at Yale University, on the Organization of Political Institutions. Mr. Sunstein spoke on political economy and administrative law. In May, he spoke at a conference on democracy at the University of California, Davis. He gave a paper on “Democracy and Shifting Preferences.” Later that month, he spoke on new directions in the Supreme Court at a meeting in Chicago for a new journal, The American Prospect, of which he is an editor. Mr. Sunstein participated in a conference at Chicago-Kent College of Law on the relationship between classical republicanism and the American founding. In June, he spoke at a conference in Paris on French and American constitutional experiences.

In January, Alan O. Sykes, Professor of Law, presented a paper, “Protectionism as a Safeguard: An Economic Analysis of GATT Article XIX,” to the Law and Economics Workshop at the Law School. He spoke at a conference on Countervailing Duty Law for the 1990s, sponsored by the Olin Foundation and held at Georgetown University Law School in March. His paper was entitled “Second-Best Countervailing Duty Policy: A Critique of the En-
tlement Approach." In May, Mr. Sykes spoke on safeguards reform and injury tests at a conference on Reforming Trade Remedy Laws at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law.

Diane P. Wood, Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of International Legal Studies and Associate Dean, spoke at the Antitrust Section's program celebrating the centennial of the Sherman Act at the annual AALS meeting in San Francisco in January. Her talk was entitled "A General Law for Competition in the Twenty-First Century." The same month, she addressed the New York State Bar Association's annual meeting, commenting on the ABA special task force to study the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, of which she had been a member. In March, she presented a talk on foreign trade issues at the Conference Board's annual meeting on Antitrust Issues in Today's Economy. Ms. Wood gave a talk on "Legal Scholarship and Women as Scholars: Frameworks for Law" at the Conference on the Voices of Women, held at New York University Law School in April. In May, she presented a paper on "Market Definition in Hospital Merger Cases" at the 32d Annual George Bugbee Symposium on Hospital Affairs, sponsored by the Graduate Program in Health Administration of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. She attended the Yale Conference on "Civil Justice Reform, Issues in Controversy" in June, moderating a panel on mass tort litigation.

Hans Zeisel, Professor Emeritus of Law and Sociology, was a reporter on an ABA committee of federal judges and trial lawyers who recommended the replacement of the 6-member federal civil jury by a 12-member jury, in which a verdict could be reached by 10-member agreement. He spoke at the New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice on the need for strengthening the regular criminal justice system by supplementing it with preventive crime control. Mr. Zeisel participated in a discussion at the Woodrow Wilson Institute in Washington, D.C., about the Dutch and British efforts to legalize drug use.

**Student Notes**

**Honors and Awards**

The following students of the Class of 1990 received their degrees with honors and were inducted into the Order of the Coif. Katherine Adams, Jennifer Altfeld, Ashutosh Bhagwat, Peter Critips, Keith Dollier, Laurie Gallancy, Jacqueline Gerson, Jeffrey Goldman, Robert Kester, David Lawson, Sean Lindsay, Andrea Nervi, J. Robert Robertson, Dionne Rousseau, James Ryan, Herwig Schlunk, Cynthia Vreeland, Charles Webber, and Laura Wunder. The following students also received their degrees with honors. William Abrams, Bruce Adelstein, Debra Buhring, Carl Burkhalter, Frederick Cohen, Deirdre Fox, Stephanie Graham, Hilary Hegener, Daniel Lefler, David Lyle, Andrew Martens, Gregory Matis, Henry Olsen III, Paul Pittman, Elisa Poole, Brian Ratner, Susan Rosenberg, Marc Rothenberg, Sean Royall, Sarah Rudolph, Eugene Scalia, D. Gordon Smith, Sandra Strassman, Thomas Vega-Byrnes, and Stephen Ware.

Marianne Culver, John Dent, Karen Dilibert, and Nancy Rotering won the 1990 Ann Barber Outstanding Service Award, which is presented to the third year students who, in the opinion of their peers, have made a particularly helpful contribution to the quality of life at the Law School. All four students were involved in so many activities at the Law School that only a few can be mentioned. Marianne organized the a cappella singing group Scales of Justice, worked as a liaison to the admissions committee, and was involved in arranging the annual trivia contests. John organized Orientation Weekend in his second year and was President of the Law Students Association. Karen was editor of the Phoenix, the students' newspaper, and she and Nancy organized the talent contest. That contest was Nancy's brainchild and she also originated the "Olympics" against the Graduate School of Business.

Janet Beer, Steven Chanenson, Darlene Costa, Sean Donahue, Anne-Marie Eileraus, and Randall Oyler received the Joseph Henry Beale Prize for outstanding work in the first-year legal research and writing program.


Mary Coyne '91 received the Isaiah S. Dorfman Prize for outstanding work in Labor Law. The Edwin F. Mandel Award, to the graduates who have contributed most to the Law School's clinical education program, was awarded to Donald Lockhart and Carol Messing.

The Thomas R. Mulroy Prizes for excellence in appellate advocacy are awarded to the twelve semi-finalists of the Hinton Moot Court competition. Besides the four finalists (see item on the competition), the 1990 winners are: Deirdre Fox and Catherine Van Horn, Class of 1990, John Bannon, Judith Waara Hooyenga, Grace Whittenberg Lawson, Catherine McCain, Michael Nolan, and Earnest Wotring, Class of 1991.

David Lawson received the John M. Olin Prize, which goes to the outstanding graduate in Law and Economics. The Casper Platt Award, for the best paper written by a student in the Law School, went to Sarah Rudolph '90, for her paper, "Blackstone's vision of Alternative Dispute Resolution."

**Law Review and Legal Forum**

The members of the Managing Board for volume 58 of the University of Chicago Law Review are: Andrew Nussbaum, Editor-in-Chief; Mark Perry, Executive Editor; Pasquale Cipollone, Managing and Book Review Editor; Allison Hartwell Eid and Jeremy Feigelson, Articles Editors; Thomas Lee, Topics and Comments Editor; Susan Davies, Andrew Ferren, Adam Hirsh, Valerie Ross,


Clerkships

Forty-one graduates, or 22 percent, of the class of 1990 have accepted judicial clerkships for 1990-91. In addition, seven members of earlier classes have accepted clerkships for a second year, including four graduates who will be clerking for justices of the Supreme Court. The University of Chicago Law School continues to have the second highest percentage relative to class size of Supreme Court clerks of any law school in the nation.

United States Supreme Court

David Litt ’88 (Justice Anthony Kennedy)
Alan Meese ’89 (Justice Antonin Scalia)
Mark Snyderman ’89 (Justice Sandra Day O’Connor)
Monica Wahl ’89 (Justice William H. Rehnquist)

United States Court of Appeals

Katherine Adams ’90 (Judge Stephen Breyer, 1st Cir.)
Ashutosh Bhagwat ’90 (Judge Richard Posner, 7th Cir.)
Carl Burkhalter ’90 (Judge Grady Jolly, 5th Cir.)
Jeffrey Cashdan ’90 (Judge Gerald Bard Tjoflat, 11th Cir.)

Mark Cheh ’90 (Judge Richard Nygaard, 3rd Cir.)
Elizabeth Cheng ’90 (Judge John Moore, 10th Cir.)
Thomas Cronin ’90 (Judge William Bauer, 7th Cir.)
Moot Court

James Baker '91 and Jeffrey Davis '91 narrowly defeated Tisa Hughes '91 and Heather Sawyer '91 in the 1990 Hinton Moot Court Competition. Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and Judge Alex Kozinski of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit heard arguments in *D umo v. Reina*, a case involving jurisdictional and equal protection issues in the interaction of Indian and federal law. Baker and Davis received the Hinton Moot Cup from Dean Geoffrey Stone and the Thomas J. Mulroy Prizes for excellence in appellate advocacy with highest distinction. Hughes and Sawyer were awarded the Karl Llewellyn Memorial Cup for excellence in brief writing and oral argument, as well as the Thomas J. Mulroy Prizes with high distinction.

Keith Dolliver '90 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)
Deirdre Fox '90 (Judge Thomas Gibbs Gee, 5th Cir.)
Laurie Gallancy '90 (Judge Douglas Ginsburg, D.C. Cir.)
Thomas Gallanis '90 (Judge David Nelson, 6th Cir.)
Jacqueline Gerson '90 (Judge Alex Kozinski, 9th Cir.)
Jennifer Hermann '90 (Judge Stephanie Seymour, 10th Cir.)
Heather Jennings Kahn '90 (Judge Michael Kanne, 7th Cir.)
Robert Kester '90 (Judge William Garwood, 5th Cir.)
David Lawton '90 (Judge Stephen Williams, D.C. Cir.)
Donald Lockhart '90 (Judge Stephen Trott, 9th Cir.)
David Lyle '90 (Judge John Godbold, 11th Cir.)
Greg Matis '90 (Judge Stephen Anderson, 10th Cir.)
William McGrath '90 (Judge Charles Wiggins, 9th Cir.)

Andrea Nerri '90 (Judge Abner Mikva, D.C. Cir.)
Louisa Nickerson '90 (Judge Frank Magill, 8th Cir.)
Henry Olsen III '90 (Judge Danny Boggs, 6th Cir.)
Russell Pollack '90 (Judge Robert Cowen, 3rd Cir.)
Elisa Poole '90 (Judge Harvie Wilkinson, 4th Cir.)
Sean Royall '90 (Judge Patrick Higginbotham, 5th Cir.)
Herschel Schlunk '90 (Judge Richard Posner, 7th Cir.)
D. Gordon Smith '90 (Judge Eugene Davis, 5th Cir.)
Cynthia Vreeland '90 (Judge Patrick Higginbotham, 5th Cir.)
Stephen Wexler '90 (Judge Daniel Mahoney, 2d Cir.)
Charles Webber '90 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)

United States District Courts
Jennifer Altfeld '90 (Judge William Byrne, C.D. CA)

Deirdra Brown '90 (Judge Joseph Young, MD)
Matthew Croul '89 (Judge James Holderman, N.D. IL)
Richard Dahl '89 (Judge Michael Mihm, C.D. IL)
Alison Glazov '90 (Judge Suzanne Conlon, N.D. IL)
Hilary Hegener '90 (Judge John Nordberg, N.D. IL)
Andrew Kreig '90 (Judge Mark Wolf, MA)
David Levin '90 (Judge John Kane Jr., CO)
J. Robert Robertson '90 (Judge Milton Shadur, N.D. IL)

State Supreme Courts
Theodore Beutel '89 (Judge Stephen Bistline, ID)
Mary Diggins '90 (Judge Charles Levin, MI)
Laurie Phelan '90 (Judge Charles Levin, MI)
Faith Spencer '90 (Judge Shirley Abrahamson, WI)
Trivial Traditions

A University of Chicago Law School education is no trivial matter but the annual trivia contest is now part of Law School life. Teams of students compete throughout the winter quarter and the winning team faces a faculty team in the grand final in spring. This year’s student team, “Good, Bad, Ugly, and Fat,” (Steven Cherry Class of ’91, Steven Friedman, Christopher Sontchi, and Joseph Turo, Class of ’92), faced off against Professors Douglas Baird, Richard Epstein, Michael McConnell, and Daniel Shaviro. The whole series of contests was devised and presented by Marianne Culver, Colleen Kenney, Michael McDonough, Henry Olsen, and Sarah Rechter, all Class of ’90.

With the score of previous challenges standing at 2 to 1, the faculty hoped to win this fourth contest and even up the score. The highly partisan audience sought to unnerv the faculty team with ear-shattering cheers and boos, but the faculty showed they were made of stern stuff. Michael McConnell teased the audience by pretending not to know the answer to a question on the Constitution, but earned their respect by his confident recital of the five states bordering Illinois. Whereas nobody knew Stanley and Livingstone’s first names, Daniel Shaviro impressed the audience by knowing that Nancy Sinatra sang the title song of the film “You Only Live Twice.” Everyone in the room was awed by the fact (which neither team knew) that the bee kills more people than are killed by all poisonous snakes.

The contest’s first half finished with the faculty in a commanding lead and when Richard Epstein started the second half by correctly naming the four Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, it was clear that the faculty were unstoppable. The final score was a resounding victory for the faculty of 82-65.

Law School—Business School Olympics

The Law School beat the Graduate School of Business in a first-ever Olympics competition on May 13. The event was the brainchild of Nancy Rodkin Rotering ’90, with help from Judy Bachman ’90, David Odom ’92, and Amanda Pratt ’91, as well as several Business School students. Nancy dreamt up the event as an ice-breaker.

“We don’t know the students from the Business School although we see them in some of our classes. I thought it would be fun to play outside before finals and it would be a good way to get to know each other.”

The fields of Burton-Judson and the Law School reflecting pool were the sites for the event, which was sponsored by the Law School Association and Business School Association. Eight teams from the Business School faced five teams from the Law School and it was decided that because of this uneven distribution, teams would compete individually, with the winning team scooping the championship for its school. Prowess was tested in such difficult sports as the Bat Spin, Volleyball, Tug-of-War, Egg Toss, Three-Legged Race and Frisbee Golf. The competition among the 150 participants was so fierce, at one point one of the Law School students removed his pants and waded into the pool to retrieve his frisbee rather than suffer a water penalty. A four-way tie between two Law School teams and two Business School teams resulted in three sudden death Tug-of-Wars. The Law School triumphed and the Business School muttered a challenge to a rematch in the fall.
Role of the Lawyer in the Entertainment Industry

"If you just ask someone what they want they will tell you. Learn to listen, then go away, get what they want, and sell it back to them." Bob Levy, of Levy and Associates, offered tips for success in his talk to the Entertainment and Sports Law Society on April 4.

Clemency for Women who Kill Their Batterers

"There is no typical battery victim. The beating of women crosses all bands, both economic and racial. More women are injured by boyfriends or husbands than from any other cause, yet domestic violence is only treated as a misdemeanor." Margaret Byrne, sole practitioner, spoke to students on April 12 at the invitation of Law Women's Caucus and the National Lawyer's Guild.

International Legal Practice

"A Japanese client wanted to buy a U.S. company. The first thing they asked us was to write them a memo explaining what a merger is." Louis Goldman '74, in a February 7 talk to the International & Comparative Law Society, highlighted some unexpected aspects of his international practice with the firm of Altheimer & Gray.
**The Flag and the Constitution**

The Law School asked randomly selected members of the Classes of '90, '91, and '92, as well as members of the faculty, the following question:

"If you were a member of Congress, would you vote for or against the Bush Amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "The Congress and the states shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States"?"

Students

7% for 93% against

Comments:

"If Congress really wants to make things interesting, it should enact a law mandating that all official U.S. flags be constructed of flame-retardant material."

"The flag of the U.S. [does not]...warrant constitutional protection. A country that is not willing to [protect] the equality of...women and gays need not protect objects."

Faculty

8% for 92% against

Comments:

"I was the reluctant author, twenty years ago, of the statute held unconstitutional in Texas v. Johnson... I recall one committee member's objection that my draft would permit punishment for burning the Viet Cong flag. Another responded that we could rely on prosecutorial discretion to prevent that. Doesn't this exchange make the point that we were in fact talking about the censorship of ideas?"—Albert Alschuler.

"Public debate in this country is so impoverished that we prefer to discuss trivial issues. We should be talking about why people want to desacrate the flag."—Mary Becker.

"For Americans, there can be few more vivid reasons for pride and patriotism—for fidelity to the flag itself—than the following irony. On the very day that the front pages across the country announced the murder, by the Chinese government, of hundreds of young Chinese protestors for their political activity, those same front pages proclaimed that our Supreme Court had held that the first principle of constitutional liberty barred American governments from prosecuting a single American for acts of violence committed against the very symbol of its nationhood. In 1990... there could be no better way of paying tribute to our founding document than through a rejection of the proposed amendment. We should leave the bill of rights alone."—Cass Sunstein.

We would like to learn our graduates' point of view. We will publish a sampling of the comments we receive in the next issue.

Return comments to:

The Editor
*The Law School Record*
University of Chicago Law School
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

"The Congress and the states shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States"

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May 12-13 was the time, the Law School the place. Reunion 1990 welcomed back the classes of 1940, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1980 for a weekend of reminiscence and nostalgia, but also a view of the Law School today. On Friday afternoon, graduates had the opportunity to attend classes and listen to the Musser lecture, given by former Senator Eugene McCarthy. They then gathered with students and faculty for the weekly Wine Mess. The next morning, graduates enjoyed a continental breakfast in the Harold J. Green Lounge, then joined Dean Stone for a Town Hall Meeting at which he answered questions from alumni about the Law School, legal education and its relation to law practice. Other events included a roundtable discussion of "The Tempting of America: The Political Seduction of the Law" by Robert Bork '53. Panelists were Roger Cramton '55, Catherine Hancock '75, Michael McConnell '79, and Mary Becker '80, who served as moderator. The Dean's Lunch in the Harold J. Green Lounge and a tour of the campus, led by Professor Walter J. Blum '41, rounded off the Law School events. In the evening, the classes celebrated their reunions with dinners for each class.
Daniel Smith and Seymour Tabin exchange views at the Class of 1940 dinner.

The Class of 1965

Fred Ash '40 and Walter Blum '41 reminisce at the Dean's luncheon.

The Class of 1955

John Dowd, Alan Koral, and Charles Wolf celebrate the reunion of the Class of '75.
The largest gathering ever of Law School graduates packed the Grand Ballroom of the Chicago Hilton on Thursday, May 10, for the annual alumni dinner. This year brought a special attraction, for the featured speaker was Edward H. Levi '35, Glen A. Lloyd Distinguished Service Professor and President, Emeritus, Dean of the Law School from 1950 to 1962. Frank D. Mayer Jr., '59, President of the Law School Alumni Association, was Master of Ceremonies and introduced both Mr. Levi and Dean Geoffrey R. Stone '71, who gave his customary State of the Law School address. Alumni took every advantage of the opportunity to renew old friendships and conversation groups lingered well after the dinner was over.
Alumni Events

Double Degree Breakfast

Graduates of the Law School who are also graduates of the College of the University of Chicago and who were attending their College reunion celebrations the first weekend of June were invited to breakfast with Dean Geoffrey Stone on June 2 at the Law School. Law School graduates from the classes of ’35 and ’30, who were enjoying their 55th and 60th Law School reunions, also attended.

Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth Reunions

The classes of 1930 and 1935 celebrated their Law School reunion the weekend of June 1–2, combining their celebration with the festivities of the University-wide Reunion Weekend. Allan Wolf writes about the class of 1930 dinner on page XX. The Class of 1935 met for dinner in the Riviera Room of the Standard Club of Chicago. Thanks for hard work in arranging the dinner and getting everyone together are due to Bernard Sang. Others attending were Sam Alscluler, Arthur Bernstein, Max Chil, Arthur Heim, George Herboldsheimer, Laura Cook Janas, Edward Lev, Philip Lederer, Irene Schoenberg, Rubin Sharpe, and James Zacharias.

Chicago

Alumnae of the Law School and the Graduate School of Business gathered at the Metropolitan Club on the evening of Thursday, February 8, to hear Grace Mary Stern speak on “Issues of the 1990s: How Will Women Be Affected?” Grace Stern is a representative in the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1970, she was elected County Clerk of Lake County, a position to which she was twice re-elected. In 1932 she teamed with Adlai Stevenson to run as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Loop Luncheons

The Winter series of loop luncheons began on February 1 with a talk by Douglas G. Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law. Mr. Baird spoke on “Leveraged Buyouts and Fraudulent Conveyances.” Mr. Baird’s talk proved so popular—and oversubscribed—that he was persuaded to give it again in the Spring series of luncheons.

Carol Moseley Braun ’72, the Cook County Recorder of Deeds, continued the series of luncheons on February 22, when she spoke on “County Government in Transition.” This talk evoked a lively response from the audience, who lingered to question Ms. Braun long after the luncheon had ended.

Seymour F. Simon, former justice of the Illinois Supreme Court and a member of the law firm of Rudnick & Wolfe, brought the winter series to a close with his talk “A Reviewing Judge Reviews,” in which he looked back at some of the cases he had heard during his service in the Illinois Supreme Court. The audience greatly enjoyed relying on these cases from the judge’s point of view and pied Judge Simon with many questions.

The Honorable Douglas H. Ginsburg ’73, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and Visiting Professor at the Law School, began the Spring series of Loop Luncheons with a talk on “Antitrust in the Chicago School.” Mr. Ginsburg was challenged on several points of his talk by members of the audience and a lively discussion arose.

Douglas Baird’s encore on leveraged buyouts ended the series of luncheons on June 18. Once again, the room was packed to listen to Mr. Baird’s talk.

The organizing committee of the Loop Luncheons, chaired by Alan Ochschel ’64, invites you to attend future series of these luncheons, which are held in the Chicago Board of Trustees room at One First National Plaza. The Alumni Association extends an invitation to newly graduated students to attend their first luncheon as guests of the Association. If you would like more information about the luncheons, or would like to offer your services for the committee, please call Assistant Dean Holly Davis ’76 at 312/702-9628.

Women’s Luncheon

Women graduates of the Law School had the opportunity to renew old friendships and meet fellow graduates at a luncheon on May 23 at the Board of Trustees Room, Jean Allard ’53, a partner at Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal, addressed the audience on “Strength in Numbers.”

Denver

Dean Geoffrey Stone traveled to Denver on July 18 to meet graduates and bring them up to date on the latest events at the Law School. Lunch was arranged by James Hautzinger ’61 in the offices of his law firm, Sherman & Howard.

Los Angeles

Graduates in Los Angeles had the opportunity to meet with Dean Stone on July 20 and catch up with news of the Law School. Steve Wilson ’71 provided accommodation for luncheon in his firm, Latham & Watkins. Joel Bernstein ’70, President of the Los Angeles chapter, introduced Dean Stone.

New York Annual Dinner

The Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in the Law School’s “Second City,” was the venue for the annual dinner of the New York chapter of the Alumni Association. This was the second year of this well-attended event, which continues to prove a great success. Douglas M. Kraus ’73, President of
the New York chapter, introduced Bernard D. Meltzer '37, Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, whose witty remarks will be reprinted in the Spring issue of the Law School Record. Dean Geoffrey Stone also spoke to the assembled graduates about current events at the Law School.

Philadelphia

Graduates were able to hear the latest news of the Law School from Dean Geoffrey Stone at a luncheon held on April 4 at the offices of Hoyle, Morris & Kerr. The event also offered an opportunity to thank Martin Wald '64 for his dedicated services over the past years as President of the Philadelphia chapter and to welcome Lawrence Hoyle '65 as the new President.

Pittsburgh

Dean Stone spoke to graduates on the state of the Law School and on recent constitutional law developments in the Supreme Court at a luncheon held on February 22 at the offices of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay. Dan Booker '71 presided and introduced Dean Stone.

Washington, D.C.

The Mayflower Hotel was the setting for a luncheon held for Washington area graduates on May 17, in conjunction with the annual American Law Institute meeting. Mary Mochary '67, Deputy Negotiator for Property Issues, addressed the luncheon guests on the topic “How Real are Property Rights in the Soviet Union?” Dean Geoffrey Stone also attended the luncheon and spoke about the Law School.
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
Graduation 1990: Karen Dilibert '90 with her sister Ann Priest MBA '91

(n.b. all you skiers). Rumor has it two-year old Ian was so mad to be leaving Chicago and all of his “friends at the Law School” that he punched each and every box while the Lindsays were moving.

Jen Altfeld, never one to miss life’s exciting moments, received a clerkship two days before graduation. She’s clerking with Judge Byrne in Los Angeles this year. Andrea Nervi also received “the call” two days before graduation from one of the Supremes himself. Following a clerkship with Judge Abner Mikva in D.C., Andrea was slated to clerk for Justice Brennan. With the news of his resignation, we will await further developments eagerly. Laurie Phelan, Jeff Goldman, and Mollie Diggins are clerking for Judge Levin (Michigan Supreme Court) in Detroit and welcome any and all visitors. Following travels in Austria, Jennifer Hermann is clerking in Tulsa for Judge Stephanie Seymour (10th Circuit). Right after the Illinois bar and multi-state, Andy Kreig hopped a plane to Boston to sit for the Massachusetts bar. He spent the month of August recuperating at a friend’s beach house (complete with its own indoor basketball court and disco) at Southampton and is now clerking with Massachusetts District Court Judge Mark Wolf in Boston.

As for those wacky L.L.M.’s, Tamar (Tammi) Ben-Porath is now living in Oak Park and working for Alheimer & Gray, Chicago. Francois Rayroux is spending the year working on his dissertation at the University. The last we heard from Thomas Engwall, Eka Ratnamurni, and Helmut Heiss, they were spending a month traveling to New York, Boston, Washington, D.C., Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, parts of Utah and Arizona, and dropping by to say “hello” to Marc Levy’s parents in Berkeley. As for Americans abroad, Brett Krantz spent three months traveling the South Pacific before joining Patton, Boggs & Blow in Washington, D.C. Brett was dismayed by the U.S. government’s warning against going to Papua, New Guinea following reports of American tourist head-shrinking. Three years weren’t enough, eh, Brett? Graci and David Lawson passed the summer months in Paris where Dave attended the Escoffier cooking school. They’re now settled in Washington, D.C., where Dave is cooking—oops!—clerking for Judge Williams (D.C. Circuit) and Graci is attending Georgetown Law School.

Mike Kennedy, for the time being, has given up sailing for boatrides on the Thames. He’s spending the year at the London School of Economics.

Following travels to Great Britain with Amy Belcove, I am at the lovely new offices of McDermott, Will & Emery, Chicago, with Jen Coyne, Chip Murphy, Marianne Culver, and Steve Norgaard. Please drop me a line with any and all news. You don’t even have to use full sentences!

DEATHS

The Law School Record notes with sorrow the deaths of:

Lieutenant-Colonel Dean R. Dickey ’26 died at his home in San Diego on November 28, 1989. LTC Dickey served as an active officer and a reserve officer in the United States Army for a total of twenty-seven years. A loyal graduate, he made a special gift during the Law School’s 1986 Capital Campaign.

1924
Louis A. Rosenthal

1925
Sidney Rosenblum

1927
Paul W. Barrett

1928
Howard H. Denton

1929
Claire Driscoll December 30, 1989

1930
Stuart B. Bradley April 9, 1990

1931
Earl C. Moore

1934
Arthur Y. Schulson

1935
Carl C. Bats July 1, 1990

1936
Harold W. Huff

1938
John R. Carrington

1940
George E. Hale June 22, 1990

1943
Elliott Post

1949
David Burnet February 27, 1990

1951
William J. Welsh

1969
Thomas V. Irwin

1990
Marc Levy