ARTICLES

Dean's Page .................................................. 3

The Constitution: Into the Next Century
Reliability Concerns in Criminal Procedure .............. 4
Larry Kramer

Making Peace between the Religion
Clauses ...................................................... 6
Michael W. McConnell

Checks and Balances in the Twenty-First Century ........ 7
Geoffrey P. Miller

Equal Protection, Colorblindness, and the “Real Differences” among Groups 9
David A. Strauss

Redistributing Speech ........................................ 10
Cass R. Sunstein

William Winslow Crosskey and the Constitution .......... 13
Abe Krash

The Fund for the Law School ................................ 19

Dedication of the D’Angelo Law Library .................. 60

DEPARTMENTS

Memoranda .................................................. 62

Alumni Notes .............................................. 71
Earliest known photograph of the U.S. Capitol, showing the original dome. From a daguerrotype by John Plumbe, Jr., 1846.
Dean's Page

Program in Law and Government

I am proud to report that on July 1, 1987, the University of Chicago Law School, in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, formally established a new program designed to explore the relationship between Law and Government in the United States. This program, which was the inspiration of Gerhard Casper, will join the Law School’s Center for Criminal Justice Studies, the Law and Economics Program, and the Program in Legal History to provide a critical focal point for research, teaching, and scholarship as the Law School moves into the twenty-first century.

The Constitution of the United States established a new government to overcome the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. The Framers sought to create a government sufficiently powerful to deal with the exigencies of the time, but sufficiently limited—through an elaborate system of checks and balance, including the Bill of Rights—to guard against the dangers of factionalism and majoritarian abuse. During the second century of the Constitution, the emergence of the administrative state produced a multiplication of decisionmakers in all three branches of government, with a concomitant complexity in the system of checks and balances. As we enter the third century of the Constitution, we confront a maze of competing governmental institutions which operate without any clear or coordinated lines of responsibility. This state of affairs has generated uncertainty, conflict, deadlock, and growing distrust of government’s capacity wisely and responsibly to meet the tasks demanded of it.

The University of Chicago Law School’s Law and Government Program will focus on the institutional arrangements of government. Its objective is to advance understanding of the purposes and performance of existing legal structures and processes and to evaluate their adequacy in our ever more complex society. The program will redress a serious deficiency in legal education and scholarship, which have traditionally emphasized the judicial process and neglected the many other ways in which law shapes the exercise of governmental powers. The Law and Government Program will draw on a wide range of disciplines, including law, political theory, philosophy, political science, public choice, economics, organization theory, history, and comparative law and politics. It will utilize the resources of a law faculty with strong interests and expertise in many of these fields, and of a University with distinguished schools and departments that specialize in these areas of study.

In the 1987-88 academic year, the Law and Government Program will conduct a two-quarter workshop for interested faculty and students from the Law School and other parts of the University. This workshop will invite both scholars and government officials to the Law School to present their views and debate the issues in an open and lively manner. The workshop will focus on three controversial issues: the role of domestic laws in the conduct of foreign and defense policy; the control of budget and spending decisions; and the choice, design, and implementation of regulatory policies.

In future years, the Law and Government Program will invite scholars and government officials from the United States and other nations to serve as fellows-in-residence at the Law School, where they will teach and study for periods ranging from one to three quarters. The program will also promote joint faculty appointments between the Law School and other schools and departments within the University, such as the Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, the School of Social Service Administration, and the Departments of History, Political Science, Economics, and Philosophy.

Gerhard Casper, William B. Graham Professor of Law, will serve as Director of the program. Professor Casper will chair a faculty advisory committee consisting of Professors Paul Bator, Geoffrey Miller, David Strauss, Cass Sunstein, and myself. Initial funding for the Law and Government Program was provided by restricted and unrestricted gifts to the Campaign for the Law School. We will seek future funding for the program from the friends and alumni of the University of Chicago Law School.

William Rainey Harper, the first President of the University and the founder of our Law School, explained at the turn of the century that the motto for “the true university, the university of the future,” will be “service for mankind” both “within scholastic walls” and “in the world at large.” Harper added that many “will deny that democracy has a religion; but no one will deny that democracy has a philosopher; and the university is the philosopher of democracy.” Over the years, the University of Chicago and its Law School have remained true to this vision. The Law and Government Program—an exciting addition to a vibrant intellectual and scholarly tradition—will enable the Law School to continue to meet its most profound responsibility of serving mankind both “within the walls” and “in the world at large.”

Geoffrey R. Stone
Harry Kalven, Jr. Professor of Law
Dean of the Law School
The Constitution: Into the Next Century

In celebrating the Bicentennial of the Constitution, we were curious about what would be seen as the major constitutional issues in the coming years. We asked five constitutional experts from the faculty of the Law School for their thoughts on how major issues in constitutional law might evolve in the next twenty-five years.

Reliability Concerns in Criminal Procedure

Larry Kramer

It was outrage that initially awakened the Supreme Court to its responsibility to apply the Constitution to regulate abusive police practices. The case was Brown v. Mississippi, an especially ugly example of racist brutality. Three blacks were convicted of murdering a local white, solely on the basis of confessions obtained by beating them—a practice that testimony from involved police officers suggested was not merely approved but routine. This was more than the Supreme Court could swallow. The Court rejected the State's argument that the Constitution left states free to decide how best to prosecute crime and held that "the use of confessions thus obtained...was a clear denial of due process."

But Brown was an easy case. As Chief Justice Hughes noted, "It would be difficult to conceive of methods more revolting to the sense of justice than those taken to procure [these] confessions...." Perhaps because Brown was easy, the Court failed to distinguish two strands of its analysis: that confessions obtained in such a manner might lead to the conviction of innocent persons (a "reliability" rationale); that government must provide certain protections out of respect for the individual whether or not those protections yield more reliable results (a "dignity" rationale). The Court left to later decisions the task of working out the analytical bases of constitutional limitations on police.

The first steps were hesitant, slowed by the rancorous debate over incorporation. After Gideon v. Wainwright, however, the Court gained confidence and soon extended constitutional protection to all phases of the criminal process. For the most part, post-Gideon decisions focused on dignity concerns rather than reliability. The Court stressed the powerlessness of individuals confronted by the vast resources of the state and emphasized the role of procedure in preserving individual dignity. Miranda v. Arizona, for example, was premised on the Court's perception that "the constitutional foundation underlying the privilege [against self-incrimination] is the respect a government...must accord to the dignity and integrity of its citizens." Similarly, United States v. Wade, perhaps the apogee of the Warren Court's work in criminal procedure, held that criminal defendants are entitled to counsel at pre-trial line-ups because "the accused is guaranteed that he need not stand alone against the State at any stage of the prosecution, formal or informal, in court or out, where counsel's absence might derogate from the accused's right to a fair trial."

---

1297 U.S. 278 (1936).
388 U.S. 218 (1967).
Of course many procedural protections justified on dignity grounds also decreased the likelihood of convicting an innocent person. Wade and Gideon are obvious examples. At the same time, the dignity-oriented approach of the Warren Court also led to limitations on police that did nothing to enhance the reliability of the criminal process. For example, in *United States v. Massiah,* the Court held that police violate the right to counsel by using undercover agents to elicit incriminating statements from the accused (after formal charges have been brought)—even though such statements are not in any way coerced and are likely to be true.

The Burger Court took a different approach. Although at times the Court seemed hostile to any protection of the criminal suspect that weakened the states’ ability to prosecute, the dominant theme of the Burger years consisted of an attempt to reorient the criminal justice system toward a model designed to achieve accurate factual determinations of innocence or guilt. This is evident, for example, in the Court’s expansion of the “constitutional harmless error” doctrine; its limitation of the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule; its limitations on the availability of habeas corpus; its decision to allow statements taken in violation of *Miranda* to be used for impeachment; its limitations on defendants’ ability to challenge convictions based on guilty pleas; and its redefinition of such rights as the right to effective assistance of counsel and the right to have the prosecutor turn over exculpatory evidence in terms dependent upon whether there is a reasonable probability that the verdict would have been different without the procedural misstep.

Although shifting its emphasis in this manner, the Burger Court failed to articulate a coherent alternative understanding of the respective roles of reliability and dignity as guiding constitutional principles. Instead, the Court took what often seemed to be arbitrary whacks at some Warren Court decisions while leaving others intact and occasionally even extending them. As a result, the role of dignity and reliability concerns in defining the constitutional rights of criminal defendants remains unsettled.

Reaching an appropriate accommodation of these competing functions of criminal procedure will be a central challenge in the next generation of decisions in the realm of constitutional criminal procedure. Let me suggest a few ideas that may be helpful in thinking about what this accommodation should be. Some of the protections found in the Bill of Rights, such as the privilege against compelled self-incrimination, were plainly intended to do more than prevent the conviction of innocent persons. At the same time, a central and powerful theme underlying the overall package of safeguards established in the Bill of Rights was the creation of a process that would generate reliable outcomes. Efforts to abstract a general principle (like personal autonomy) from a specific guarantee (like the privilege against compelled self-incrimination) and to apply the specific guarantee whenever it is consistent with the general principle seem dubious if they ignore this pervasive concern for reliability. While reliability need not be the sole focus of analysis, a concern with reliability should provide the background against which new interpretations are tested. A novel extension of a constitutional right that does not enhance the reliability of the criminal process is more suspect than an interpretation that can be justified on reliability grounds, and such an extension requires strong justification to overcome the competing claim of the state that it will impede the successful prosecution of crime.

---

A concern with reliability should provide the background against which new interpretations are tested.

---

Following this sort of approach would both restrict and extend the constitutional protection presently guaranteed to criminal defendants. For example, a case like *Massiah,* which has only a weak dignity justification, should be overruled. On the other hand, a case like *Kirby v. Illinois,* which held that the right to

---

406 U.S. 682 (1972). Although there was no majority opinion in *Kirby,* Justice Stewart’s plurality opinion was followed by lower courts; the *Kirby* plurality was expressly endorsed by a majority of the Court in *United States v. Gouveia,* 467 U.S. 180 (1984).

---

537 U.S. 201 (1964).
counsel does not attach until formal charges have been filed, overlooks the fact that the need for the assistance of counsel to prevent police from manufacturing or coercing inaccurate evidence is just as strong at pre-indictment confrontations; it too should be overruled. Overall, reading the specific guarantees of the Bill of Rights in light of a background concern for reliability should provide a more coherent structure that adequately protects criminal defendants without unduly impeding the enforcement of criminal law.

The problem with the religion cases is not just difficult line-drawing on the margin. It is the Court's persistence in reading the two Religion Clauses—the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses—as if they meant exactly opposite things. Under the Establishment Clause, the government is forbidden to do anything that discriminates against religion, and indeed is required (in the absence of a “compelling governmental justification”) to cushion religion against even the unintended side effects of neutral government policy.

To make sure that government action does not “advance” religion, however, religious persons must be “discriminated against”—that is, they must be excluded from the benefits of government programs which others enjoy. Thus, the Court has held that high school students who choose a religious education forfeit their right to a wide variety of supplemental services provided to all other students. This includes—most tragically—remedial English and math training for low income children under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the cornerstone of the Great Society's most successful anti-poverty program. The Court held (Aguilar v. Felton, 1985) that providing remedial assistance to needy children in their parochial schools violates the Lemon test; but one can as easily say that to deny these benefits because of the students' religious choice violates the Free Exercise Clause.

Similarly, any free exercise exception from a facially neutral law or program plainly “advances” religion. The Court has repeatedly held, for example, that workers who quit their jobs for religious reasons are entitled to unemployment benefits, even though those who quit for personal reasons are not. Does this not “advance religion”? Indeed, since the purpose of the Free Exercise Clause is to provide special protection for religiously motivated beliefs and decisions, it is difficult to imagine an application of the Free Exercise Clause that would not, at the same time, “advance religion” and thus violate the Lemon test.

A jurisprudence in which two provisions of the First Amendment are at war with each other surely cannot last forever.
choice with respect to religion. The design of the First Amendment is not
to create a "secular society," any more than it is to create a "Christian
nation." It is to create the widest pos-
sible latitude for religious choice
(including the choice not to be reli-
gious), with a minimum of govern-
ment interference.

The Lemon test has come to inter-
fere with this ideal. Under many cir-
cumstances, allowing maximum scope
for religious choice will "advance" rel-
igion. If parents are free to choose
whether to send their children to reli-
gious school, without fear that the
religious choice will deprive them of
remedial education, more parents will
choose the religious alternative.

If state laws protecting workers' rights
to take their day off on their sabbath
were upheld (the Court held this
was an "establishment"), more work-
ers could practice their faith. If high
school students were permitted to
meet together for religious purposes
on the same basis as other extracurric-
ular clubs (most courts of appeals have
held this to be an "endorsement of
religion"), more would do so. To say
that these arrangements "advance reli-
gion" is merely to say that religious
freedom advances religion.

The key question should not be
whether government action "advances
religion," but whether it advances
religious choice.

Under this view, the Court's School
Prayer Cases were correctly decided,
but should not be extended to
moments of silence, voluntary extra-
curricular clubs, or other wholly vol-
untary opportunities for students to
practice their faith within the con-
fines of the public school. Under this
view, most of the parochial school aid
cases were incorrect and should be
reversed. And under this view, the
Court should recognize the need of
religious persons in some circum-
cumstances for exemptions from general
rules, where the exemptions will not
undermine important governmental
interests. Poignant recent examples
are the military's refusal to allow
Orthodox Jews to wear the skullcap,
or yarmulke, while on duty; and the
refusal by some states to allow Roman
Catholic hospitals to decline to partic-
ipate in abortions or euthanasia.

The Court's inconsistency is its
most conspicuous failing. Its use of
wooden doctrine to stifle religious
choice is the deeper problem.

Michael McConnell, J.D. 1979, is
Assistant Professor of Law

Checks and Balances in
the Twenty-First Century

Geoffrey P. Miller

One of the more remarkable
features of our remarkable Constitution is the consensus
that, at least until recently, has prevailed throughout the political spec-
trum on the efficacy and value of
dividing the government into depart-
ments and vesting each department
with authority to check the others.
Separation of powers was common
ground among federalists and antife-
deralists alike, although there was
intense debate about the proper place-
ment of specific powers and immuni-
ties. Both factions cited Montesquieu,
the great oracle on the subject, with
roughly the same degree of veneration
that Aristotle received during the
Middle Ages. And although John
Adams could twist his old friend and
political rival, Thomas Jefferson, for
having ridiculed "checks and bal-
lances"1, the fact was that all major
national leaders during the Nation's
formative years were scrupulous
about maintaining the structure of
divided government established by the
Constitution of 1787.

The American system of separation
of powers was grounded in the philo-
sophy of the Enlightenment, which had
been absorbed root and branch by
Madison and many of his peers. Ernst
Cassirer, in his great work of intellec-
tual history2, describes how Newton's
scientific method epitomized the spirit
of that age. Newton showed that the
motion of planets resulted from the
interplay between two fundamental
laws: the law of freely falling bodies
and the law of centrifugal force. The
former, if it operated independently,
would cause the planets to collapse
into the sun; the latter would spin
them off into the depths of space. The
problem of celestial mechanics could
be solved, and the orbits of planets
explained, only through a theory that
took account of both opposing forces.

The system of separated powers
established by the Framers in 1787
was Newtonian to its core. The Federa-
list Papers posits ambition as the
fundamental force driving the phe-
nomena of political mechanics. But
ambition, if left unchecked, would
eventually result in the accumulation
of all powers in the same hands, a con-
dition that "may justly be pronounced
the very definition of tyranny." The
essential problem of political theory
was therefore to design a government
in which individual ambition would
not result in tyranny. In the case of
politics there was no countervailing
force to the impetus of ambition simi-
lar to that which existed for celestial
mechanics, where the centrifugal
force prevented collapse into the sun.
Mere "parchment barriers" would
never be sufficient to prevent a depart-
ment from "drawing all power into its
impetuous vortex." The Framers' solu-
tion, brilliantly expounded in

1"Checks and Ballances, Jefferson,
however you and your Party may have
ridiculed them, are our only Security,
for the progress of Mind, as well as
the Security of Body." 2 The Adams-
Jefferson Letters 134 (L. Cappon, ed.
1959).

2E. Cassirer, The Philosophy of the
Enlightenment (1951).
Federalist No. 51, was to set the will to power against itself, to make "ambition ... counteract ambition" by separating the government into branches and giving the heads of the branches "the necessary constitutional means and personal motives to resist encroachments of the others."

The result would be a "constitutional equilibrium" in which each of the branches continued to revolve around the others, as it were, in a state of dynamic tension, just as the planets continue to revolve around the sun in an exquisite equilibrium of physical forces.

It was a solution both elegant and practical, and one with deep influence on political practice and theory over the past two hundred years. The system set in motion by the Framers has survived and flourished. Yet today questions are beginning to be raised about the efficacy of separation of powers. Newtonian mechanics has been subsumed in general relativity; the Enlightenment and its faith in Reason have given way to other philosophies. There is a real question as to whether the consensus in favor of checks and balances, which has been such a bulwark of American political faith, will survive the next hundred years as it has the past two hundred.

A leading modern skeptic about separation of powers is Lloyd Cutler, Washington lawyer and former counsel to President Carter. Cutler, in a 1980 article in Foreign Affairs, expressed grave concerns about the degree to which the system of checks and balances interferes with the President's ability to govern effectively. "The separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches," Cutler wrote, "has become a structure that almost guarantees stalemate"; in parliamentary terms, "it is not now feasible to 'form a Government.'" Cutler called for constitutional amendments that would move the United States closer to a parliamentary system, in which the elected majority is able to carry out its program and be held accountable for its success or failure.

These are serious and disquieting charges, all the more so because they come from a paragon of the Washington establishment. In my view, they focus attention on one of the basic problems of separation of powers in the third century, although I would state the problem somewhat differently than does Cutler. The explosion of the administrative state since the New Deal has created a vast bureaucracy the likes of which never could have been anticipated by the Framers, and which is inadequately treated by the existing constitutional text. The question is: who governs the bureaucracy? The President, the Congress, the Judiciary and the heads of departments all exercise considerable influence over bureaucratic decisions. But the lines of authority are unclear and shifting, and the frequent jurisdictional disputes have from time to time created a paralysis of will in which effective authority is relinquished by default to special interest constituencies.

There are signs that the government of the bureaucratic state is beginning to be clarified. The Supreme Court has entered the picture in a dramatic way, resolving important questions regarding the appointment power, the legislative veto, and the removal power. In each of these cases the decision went to the executive. Yet Congress is increasingly restive about the limitations on its constitutional powers. It is not even clear that the battle will be over if the Executive Branch wins every case in the Supreme Court. Congress will continue to seek ways to influence the bureaucracy, and if necessary may circumvent the Supreme Court. The parchment compact may be severely challenged in the coming years. Whether it survives intact will depend, in part, on the relevance of the Framers' wisdom to a society far larger, more complex, more diverse, and, possibly, less governable than the group of several millions who came together into a nation under the Constitution of 1787.

Cutler, To Form a Government, 59 Foreign Affairs 126 (1980).


Equal Protection, Colorblindness, and the "Real Differences" among Groups

David A. Strauss

The Equal Protection Clause is about discrimination, especially racial discrimination. It has been the setting for one of the great success stories of American public law. For more than a decade after Brown v. Board of Education—the 1954 decision in which the Supreme Court held that official racial segregation violates the Equal Protection Clause—racial discrimination was, literally, a violently controversial issue. Today the controversy, in many respects, has disappeared: it is not respectable to defend discrimination against blacks, at least openly. Many social forces contributed to this transformation, but unquestionably the law—in the form of both Supreme Court decisions and acts of Congress—helped carry it forward. We should not lose sight of how substantial an achievement this is.

Ultimately, colorblindness will not work as a foundation for equal protection law.

But perhaps we ought to be a little uneasy when an issue that once was so divisive suddenly becomes so one-sided. There may be something a little complacent, a little self-congratulatory, about the consensus on racial discrimination. Some of the problems and tensions that made racial discrimination such an explosive issue may have been ignored, rather than resolved. These problems and tensions have, I think, recently begun to surface, and they can be expected to play a large part in the future development of the law under the Equal Protection Clause.

The focal point of these tensions is the metaphor of colorblindness. For most people—including the Justices of the Supreme Court—"colorblindness" is the essence of the prohibition against discrimination. According to this view, the ideal society is one in which race is wholly irrelevant—as irrelevant as, say, eye color, or the day of the week on which one was born. Eliminating discrimination is basically a matter of redefining race to its proper, irrelevant status.

But eradicating discrimination is not that easy, and ultimately colorblindness will not work as a foundation for equal protection law. The evil of racial discrimination is not that it is irrational. It is that discrimination reduces its victims to second-class citizenship and conceals the message that certain people are less human than others. The problem is not race-consciousness but real differences in status and social position. Even if old-fashioned prejudice were eliminated, real differences in the social positions of different groups would continue to exist, and they would continue to suggest that certain people count for less than others. The next task of equal protection law is to go beyond colorblindness and to find a way to deal with the real differences between groups in society.

These issues are strongly emerging in debates about discrimination on the basis of sex. At first the opponents of sex discrimination adhered to an ideal parallel to colorblindness. Women, they said, must be treated in the same way as men. Under this banner, the opponents of sex discrimination fought many forms of discrimination, especially in employment; they had considerable (although far from complete) success. But the problem with the ideal of sex-blindness is even less subtle than the problem with colorblindness: few people believe that sex-blindness is a satisfactory, comprehensive ideal for society. No one would argue that the ideal society is one in which a person's sex is in all respects as irrelevant as eye color.

Some feminists have instead developed the position that the differences between men and women, far from being irrelevant characteristics to which one should be blind, are crucially important. Some of these feminists have emphasized what they see as women's distinctive ways of thinking and approaching problems. Others have focused on what they say is the most significant difference between men and women—that men exert power over women, that men have dominated and subordinated women. The task of the law, they say, is to do something about this difference in power and status. To be blind to this difference is to ignore the problem of discrimination, not to solve it.

This same theme—that the task of the law concerning discrimination is not to ensure that groups are treated identically but to deal with the differences between them—has appeared in other areas as well. One important example is found in the laws that forbid discrimination against the handicapped. An ideal that required "blindness" toward a person's handicap would be incomplete and misleading at best. Treating a handicapped person as if he or she were not handicapped only works sometimes. Ultimately the problem is to decide how much, in effort and resources, we are willing to expend to take account of the special needs of the handicapped in order that they may participate more fully in society.

Finally, of course, the need to deal with the real differences between groups, instead of being blind to them, is presented by the situation of black Americans: the fact that, as a group, black Americans' level of employment, housing, income, education, personal security, and health care are decidedly unequal to those of whites. The great success of Brown, we like to think, was to abolish a system in which blacks and whites were separate and unequal. But we live in a racially separate and unequal society today. The proverbial man from Mars would recognize that at once if he visited one of our major cities. In many ways the problems are different from those that Brown addressed; but they are problems that suggest a racial caste system, and they will not go away no
matter how resolutely we pretend to be blind to race. They will continue to assert themselves, and sooner or later the law of equal protection will have to come to grips with them.

David Strauss is Assistant Professor of Law

Redistributing Speech

Cass R. Sunstein

In the Lochner era, the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution to forbid government interference with the operation of the economic marketplace. According to the Court, an unregulated marketplace served the interests of the public as a whole, both affirming individual liberty and promoting economic growth. This understanding was decisively rejected by the public during the New Deal, and the Court eventually relented. The perception that emerged—the conventional wisdom of constitutional law—that private power may distort the economic marketplace and produce unfortunate distributive consequences; in these circumstances legislative intervention is permissible.

In the free speech area, by contrast, understandings analogous to the pre-New Deal view of the economic marketplace tend to dominate. Indeed, the premises of modern free speech law have much in common with those of the Lochner Court. The notion of a "marketplace of ideas" continues to have enormous power; interference with that marketplace is said to violate the Constitution. In Buckley v. Valeo, for example, the Supreme Court held that Congress could not limit expenditures in the context of electoral campaigns. The Court explained that "the notion that government may restrict the speech of some elements of our society in order to enhance the relative voice of others is wholly foreign to the First Amendment." Similarly, in Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. Tornillo the Court held that the state of Florida could not require a newspaper to publish replies to its own criticisms of candidates for public office. This principle extends broadly in free speech jurisprudence. Redistributive arguments are not treated as a legitimate reason to regulate speech.

A central question for the next quarter-century is whether it is appropriate to permit and perhaps even require government to intervene in the "marketplace of ideas," as it now intervenes in the economic marketplace. Under a familiar understanding of the constitutional protection of free speech, redistributive measures might be thought compatible with the first amendment. That understanding suggests that the first amendment is designed to enable public decisions to be made as a result of broad deliberation among the citizenry. Disparities in access to the channels of communication and in available resources might severely distort that process. If some people have more resources than others, or if some have greater access to the means of communication, the deliberative process may produce results based more on economic power than on political debate.

From this perspective, some aspects of current first amendment law might be thought to make the same mistake as the Supreme Court in Lochner. What appears to be government "neutrality"—refusal to intervene in the marketplace—may in reality reflect a conscious choice that helps some at the expense of others. This formulation appears especially powerful in light of the arguments that eventually undermined Lochner. When the Court rejected Lochner, it recognized that there was nothing natural or inviolate about the existing distribution of wealth and entitlements. The existing distribution was itself a conscious social choice, indeed a product of the legal system. The same is true with respect to the entitlements that lie behind the exercise of free speech rights. In these circumstances, reallocation of political and communicative rights, benefiting those without access to the public, may be constitutionally justifiable.

In some areas, the distorting effects of limitations on access are sufficiently severe to justify and perhaps even require government action.

All this suggests that a major constitutional debate looms on the horizon with respect to two competing conceptions of the first amendment. Under a marketplace conception, the first amendment requires neutrality, and neutrality is understood as nonintervention in the "private" system of speech that derives from the existing distribution of resources. Under a deliberative conception, the first amendment authorizes—and may sometimes compel—government to intervene in order to bring about a genuine process of deliberation among the citizenry.

\[ ^{2} 424 \text{ U.S.} 1 (1976). \]
\[ ^{3} 418 \text{ U.S.} 241 (1974). \]
\[ ^{4} \text{See A. Meiklejohn, Free Speech and its Relation to Self-Government (1948).} \]

\[ ^{5} \text{See West Coast Hotel v. Parrish, 300 U.S. 379 (1937).} \]
There is much to be said in favor of the marketplace conception, which dominates current law. There are no obvious baselines by which to decide whether redistribution of speech rights is desirable. Judgments about who is powerful and who is powerless are speculative and highly contingent; they can be made on the basis of no consensus, and one might suspect that any consensus on the matter would itself be objectionable. The best guarantor of free expression, on this view, is a general rule forbidding redistributive rationales for government intervention—not because disparities in access do not matter, and not because the disparities are not real, but because the risks of allowing the inquiry might be intolerable.

These considerations have a good deal of force, but the deliberative conception of the first amendment has, in my view, been dismissed too readily. The case for this conception becomes especially powerful in light of the changing character of the electoral process and of modern technology in the area of communications—developments that were unforeseen by the Framers and that should bring about significant changes in constitutional doctrine. In some areas, the distorting effects of limitations on access are sufficiently severe to justify and perhaps even require government action. Some form of “fairness” doctrine, regulating radio and television broadcasting, is therefore a good idea, and ought not to be constitutionally banned. Some forms of right-of-reply laws are not difficult to justify with respect to newspapers. And there is much to be said for allowing government regulation of campaign finance in light of the distortions produced by unequal resources. I conclude that marketplace conceptions of free speech have played too prominent a role in recent constitutional law. We should hope for and expect significant changes in the legal doctrine in the next quarter-century.

Cass Sunstein is Professor of Law
William Winslow Crosskey
William Winslow Crosskey and the Constitution

Abe Krash

The celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution has fueled the debate about how the nation's organic charter should be interpreted. Attorney General Edwin Meese III has urged that the Constitution should be construed in accord with the Framers' original intentions. Others have expressed sharp disagreement, arguing that although history is a guide, the Constitution is a living document that must be adapted to changing conditions. The debate is almost as old as the Constitution itself.

The foremost scholar in recent times of the original, historic understanding of the Constitution was a professor in the University of Chicago Law School from 1935 to 1963, the late William Winslow Crosskey. Paradoxically, Crosskey's views of the original intention would be largely unacceptable to those who now champion the "jurisprudence of original intention."

Crosskey was one of the most original and provocative legal scholars of the twentieth century. The publication in 1953 of his two-volume work, Politics and the Constitution in the History of the United States, generated a furious controversy. Crosskey undertook to demonstrate the historic, intended meaning of the Constitution. He challenged as incorrect many accepted views of the Framers' original intentions, including the division of power between the national government and the states; the scope of the authority granted to Congress; the intended role of the Supreme Court; and the breadth of the jurisdiction vested in the federal courts.

Crosskey's work inspired both extraordinary tributes and vehement criticism. Charles E. Clark, Dean of the Yale Law School in the 1930s and later Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, acclaimed Crosskey's book "as a major scholastic effort of our times." The view of many of Crosskey's colleagues on the University of Chicago Law School faculty was reflected by Professor Malcolm Sharp who wrote that Crosskey had written "the greatest law book produced by any law teacher of our generation." A number of prominent scholars, however, vigorously disagreed with these views. Three noted professors, Henry M. Hart, Jr. and Ernest Brown, then members of the Harvard Law School faculty, and Julius Goebel of the Columbia Law School, wrote lengthy reviews in which they derided Crosskey's conclusions and assailed his scholarship. Few legal works have occasioned such rancorous controversy or have evoked such profoundly divergent assessments of their merits.

Crosskey was at work on a third volume entitled The Political Background of the Federal Convention when he died in 1968. The manuscript was edited by one of his former students, William Jeffrey, Jr., a professor at the University of Cincinnati College of Law. It was finally published by the University of Chicago Press in 1980 as Volume III of Politics and the Constitution. The third volume is a history of the major political events from the first continental Congress in 1774 leading up to the constitutional convention in 1787. One reviewer of this book, Professor John M. Murrin of Princeton, an authority on colonial and revolutionary history, observed of Crosskey that "[n]o one in this century has attempted a more sweeping reinterpretation of constitutional history." Another Princeton historian, and former professor at the University of Chicago Law School, Stanley N. Katz, described the posthumously published book as a "monument to
Crosskey's industry, obtuseness, originality, brilliance, and idiosyncrasy.

Crosskey today is a relatively unknown figure. His work is seldom mentioned, and he is often viewed as an eccentric and a curiosity. I count Crosskey as one of the most able and intellectually exciting legal scholars of recent times. His work justly belongs together with the great books of American legal history and constitutional law, and deserves to be better known.

II

Crosskey was a member of the University of Chicago Law School faculty for twenty-eight years—from 1935 to 1963—but he began his professional career as a Wall Street lawyer. He was born in Chicago in 1895 and entered Yale College in 1915. His college years were disrupted by leaves of absence to support his family, and he did not graduate until 1923. He then enrolled in the Yale Law School where he was a student of legendary brilliance. One of his classmates, Charles O. Gregory, a lifelong friend who became a leading authority on labor law and a colleague of Crosskey's at the Law School, described his friend with a sense of awe as "a student who never appeared to work but who ended his first year number one in his class." Another fellow student was Robert Maynard Hutchins who some years later, when President of the University of Chicago, persuaded Crosskey to abandon private practice and join the Chicago faculty.

After graduation from Yale, Crosskey was a Supreme Court law clerk to Chief Justice Taft. He then went to New York to practice law. For about five years, Crosskey was a personal assistant to John W. Davis, the Democratic party candidate for President in 1924 and the senior partner of a prominent Manhattan law firm. After six or seven years, Crosskey became restless in private practice, and in 1935 he accepted Hutchins's invitation to join the University of Chicago faculty. He spent the rest of his life as a teacher and scholar.

Crosskey was puzzled by the argument that the government lacked constitutional power to deal effectively with the Depression. He decided to write an article on the Congressional power to regulate commerce. He soon widened his research to other provisions of the Constitution and ultimately devoted fourteen years to the research and writing of Politics and the Constitution.

At the time Crosskey began his research in the mid-1930s, the Supreme Court was at the center of a political firestorm. The Court had scuttled a number of New Deal measures. An embittered President Roosevelt had proposed reform of the Court. Chief Justice Hughes had remarked that the Constitution is what the judges say it is, and there were many who felt that the majority of the Court, who professed to be guided by the language of the Constitution, were in fact guided by their own conservative political and economic preferences.

The publication of Volume III of "Politics and the Constitution" in 1980 completed the work. The first two volumes appeared in 1953.
Crosskey undertook to ascertain the historic and intended meaning of the Constitution. He had no preconceived view or thesis. The problem he set out to answer was, how was the Constitution understood by an intelligent, well-informed person when it was published in 1787? Crosskey insisted that the Constitution should be interpreted and enforced in accordance with the same rules and principles that govern the interpretation of any legal document. He stated that the proper standard for construing the Constitution was Justice Holmes's oft-quoted rule for interpreting documents: "[W]e ask, not what this man meant, but what those words would mean in the mouth of a normal speaker of English, using them in the circumstances in which they were used...." He maintained that the Constitution is a "sensible, straightforward document"; that it was written with meticulous care by able lawyers; and that its meaning could be properly understood if one were knowledgeable about the contemporaneous legal, political, and economic ideas, and especially the language of the time.

The Constitution is written in the idiom of the late eighteenth century. In the intervening two centuries, the meanings of certain key words in the Constitution have changed. In order to understand the terminology of the time, Crosskey made an exhaustive study of eighteenth-century newspapers, correspondence, pamphlets, and other materials. In the first two volumes of Politics and the Constitution, he presented massive evidence of eighteenth-century usage and understanding of such key terms and phrases as "police power," "the regulation of commerce," "delegated," and "imports and exports."

Crosskey's principal conclusions and his central points of difference from prevailing theories of history and constitutional law were as follows.

1. Crosskey rejected as historically incorrect one of the central tenets of constitutional law, that the national government was intended to have only limited, enumerated powers. He maintained that the constitutional convention intended to establish a national government fully empowered to govern the country. Congress was to have general, not merely limited, legislative authority to pass all laws necessary for the general welfare and the common defense. The states were assigned a subordinate role. Crosskey's volumes bear this unusual dedication: "To the Congress of the United States: In The Hope That It May Be Led to Claim and Exercise for the Common Good of the Country the Powers Justly Belonging To It Under the Constitution."

2. The Constitution empowers Congress "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes." The Supreme Court interprets the word "States" in this clause to mean the geographical divisions of the country; Congress is deemed authorized to regulate interstate but not intrastate commerce. Crosskey's conclusion, backed by immense documentation, was that the word "States" in the Commerce Clause was understood to refer to "the people of the states," in the same way that "Indian Tribes" referred to the people of the tribes. Crosskey assembled a vast number of examples from contemporaneous newspapers and correspondence showing the common usage of plural verbs with the word "state," as in the statement that "the state of New York are able to supply themselves with a sufficient quantity of that useful article nails." In such statements, "state" manifestly refers to the people of New York and not to New York as a geographical entity. Crosskey's conclusion was that Congress was vested with plenary power over all of the nation's gainful activity. The Supreme Court currently recognizes broad Congressional power to regulate the country's economy, but gaps persist even to this day. For example, Congress is thought to lack authority to establish a national uniform corporation law, and thus state legislatures vie with one another to debase the rules controlling the country's large business organizations.

He maintained that the constitutional convention intended to establish a national government fully empowered to govern the country.

3. In Crosskey's view, the role of the Supreme Court and the judicial structure established by the federal convention differed in basic respects from currently accepted theories and practice. Crosskey maintained that the Supreme Court was to become the head of a unified national judicial system with supremacy over both federal and state courts on all points of law. Under existing practice, the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, must follow the decisions of the state courts on points of state law. Crosskey also maintained that while the Supreme Court was intended to have power to set aside any state law inconsistent with the Constitution, the Court could declare unconstitutional only those acts of Congress that infringed on the prerogatives confined by the Constitution to the judiciary, such as the right to jury trial.

4. Crosskey illuminated various relatively obscure provisions of the Constitution. For example, he explained that the provision prohibiting the
states from levying duties “on Imports or Exports” was intended to cover the movement of goods from state to state as well as things brought in from abroad or sent to foreign nations. He also showed that the clause prohibiting enactment of ex-post-facto laws was understood in 1787 to forbid all retroactive law, civil as well as criminal, and not, as is presently thought, just retroactive criminal legislation.

5. In 1833, the Supreme Court ruled in *Barron v. Baltimore* that the Bill of Rights applied only to the national government and not to the states. Over the years, the Supreme Court has held that some, but not all, of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights were made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment adopted after the Civil War. Crosskey insisted that most of the Bill of Rights was originally intended to be enforced against the states, that *Barron* was incorrectly decided, and that, in any event, the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to overrule *Barron* and to make the Bill of Rights in its entirety enforceable against the states.

6. The orthodox view is that the Constitution resulted from a compromise between the large states and the small states. Crosskey maintained that the Constitution emerged from a political compromise between the Northern states, led by Massachusetts, and the Southern states, headed by Virginia. He believed the most significant issues were slavery and the intense post-Revolutionary War depression that provoked demands by the New England states that Congress be granted comprehensive authority to regulate trade, a power the Continental Congress lacked under the Articles of Confederation. According to Crosskey, the Southern states expected that, in time, the South would become the most heavily populated region in the country, but meanwhile the Southerners were dependent on the military and naval strength of the Northern states. The South acquiesced to demands of the Northern states that Congress be granted comprehensive power to regulate trade and to establish an American commercial system.

In exchange, the North made concessions to the South concerning the basis of representation in Congress that would have resulted in Southern domination of the national government if the South had grown as many Southerners anticipated.

Crosskey maintained that the Constitution emerged from a political compromise between the Northern states, led by Massachusetts, and the Southern states, headed by Virginia.

7. James Madison is regarded by many historians as “the father of the Constitution.” Scholars have relied heavily on his notes of the proceedings of the federal convention, first published posthumously in 1840, as a guide in interpreting the Constitution. Crosskey regarded Madison as untrustworthy. He maintained that Madison altered parts of his famous notes of the proceedings in the federal convention and some of his other papers for personal and political reasons. Madison’s contemporaries accused him of gross inconsistency with respect to almost every important public issue of his time. Crosskey believed that Madison, sensitive to these charges, falsified various records to appear more consistent and less subservient to the pro-slavery opinion of the Southern states than he actually was, and perhaps most important, in order to lend historical credence to Southern states’ rights theories of the Constitution. Crosskey also insisted that excessive reliance has been placed on *The Federalist Papers* in interpreting the Constitution. He pointed out that *The Federalist* was written to help promote adoption of the Constitution in the state of New York, where there was extremely strong opposition, and the nationalist character of the Constitution was minimized and blurred in *The Federalist* to further that political objective.

Crosskey stated that historical accidents account for many of the prevailing misconceptions of the scheme of government that, in his view, was established by the federal convention. Until the end of the Napoleonic Wars, America was absorbed with foreign affairs, and domestic matters tended to be secondary. As a result, Congress did not exercise many of its powers. This circumstance, taken together with the geographical inaccessibility of the Supreme Court, resulted in a scarcity of early precedents by those men who presumably would have been most familiar with the original understanding of the new government’s authority. Crosskey maintained that misunderstandings have also arisen because judges and historians of more recent times have not understood eighteenth century idiom and the usage of certain words that constitute the key to the meaning of significant provisions of the Constitution.

Crosskey believed, however, that slavery was the most important factor that produced a deviation from the original understanding. Slavery was the driving force behind the states’ rights theories of the Constitution that developed in the years after the government was formed. The South feared an uprising by the slaves from the time of the great slave rebellion in the French colony of Haiti in 1791. The Southerners were convinced that the South’s safety and power lay in maintaining the status quo with respect to slavery. This, in turn, required the formulation of theories of the Constitution that would preclude any action by the federal government against slavery. According to Crosskey, the Southern pre-Civil War theories of the Constitution “required that all national power over matters of an internal nature (interstate or intra-state) be absolutely denied or frittered down to uselessness.” These states’ rights theories have continued to resonate in American constitutional law into the 1980s.
William Crosskey’s classes were one of the great intellectual experiences at the University of Chicago Law School during the 1940s and 1950s. He was a spellbinding teacher. Forty years have passed since my first encounter with Crosskey, but I still have a vivid memory of that occasion. During the summer of 1947, he taught a course on constitutional history. On the opening day of the term, a sultry June morning, Crosskey arrived at the classroom a few minutes late. We saw a stocky man of average height wearing a rumpled seersucker suit and carrying an armload of books. He dropped the books on to a desk in front of him with a loud thump—we learned later they were the four volumes of Farrand’s The Records of the Federal Convention—and he began substantially in these words:

“You have all heard, gentlemen, that James Madison is the father of the Constitution; that Oliver Wendell Homes, Jr., of Massachusetts was our greatest Supreme Court justice; and that Louis Dembitz Brandeis was the leading authority on the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Before I finish this summer, I propose to demonstrate to you that Madison was a forger—he tampered with the notes he kept at the debates of the federal constitutional convention in order to suit his own political advantage and that of his party. Holmes undoubtedly knew a great deal about old English law, but he was not the most eminent authority on American constitutional history. As for Brandeis, his opinion in Erie v. Tompkins demonstrates that he did not understand the true meaning of the judiciary provisions in Article III of the Constitution.”

The class was stunned by this unexpected assault on our youthful deities. Before he finished that summer, Crosskey did indeed convince many of us that Madison was a suspect source, and he demonstrated that the constitutional convention that met in Philadelphia in 1787 intended to vest greater powers in the federal judiciary than Justice Brandeis acknowledged. Holmes remains for me a great human spirit, and experience has only deepened my admiration for the intellectual power and the moral force of Brandeis’s opinions. But Crosskey’s lectures removed Madison, Holmes, and Brandeis from a pedestal, and he enabled us to see them more realistically. We came to understand that not even the most eminent authorities are immune from critical scrutiny. I believe that an important phase of my education began that summer four decades ago.

The America of the late eighteenth century came to life in Crosskey’s classroom. His knowledge of that age was encyclopedic and he spoke with eloquence and passion about the men and the issues of the revolutionary period. There was no pretense of Olympian detachment. Crosskey did not conceal his regard for the ability and astuteness of the handful of New England men who, in his view, were the leaders of the movement for a constitutional convention. He admired the contribution to the writing of the Constitution made by Gouverneur Morris and James Wilson, delegates to the constitutional convention from Pennsylvania. He respected Alexander Hamilton as a “man of courage and high intelligence.” He thought Chief Justice Marshall the most able of all the judges who have sat on the Supreme Court. Crosskey did not disguise his distaste for the Southern plantation slaveholders whom he deemed profoundly anti-democratic, and he spoke scornfully of the petty and provincial local politicians who resisted an adequately empowered national government. Students arrived at his courses aware of his reputation as a nonconformist and iconoclast. Many had studied constitutional law and history in college and at the outset they were highly skeptical. By the end of the term, the great majority had come to admire and respect him.

Crosskey was severely critical of most historians. He thought highly of an English historian, Lawrence Henry Gipson, who wrote a thirteen-volume history of The British Empire before the American Revolution, but he felt that many historians rely too heavily on secondary sources and do not seek out and examine original source materials with an open mind and a disregard of preconceptions. He also believed that many historians do not rigorously analyze the texts of key documents. As he remarked in his book, “The historians’ discussions are not specific or rigorous upon this point, as indeed, they are not specific or rigorous upon many points.”

Crosskey worked almost entirely alone. During vacation periods, he traveled to libraries throughout the country where colonial and revolutionary period documents are gathered and preserved. Many of the materials he sought were not readily accessible. There were relatively few scholars at Chicago, or elsewhere, who shared his outlook and with whom he could exchange ideas. His was a lonely intellectual odyssey. One
of his colleagues on the faculty, Harry Kalven, was moved to write in a memorial tribute that Crosskey's "two-volume study is surely the single most dedicated, courageous, persistent feat of scholarship in law of our time."

IV

Why is it that a work so highly praised by various discerning critics and a scholar so greatly admired by a number of his contemporaries is now so obscure? There are probably a number of reasons why Crosskey is not better known and which account for the negligible influence of his writings.

There is no doubt that the severely critical reviews by the Harvard faculty members adversely affected the reputation of Crosskey's work. Some persons thought he had been discredited. For the most part, Crosskey chose not to respond to his critics, and in retrospect that was probably a mistake.

Crosskey's work encountered a wall of disbelief and met resistance from many different quarters. None of the various factions who currently debate the manner in which the Constitution should be interpreted would invoke Crosskey, certainly not in his entirety. Crosskey rejected the notion of a "living" Constitution as a legal absurdity and thereby alienated many liberals. He maintained that the historic, intended meaning of the Constitution could be demonstrated with a high degree of certainty, a point of view at odds with prevailing theories of documentary interpretation that stress the ambiguity of language. Crosskey's theory of the broad scope of power conferred on the national government and the limited role intended for the states runs counter to the views held by champions of states' rights. His theories concerning the intended function of the Supreme Court and the federal judiciary also conflict with deeply held opinions.

Crosskey eludes classification as either a liberal or a conservative. Liberals would probably applaud his view that the Constitution provides for an effective, fully empowered national government; his theory of the comprehensive scope of the commerce power vested in Congress; his denunciation of the Southern slaveholders and their states' rights theories of the Constitution; and his argument that the Bill of Rights was made applicable in its entirety to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment. But most liberals would reject his contention that the Constitution should be interpreted in accordance with its original understanding. Some conservative thinkers and judges would endorse this position, but they would find politically unacceptable many of the conclusions that Crosskey reached concerning the original understanding.

Crosskey's work fell into a no-man's land between teachers of constitutional law in the law schools and historians. The teaching of constitutional law consists, for the most part, in the reading and discussion of relatively recent Supreme Court opinions. The historical antecedents tend to be of secondary interest. Most professors of constitutional law in the law schools are not trained as historians. Accordingly, they have not quite known what to make of Crosskey. On the other hand, most professional historians do not have an intimate knowledge of the legal literature that forms so large a part of Crosskey's work. Crosskey's style and rhetoric have impressed many historians as legalistic and too narrowly focused. His work is often viewed by historians as a lawyer's brief and not as a dispassionate presentation. Crosskey intensively studied the work of other historians but he did not discuss them by name in his books, and the erroneous belief arose that he was not aware of other scholarship in the field. Historians who have written in the past three decades have largely ignored his books.

I believe that Crosskey was right in his basic thesis that the federal convention intended to establish a fully empowered national government. His cornerstone argument concerning the intended comprehensive scope of Congressional power to regulate commerce is enormously persuasive. That is a conclusion with profound implications. The view that Congress has general legislative authority follows logically from a plenary power to regulate trade; conversely, the orthodox theory that Congress has only fragmented, limited powers is difficult to reconcile with a comprehensive commerce power. It does not, of course, follow, if one thinks Crosskey correct, that it would be possible or prudent to reverse the clock of history, and now to construe the Constitution as originally understood. Crosskey's work, like the works of other great historians, has a liberating power. For example, one who is convinced by the argument that the Constitution should be construed in accord with the Framers' intent is not bound by the political views and the historical assumptions of the current advocates of the "jurisprudence of original intention."

Crosskey had tremendous moral and intellectual courage. He did not flinch from challenging the most entrenched dogmas, and he shrugged off the harshest criticism. Darwin and Freud were singled out as exemplars of intellectual courage by J. L. Austin, the Oxford philosopher. As Isaiah Berlin wrote, Austin admired them because he believed that "once a man had assured himself that his hypothesis was worth pursuing at all, he should pursue it to its logical end, whatever the consequences, and not be deterred by fear of seeming eccentric or fanatical." It was Austin's view—which I share—that "a fearless thinker, pursuing a chosen path unswervingly against muddlings and warnings and criticisms, was the proper object of admiration and emulation." Those words are a just and fitting epitaph for William Crosskey.

Abe Krash, J.D. 1949, is a partner with Arnold & Porter in Washington, D.C. He is the author of articles on topics relating to constitutional law, antitrust and trade regulation, criminal law, legal ethics, and federal civil procedure.
The Fund for the Law School 1986–87
The University of Chicago Law School is in an era of genuine greatness. With a young, dynamic, and extraordinarily talented faculty, an outstanding student body, a firm commitment to rigorous teaching, a tradition of innovative and interdisciplinary research, loyal and supportive alumni, and a general aura of good feeling, our Law School is flourishing.

The Fund for the Law School plays a critical role in this success. The Fund supports instruction, financial aid, the library, the Law Review, the Legal Forum, the Moot Court, the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, placement, alumni activities, and a host of additional functions. More important, the Fund is the Law School's primary source of unrestricted funds. It thus provides the flexibility that is essential for the Law School to engage in the sort of innovation and experimentation that are the hallmarks of the University of Chicago Law School.

Under the stewardship of Don Egan and a leadership committee consisting of John Hudson, Burton Kanter, George Overton, Walter Roth, Morrie Much, James Franczek, and Debra Cafaro, the Fund for the Law School in 1986-87 passed for the first time what Don Egan once described as the "psychological hurdle of one million dollars." Including contributions to the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, the Fund last year raised more than $1,040,000. On behalf of the Law School, its faculty, students, staff, friends, and alumni, I would like to thank our 1986-87 volunteers for their tireless efforts. Of course, this remarkable achievement, like so many others of the past nine years, would not have been possible without the guidance, experience, and prodding of Gerhard Casper. We are all in his debt. We are all also in the debt of Holly Davis who, after eight years as director of the Fund for the Law School, will now devote her energies entirely to Alumni Relations.

The 1987-88 Fund for the Law School will be under the able direction of Dennis Barden, our new Director of Development. I hope you will give him the same support, advice, and encouragement that you so generously offered Holly in the past.

It is my great pleasure to report that, in a demonstration of responsibility above and beyond the call of duty, and in response to my desperate pleas for assistance in a time of transition, Don Egan has agreed to serve once again as Chair of the Fund for the Law School. As I said at the Annual Dinner, "Don, you are my hero."

I must admit that, as a new Dean, I approach all this with some uncertainty. I have no uncertainty, however, about the enthusiasm, support, generosity, and loyalty of our alumni. If the Law School is, indeed, in an era of greatness, it is our alumni who have made that possible. On behalf of your Law School, I thank you.

Geoffrey R. Stone '71
This message is both a retrospective one in my capacity as Chairman of the 1986-87 Fund and a prospective one in my capacity as Chairman of the 1987-88 Fund. I undertake the latter responsibility at the request of Gerhard Casper and Holly Davis, whose blandishments I could not resist. Nevertheless, I take up the task with a great deal of enthusiasm.

The 1986-87 Fund achieved all that I had hoped it would when I penned my goals at this time last year. The Fund raised more than $1 million for the first time in its history, a substantial achievement, occurring as it did in the twilight of the Capital Campaign. Just as significantly, the Fund broadened the numerical base of contributors, which bodes well for the future. Those results would not have been possible without the generous and effective efforts of Debra Cafaro, James Franczek, John Hudson, Burton Kanter, Morrie Much, George Overton, and Walter Roth who served as the Fund's Leadership Committee.

I look forward to the 1987-88 Fund with optimism. It is difficult to do otherwise in working with Dean Stone, who brings a level of enthusiasm to the process that is contagious. The same is true of Dennis Barden, the new Director of Development. Innovations such as direct involvement of alumni from other cities as well as from Chicago have been implemented. Others are under consideration and will be implemented this year and next.

Nevertheless, while the participants may change and the approaches to fund raising may vary, the process remains fundamentally the same. As Dean Stone points out in his accompanying letter, the need that the Fund fills is integral to what the University of Chicago Law School has been, is today, and will continue to be. Our goal this year is to bring the annual results of the Fund into step with other law schools of comparable size and quality such as Yale and Stanford, whose annual alumni fundraising overshadows our own. While we will not accomplish that goal in one year, the foundation has been laid by the contributions last year and the recently concluded Capital Campaign. I look forward to working with this year's Leadership Committee and all of you in making substantial progress toward that objective.

Donald E. Egan '61
The Law School gratefully acknowledges the time so generously contributed by the Leadership Committee of the Fund for the Law School and by volunteers listed on the following pages.
1986–87 Volunteers

Major Gifts Volunteers
Barry L. Barash '62
Steven L. Bashwiner '66
Stuart Bernstein '47
George F. Bruder '63
John J. Buckley, Jr. '72
Andrew H. Connor '79
Joseph DuCanto '55
Charles L. Edwards '65
S. Richard Fine '50
Herbert B. Fried '32
Ethan J. Friedman '83
Leo Herzel '52
Leland E. Hutchinson '73
Maurice H. Jacobs '52
Henry C. Krasnow '66
Dana H. Kull '66
Barbara W. Mather '68
John A. Mitchell '61
Peter Mone '65
Alan R. Orscher '64
Thomas J. Pritzker '76
James A. Serritella '71
Michael J. Sweeney '76
John B. Truskowski '70
Paul W. Voegeli '71
Donald M. Wessling '61
Voyce C. Wilson '66

Fund for the Law School Class Representatives
Richard E. Alexander '50
Arnold M. Flamm '50
Marshall E. Lobin '51
Alfred M. Palfi '51
Robert S. Blatt '52
Merrill A. Freed '53
Ellis I. Shaffer '54
Solomon I. Hirsh '55
Langdon Collins '56
Robert Claus '57
Sinclair Kossoff '59
Ira S. Bell '60
Robert D. Glick '60
Lawrence H. Eiger '61
Thomas N. Jersild '61
Laurence P. Nathan '61
David S. Chernoff '62
Michael J. Freed '62
Frank L. Schneider '62
Alexander Allison '63
Robert M. Levine '63
William T. O'Keefe, Jr. '63
David I. Herbst '64
Albert F. Hofeld, Jr. '64
Malcolm S. Kamin '64
Robert J. Goldberg '65
David B. Midgley '65
Steven L. Bashwiner '66
Robert M. Berger '66
James L. Nachman '66
George M. Covington '67
Morris G. Dyner '67
David L. Passman '67
Don S. Samuelson '67
Ronald B. Grais '68
James E. Mann '68
Lawrence C. Roskin '68
Don W. Fowler '69
Case Hoogendoorn '69
Allan Horwich '69
Paul Jock '70
Barry Alberts '71
William Sullivan '71
Mary D. Allen '72
Deborah C. Franczek '72
Don Glickman '72
Simon H. Aronson '73
Roger T. Brice '73
Edna S. Epstein '73
Ellen C. Newcomer '73
James S. Whitehead '74
John J. Jacobsen, Jr. '75
Charles B. Wolf '75
Daniel A. Edelman '76
Joel Hurwitz '76
Anne G. Kimball '76
Steve Stein '76
Nick Berberian '78
Maurice S. Emmer '78
Andrea Waintroob '78
Robert J. Minkus '79
James Nyeste '79
F. Ellen Duff '80
Marilyn G. Klawiter '80
Charles S. Treat '80
Hope G. Nightingale '81
Patricia M. Relosky '81
Diana C. White '81
Steven Koch '82
Karl W. Krause '82
James E. Tancula '82

Wendi S. Weitman '82
Michael T. Brody '83
Denise B. Caplan '83
Claire A. Weiler '83
Etahn M. Cohen '84
Jonathan I. Fieldman '84
Mindy B. Gordon '85

Alumni Association Regional Presidents
Stephen Land '60, Atlanta
Kenneth Prince '34, Chicago
Robert L. Seaver '64, Cincinnati
Richard H. Siegel '60, Cleveland
James A. Donohoe '62, Dallas
Edward J. Roche, Jr. '76, Denver
Miles Jaffe '50, Detroit
Diane Erickson '75, Honolulu
Mont P. Hoyt '68, Houston
Mitchell Shapiro '64, Los Angeles
Paul Stokes '71, Miami
Ted Wiley '52, Milwaukee
Duane Krohnke '66, Minneapolis/St. Paul
Douglas M. Kraus '73, New York
Martin Wald '64, Philadelphia
Richard M. Botteri '71, Portland
Jerold Goldberg '73, San Diego
Roland Brandel '66, San Francisco
Gail P. Runnfeldt '79, Seattle
Henry Mohrman '73, St. Louis
Michael Nussbaum '61, Washington D.C.

Major City Volunteers
New York
Arthur Winoker '60
Lillian E. Kraemer '64
Daniel P. Kearney '65
Robert A. Skirnick '66
George P. Felleman '67
Stephen E. Kitchen '69
John M. Friedman, Jr. '70
Rebecca H. Rawson '72
Louis B. Goldman '74
David R. Greenbaum '76
Donald S. Bernstein '78
Roger Orf '79
Barry L. Zubrow '79
Jay Cohen '80
Rodrigo Howard '82
Edward M. Stamm '83
Clifford Peterson '84

Washington D.C.
Norman Kurland '60
Michael Nussbaum '61
N. David Palmeter '63
Peter B. Work '64
Barry Roberts '67
Phillip L. Verveer '69
Robert B. Barnett '71
John J. Buckley, Jr. '72
Mary L. Azcuenga '73
Ronald G. Carr '73
Anne E. Dewey '75
Ricki Tigert '76
David Apatoff '77
Nell Minow '77
Maureen E. Mahoney '78
Scott D. Gilbert '79
Mitchell H. Stabbe '80
Gail L. Heriot '81
Ann E. Bushmiller '82
Conrad Bahlke '84
David J. Vandermeulen '85

San Francisco
Robert C. Bills '61
Anthony C. Gilbert '63
Willis E. Higgins '65
Geoffrey A. Braun '67
Richard Alexander '69
Howard G. Ervin III '72
Irene S. Holmes '73
Robert L. Ebe '76
E. Jeffrey Banchero '77
Jacques K. Gagnier '79
Steven F. Brockhage '81
Deborah E. Robbins '82
James M. Finberg '83
Lori I. Bauman '84
Kate Herrmann '85

Los Angeles
Ralph E. Wiggan '60
Lawrence D. Spungin '63
Joseph H. Golant '65
Michael E. Meyer '67
Louis A. Huskins '68
Joel M. Bernstein '69
James W. Daniels '70
Neal S. Millard '72
Linda Van Winkle-Deacon '73
James M. Harris '76
Bruce Carroll '79
Steven A. Marenberg '80
Marcy J. Mandel '81
Howard M. Heitner '82
Robert B. Kory '83
Kenneth McKenna '84

Comparative Unrestricted Annual Contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1985/86</th>
<th></th>
<th>1986/87</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Donors</td>
<td>Funds Contributed</td>
<td>Number of Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni</td>
<td>2,041</td>
<td>$759,751</td>
<td>2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>113,173</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Firms</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34,727</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>$907,651</td>
<td>2,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For inquiries regarding this Honor Roll, call Alice Brugman at (312) 702-9628.
Law School Fellows ($5,000 and Above)

#Ameritech Foundation
*Irving I. Axelrad '39
*Baker & McKenzie
Paul M. Bator
Ingrid L. Beall '56
*Renato Beghe '54
Doris G. and Stuart Bernstein '47
#Nathan and Emily S. Blum
Foundation
Walter J. Blum '41
*Charles W. Boand '33
#Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
#Chicago Area Foundation for Legal
Services
#Chicago Bar Foundation
#Chicago Community Trust
Frank Cicero, Jr. '65
#Norton Clapp '29
Estate of Irwin Clawson '16
#Dino J. '44 and Georgette D’Angelo
John B. Davidson
Frank H. '31 and Katherine
Detweiler
#Dean R. Dickey '26
*Isaiah S. Dorfman '31
Joseph N. Du Canto '55
Donald E. Egan '61
*Robert M. Farquharson '67
Richard F. Fielding '73
Ford Motor Company Fund
*Brena D. and Lee A. Freeman, Sr.
B. Mark '56 and Barbara V. Fried
'57
*Herbert B. Fried '32
*Burton E. Glazov '63
#Estate of Benjamin Z. Gould '37
Harold J. Green '28
#The Mayer Greenberg Foundation
#Estate of Frank Greenberg '32
#Daniel B. Greenberg '65
#Judith Haberman
*I. Frank Harlow '43
Estate of Richard Harris '62
#C. Julius '52 and Elizabeth B.
Head '52
Elmer M. Heifetz '37
Harold L. Henderson '64
*Leo Herzl '52

George A. Hisert, Jr. '70
#James C. Hormel '58
Lawrence T. Hoyle, Jr. '65
George F. James, Jr. '32
*George B. Javaras '64
#Johnson Publishing Co., Inc.
Burton W. Kanter '52
#Peter P. Karasz '65
*Marilyn H. and Thomas L.
Karsten '39
#Charles H. Kellstadt Trust
#Peggy L. Kerr '73
*Robert N. Kharasch '51
Kathryn M. and Spencer L. Kimball
#Kirkland & Ellis
Howard R. Koven '47
*Lillian E. Kraemer '64
*Howard G. Krane '57
#Elisabeth and William M. Landes
#Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois
*Peter D. Lederer '57
#Legal Services Corporation
#Estate of Wendell Levi '15
#Lord Bissell & Brook
#James T. Lyon '48
J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation
Joseph D. Mathewson '76
#Frank D. '59 and Linda M. Mayer, Jr.
John F. McCarthy '32
*Laurel J. McKee '64
*Ethel McQuistion
*Bernard D. '37 and Jean S. Meltzer
Thomas R. Mulroy '28
Norman H. Nachman '32
Phil C. Neal
*Bernard J. Nussbaum '55
Michael Nussbaum '61
*Herbert '36 and Abra Portes
Kenneth C. Prince '34
Gerald Rattner '37
#William P. Richmond '59
#Andrew M. '78 and Betsy B.
Rosenfield
#Ruth W. Rosenson
#Rudnick & Wolfe
*George L. Saunders, Jr. '59
#Sarah Scaife Foundation
#The Schiff Foundation
*A. Bruce Schimberg '52
#Mitchell S. Shapiro '64

#Sonnenschein Carlin Nath &
Rosenthal
#Stone Foundation
#Alan Stone
#Ida F. Stone
#Ira M. Stone
#Roger W. and Susan Stone
Stephen E. Tallent '62
#Marvin T. Tepperman '49
#Fritz Thyssen Foundation
#John N. Tierney '68
#Francesca Turner
*Roger A. Weiler '52
#Grace E. Wertenerber
*Marc R. Wilkow '74
*Ann and Arnold R. Wolff
#General S. K. Yee
*Ann P. and Gerald D. Yutkin
#Bobette and James L. Zacharias '35
*Franklin E. Zimring '67
*Joseph T. Zoline '35

*Mitchell Shapiro '64, Los Angeles

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and
† = Unrestricted gifts
‡ = Deceased
### Dean's Fellows ($2,500-$4,999)

*Jean Allard '53  
Gregory K. Arenson '75  
Ronald J. Aronberg '57  
#Frederick W. Axley '69  
#Michael D. Bailkin '70  
Douglas G. Baird  
Richard B. Berryman '57  
*Elizabeth and George V. Bobrinskoj, Jr. '59  
William R. Brandt '50  
#George J. Cotsirilos '42  
James M. Cowley '65  
Kenneth W. Dam '57  
*James A. Donohoe '62  
Charles L. Edwards '65  
Robert G. Evans '61  
Stanley R. Fine '50  
Deborah C. '72 and James C. Franck  
Richard L. Grand-Jean '67  
#Joel S. Haberman  
Bryce L. Hamilton '28  
*Thomas N. '73 and Virginia M. Harding '72  
Jean R. '81 and Thomas B. Haynes '81  
John C. Hudson '62  
Maurice H. Jacobs '52  
#Francis A. Karem '58  
#Jerome S. Katz '41  
Daniel P. Kearney '65  
Stephen E. Kitchen '69  
Anne E. Kutak '62  
Paul H. '30 and Theo Leffmann  
*Julian H. '31 and Marjorie R. Levi  
Edward H. '35 and Kate S. Levi  
*Carl S. Lloyd '20  
Richard L. Marcus '62  
*John A. McLees '74  
Byron S. '37 and Jeanette R. Miller '37  
Bernard Nath '21  
Stephen C. Neal  
Donald R. Newkirk '48  
Benjamin Ordower '34  
Russell J. Parsons '42  
*Irene H. and Marshall Patner '56  
George J. Phocas '53  
#George A. Ranney, Sr.  
Frederick Sass, Jr. '32  
Charles D. Slatinover '30  
Sam Schoenberg '35  
*John D. Schwartz '50  
Laurence N. Strenger '68  
#Harry P. Tatelman  
Elizabeth B. and Theodore D. Tieken '33  
*Helen M. and Maurice S. Weigle '35  
Jack L. Wentz '63  
Morton H. Zalutsky '60

### Law School Associates ($1,000-$2,499)

William L. Achenbach '67     
Anita and Kenneth L. Adams '70  
*Jack Alex '57  
Albert H. Allen '30  
Eleanor B. Alter  
Stuart A. Applebaum '60  
Leonard P. Aries '32  
*Simon H. '73 and Virginia L. Aronson '67  
Janet R. '68 and John D. Ashcroft '67  
Lester Asher '32  
Elizabeth and Irwin J. Askow '38  
Bonnie A. Barber '75  
James T. Barry, Jr.  
Steven L. Bashwiner '66  
#Jules-Marc Baudel '67  
Dale E. Beinhoffer '68  
#Linda E. Benfield '85  
Lee F. Benton '69  
George P. Blake '61  
Morris Blank '31  
Danny J. '68 and Judith S. Boggs '69  
Joseph D. Bolton '74 and Alison W. Miller '76  
*Steven S. Bowen '72 and Ellen C. Newcomer '73  
Roland E. Brandel '66  
John W. Broad '41  
Alan R. Brodie '54  
Richard J. Bronstein '74  
David N. Brown '66  
Edwin S. Brown '67  
Ralph E. Brown '53  
Peter W. Bruce '70  
George F. Bruder '63  
Richard D. Buik '77  
William G. Burns '31  
Laurence A. Carton '47  
Gerhard Casper  
*David S. Chernoff '62  
#Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Ass'n Samuel D. Clapper '71  
John M. Clear '74  
Lewis M. Collins '66  
John K. Connor '60  
Arthur L. Content '54  
Josef D. Cooper '64  
Jack Cornblit '49  
#Karen L. Cornelius '85  
Robert W. Crowe '49  
Max Davidson '37  
Samayla D. Deutch '64  
Terry D. Diamond '63  
†Earl B. Dickerson '20  
Robert E. Don '62  
Frank H. Easterbrook '73  
Patrick J. Ellingsworth '74  
Alex Elson '28  
#Cheryl A. Engelmann '82  
Allen C. Engerman '58  
Farmers Group, Inc.  
Morris E. Feiwell '15  
A. Daniel Feldman '55  
George P. Fellenly '67  
Gail P. Fels '65  
#Elaine Fiffer  
Daniel R. Fischel '77  
Daniel Fogel '49  
Edward D. Friedman '37  
Ethan J. Friedman '83  
Robert S. Friend '31  
Roger R. Fross '65  
Maurice F. Fulton '42  
#Estate of Samuel Fumel  
#Estelle Fumel  
Francis J. Gerlits '58  
James T. Gibson '52  
#Scott D. '79 and Sherry W. Gilbert '78  
Joseph H. Golant '65  
Irving H. Goldberg '27  
Perry B. Goldberg '60  
Larry M. Goldin '79
Anonymous (1)  
Adams Fox Adelstein & Rosen  
Howard Adler, Jr. '51  
Barry S. Alberts '71  
Mary D. Allen '72  
Milton S. Applebaum '33  
Mary L. Azcuenga '73 and Ronald G. Carr '73  
James L. Baille '67  
Paul M. Barnes '39  
Peter M. Barnett '75 and Anne E. Dewey '75  
Robert B. Barnett '71  
Steve M. Barnett '66  
Peter and Carolyn Barrett  
#Barbara P. Bayuk

Gail Runnfeldt '79, Seattle

John R. Beard '67  
Gordon A. Becker II '65  
Karl M. Becker '68  
Ira S. Bell '60  
Laurence A. Bennet '70  
Lowell H. Bennett '50  
Robert M. Berger '66  
David C. Bogan '72  
Lee K. Boooker '75  
Daniel I. Booker '71  
William M. Brandt '41  
#Neil S. Braun '77  
*Roger T. Brice '73  
James E. Brown '83 and Gretchen A. Winter '83  
Johnine J. Brown '77  
*Willis R. Buck, Jr. '84

John J. Buckley, Jr. '72  
#Michael T. Buckley '81  
#C. John Buresh '70  
Max L. Chill '35  
Michael E. Chubrich '72 and Donna P. Saunders '71  
*James E. Clark '76  
Robert C. Claus '57  
Peter J. Cohen '82  
Langdon A. Collins '56  
#Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago  
John A. Cook '47  
Stephen C. Curley '69  
L. Jorn Dakin '64  
Holly C. Davis '76 and George L. Kovac '76  
Aaron Director  
#Robert L. Doan '59  
John D. Donlevy '57  
George T. Donoghue, Jr. '38  
Joseph Du Coeur '57  
Frank C. Dunbar III '64  
Gene E. Dye '67  
Alderman Dysstrup '31  
*Daniel A. Edelman '76  
Lommen D. Ely '32  
Richard R. Elledge '61  
David W. Ellis '67  
Maurice S. Emmer '78  
Donald M. Ephraim '55  
Diane Erickson '75 and Ronald K. Sakimura '75  
Warren P. Eustis '53  
C. Curtis Everett '57  
Terry Y. Feiertag '66  
#Burton A. and Elois F. Feldman  
#Robert E. and Lois J. Feldman  
#Philip E. Fertik '81  
*Steven J. Fiffer '76  
Henry D. Fisher '32  
Dale H. Flagg '25  
Gregory J. Flemming '81  
#Judy Frank  
Michael J. Freed '62  
George S. Freudenthal, Jr. '32  
Alvin Fross '51  
Anthony C. Gilbert '63  
Lewis R. Ginsburg '56  
Douglas H. Ginsburg '73  
Philip M. Glick '30  
*Jerold H. Goldberg '73  
Richard M. Goodman '58  
#Lois J. Gordon '78  
Ronald B. Grace '68  
Robert W. Gray '65  
Robert M. Green '57  
David R. Greenbaum '76  
Ernest Greenberger '47  
Walter C. Greenough '75  
John R. Grimes '55  
Robert V. Gunderson, Jr. '79  
Hugh F. Hall '31  
#Ed Halle  
Patrick M. Halligan '68  
Joel L. Handelman '65  
Thomas M. Haney '63  
Laura G. '77 and Michael R. Hassan '74  
Donald M. Hawkins '47  
Stephen L. Haynes '74  
George L. Hecker '33  
Ann R. Heitland '75  
*Susan A. Henderson '69  
*Mark E. Hertlihy '77  
Stephen J. Herson '72  
Ragnhild T. Hickey  
Thomas C. Hill '73  
Harold C. Hirshman '69  
#Howard B. Hodges  
Allan Horwich '69  
Lawrence Howe '48  
Mont P. Hoyt '68  
Frank B. Hubachek, Jr. '49  
#Samuel M. Hung '84  
Louis A. Huskins '68  
Illinois Mutual Life & Casualty  
William F. Jacobs, Jr. '68  
Jeffrey Jahns '71  
David L. James '60  
*David A. Jenkins '78  
Albert E. Jenner, Jr.  
Carroll Johnson '36  
Elliott A. Johnson '31  
#Louis Kahn  
Chester T. Kamin '65 and Nancy S. Schaefer '74  
#Marshall Kanter  
Noel Kaplan '63  
Sidney Kaplan '64  
Stanley A. Kaplan '33  
Kent E. Karol '58  
Arnold J. Karzov '62  
Ethel L. and Harold A. Katz '48  
Jeffrey J. Keenan '83  
Robert A. Kelman '71  
Anne G. Kimball '76  
#John M. Kimpel '74  
*Ruth E. Klarman '75  
John M. Knowlton '36  
Peter R. Kolker '66
Peter Kontio '73
*Robert J. Kopecy '79
Elbert J. Kram '66
Antonio M. Laliberte '68
Frederic S. Lane '59
Leslie L. Larson '75
Clyde M. Leff '80
Robert M. Levin '67
Louis W. Levit '46
Samuel R. Lewis, Jr. '37
Robert M. Lichtman '55
David K. Linnan '79
Solaman G. Lippman '36
Robert L. Lofts '59
Joseph L. Mack '34
Neal D. Madden '71
Marcy J. Mandel '81
Thomas M. Mainsager '60
Michael J. Marks '63
Richard D. Marshall '80
Barbara W. '68 and T. Michael Mather '68
*Kathryn McCary '81
Robert A. McCord '48
Timothy V. McGree '73
Daniel J. Meltzer and Ellen M. Semonoff
#Pamela M. Meyerson '83
#Neal S. Millard '72
Stanford Miller '38
Michael Mills '74
*Gayle Mindes
John A. Mitchell '61
Robert D. Morgan '37
Paul E. Moses '52
Irving B. Naiburg '32
Thomas L. Nicholson '55
Edward T. O'Dell, Jr. '60
Dallin H. Oaks '57
Herman Odell '36
Richard N. Ogle '61
#Eugene S. Palmer
N. David Palmer '63
Albert L. Parks '61
Roger J. Patterson '81
Andrew C. Peterson '71
Milton R. Pinky '85
Lee T. Polk '70
Marvin E. Pollock '56
George D. Ramspeck '49
Victoria P. Ranney
Greg W. Renz '75
Frederic P. Roehr III '58
*Carol M. Rose '77
Lawrence C. Roskin '68
Edward I. Rothschild
Walter S. Rowland '65
Gail P. Runnfeldt '79 and Harry H. Schneider, Jr. '79
Steven J. Sacher '67
J. Leonard Schermer '41
*Stephen A. Schiller '61
Samuel Schlesinger '37
Bernard A. Schliifke '65
*Richard L. Schmalbeck '75
Frank L. Schneider '62
F. Max Schluette '50
#Donald L. '74 and Susan J. Schwartz '74
Ronald A. Schy '83
Larry P. Scriggins '61
Nancy G. Sherman
William A. Silverman '69
Arthur H. Simms '48
Allen Sinsheimer, Jr. '37
Mark W. Smith '81
Payton Smith '57
#Frederick J. '79 and Priscilla C. Sperling '79
Byron E. Starns, Jr. '69
State Farm Companies Foundation
*Jeffrey C. Steen '84
Henry L. Stern '50
John I. Stewart, Jr. '75
David M. Stigler '68
#Stone Barrett Foundation
Avery and Patricia Stone Family Foundation
#Ellen R. Stone
Sherwin J. Stone '50
Leslie A. Stulberg '78
William R. Sullivan, Jr. '71
*H. C. and Marjorie M. Sundmacher
Kenneth M. Taylor, Jr. '75
Theodore J. Theophilos '79
Robert A. Thorsen '37
John J. '73 and Ricki R. Tigert '76
Peter N. Todhunter '37
Leland E. Tomlinson '76
Ronald L. Tonendahl '58
*Charles S. Treat '80
John B. Truskowski '70
Roger D. '76 and Sally D. Turner '76
Thomas Unterman '69
James Van Santen '48
Linda Van Winkle-Deacon '73
Francis E. Vergata '70
Paul W. Vogeli '71
John Voortman '59
Alan S. Ward '55
Harold A. Ward III '55
Clifford L. Weaver '69
*Robert F. Weber '75
Claire A. Weiler '83
#Richard M. Weinroth '83
*Peter L. Wellington '77
Lawrence E. Wieman '84
#Hubert L. Will '37
Bobbie Jo Winship '78
George E. Wise '48
Maynard I. Wishner '47
Sidney J. Wolf '21
Donald J. Yellon '48
Barry L. Zubrow '79

Anonymous (3)
#Mark N. Aaronson '69 and
Marjorie E. Gelb '70
Joseph J. Abbell '34
Howard B. Abrams '66
Norman Abrams '55
Sidney P. Abramson '60
Fred M. Ackerson '80
Neil H. Adelman '60
Marion B. Adler '82
#Kay M. Aevermann '75
Thomas F. Ahearn '84
#Robert M. Albert

Thomas W. Albrecht '79
Joseph Alexander '73
Richard E. Alexander '50
Harry T. Allan '56
David W. Allen '75
Franklin G. Allen III '74 and Janice M. Stewart '75
Alexander C. Allison '63
Grace Allison '79
John J. Almond, Jr. '78
#Jeffrey Alperin '84
Sam Alscher '35
Alfred C. Aman, Jr. '70
*Joseph H. Andersen '81

Barbara J. Anderson '84
C. David Anderson '67
Lyle R. Anderson '82
Charles R. Andrews '58
David B. Apatof '77 and Nell Minow '77

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased


#Smilja Jakovcic-Rabinowitz Craig E. Jameson '66 Karl R. Janitzky '40 James R. Janz '79 Dennis L. Jarvela '69 Paul F. Jock II '70

#Anne B. and Charles F. Johnson #Dennis P. Johnson '79 Earl J. Johnson, Jr. '60 John A. Johnson '40 John A. Johnson '69 Robert T. Johnson, Jr. '69 #Sara L. Johnson '81 Randolph N. Jonakait '70 John T. Jones '30 Joseph S. Jones '30 Leland M. Jones '76 Michael F. Jones '73 Russell D. Jones '74

#Gabe and Janet Joseph Jack Joseph '52 John Jubinsky '59 Harold R. Juhnke '69 Byron E. Kabot '41 Eugene M. Kadi '66 Harold I. Kahan '40 Scott L. Kafker '85

#Betty Kalven Malcolm S. Kamin '64 Ivan P. Kane '81 Joseph T. Kane '60 Alan N. Kaplan '71 Bernard S. Kaplan '50

#Daniel D. '78 and Lucille R. Kaplan '78 Daniel F. Kaplan '85 Ellen D. Kaplan '85 Harold L. Kaplan '75 Larry S. Kaplan '75 Steven Z. Kaplan '71 Kathleen G. '84 and Scott B. Kapnick '85

#Kappa Alpha Psi Pasadena Alumni Emile Karafiol '79 Norman Karlin '49 Edwin M. Katz '35 Leo Katz '82 Stanley N. Katz

Milton Kaufman '27 Fremont M. Kaufman '32 Randy A. Kaufman '84 Robert E. Kehoe, Jr. '72 Maxwell P. Keith '50

#Hugh G. Kelley Darrell D. Kellogg '59 Thomas O. Kelly III '83

#Leah and Morton L. Kemper #Charles M. Kennedy IV '80

Charles H. Kennedy '76 Peter M. Kennel '67 Barry J. Kerschner '79 Steven A. Kersten '80 Daniel T. Kessler '85 Jerald A. Kessler '72 Carrie E. Killebrew '85 Thomas L. Kimer '71

Charles M. King '78 David P. King '84 Roberson L. King '48 Richard G. Kinney '64

#David Kiper #Domenique G. Kirchner '77 M. Leslie Kite '61 Evan M. Kjellenberg '60 A. John Klausen '60 Ramsay L. Klaff '80 Marilyn G. Klawitter '80

#Allen Klein #Amy L. Klein '59 Christopher M. Klein '76 David Y. Klein '58 Norman L. Klein '61 Rodney A. Knight '75

*James L. Knoll '67

Steven Koch '82 Gerald L. Kock '58 Debra E. Sadow-Koenig '78 Ira S. Kolb '32

Kathleen M. Kopp '81 and Alfredo R. Perez '80

Alan M. Koral '75 Albert B. Koretzky '55

#Marvin I. Kosberg

Sinclair Kossoff '59 Bryan Krakauer '81 Charles V. Kralovec '49

Lazarre H. Kramer '32

Henry C. Krasnow '66

#Jeffrey Kraus '83

Peter Krehel '51

#Rosemary Krensly

#Stuart L. Kricun

Herbert W. Krueger, Jr. '74

Kenneth Krug '82 

#Ruth Krugly '83

Richard A. Kruk '72

# = Restricted gift

* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts

† = Deceased
Harold Kruley '33
Raymond J. Kuby '60
Stanley J. Kull '81
Earl G. Kunz '37
Lawrence C. Kupferman '73
Norman G. Kurland '60
Daniel L. Kurtz '68
#Harvey A. Kurtz '75
Michael S. Kurszon '73
Philip S. Kushner '85
Michael Lackner '82
William W. Laiblin '42
Marilyn Lamar '79
Thomas E. Lancot '79
Stephen A. Land '60
#Howard M. Land '67
David C. Landgraf '66
Norman E. Lanford '72
Howard S. Lanzar '83
Shale Lapping '83
Bruce E. Larson '75
Ronald E. Larson '66
Joseph A. La Vela '79
Michael B. Lavin'sky '65
Philip R. Lawrence '42
Roy F. Lawrence '74
Michael R. Lazerwitz '83
#Mary L. Leahy '66
Richard S. Leaman '79
Carl B. Lee '71
Susan M. Lee '79 and Robert J. Minks '79
William C. Lee '62
#Deborah Leff '77
Manning K. Leiter '51
Jeffrey P. Lennard '75
Robert M. Leone '63
Michael A. Lerner '67
Herbert Lesser '42
Harry J. Levi '42
John G. Levi
Charles L. Levin
Joan D. Levin '72
Leonard D. Levin '65
#Peter J. Levin '67
Robert E. Levin '36
Ronald M. Levin '75
Samuel N. Levin '31
#Ruth Levine
Thomas M. Levine '74
#Donald and Elaine Levinson
#Rosanna Levinson
Charles R. Levun '69
Neil M. Levy '66
#Ruth Levy
Arthur D. Lewis '32
Leonard Lewis '48
Edward Lewison '32
Lawrence E. Lewy '36
Sidney I. Lezak '49
Lee S. Liberman '83
#Leon M. Liddell
#Donald J. Liebentritt '76
Geoffrey E. Liebmann '86
George W. Liebmann '63
Lance E. '78 and Marjorie P. Lindblom '78
Charles E. Lindell '52
Michael A. Lindsay '83
#Kenneth W. Lipman '74
Thomas E. Lippar '68
Richard M. Lipton '77
Richard M. Litzman '76
Randall J. Litterkne '79
Stuart M. Litwin '85
Marshall E. Lobin '51
Frederick V. Lochbihler '76
#David C. Long '66
*James R. Looman '78
John E. Lopatka '77
Merle W. Loper '65
Hilary G. Lord '81
#Lyonette Louis-Jaques '86
#Ann M. Louisin '68
#Marshall L. Lowenstein '51
#Gary T. Lowenthal '69
#Michael B. Lubin '85
#David Lucey '83 and Ann Reinke '82
Wayne Luepker '79
Edgar E. Lungren, Jr. '52
Michael S. Luros '72
Delos N. Lutton '73
Adam M. Lutynska '71
#William H. Lynch '68
Brenda L. Lyons '81 and James M. Talent '81
#John R. MacDowell '83
Marjorie J. MacLean '86
Alan H. Maclin '74
James T. Madej '69
Jeffrey L. Madoff '74
James Malefakis '80
#Carolyn P. and Robert J. Malinak
#Mark Malis
Fred H. Mandel '29
Louis V. Mangrum '57
James E. Mann '68
Fred R. Mardell '58
Steven A. Marenberg '80 and Alison Whalen '82
Paul C. Marengo '70
Arthur L. Margolis '36
#Robert M. Mark '77
Joseph C. Markowitz '79
James C. Marlas '63
William P. Marshall '77
Arthur L. Martin, Jr. '74
Joel C. Martin '77
John H. Martin '42
Lawrence G. Martin '66
Nancy P. Martin '52
Stephen I. Martin '52
Thomas S. Martin '72
William T. Martin, Jr. '49
Robert J. Martinez '59
Tony Martinelli
#Ronald A. Martinetti
William M. Marutani '53
Allan A. Marver '35
#Charles A. Marvin '68
David E. Mason '64

Henry Mohrman Jr. '73, St. Louis

Philip A. Mason '67
Heidi J. Massa '83
J. Kent Mathewson '82
Arthur R. Matthews, Jr. '63
Richard P. Matthews '73
Harry J. May '28
Arthur C. Mayer '48
Stephen S. Mayer '77
#Robert R. Mazer
#Michael L. McCluggage '72
#Lucinda O. McConathy '74
Michael W. McConnell '79
James W. '71 and Shelly M. Mercer '70
James B. McHugh '74
#Diantha McJilton '77
McKenna, Conner and Cuneo
Kenneth G. McKenna '84
Thomas F. McKim '78
Donald C. McKinlay '40
Allan B. McKittrick '63
Philip R. McKnight '68
William P. McLaughlin '72
#Richard H. McClure '81
Taylor McMillan '64
Larry H. McMillin '76
James J. McNamara '64
Lee B. McTarnan '63
Jacques K. Meguire '79
Robert M. Star '73
Henry J. Steenstra, Jr. '60
*William F. Steigman '65
Steven G. Stein '76
William P. Steinbrecher '44
Irving Stenn '27
Harvey B. Stephens '60
Mason W. Stephenson '71
#Lynn R. Sterman '71
#Audrey S. and Robert A. Stern
Henry H. Stern, Jr. '62
Robert S. Stern '75
Thomas R. Sternau '51
Robert E. Stevens '63
Stanley M. Stevens '73
Robert E. Stigger '76
#Thomas P. Stillman '68
Allan H. Stokke '65
#Lawrence E. Stone
#Maryon Stone
John A. Strain '74
*Jeffrey M. Strauss '81
#Stephanie L. Striffler '82
#Stephen F. Stroh '72
#Barry '74 and Winnifred F. Sullivan '76
Michael F. Sullivan '67
Joe A. Sutherland '58
Henry T. Synet '44
John E. Sype '39
#Seymour Tabin '40
Stephen A. Tagge '69
James E. Tanclu '82
Bernice P. '31 and Herman L. Taylor '32
James W. Tedrow '47
#Steven B. Teplinsky '83
Frederick B. Thomas '74
Donald M. Thompson '66
Joseph E. Tinkham '33
William H. Tobin '73
Clark S. Tomashesky '85
Frederick L. Tomlin '55
Philip R. Tooan '26
Claire E. Toth '82
Forrest L. Tozer '48
Paul E. Treusch '35
#David S. Turetsky '82
Robert E. Ulbricht '58
#Edward E. Vaill '65
John R. Van de Water '41
Barry A. Van Dyke '84
David J. Vandermeulen '85
#Steven B. Varick '79
Eugene J. Vaughan '80
#George Vernon '75
Howard L. Vickery '75
Eduardo R. Vidal '81
Joseph A. Vitell & Associates
C. Nicholas Vogel '68
Robert J. Vollen '64
#George Volsky '75
Howard W. Voss '37
George N. Vuralja, Jr. '81
#Lisa Wagman
Andrea R. Waintroob '78
Jerry Wald '83
Martin Wald '64
C. Richard Walker '50
Morley Walker '48
#Thomas C. Walker '73
#Edward M. Waller, Jr. '67
William R. Wallin '68
Stanley M. Wanger '59
Jacob B. Ward '48
James J. Warfield '68
Jeffrey D. Warren '72
John A. Washburn '76
Mark A. Wasserman '80
Robert R. Watson '72
#Miriam and Sam Waxman
Robert G. Weber '63
Eugene R. Wedoff '75
Donald H. Weeks '49
Ralph J. Wehling '38
William B. Weidenaar '62
Fred B. Weil '67
John L. Weinberg '65
Neil S. Weiner '73
Alvin I. Weinstein '39
#LeRoy Weis
*Bernard Weisberg '52
#Charles D. Weisselberg '82
Dodge Wells '72
William J. Welsh '51
Elizabeth L. Werley '79
Thomas G. West '65
Frederick G. White '51
Fredric J. White '38
James H. White '69
#Lorraine A. White '84
Robert H. Wier '59
Ralph E. Wiggen '60
*Howard M. Wilchins '69
Daniel G. Wilczek '81
Marshall W. Wiley '48
Douglas H. Williams '77
James T. '68 and Michele O. Williams '69
John R. Williams
#Paul and Ruth C. Williams
Scott R. Williamson '85
E. Kent Willoughby '73
Garth D. Wilson '80
Grover C. Wilson '19
Hugh S. Wilson '71
James D. Wing '69
Arthur Winoker '60
Gary J. Winston '77
Andrew J. Wistrich '76
Helen E. Witt '82
#Thomas A. Witt '77
David M. Wittenberg '61
#Stephen Wizner '63
Frank H. Wohl '66
Arthur Wolf '22
Charles B. Wolf '75
Nathan Wolfberg '34
Timothy D. Wolfe '77
Charles J. Wong '55
Peter B. Work '64
Damien T. Wren '65
J. Ward Wright '56
George H. Wu '75
Bruce H. Wyatt '71
Michael A. Wyatt '55
Edward E. Yalowitz '60
Vytold C. Yasus '49
Stephen R. Yates '67
Kenneth W. Yeates '69
Joel Yohalem '62

Peter Bruce '70, Milwaukee

Paul E. Yopes '79
#Joseph H. Young '84
Edward M. Zachary '68
Arthur W. Zarlingo '49
#Carol H. and Donald E. Zepfel
Elaine D. Ziff '82
Arthur Zilberstein '65
Bernard Zimmerman '70
Dudley A. Zinke '42

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and
  unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
Honor Roll of Contributors

This list gratefully acknowledges the generosity of alumni who made gifts to the Law School during 1986-87. Gifts recorded in the honor roll were received at the Law School by June 30, 1987.

1915
Estate of Morris E. Feiwell
Walter T. Fisher

1916
Estate of Irwin Clawson

1919
Grover C. Wilson

1920
†#Earl B. Dickerson
*Carl S. Lloyd

1921
Bernard Nath
Maurice Walk
Sidney J. Wolf

1921
Sidney Frisch
Arthur Wolf

1923
Fred H. Bartlit

1925
Felix M. Buoscio
Thomas Carlin
Hugh J. Dobbs
Dale H. Flagg
George J. Fox
Willis A. Overholser
Earl D. Reese
Irving R. Senn

1926
#Dean R. Dickey
Maurice G. Shanberg
Philip R. Toomin

1927
Paul W. Barrett
Rhea L. Brennossier
Irving H. Goldberg

#Ralph J. Helperin
Robert L. Hunter
Milton Kaufman
Lester Reinwald
Irving Stenn
Peter J. Troy

1928
Herbert C. De Young
Alex Elson
Gould Fox
Bernard A. Fried
Hymen S. Gratch
#Harold J. Green
Andrew C. Hamilton
Bryce L. Hamilton
George C. Hoffman
Ines C. Hoffman
Milton Kepecki
Harry J. May
Thomas R. Mulroy
Charles T. Sabel
Melvin H. Specter
Henry P. Weihofen

1929
Catherine W. Bullard
#Norton Clapp
Bernard L. Edelman
Sam S. Hughes
Clyde L. Korman
Fred H. Mandel
Lester Plotkin
Louis Sevin

1930
Albert H. Allen
Frank C. Bernard
Stanley M. Corbett
Donald B. Dodd
Milton L. Durchslag
Philip M. Glick
John W. Golosinec
Irving Goodman
Allen Heald
Ednabelle H. Hertz
John T. Jones
Joseph S. Jones
Paul H. Lifltmann
Harold A. Olson
George B. Pidot
Robert N. Reid
Charles D. Satinover
Maurice Schraeger
Joseph C. Swider
Donald L. Vetter

1931
Morris Blank
William G. Burns
R. Guy Carter
Joseph M. Cody
N. George De Dakis
Frank H. Detweiler
Alex H. Dolnick
*Isaiah S. Dorfman
Alderman Dystrup
Robert S. Friend
Rudolph J. Fricka
Hugh F. Hall
Morton Haussinger
Frederic W. Heineman
Elliott A. Johnson

1932
Julian H. Levi
Samuel N. Levin
Elvin E. Overton
Emmanuel J. Seidner
Robert A. Snow
Bernice P. Taylor

1933
Milton S. Applebaum
Joseph K. Blackman
*Charles W. Boand
#Benjamin M. Brodsky
Bernard D. Cahn
William B. Danforth
Louren G. Davidson
Elmer C. Grage
A. Russell Griffith
Ben Grodskey
George L. Hecker
John N. Hughes
Stanley A. Kaplan
Miriam H. Keare
Harold Kruley
Morris I. Leibman
Donald P. McFadyen
Anne C. Robertson
Robert L. Shapiro
Theodore D. Ticken
Joseph E. Tinkham

1934
Anonymous (1)
Joseph J. Abbell
Burton Aries
Florence Broady
Cecelia L. Corbett
Harold Durchslag
Samuel R. Hassen
Joseph L. Mack
Roland C. Matthies
Benjamin Ordower
James L. Porter
Kenneth C. Prince
Arthur Y. Schulson
Harry B. Solmon, Jr.
Theodore L. Thau
Nathan Wolfberg

1935
Sam Alscluler
Knox Booth
Max L. Chill
William B. Elson, Jr.
Ray Forrester
Lewis G. Groebe
George L. Herboldsheimer
John C. Howard
Edwin M. Katz
Paul R. Kitch
*Philip C. Lederer
Edward H. Levi
Donald R. Kerr
L. Marvin A. Solf
*Herbert Portes
L. Bernard Sang
#Joseph T. Zoline

1936
Herman J. De Koven
Herbert Israelstam
Carroll Johnson
#Donald R. Kerr
John M. Knowlton
Robert E. Levin
Lawrence E. Lewy
Solaman G. Lippman
Arthur L. Margolis
Herman Odell
*Herbert Portes
Raymond L. Rusnak
Blanche B. Simmons
#Marvin L. Simon
Alfred B. Teton

1937
Ted W. Baer
Daniel B. Blake III
Sherman M. Booth
Kurt Borchardt
Max Davidson
William R. Emery
Edward D. Friedman
Frank L. Gibson
Isadore Goffen
Roger S. Gorman, Jr.
Arthur I. Grossman
Elmer M. Heifetz
Ivan L. Holt, Jr.
Peter M. Kellihcr
Earl G. Kunz
Richard H. Levin
Samuel R. Lewis, Jr.
*Bernard D. Meltzer
Byron S. Miller
Jeanette R. Miller
Louis R. Miller
Robert D. Morgan
Keith I. Parsons
Gerald Ratner
William L. Ruthford
Samuel Schlesinger
Allen Sinshheimer, Jr.
†Waldemar A. Solf
Harold E. Spencer
Robert A. Thorsen
Peter N. Todhunter
Howard W. Voss
Matthew E. Welsh
#Hubert L. Will

1938
Irwin J. Askow
Charles B. Baker
John P. Barden
Walter F. Berdal
Ernest A. Braun
Robert A. Crane
George T. Donoghue, Jr.
Zalmon S. Goldsmith
Henry L. Hill
Spencer E. Iorns
Thomas I. Megan
Stanford Miller
Richard F. Mullins
Myra A. Nichols
#Lydia L. Rashman
Homer E. Rosenberg
Ralph J. Wehling
Fredric J. White

1939
Ami F. Allen
Irv ing I. Axelrad
Paul M. Barnes
Stanley K. Fish
Melvin A. Garretson
Richard D. Hall
John N. Hazard
*Thomas L. Karsten
Harriet J. Levin
Edmond Mosley
John E. Newby
William A. Runyan
David Skeer
John E. Sype
Hasseltine B. Taylor
Alvin I. Weinstein

1940
Robert B. Cook
Frances B. Corwin
A. Eugene Grossmann, Jr.
Karl R. Janitzky
John A. Johnson
Harold I. Kahen
Joseph Lazar
David Linn
Donald C. McKinlay
Bernard Moritz
Herta Prager
Thelma B. Simon
Hope H. Stepan
Saul I. Stern
#Seymour Tabin

1941
Walter J. Blum
William M. Brandt
John W. Broad
Sherman P. Corwin
James M. Davran
Francis C. Dougherty
Edward R. Gustafson
J. Gordon Henry
Byron E. Kabot
#Jerome S. Katzin
Alexander I. Lowinger
Fred A. Messerschmidt
Robert H. Mohlman
J. Leonard Schermer
John R. Van de Water

1942
Herman B. Bergman
#George J. Cotsirilos
Allyn J. Franke
Maurice F. Fulton
Joseph J. Gasior
E. Ernest Goldstein
Charlotte B. Hamilton
Robert H. Harlan
William W. Laibln
Philip R. Lawrence
Herbert Lesser
Harry J. Levi
John H. Martin
Arthur M. Oppenheimer
Russell J. Parsons
Donald Ridge
George W. Rothschild
Paul W. Rothschild
Louis M. Shapera
Harold J. Sokolow
William H. Speck
Dudley A. Zinke

1943
Stanley L. Cummings
*I. Frank Harlow
Norman E. Jorgensen

1944
George T. Bogert
#Dino J. D'Angelo
William P. Steinbrecher
Henry T. Synek

1945
Ralph B. Ettlinger
Dale M. Stucky

1946
Richard F. Babcock
Leonard D. Goldberg
Lorraine Goldberg
Louis W. Levit
George W. Overton, Jr.

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
Richard A. Mugalian
Paul Noelke
David Parson
Donald A. Petrie
Seymour Schriar
James W. Tedrow
Maynard I. Wishner

1948
Michael Borge
Charles M. Constantine
Lawrence Howe
Harold A. Katz
Roberson L. King
Julius M. Lehrer
Leonard Lewis
#James T. Lyon
Arthur C. Mayer
Robert A. McCord
Donald R. Newkirk
John E. Pederson
Lawrence W. Rabb, Jr.
Richard C. Reed
John W. Rogers
Arthur H. Simms
Allen M. Singer
Charles D. Stein
Forrest L. Tozer
James Van Santen
Morley Walker
Jacob B. Ward
Robert L. Weiss
Marshall W. Wiley
George E. Wise
Donald J. Yellon

1949
Theodore M. Asner
#Arthur E. Berlin
McKnight Brunn
David W. Burnet

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
Richard M. James 1.
John A. James 1.
Jerald E. Jackson
#Coletta
Ralph P. Joseph D.
Mildred G. William Krash
Abe
Corinblit
O. Sheldon
Margaret Rosenheim
W. Henry
Mordecai M. V.
Charles Norman Karlin
Eugene M. Johnson
Frank B. Mildred 1.
Daniel Fogel
Theodore W. de Looze
Richard G. Dinning
Urschie B. Ellis
Daniel Fogel
Mildred J. Giese
Samuel D. Golden
Grant G. Guthrie
Frank B. Hubachek, Jr.
Jerald E. Jackson
Eugene M. Johnson
Norman Karlin
Charles V. Kralovec
Abe Krak
Sidney I. Lezak
William T. Martin, Jr.
James J. McClure, Jr.
Mordecai M. More
John A. Morris
John J. Naughton
#Richard M. Orlikoff
James B. Parsons, Jr.
Mildred G. Peters
Victor S. Peters
Henry W. Phillips
George D. Ramspeck
Margaret Rosenheim
Joseph P. Roth

Milton L. Ray
Jerome W. Sandweiss
F. Max Schuette
#John D. Schwartz
Henry L. Stern
Sherwin J. Stone
C. Richard Walker

1951
Howard Adler, Jr.
Arthur J. Baer, Jr.
Harold H. Bowman
Robert Bronstein
F. Ronald Buoscio
Edward R. De Grazia
Fred J. Dopheide
John J. Enright
Alvin Fross
Gerald B. Greenwald
William E. Gummerman
Maynard J. Jaffe
#Robert N. Kharasch
Dirk W. Kitzmiller
Peter Kreheh
Laurence R. Lee
Manning K. Leiter
Marshall E. Lobin
Marshall L. Lowenstein
Joseph Minsky
M. Thomas Murray
Edward H. Nakamura
Karl F. Nygren
*Alfred M. Palfi
Eustace T. Pliakas
Dan R. Roin
Paul A. Rosenblum
Charles F. Russ, Jr.
Robert G. Schloerb
Jack M. Siegel
Gerald S. Specter
Sheldon R. Stein
Thomas R. Sternau
William J. Welsh
Frederick G. White

1952
Joseph S. Balsamo
Robert S. Blatt
Allan M. Caditz
Arland F. Christ-Janer
Ward P. Fisher
James T. Gibson
Ralph M. Goren
Julian R. Hansen
#C. Julius Head
#Elizabeth B. Head
*Leo Herzl
Maurice H. Jacobs

Lowell H. Jacobson
Jack Joseph
Burton W. Kanter
Charles E. Lindell
Edgar E. Lungen, Jr.
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
Robert S. Solomon
Marshall Soren
*Roger A. Weiler
*Bernard Weissberg
Edwin P. Wiley
Thomas W. Yoder

1953
*Jean Allard
Jost J. Baum
William E. Bertholf, Jr.
William A. Black
Robert H. Bork
John W. Bowden
Ralph E. Brown
James R. Bryant, Jr.
Robert V. Dalenberg
Warren P. Eustis
Harry N. Fisher
Merrill A. Freed
David H. Fromkin
Daniel E. Levin
William M. Marutani
Robert S. Milnike
George J. Phocas
Alexander Polikoff
Laurence Reich
Jay S. Riskind
Wallace M. Rudolph
Richard Stillerman

1954
Boris Auerbach
Donald Baker
Gregory B. Beggs
*Renato Beghe
David M. Brenner
Alan R. Brodie
William H. Brown
James E. Cheeks
Louis J. Cohn
Arthur L. Content
Raymond W. Ewell
Vernon H. Ewens
George S. Lundin

James Donohoe ’62, Dallas

Kuo-Ho Chang
Ralph J. Coletta
Sheldon O. Cullen
Jack Corinblit
Robert W. Crowe
Theodore W. de Looze
Richard G. Dinning
Urschie B. Ellis
Daniel Fogel
Mildred J. Giese
Samuel D. Golden
Grant G. Guthrie
Frank B. Hubachek, Jr.
Jerald E. Jackson
Eugene M. Johnson
Norman Karlin
Charles V. Kralovec
Abe Krak
Sidney I. Lezak
William T. Martin, Jr.
James J. McClure, Jr.
Mordecai M. More
John A. Morris
John J. Naughton
#Richard M. Orlikoff
James B. Parsons, Jr.
Mildred G. Peters
Victor S. Peters
Henry W. Phillips
George D. Ramspeck
Margaret Rosenheim
Joseph P. Roth

Antonio R. Sarabia
James H. Shimberg
Bernard H. Siegan
Bert E. Sommers
Morris Spector
#Marvin T. Tepperman
Donald H. Weeks
Vytold C. Yasus
Arthur W. Zarleno

Richard E. Alexander
Lowell H. Bennett
William R. Brandt
Donald J. Dreyfus
Stanley R. Fine
Arnold M. Flamm
Raymond N. Goetz
Edwin H. Goldberger
Byron T. Hawkins
J. William Hayton
Jordan J. Hillman
James T. Holton
Miles Jaffe
Bernard S. Kaplan
Maxwell P. Keith
Charles D. Kelso
Milton A. Levenson
John C. McLean
Frederick A. Morgan, Jr.
Richard K. Pelz
Richard H. Prins
James M. Ratcliffe

THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
Bernard Ellis

Mark Fried

Ingrid L. F. A. Langdon

Harry Clyde W.

Charles A. Harold A.

Alan S. Ward

Frederick Kenneth L.

Gutstein

Zave H. Gussin

Solomon Gutstein

Richard K. Hooper

Michael L. Igoe, Jr.

Charles M. Jacobs

Stephan Z. Katzan

Clyde W. McIntyre

George Miron

*Marshall Patner

Marvin E. Pollock

Robert C. Poole

Lawrence Rubinstein

Marvin Sacks

Donald M. Schindel

Oliver J. Werner, Jr.

J. Ward Wright

Allen T. Yarowsky

1955

Norman Abrams

Charles T. Beeching, Jr.

Jack D. Beem

Hugh A. Burns

M. Eugene Butler

Roger C. Cranton

John N. Dahle

Vincent L. Diana

Joseph N. Du Canto

Donald M. Ephraim

Julian R. Ettelson

A. Daniel Feldman

Keith E. Fry

Michael S. Gordon

John R. Grimes

Solomon I. Hirsh

George M. Joseph

Albert B. Koretzky

Adrian Kuyper

Robert M. Lichtman

Carleton F. Nadelhoffer

Rita K. Nadler

Thomas L. Nicholson

*Bernard J. Nussbaum

Richard L. Pollay

William J. Reinke

Kenneth S. Tollef

Frederick L. Tomblin

Alan S. Ward

Harold A. Ward III

Charles J. Wong

Michael A. Wyatt

1956

Harry R. Adler

Harry T. Allan

Donald E. Arnell

Ingrid L. Beall

Langdon A. Collins

B. Mark Fried

Gerald F. Giles

Lewis R. Ginsberg

Zace H. Gussin

Solomon Gutstein

Richard K. Hooper

Michael L. Igoe, Jr.

Charles M. Jacobs

Stephan Z. Katzan

Clyde W. McIntyre

1955

*Jack Alex

Ronald J. Aronberg

Richard B. Berryman

Stanley B. Block

Miriam L. Chesslin

Robert C. Claus

Charles P. Connor

George I. Cowell

Kenneth W. Dam

John D. Donlevy

Joseph Du Ceur

C. Curtis Everett

Frank C. Fariss

Barbara V. Fried

*Ernest B. Goodman

Robert M. Green

Alden Guild

†Richard B. Hansen

Daniel E. Johnson

*Howard G. Krane

*Peter D. Lederer

Louis V. Mangrum

Robert N. Navratil

Dallin H. Oaks

Sidney L. Rosenfeld

Peter K. Sivasian

Payton Smith

†Harry B. Sondheim

1958

Charles R. Andrews

James E. Beaver

Richard W. Burke

Ernest G. Crain

J. Stephen Crawford

Charles F. Custer

Allen C. Engerman

Terry S. Fagen

Ward Farnsworth

Donald W. Frenzen

Francis J. Gerlits

James C. Goodale

Richard M. Goodman

Donald M. Green

Richard W. Hemstad

Ralph E. Henkle

1957

*George V. Bobrinskoy, Jr.

Jeanne S. Bodfish

Matthew E. Brislaw

Kenneth V. Butler

*Michael G. Chernoff

Pauline Corthell

*Robert L. Doan

Alfred J. Gemma

John V. Gilhooly

John W. Gosselin

Norman J. Hanfling

Thomas W. Huber

William C. Jones

John Jubinsky

Darrell D. Kellogg

*Amy L. Klein

Sinclair Kossoff

Frederic S. Lane

*Mark S. Lieberman

Robert L. Lots

Robert J. Martineau

*Frank D. Mayer, Jr.

Joseph A. Murphy

Melvin S. Newman

C. David Peebles

Courtland H. Peterson

*William P. Richmond

*George L. Saunders, Jr.

Richard J. Schreiber

Richard J. Scupi

*Miodrag N. Sukiasovic

George W. Unverzagt

John Voortman

Stanley M. Wanger

Robert H. Wier

1959

1960

Sidney P. Abramson

Neil H. Adelman

Stuart A. Applebaum

David R. Babb

David M. Becker

Ira S. Bell

John W. Castle

Lawrence M. Cohen

John K. Connor

Edward J. Cunningham

William P. Doherty, Jr.

Edward K. Eberhart

David K. Floyd

Robert Fuchs

Perry B. Goldberg

R. Dickey Hamilton

Ronald B. Hemstad

David L. James

Earl J. Johnson, Jr.

Joseph T. Kane

Evan M. Kjellberg

A. John Klaassen

Raymond J. Kuby

Norman G. Kurland

Stephen A. Land

Peter F. Langrock

A. Roy Lavik

Gerald F. Munitz

J. Michael Newberger

Edward T. O'Dell, Jr.

Arthur C. O'Meara III

Nathan P. Owen

Bruce D. Patner

Robert D. Rachlin

Jan M. Schlesinger

Paul Schreiber

McNeil V. Seymour, Jr.

Arthur H. Smith

John A. Spanogle, Jr.

Donald M. Spanton

Henry J. Steenstra, Jr.

George P. Stephan

Harvey B. Stephens

Ralph E. Wiggan

Arthur Winoker

Edward E. Yalowitz

Morton H. Zalutsky

1961

Roland Adickes

George P. Blake

Gene B. Brandzel

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased

VOLUME 33/FALL 1987 41
1966
Howard B. Abrams
Stephen L. Babcock
Russell A. Banham
Steve M. Barnett
Karl R. Barnickol III
Steven L. Bashwiner
Robert M. Berger
James E. Betke
Charles C. Bingaman
Roland E. Brandel
David N. Brown
Donald J. Christl
Jerry N. Clark
Roger L. Clough
Lewis M. Collins
#John C. Cratsley
Dennis M. DeLeo
Robert J. Diercks
Richard N. Doyle
Leonard P. Edwards II
Terry Y. Feiertag
Martin G. Fogelson
Peter H. Fritts
Paul F. Gleeson
Lyn I. Goldberg
#Melvin B. Goldberg
Craig E. Jameson
David J. Joyce
Eugene M. Kadish
Peter R. Kolker
Elbert J. Kramp
Henry C. Krasnow
Duane W. Krohnke
David C. Landgraf
Ronald E. Larson
Patricia H. Latham
#Mary L. Leahy
Neil M. Levy
Alfred R. Lipton
#David C. Long
Lawrence G. Martin
Donald L. McGee
Peter J. Messitte
Stephen E. Mochary
James L. Nachman
Leslie F. Nute
Mark R. Ordower
Richard E. Poole
Jeffrey C. Rappin
Peter E. Riddle
Walter J. Robinson III
Thomas O. Rose
#Marc P. Samuelson
*Bruce H. Schoumacher
Michael L. Shakman
Robert A. Skirnick
Fredricka G. Smith
Robert C. Spitzer
Rolf O. Stadheim
Ralph D. Stern
Donald M. Thompson
Voyle C. Wilson
Frank H. Wohl
Joe C. Young

1967
William L. Achenbach
C. David Anderson
John D. Ashcroft
James L. Baillie
*Judith E. Ball
#Jerry M. Barr
#Jules-Marc Baudel
John R. Beard
Joel Behr
Albert C. Bellas
John J. Berwanger
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
Keith E. Eastin
Howard C. Eglit
David W. Ellis
#John S. Elson
Andrew L. Fabens III
*Robert M. Farquharson
George P. Felleman
Richard T. Franch
John T. Gaubatz
Alvin J. Geske
Charles P. Gordon
Thomas A. Gottschalk
Richard L. Grand-Jean
Irwin L. Guibman
Stephen W. Guittard
Laura B. Hoguet
John C. Hoyle
James G. Hunter, Jr.
Christopher Jacobs
Harris S. Jaffe
Peter M. Kennel
*James L. Knoll
#Howard M. Landa
Melburn E. Laundy
Michael A. Lerner
#Peter J. Levin
Robert M. Levin

Martin Wald ’64, Philadelphia

Philip A. Mason
Thomas P. Mehrert
Michael E. Meyer
Judson H. Miner
David R. Minge
Mary K. Mochary
Lester E. Munson, Jr.
James I. Myers
Linda T. Neal
#Stanley E. Ornstein
#Gary H. Palm
#Roberta C. Ramo
#Barry Roberts
#John D. Ruff
Steven J. Sacher
John H. Schlegel
John M. Smoketch
Kenneth I. Solomon
Michael F. Sullivan
Junjiro J. Tsubota
#Edward M. Waller, Jr.
Fred B. Weil
Barry S. Wine
Sidney E. Wurzburg
Stephen R. Yates
*Franklin E. Zimring

1968
#Fred H. Altshuler
Janet R. Ashcroft
Richard I. Badger
Anthony H. Barash
Karl M. Becker
Dale E. Beihoffen
Frank N. Bentkover
Joseph I. Bentley
#Joel Berger
Robert F. Berrey

Daniel J. Boggs
#Wilber H. Boies IV
Judith A. Bonderman
Samuel J. Brakel
Steven L. Clark
Geoffrey L. Crooks
Volker Dahlgruen
Paul Falick
John P. Falk
Arthur W. Friedman
Richard F. Friedman
Philip W. Gets
Ronald B. Grail
Jeffrey L. Grausam
Patrick D. Halligan
Ronald L. Hirsch
Mont P. Hoyt
Louis A. Huskins
William F. Jacobs, Jr.
William W. Jay
Daniel L. Kurtz
Antonio M. LaLiberte
Thomas E. Lippard
#Ann M. Lousin
#William H. Lynch
James E. Mann
#Charles A. Marvin
Barbara W. Mather
T. Michael Mather
Philip R. McKnight
Lee M. Mitchell
John E. Morrow

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
Harve H. Mossawir, Jr.
Roger L. Price
#Gary L. Prior
James G. Reynolds
Richard M. Rieser, Jr.
Lawrence C. Roskin
Jan J. Sagett
Deming E. Sherman
Donald L. Shulman
Galen R. South
Mark R. Spiegel
David M. Stigler
#Thomas P. Stillman
Laurence N. Strenger
#John N. Tierney
Robert E. Van Mexter
C. Nicholas Vogel
Heathcote W. Wailes
William R. Wallin
James J. Warfield
James T. Williams
Edward M. Zachary

1969
#Mark N. Aaronson
#Frederick W. Axley
Lee F. Benton
Joel M. Bernstein
Thomas A. Blade
Harvey E. Blitz
David M. Blodgett
Judith S. Boggs
Uzzell S. Branson III
Stephen C. Curley
John M. Delehanty
Alan R. Dominick
Charles L. Dostal, Jr.
Gary R. Edidin
J. Eric Engstrom
Don W. Fowler
Harold S. Goldsmith
Phillip Gordon
Frederick L. Hartmann, Jr.
*Susan A. Henderson
Robert G. Hershenhorn
Harold C. Hirshman
Linda R. Hirshman
Case Hoogendoorn
Allan Horwich
Randall M. Jacobs
Dennis L. Jarvela
John A. Johnson
Robert T. Johnson, Jr.
Harold R. Juhnke
Joel H. Kaplan
Stephen E. Kitchen
Charles R. Levin
#Gary T. Lowenthal
James T. Madej
Robert D. Martin
Jules Moskowitz
Peter O. Mueller
David B. Paynter
Thomas L. Ray
J. David Rich
James R. Richardson
Brent D. Riggs
Filmore E. Rose
William A. Silverman
Milan D. Smith, Jr.
Byron E. Starns, Jr.
Stephen A. Tagge
Kenneth R. Talle
Barron M. Tenny
Ursula Tenny
Thomas Unterman
Philip L. Verveer
#Gordon G. Waldron
Clifford L. Weaver
James H. White
*Howard M. Wilchins
John P. Wilkins
Michele O. Williams
James D. Wing
Kenneth W. Yeates

1970
Kenneth L. Adams
Alfred C. Aman, Jr.
Frederic J. Artwick
#Michael D. Bailkin
#Sara J. Bales
Laurence A. Benner
Gerardo M. Boniello
Peter W. Bruce
#C. John Buersh
Eugene I. Caffrey
Jack P. Caolo
#Walter S. Carr
James W. Daniels
Judith S. Dubester
Alan J. Farber
Richard S. Frase
#Marjorie E. Gelb
*Jeffrey S. Goddess
Joseph H. Groberg
James H. Hedden
Margaret Hedden
Walter Hellerstein
George A. Hisert, Jr.
Edwin E. Huddleson III
Charles C. Ivie
Paul F. Jock II
Randolph N. Jonakait
Terry A. McIroy
#Stanley H. Meadows
Shelly M. Mercer
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
Lawrence E. Rubin
Robert P. Schmidt
Herbert R. Schulze
Paul M. Shupack
Mark B. Simons
Richard A. Skinner
John B. Truskowski
Francis E. Vergata
Bernard Zimmerman

Miles Jaffe '50, Detroit

1971
Barry S. Alberts
Alan A. Alop
Rosemary B. Avery
Robert B. Barnett
Daniel I. Booker
Richard M. Botteri
Donald L. Burnett, Jr.
Samuel D. Clapper
Lawrence J. Corneck
Robert A. Di Biccaro
#James E. Fearn, Jr.
*Justine Fischer
James C. Franczek
Michael R. Friedberg
#Michael P. Gardner
David W. Gast
Steven A. Grossman
Steven P. Handler

Joseph C. Hanlon
John W. Hough
Marc R. Isaacson
Jeffrey Jahns
Alan N. Kaplan
Steven Z. Kaplan
Karen J. Kaplowitz
Robert A. Kelman
Thomas L. Kimer
Jonathan C. Kinney
Carl B. Lee
Adam M. Lutynski

Neal D. Madden
James W. Mercer
Robert L. Misner
Leonard P. Nalencz
Ralph G. Neas, Jr.
Joel S. Newman
William G. Nosek
Andre Oakes
Andrew C. Peterson
#Mark R. Pettit, Jr.
Robert J. Pohlman
Allan J. Preckel
James M. Prickett
Michael D. Ridberg
Franklin J. Riesensburger
Donna P. Saunders
James A. Serritella
Virginia L. Aronson  
Sharon Baldwin  
Bonnie A. Barber  
Peter M. Barnett  
#Patrick B. Bauer  
#Marc O. Beem, Jr.  
William W. Bennett, Jr.  
Lee K. Boocker  
Geraldine S. Brown  
#Larry L. Carlile  
Anne E. Dewey  
Diane Erickson  
Jay M. Feinman  
Steven B. Feirson  
#Ronald M. Frandsen  
#William A. Geller  
Alan S. Gilbert  
Wayne S. Gilmartin  
Walter C. Greenough  
David A. Grossberg  
Ann R. Heitland  
John J. Jacobsen, Jr.  
Harold L. Kaplan  
Larry S. Kaplan  
#Ruth E. Klarman  
Rodney A. Knight  
Alan M. Koral  
#Harvey A. Kurtz  
Bruce E. Larson  
Leslie L. Larson  
Jeffrey P. Leonard  
Ronald M. Levin  
*William F. Lloyd  
#Christine M. Luzzie  
James M. Miller  
Robert B. Millner  
*G. Paul Moates  
*David E. Morgans  
Henry M. Ordower  
Susan J. Peavoy  
*Gloria C. Phares  
Robert Pondolfi  
Nicholas J. Pritzker  
Timothy D. Proctor  
Greg W. Renz  
Thorn Rosenthal  
Ronald K. Sakimura  
Helen A. Scharbach  
*Richard L. Schmalbeck  
David A. Schwartz  
John J. Scott, Jr.  
David E. Shipley  
*Richard F. Spooner  
Robert S. Stern  
Janice M. Stewart  
John I. Stewart, Jr.  
David S. Tenner  
#George Vernon  
Howard L. Vickery  
#George Volsky  
*Robert F. Weber  
Eugene R. Wedoff  
Charles B. Wolf  
Stanley J. Wrobel  
George H. Wu  
1976  
#Karen S. Austin  
Frederick J. Bailey III  
*Stanley Baumbatt  
Valli D. Benesch  
Thomas W. Bergdall  
Christopher S. Berry  
Sherry A. Bindeman  
#John E. Brower  
Rimas F. Cernius  
*James E. Clark  
*George B. Curtis  
Holly C. Davis  
Robert L. Ebe  
*Daniel A. Edelman  
Seth A. Eisner  
*Steven J. Fiffer  
*Thomas M. Fitzpatrick  
Daniel P. Gallagher, Jr.  
#Irvings Geslewitz  
Robert C. Glustrom  
Barry L. Goldin  
H. Steven Graham  
David R. Greenbaum  
Mark E. Grummer  
John B. Hancock  
Peter D. Heinz  
Morris P. Hershman  
*Roger M. Huff  
*Joel M. Hurwitz  
Martin D. Jacobson  
Leland M. Jones  
Charles H. Kennedy  
Anne G. Kimball  
Christopher M. Klein  
George L. Kovac  
Howard P. Lakind  
Bruce C. Levine  
#Donald J. Liebentritt  
Mitchell J. Lindauer  
Richard M. Litzman  
Frederick V. Lockbihler  
Joseph D. Mathewson  
Marcia A. McAllister  
Larry H. McMillin  
#Jack S. Meyer  
Alison W. Miller  
Joseph A. Morris  
Richard C. Nehls  
Michele L. Odorizzi  
Thomas M. Pfalum  
Thomas J. Pritzker  
Phillip E. Recht  
#Leonard Rieser  
Edward J. Roche, Jr.  
James J. Romanek  
Mark R. Rosenbaum  
Jeffrey B. Schamis  
Kenneth C. Shpanel  
Timothy Shoulvin  
Rayman L. Solomon  
Steven G. Stein  
Robert E. Stigger  
#Winnifred F. Sullivan  
*Michael J. Sweeney  
Ricki R. Tigert  
Leland E. Tomlinson  
Roger D. Turner  
Sally D. Turner  
Jeffrey D. Uffner  
John A. Washburn  
Andrew J. Wistrich  
#Mark C. Zaander  
1977  
David B. Apatoff  
Martin P. Averbuch  
Thomas A. Balmer  
E. Jeffrey Banchero  
*James R. Bird  
#Neil S. Braun  
Johnine J. Brown  
Richard D. Buik  
*Scott F. Burson  
†#Peter S. Cremer  
Donald W. Douglas  
#Cynthia Drabek  
Robert P. Edwards, Jr.  
Daniel R. Fischel  
Deborah D. Fraser  
Robert Fryd  
Barbara L. Goering  
Reed Groethe  
Laura G. Hassan  
*Mark E. Herlihy  
#Mark J. Heyrman  
John T. Hickey, Jr.  
#Andrew W. Horstman  
#Domenique G. Kirchner  
Andrew Kull  
Dana H. Kull  
#Deborah Leff  
Richard M. Lipton  
John E. Lopatka  
Mark C. Mamolen  
#Robert M. Mark  
William P. Marshall  
Joel C. Martin  
Stephen S. Mayer  
John J. McCoy  
#Dianna McMillon  
Nell Minow  
Deborah H. Morris  
Paul M. Murphy  
Stephen F. O'Byrne  
Theresa C. O'Loughlin  
James D. Parsons  
*Rebecca J. Patten  
Alan M. Posner  
Lucy F. Reed  
*Carol M. Rose  
*Suzanne R. Sawada  
Ronald Schreiber  
*Richard M. Schwartz  
Dale B. Tauke  
William J. Van Susteren  
*Peter L. Wellington  
Douglas H. Williams  
Gary J. Winston  
Carl E. Witschey  
#Thomas A. Witt  
Timothy D. Wolfe  
#Richard F. Zehnle  
1978  
John J. Almond, Jr.  
David L. Applegate  
H. Nicholas Berberian  
Donald S. Bernstein  
David R. Brown  
Randall E. Cape  
Nancy G. Chaffetz  
Peter R. Chaffetz  
David C. Christensen  
Garry W. Cohen  
John M. Coleman  
Wayne D. Collins, Jr.  
Loren E. Dessonville  
Maurice S. Emmer  
Jerry A. Esrig  
James H. Fox  
#Frances A. Gallagher  
#Sherry W. Gilbert  
*Mitchell D. Goldsmith  
#Lois J. Gordon  
#David F. Graham  
Richard A. Hackett  
#Christopher K. Hall  
William C. Heffernan  
Laurence Jackson  
*David A. Jenkins  
#Daniel D. Kaplan  
#Lucille R. Kaplan  
Charles M. King  
Lance E. Lindblom  
Marjorie P. Lindblom
Robert Seaver  '64, Cincinnati

1979
Thomas W. Albrecht
Grace Allison
Andrew L. Barber
Donald J. Bingle
George F. Bishop
Elizabeth A. Brown
Celia R. Clark
Kathleen A. Cox
Douglas F. Darbut
Lloyd R. Day, Jr.
*Michael A. Donnella
T. Stephen Dyer
Leonard Friedman
Inge Fryklund
Edgar C. Gentry
#Scott D. Gilbert
#Laura A. Ginger
Larry M. Goldin
Donald R. Gordon
Robert V. Gunderson, Jr.
Gregory L. Hammond
Robert A. Hazel
Jeffrey W. Jacobs
James R. Janz
Dennis P. Johnson
Carol A. Johnston
Emile Karafiol
Barry J. Kerschner
Robert J. Kopecky
Joseph A. La Vela
Marilyn Lamar
Christopher J. Lammers
Thomas E. Lancot
Richard S. Leaman
Robert C. Shearer
Suzanna Sherry
Michael J. Shortley III
Cynthia A. Sliwa
#Alan D. Smith
Michele E. Smith
Jean M. Snyder
*Frederick J. Sperling
*Priscilla C. Sperling
Kenneth M. Taylor, Jr.
Theodore J. Theophilis
#Steven B. Varick
Susan L. Walker
Elizabeth L. Werley
Paul E. Yopes
Barry L. Zubrow

1980
Fred M. Ackerson
Frank J. Caracciolo
Jay Cohen
Stuart A. Cohn
David R. Cross
F. Ellen Duff
Thomas V. Dulchich
James I. Edelson
#Glenn M. Engelmann
Joan M. Fagan
#James D. Fiffer
#Mark Fockele
James H. Foster
Robert S. Garrick
#Kathlene F. Gosselin
Philip G. Hampton II
Susan M. Jacobs
#Charles M. Kennedy IV
Steven A. Kersten
Ramsay L. Klafl
Marilyn G. Klawiter
Clyde M. Leff
Frederick C. Lowinger
James Malefakis
Steven A. Marenberg
Richard D. Marshall
Elliott S. Orol
William J. Paul
Alfredo R. Perez
Nicholas A. Poulos
Charles A. Rothfeld
Michael W. Schley
#Arthur E. Schmidt
#Lee A. Shapiro
Barry C. Skovgaard
#Mitchell H. Stabbe
#Mark A. Stang
Ricardo L. Tate
Susan C. Towne
*Charles S. Treat
Eugene J. Vaughan
Milton S. Wakschlag

1981
*Joseph H. Andersen
Barton A. Bixenstine
Michael W. Blair
Joel N. Bodansky
Bruce E. Braverman
Alan C. Brown
#Michael T. Buckley
Eric W. Bueher
Thomas P. Carroll
Robert B. Craig
John A. Crittenden
#Stephen Fedo
Philip E. Fertik
Gregory J. Flemming
#Rodolfo Garcia
#Deborah A. Garza
James A. Goodman
#Karen E. Gross
#Edward J. Hammond
Sean M. Hanifi
Jean R. Haynes
Thomas B. Haynes
Janet S. Herbstman
Gail L. Heriot
Mitchell E. Herr
#David A. Heywood
David B. Jaffe
#Sara L. Johnson
Ivan P. Kane
Kristin H. Kerth
Peter D. Kerth
C. John Koch
Kathleen M. Kopp
Bryan Krakauer
Stanley J. Kull
#Daniel Levin
Hilary G. Lord
Brenda L. Lyons
Marcy J. Mandel
Douglas E. Markham
Daniel C. Marson
#Kathryn McCary
#Richard H. McLeese
Daniel J. Micciche
#Neil A. Miller
Hope G. Nightingale
Roger J. Patterson
Steven I. Peretz
#Ann R. Platzer

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
The Law School gratefully acknowledges gifts received from the following friends in 1986-87:

Administrative Enterprises
Robert M. Albert
Eleanor B. Alter
Ameritech
Elsie Archer
Constance S. Baillie
Douglas G. Baird
Renee D. and Sanford A. Bank
Courtenay Barber, Jr.
Lois Barnett
James T. Barry, Jr.
Paul M. Bator
Barbara P. Bayuk
Earl J. and Patricia K. Bellamy
Eva B. Benjamin
M. J. Berger & Company
George Berliant
Doris G. Bernstein
Jean Berkelot
Arthur A. Billings
Mark R. Bires
Nathan and Emily S. Blum Foundation
Elizabeth Bobrinckoy
Roger Bosch
Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
Frank H. Bramson
Beverly J. and Robert E. Bramson
David S. Branch and Anne Robertson
Adrienne and Arnold Brookstone

Steven R. Rowland
Thomas F. Sax
Stephanie A. Scharf
Linda S. Schurman
Lee M. Smolen
Clark S. Tomashefsky
Melissa N. Torres
David J. Vandermeulen
Scott R. Williamson
Kim E. Ayvazian
Thomas E. Bator

Harold R. and Harriet K. Burnstein
Annette M. Campanella
Gerhard Casper
Genevieve and Morton Chesler
Chicago Area Foundation
for Legal Services
Chicago Bar Foundation
Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Ass'n
Chicago Community Trust
Allen Clement
Margie Cohen
Community Foundation of
the United Jewish Fed.
Judith S. Cottle
Alfred C. Darby
Joe J. Daruty
John B. Davidson
Sidney Davidson
 Muller Davis
Aaron Director
John T. Duff III
Allison and Anne C. Dunham
Joel S. Ehrenkranz
Michael T. Elias
Jon Epstein
Farmers Group, Inc.
Burton A. and Elois F. Feldman
Lois J. and Robert E. Feldman
Ronald S. Feldman
Elaine Fifer
Fisher Family Foundation
Leland M. Fisher
Ford Motor Company Fund
Judy Frank
Zollie S. Frank
Ruth M. Franklin

Gerald M. and Sheila L. Freeman
Brena D. and Lee A. Freeman, Sr.
Jo Allene Frew
Jeffrey Fried
Estate of Samuel Fumel
Estelle Fumel
Gustav Gants
Glenn S. Gerber
William H. Gofen
Madeline L. and Milton D. Goldberg
Amiel and Diane S. Goodman
Gertrude W. and Howard M. Goodwin
Jerry L. Gordon
Gerald R. Gorman
The Mayer Greenberg Foundation
Estate of Frank Greenberg
Audrey E. Haberman
David H. Haberman
Evan J. Haberman
Joel S. Haberman
Judith Haberman
Randall B. Haberman
Susan C. Haddad
William N. Haddad
Ed Halle
Natalie Handler
Leslie J. Hatfield
David L. Heath
Edrene and Robin Heiss
Ilse and Walter Henley
Ragnhild T. Hickey
Frederic Hickman
Bernice C. and Daniel C. Hirsch
Howard B. Hodges

William H. Hoffman
Judith H. and Marshall J. Hollander
Frederick C. Houghton, Jr.
Edwin E. Huddleston, Jr.
Smilja Jakovic-Rabinowitz
Jannotta, Bray & Associates
Albert E. Jenner, Jr.
Johnson Publishing Co., Inc.
Anne B. and Charles F. Johnson
Gabe and Janet Joseph
Louis Kahn
Betty Kalven
Marshall Kanter
Kappa Alpha Psi Pasadena Alumni
Bernice Kasper
Ethel Katz
Stanley N. Katz
Samuel B. Keene and Adele F. Stamm
Hugh G. Kelley
Charles H. Kellstadt Trust
Morton L. Kemper
Frank C. Killacky
Kathryn M. and Spencer L. Kimball
Charlotte Kirshbaum
Allen Klein
Milton P. and Ruth D. Klein
Marvin I. Kosberg
Isabel P. and Norman H. Krause
Rosemary Krensly

# = Restricted gift
*= Restricted and
†= Deceased

VOLUME 33/FALL 1987 49
Law Firm Matching Gifts

In recent years a growing number of law firms have established matching gift programs. The terms of the matching gift programs vary from one law firm to another, but usually a law firm will match the gift of an associate, and increasingly also of a partner, to a law school. Frequently, law firms establish minimum and maximum amounts that they will match. 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.

Matching gifts are counted as gifts from alumni when the gift categories of alumni are determined for the Honor Roll.

The Law School gratefully acknowledges matching gifts from the following law firms in 1986-87:

- Adams Fox Adelstein & Rosen
- Arnold & Porter
- Bell Boyd & Lloyd
- Cahill Gordon & Reindel
- Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton
- Covington & Burling
- Cravath Swaine & Moore
- Davis Polk & Wardwell
- Faegre & Benson
- Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
- Kauffman Eberhart
- Cicconetti & Kennedy Co.
- Kirkland & Ellis
- Mayer Brown & Platt
- McDermott Will & Emery
- Montgomery McCracken
- Walker & Rhoads
- Morrison & Foerster
- O'Melveny & Myers
- Patti Galluscio & Hofstetter
- Pillsbury Madison & Sutro
- Pope Ballard Shepard & Fowl
- Rosenman & Colbin
- Schiff Hardin & Waite
- Sidley & Austin
- Skadden Arps Slate
- Meagher & Flom
- Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal
- Stinson, Mag & Fizzell
- Foundation
- Wilmer Cutler & Pickering
The Law School gratefully acknowledges gifts received from the following law firms in 1986-87:

Adams Fox Adelstein & Rosen
Baker & McKenzie
Fischel & Kahn Ltd.
#Friedman & Koven
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
#Gottlieb & Schwartz
#Kirkland & Ellis
#Lord Bissell & Brook
O'Melveny & Myers
#Pattishall McAuliffe & Hofstetter
Pope Ballard Shepard & Fowle
#Rudnick & Wolfe
Silverberg, Rosen, Leon and Behr
#Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal

Edward Roche Jr. '76, Denver

Matching gift programs have been instituted in over 900 businesses and corporations and are an integral part of corporate philanthropy. The following corporations and businesses made matching contributions designated for the Law School in 1986-87:

Abbott Laboratories Fund
Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.
*Allied Corporation Foundation
#American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
American Express Foundation
American General Corporation
Amertech Foundation
Amoco Foundation, Inc.
ANR Pipeline Company

Arthur Andersen & Co. Foundation
The Arthur Young Foundation
*AT&T Foundation
#Baird & Warner
BarclaysAmerican/ Foundation Inc.
Beatrice Companies, Inc.
The Boeing Company
Borg-Warner Foundation, Inc.
Bristol-Myers Fund, Inc.
*Brunswick Foundation
Burlington Northern Foundation
CertainTeed Corporation Foundation
Chemical Bank
*Chicago Title and Trust Company, Foundation
CIGNA Foundation
Citibank, N.A.

The Coca-Cola Company
Continental Illinois Foundation
Coopers & Lybrand Foundation
CSX Corporation
Dart & Kraft Foundation
John Deere Foundation
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company
Dow Chemical USA Foundation
DST Systems, Inc.
Economics Laboratory, Inc.
*The Equitable Foundation
Federal National Mortgage Association
The Field Corporation Fund
*First National Bank of Chicago Foundation
FMC Foundation
Ford Motor Company Fund
#Geico Philanthropic Foundation

General Dynamics Corporation
#General Telephone & Electronics Corp.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldman Sachs Fund
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Grace Foundation Inc.
Grant Thornton Foundation
Hartford Fire Insurance
John A. Hartford Foundation
Hercules Incorporated
Household International
ICI Americas Inc.
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
The Clinical Legal Education Fund

Gifts to the Clinical Legal Education Fund provide additional funds beyond the amount budgeted by the Law School for the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.

Fellows ($500 and above)

Neil S. Braun ’77
Michael T. Buckley ’81
Chicago Community Trust
Covington & Burling
Cheryl A. Engelmann ’82
Robert M. Farquharson ’67
Philip E. Fertik ’81
Scott D. ’79 and Sherry W. Gilbert ’78
General Telephone & Electronics Corp.
Thomas N. ’73 and Virginia M. Harding ’72
Peggy L. Kerr ’73
John M. Kimpel ’74
H. Douglas Laycock ’73
Daniel Levin ’81
Mayer Brown & Platt
Kathryn McCary ’81
Patricia R. McMillen ’83
Steven S. Bowen ’72 and Ellen C. Newcomer ’73
Gary H. Palm ’67

Merck Company Foundation
Mobil Foundation, Inc.
Monsanto Fund
The Nabilco Foundation
National Life Insurance Company Charitable Trust
Bank of New England, N.A.
New York Times Company Foundation
The Northern Trust Company
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company
Occidental Petroleum Charitable Foundation, Inc.
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation
Owens-Illinois, Inc.
Pacific Telesis
The Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Foundation
The Pillsbury Company
The Pillsbury Foundation
Price Waterhouse Foundation
The Quaker Oats Foundation
The Research Institute of America, Inc.
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.
Sands, Anderson, Marks and Miller
Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Inc.
Staley Continental, Inc.
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)

Carol M. Rose ’77
John D. Ruff ’67
Randall D. Schmidt ’79
Jeffrey M. Strauss ’81
Barry ’74 and Winnifred F. Sullivan ’76
Charles S. Treat ’80
George Vernon ’75
Edward M. Waller, Jr. ’67
Robert F. Weber ’75
Peter L. Wellington ’77

Supporters ($250 to $499)

Gary H. Baker ’73
Roger T. Briice ’73
George B. Curtis ’76
Timothy W. Diggins ’83
Glen M. Engelmann ’80
Stephen Fedo ’81
Rodolfo Garcia ’81
Iving Geslewitz ’76
Jerold H. Goldberg ’73
Susan A. Henderson ’69
Mark E. Herlihy ’77
Mark J. Heyrman ’77
David A. Jenkins ’78
Sara L. Johnson ’81
Ruth E. Klarman ’75
Robert J. Kopecky ’79
Kenneth W. Lipman ’74
Pamela M. Meyerson ’83
Claire E. Pensible ’78
Richard G. Placey ’82
Joel I. Riff ’82

Joel Berger ’68
Arthur E. Berlin ’49
Fern C. Bommich ’72
John E. Brower ’76 and Ellen Higgins ’74
Joanne E. Brown ’85
Robert L. Brubaker ’72
Cahill Gordon & Reindel
Larry L. Carlile ’75
George J. Casson, Jr. ’72
Etahn M. Cohen ’84
James B. Comey ’85
Karen L. Cornelius ’85
John C. Cratslcy ’66
Patrick P. Dinardo ’82
Cathlin Donnell ’73
Michael A. Donnella ’79
John P. Duncan ’74
Daniel A. Edelman ’76
John C. Eichman ’82
John S. Elson ’67
James E. Fearn, Jr. ’71
Mark Fockele ’80 and Kathlene F. Gosselin ’80
Deborah A. ’85 and Stuart E. Fross ’85
Frances A. Gallagher ’78
Geico Philanthropic Foundation
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
Laura A. Ginger ’79
Mitchell D. Goldsmith ’78
Robert C. Goodman ’83
David F. Graham ’78
Kenneth Prince '34, Chicago

Karen E. Gross '81
Edward J. Hammond '81
Steven L. Harris '73
Claire T. Hartfield '82
Steven E. Hartz '74
Raymond P. Hermann '73
Vincent E. Hillery '84
David C. Hilliard '62
Jack D. Hinton '85
Andrew W. Horstman '77
Alan J. Howard '72
Roger M. Huff '76
Joel M. Hurwitz '76
Dennis P. Johnson '79
Daniel D. '78 and Lucille R. Kaplan '78
Eric L. Kemmler '73
Charles M. Kennedy IV '80
Domenique G. Kirchner '77
Kirkland & Ellis Foundation
James L. Knoll '67
Jeffrey Kraus '83
Ruth Krugly '83
Harvey A. Kurtz '75
Howard M. Landa '67
Mary L. Leahy '66
Deborah Leff '77
Peter J. Levin '67
Donald J. Liebentritt '76
David C. Long '66
James R. Looman '78
Lyonne Louise-Jacques '86
Gary T. Lowenthal '69
Michael B. Lubic '85
David Lucey '83 and Ann Reinke '82
William H. Lynch '68
John R. MacDowell '83
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Robert M. Mark '77
Lucinda O. McNamara '74
McDermott, Will & Emery Charitable Foundation
Diantha McEilroy '77
Richard H. McLeese '81
Jerome B. Meites '79
Jack S. Meyer '76
Binny Miller '83
Neil A. Miller '81
Will S. Montgomery '84
David E. Morgans '75
Portia O. Morrison '78
Daniel J. Nies '74
Occidental Petroleum Charitable Foundation
Richard M. Orlikoff '49
Patthall McAnuff & Hofstetter
Pillsbury Madison & Sutro
Gary L. Prior '68
Mark J. Reisman '78
Karen E. Rochlin '85
Philip R. Rosenblatt '82
Rosenblatt & Colin
Marc P. Samuelson '66
Michael Schatz '73
Richard L. Schmalbeck '75
Pamela R. Schneider '84
Robert P. Schuwerk '72
Richard M. Schwartz '77
Keith E. Secular '74
Martin P. Sherman '64
Barbara A. Pashnik '78
and Alan D. Smith '79
Brad M. Sonnenberg '82
Frederick J. '79 and Priscilla C. Sperling '79
Mitchell H. Stabbe '80
Margaret M. Stapleton '71
Lynn R. Sterman '71
Thomas P. Stillman '68
Stephanie L. Striffler '82
Stephen F. Stroh '72
Steven B. Teplinsky '83
David S. Turetsky '82
Edward E. Vaill '65
Steven B. Varick '79
George Volsky '75
Charles D. Weisselberg '82
Lorraine A. White '84
Thomas A. Witt '77
Stephen Wizner '63
Joseph H. Young '84

Members (to $99)

Allied Corporation Foundation
Fred H. Altschuler '68
Joseph H. Andersen '81
Walter J. Andrews '82
Karen S. Austin '76
Jerry M. Barr '67
Philip H. Bartlett '74
Stanley Baumblatt '76
Saul A. Behar '86
Robert S. Berger '73
James R. Bird '77
Mark R. Bires
Ross W. Blair '85
Martin F. Bloom '62
Bruce W. Boyd '84
Elizabeth M. Brown '86
Stephen R. Buchenroth '74
Scott F. Burson '77
David S. Chernoff '62
Shari S. Diamond '85
Susan J. Donnelly '83
Cynthia Drabek '77
Jeff H. Eckland '82
Geoffrey Etherington III '82
Faegre & Benson
Justine Fischer '71
Ronald M. Frandsen '75
Michael P. Gardner '71
Jeffrey S. Goddess '70
John J. Goggin '83

Melvin B. Goldberg '66
Dennis C. Gott '73
Christopher K. Hall '78
Kenneth Harris '85
Carolyn J. Hayek '73 and
Steven M. Rosen '73
Ralph J. Helperin '27
David A. Heywood '81
Deborah Jones '85
Mark Kende '83
Michael F. Kerr '82
Richard H. Kleeman '84
Julie M. Kunce '85
David M. Liebenthal '65
Margaret J. Livingston '78
John F. Madden, Jr. '86
Daniel C. Marson '81
Michael L. McCluggage '72
Montgomery McCracken
Walker & Rhoads
Michael R. Moravec '74
Robert P. Morris '85
Stanley E. Ornstein '67
Rebecca J. Patten '77
Clifford J. Peterson '84
Mark R. Petit, Jr. '71
Ann R. Platzer '81
Amy L. Ragen '86
Helen Diana Reavis '86
Mindy H. Recht '86
Leonard Rieser '76
Kathleen L. Roach '85
Jill L. Rosenberg '86
Mary Rumsey '84
John E. Ryan '83
Michael J. Salamison '86
Suzanne R. Sawada '77
Charles F. Sawyer '81
Thomas E. Schick '73
Cindy A. Schipani '82
Arthur E. Schmidt '80
Joel N. Shapiro '84
Lee A. Shapiro '80
Sonnschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal
Richard F. Spooner '75
William F. Steineman '65
Elizabeth M. Streit '84
Karen L. Tarrant '73
United Way of the National Capital Area
Gordon G. Waldron '69
Daniel P. Westman '81
Richard F. Zehne '77

# = Restricted gift
*= Restricted and unrestricted gifts
†= Deceased
Restricted Funds

Alumni Scholarship Fund
Kay M. Aevermann '75
Michael D. Bailkin '70
Linda E. Benfield '85
Karen L. Cornelius '85
Deborah A. Garza '81
Samuel M. Hung '84
Francis A. Kereken '58
Elinor L. Pearlstein '84
Clifford J. Peterson '84
Branka J. and Harry B. Sondheim '57
State Farm Companies Foundation

Ameritech Law & Economics Fund
Ameritech Foundation

The Russell Baker Scholarship
Baker & McKenzie

The Ann Watson Barber Outstanding Service Award
Courtenay Barber, Jr.
Linda S. Miller '74
The Equitable Foundation

The Charles W. Boand Law Library Fund
Charles W. Boand '33

The Bradley Foundation Law and Economics Fund
Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation

William B. Cassels Memorial Library Fund
Donald R. Kerr '36

The Chicago Bar Foundation Scholarship
Chicago Bar Foundation

Center for Studies in Criminal Justice
George J. Cotsirilos '42
Franklin E. Zimring '67

The Benjamin B. Davis Law Library Fund
Muller Davis
Janice M. Robson

The Earl B. Dickerson Scholarship Fund
Elise Archer
Arthur A. Billings
Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Association
Harry Cohen
Joseph Cohen
Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co.
Alfred C. Darby
† Earl B. Dickerson '20
Ruth M. Franklin
Ed Halle
Leslie J. Hatfield
Smilja Jakovcic-Rabinowitz
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Johnson Publishing Co.
Kappa Alpha Psi
Pasadena Alumni
Frank C. Killackey
Isabel P. and Norman H. Krause
David C. and Norma J. Lauder
Marilyn Lillenfeld
Julian H. '31 and Marjorie R. Levi
Odas Nicholson
Irene H. and Marshall Patner '56
Evelyn Silverstein
Milty Silverstein
Benjamin D. Stein & Company
Supreme Life Insurance Company
Calvin F. Vismale
Paul and Ruth Williams

The David H. and Edith R. Feldman Scholarship Fund
Baird & Warner
Burton A. and Elois F. Feldman
Lois J. and Robert E. Feldman
Ronald S. Feldman
Judy Frank
Bernice Kasper

The George E. Fee Memorial Fund
Walter S. Carr '70
IBM
Stephen A. Schiller '61
Thomas C. Walker '73
Howard M. Wilchins '69

The Robert S. Fiffer Memorial Scholarship Fund
Elaine Fiffer
James D. Fiffer '80
Steven J. Fiffer '76
Thomas M. Fitzpatrick '76
Mark A. Stang '80

The Brena D. and Lee A. Freeman Faculty Research Fund
Brena D. and Lee A. Freeman, Sr.

The Herbert B. Fried Annuity Trust
Herbert B. Fried '32

The Herbert and Marjorie Fried Faculty Research Fund
Barbara P. Bayuk
Zollie S. Frank
Jeffrey Fried
Madeline L. and Milton D. Goldberg
Bernice C. and Daniel C. Hirsch
Judith H. and Marshall J. Hollander
Gabe and Janet Joseph
Charlotte Kirshbaum
Milton P. and Ruth D. Klein
Dorothy and Richard Gutstadt

Douglas Kraus '73, New York
Daniel and Discretionary Fund
Scholarship Fund
Friedman & Koven
The Burton and Adrienne Glazov Scholarship Fund
Adrienne and Burton E. Glazov '63
The Albert Gore Scholarship Fund
Sophie Gore Pomaranc
Frank Greenberg Dean's Discretionary Fund
Estate of Frank Greenberg '32
Daniel and Susan Greenberg Law Library Fund
The Mayer Greenberg Foundation
Daniel B. Greenberg '65
The Kenneth S. Haberman Scholarship Fund
Robert M. Albert
Renee D. and Sanford A. Bank
Michael J. Berger & Company
George Berliant
Elizabeth and George V. Bobrinsky '59
Frank H. Bramson
Benjamin M. '33 and Erik Brodsky
Adrienne and Arnold Brookstone
Harold R. and Harriet K. Burnstein
Michael G. Chernoff '59

Genevieve and Morton Chesler
Margie Cohen
Sidney and Freda J. Davidson
Robert L. Doan '59
Joel S. Ehrenkranz
Leland M. Fisher
Gerald M. and Sheila L. Freeman
Jo Allene Frew
Estate of Samuel Fumel
Estelle Fumel
William H. Gofen
Ariel and Diane S. Goodman
Jerry L. Gordon
Lois J. Gordon '78
Gottlieb & Schwartz
Audrey E. Haberman
David H. Haberman
Evan J. Haberman
Joel S. Haberman
Judith Haberman
Randall B. Haberman
Edrene and Robin Heiss
Ilse and Walter Henley
Edward T. and Lois H. Hollander
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Louis Kahn
Marshall and Seena Kanter
Amy L. Klein '59
Doris W. Klein
Charles F. Kriser
Marianne K. Lederer
Donald and Elaine Levinson
Rosanna Levinson
Mark S. Lieberman '59
Arthur Light
Carolyn P. and Robert J. Malinak
Mayer Brown & Platt
Frank D. '59 and Linda M. Mayer, Jr.
Robert R. Mazer
Leonard J. Nemerovski
Stanley Pasikov
David L. Patts
Investments
John and Lisa S. Pritzker
Richard Raskin
William R. Reder

Sylvia Reiff
Van Richards, Jr.
Mona F. Root
Jean Rubenstein
George L. Saunders, Jr. '59
Philip Schlein
Gerry and Sidney Schultz
Cecile S. and Glen A. Schwartz
Helen K. and Myer Schwartz
Frank T. Sedarlack
Ellis I. Shaffer '54
Cyril I. and Marlene Silverman
Edward and Shirley Silverman
Fern and William F. Smith
Audrey S. and Robert A. Stern
Stone Barrett Foundation
Stone Family Foundation
Alan Stone
Avery and Patricia Stone
Ellen R. Stone
Ira F. Stone
Jerome H. Stone Family Foundation
Joan E. Stone
Lawrence E. Stone
Marvin N. Stone
Maryon Stone
Roger W. and Susan Stone
Miodrag N. Sukijasovic '59
H. C. and Marjorie M. Sundmacher
Frances G. and Seymour Tabin '40
Sanford and Bobette Takiff
Florence Weis
LeRoy Weis
Bernard Weisberg '52

The James C. Hormel Public Service Fund
James C. Hormel '58

The Harry Kalven, Jr. Memorial Fund
William A. Geller '75
Betty Kalven
Lydia L. '38 and Philip A. Rashman

The Kellstadt Foundation
Law Library Fund
Charles H. Kellstadt
Kellstadt Foundation

The Kirkland & Ellis Professorship
George B. Javaras '64
Kirkland & Ellis
Howard G. Krane '57

Law Library Additions
Estate of Benjamin Z. Gould '37
Harold J. Green '28

The Law School Building Fund
Dino J. '44 and Georgette D'Angelo

The Law School Campaign
Jack Alex '57
Jean Allard '53
AT&T Foundation
Renato Beghe '54
Brunswick Foundation
Community Foundation of the United Jewish Federation
James A. Donohoe '62
Isaiah S. Dorfman '31
I. Frank Harlow '43
C. Julius '52 and
Elizabeth B. Head '52
Leo Herzl '52
Marilyn H. and Thomas L. Karsten '39
Jerome S. '41 and
Miriam M. Katzin
Robert N. Kharasch '51
Elisabeth M. and William M. Landes
Peter D. Lederer '57
Carl S. Lloyd '20
Mayer Brown & Platt
Laurel J. McKee '64
Bernard D. '37 and
S. Meltzer
Neal S. Millard '72
Bernard J. Nussbaum '55
Franz M. and Margaret O. Oppenheimer

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
George A. Ranney, Sr.
A. Bruce Schimberg '52
Mitchell S. Shapiro '64
Marvin T. Tepperman '49
John N. Tierney '68
Charlotte and Roger A. Weiler '52
Hans Zeisel
Joseph T. Zoline '35

**The Law School Dean's Discretionary Fund**
Peter P. Karasz '65

**Law School Unrestricted**
Irving I. Axelrad '39

**The Law School Library Fund**
Charles W. Cope '82
†Peter S. Cremer '77
Donald R. '96 and
Margaret M. Kerr
Rosemary Krensky
Leon M. Liddell
Irene H. and Marshall
Patner '56

**The Law School Loan Fund**
Gloria C. Phares '75

**Law and Economics Program**
Ford Motor Company
Andrew M. '78 and Betsy
B. Rosenfield

**Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic**
Robert M. Farquharson '67
Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois
Legal Services Corporation
Marshall and Irene Patner
The Schifffoundation

**Legal History Fund**
Lillian E. Kraemer '64

**The Wendell Levi Law Library Fund**
Estate of Wendell Levi '15

**The Karl N. Llewellyn Professorship in Jurisprudence**
Ann M. Lousin '68

**John S. Lord and Cushman B. Bissell Scholarship Fund**
Lord Bissell & Brook

**James T. Lyon Annuity Fund**
James T. Lyon '48

**J. Roderick MacArthur Fund**
J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation

**The Mayer Brown & Platt Fund**
Mayer Brown & Platt
Frank D. Mayer, Jr. '59

**Frank D. Mayer, Sr. Fund**
Nathan and Emily S. Blum Foundation

**The McDermott Will & Emery Law Library Fund**
Frederick W. Axley '69
Wilber H. and Victoria Boies IV '68
Stanley H. Meadows '70
Alicia W. and Bruce H. Schumacher '66

---

Edwin Wiley '52, Milwaukee

Frederick C. Houghton, Jr.
Anne B. and Charles F. Johnson
Hugh G. Kelley
Allen Klein
Marvin I. Kosberg
Stuart L. Kricun
James J. Lopes
Mark Malis
Tony Martinelli
Jack C. May
MCA, Inc.
Paul Miller
Sheldon M. Mittleman
Edwin N. Nalle
Terence Nelson
Rudolph R. Newhouse
Irving H. Paley
Eugene S. Palmer
Joseph A. Parker
Diane and Peter Ratican
Dennis and Jenine Ricotta
Peter and Sara Rutenberg
Tony F. Sanchez
June S. and Melvin Sattler
Philip E. Scott
Arnold Shane

George Simpson
Marion E. and William C. Soady
Harry P. Tatelman
Peter A. Terranova
Francesca Turner
Miriam and Sam Waxman
Carol H. and Donald E. Zepel

**The Abra and Herbert Portes Law Library Book Fund**
Morton L. Kemper
Abra and Herbert Portes '36
Ann P. and Gerald D. Yutkin

**The Max Rheinstein Comparative Law Library Fund**
Jules-Marc Baudel '67
Charles A. Marvin '68
Walker D. Miller '65

**The Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professorship**
Ruth W. Rosenson

---

56 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
The Rudnick & Wolfe Scholarship Fund
Rudnick & Wolfe
The Bernard G. Sang
Faculty Fund
Bernard G. Sang '35

The Scaife Law & Economics Program
Sarah Scaife Foundation

The Ulysses S. and Marguerite S. Schwartz Memorial Fund
John D. Schwartz '50

The Ben and May Shapiro Loan Fund
Lois Barnett
Ruth Levine
Alfred and Sylvia Merkin
Dominick A. Puzzo
Sylvia D. Shapiro
Bernece K. and Marvin L. Simon '36
Lova Stevenson
Joseph J. Strauss
Lisa Wagman
Maurice S. Weigle '35

The Sidley & Austin Library Fund
Simon H. '73 and Virginia L. Aronson '75
Willis R. Buck, Jr. '84
C. John Buresh '70
James E. Clark '76
First National Bank of Chicago Foundation
William F. Lloyd '75
John A. McLees '74
G. Paul and Paulette A. Moates '75
William P. Richmond '59
Jeffrey S. Rothstein '82
George L. Saunders, Jr. '59
John A. Schlickman '78
Donald L. '74 and Susan J. Schwartz '74
Sidley & Austin
Lee M. Smolen '85
Jeffrey C. Steen '84
Michael J. Sweeney '76
James S. Whitehead '74

The David M. Sloan Memorial Fund
Chicago Title and Trust Company
Alfred M. Palfi '51

The Sonnenschein Fund
Sonnenschein Carlin
Nath & Rosenthal

Hyman M. Spector Prize Fund
†Myndl W. Spector

Spitz Memorial Law Professorship
Estate of Leo Spitz '10

Fritz Thyssen Stiftung Grant
Fritz Thyssen Stiftung

The Edward and Gilda Weiss Memorial Book Fund
Estate of Gilda Weiss

Honorary Gifts

Class of 1932–55th Reunion
Leonard P. Aries
Lester Asher
Lommen Eley
Henry D. Fisher
Herbert Fried
George Freudenthal, Jr.
Sidney J. Hess, Jr.
Samuel L. Jacobsen
Bryan H. Jacques
Fremont M. Kaufman
Ira S. Kolb
Lazarre H. Kramer
Arthur D. Lewis
Edward Lewson
John F. McCarthy
C. Bouton McDougal
Norman H. Nachman
Irving B. Naiberg
William G. Navid
Alfred Preskill
Frederick Sass, Jr.
Leonard Schram
Herman L. Taylor
Walter Thomas

Class of 1937–50th Reunion
Daniel B. Blake III
Sherman Booth
Elmer M. Heifetz
Peter M. Kellner
Richard H. Levin
Bernard D. Melzer
Byron S. Miller
Jeanette R. Miller
Gerald Ratner
William L. Rutherford
Samuel Schlesinger
Peter N. Todhunter

Maurine Campbell
Courtenay Barber, Jr.
Leon M. Liddell

Gerhard Casper
Irving H. Goldberg '27
Harold C. Hirshman '69
Sam S. Hughes '29
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Paul H. Leffmann '30

Herbert '32 and Marjorie Fried
Zollie S. Frank
Jeffrey Fried
Fischel & Kahn
Milton D. and Madeline L. Goldberg
Bernice C. and Daniel C. Hirsch
Judith H. and Marshall J. Hollander
Gabe and Janet Joseph
Samuel B. Keene and
Adele F. Stamm
Charlotte Kirshbaum
Milton P. and Ruth D. Klein
Jeanne C. and Philip C. Lederer '35
Ruth Levy
Estelle C. and Hamilton M. Loeb, Jr.

Edith C. and William B. Rosskam II
Armund J. and Rita Schoen
Edward and Lenore Speiser
Elaine and Ralph Wagner

Abra and Herbert Portes
Leah and Morton L. Kemper

Jerome S. Weiss Faculty Research Fund
Gertrude W. and Howard M. Goodwin
Sonnenschein Carlin
Nath & Rosenthal

Grace E. Wertenberger Annuity Fund
Grace E. Wertenberger

William W. Wilkow Scholarship Fund
Mare R. Wilkow '74

S. K. Yee Scholarship Fund
General S. K. Yee

James L. Zacharias Fund for the Mentally Handicapped
Bobette and James L. Zacharias '35

# = Restricted gift
* = Restricted and unrestricted gifts
† = Deceased
### Memorial Gifts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Aaron</td>
<td>Julian H. Levi ’31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Cohn</td>
<td>Joseph A. Vitell &amp; Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Cremer ’77</td>
<td>Stephen S. Mayer ’77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Saltisky and Richard Schmalbeck ’75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl B. Dickerson ’20</td>
<td>See under Restricted Funds: The Earl B. Dickerson Scholarship Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen Fairweather</td>
<td>Lydia L. ’38 and Philip A. Rashman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David H. and Edith R.</td>
<td>Burton A. and Elois F. Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldman</td>
<td>Lois J. and Robert E. Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ronald S. Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Z. Gould ’37</td>
<td>Zalmon S. Goldsmith ’38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth S. Haberman</td>
<td>See under Restricted Funds: The Kenneth Haberman Scholarship Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lysleftrightarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude L. Kareken</td>
<td>Francis A. Kareken ’58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Landis ’30</td>
<td>Joel Behr ’67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillian Berliner Levy</td>
<td>Grant G. ’49 and Kitty V. Guthrie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nick Lee
- General Dynamics Corporation
- William W. Jay ’68

### Charles Levy
- Charlotte Kirshbaum

### Soia Mentschikoff
- Wilber H. Boies IV ’68
- Bruce H. Wyatt ’71

### Marvin W. Mindes
- Gayle Mindes

### Virginia L. Mison
- Leon M. Liddell

### Walter V. Schafer
- Allen Heald ’30
- Marguerite Schafer

### Ruth Weyand
- Nelson G. Alston
- Graciela S. Bernal
- David S. Branch and Anne Robertson
- Richard L. Green
- Edwin Henderson
- Jeffrey W. ’79 and Susan M. Jacobs ’80
- E. May Johnson
- Lora Liss
- Henreene Matthews
- Walker D. Miller
- Joan F. Mosley
- Cyrus H. Nero
- Mary J. O’Neill
- Jane D. Sample
- Arlene T. Shadoan
- J. Ward Sturm
- Richard R. Trujillo
- Thomas E. Walter
- Kenneth A. Wohl

### Special Gifts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books donated to the Law Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Al-Wahab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney S. Bagnall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul M. Bator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Becker ’80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter J. Blum ’41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babette S. Brody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerhard Casper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David P. Currie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank H. Easterbrook ’73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard A. Epstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Hellerstein ’70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry J. Hershey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Holzhauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles L. B. Kitzen ’62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip B. Kurland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William M. Landes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Langbein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley J. Liebowitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Desha Lucas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Meltzer ’37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Mersky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey P. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norval Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Navarro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil C. Neal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Orlikoff ’49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Padson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary H. Palm ’67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest T. Patrikis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen J. Schulhofer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Sprudzs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven G. M. Stein ’76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Stone ’71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David A. Strauss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass Sunstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorna Y. Tang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eike von Hippel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Wieler ’83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Woolhandler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hans Zeisel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duane Krohnke ’66, Minneapolis/St. Paul
Herbert Fried '32, President of the Alumni Association, 1986–87
Two years of expansion and renovation came to a triumphant conclusion on Friday, June 12, when the Law School held an evening of ceremony and celebration to honor contributors to the Campaign for the Law School and to dedicate the D'Angelo Law Library.

The evening began with a symposium on “The Idea of the Constitution,” held in the Glen A. Lloyd Auditorium. Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Lord Goff of Chieveley, and Justice Antonin Scalia of the United...
States Supreme Court were the distinguished panelists. Edward Levi (J.D. ’35), Glen A. Lloyd Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, President Emeritus and former U.S. Attorney General moderated the debate.

Following the symposium, the guests moved to the John P. Wilson Reading Room for a reception and ribbon-cutting ceremony to dedicate the D’Angelo Law Library, the Benjamin Z. Gould Administration Wing, and the Harold J. Green Lounge. Dean Gerhard Casper then invited guests to tour the new areas of the Law School before repairing to the Harold J. Green Lounge for dinner. Howard G. Krane (J.D. ’57), Chairman of the Capital Campaign, welcomed the guests before dinner. Hanna H. Gray, President of the University, addressed the gathering afterwards and brought the evening’s events to a close.

James Hormel ’58 listens attentively to Lillian Kraemer ’64.

Howard Krane ’57, Gerhard Casper, and Martin Ginsburg exchange a joke during dinner.

Hanna H. Gray, President of the University, visits with alumni before her after-dinner speech.
Memoranda

APPOINTMENTS

Faculty Appointments

Richard Craswell will be Visiting Associate Professor of Law for the academic year 1987–88. Mr. Craswell graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1977 (cum laude) and received his B.A. in economics from Michigan State University in 1974. After law school he worked for the Federal Trade Commission for six years before joining the faculty of the University of Southern California Law Center. Mr. Craswell has written widely on unfair trade practices and consumer protection issues. He will teach in the commercial law area.

Geoffrey Miller is New Associate Dean

Geoffrey R. Stone, Dean of the Law School, has appointed Geoffrey P. Miller, Professor of Law, to be his Associate Dean, effective July 1, 1987. Miller has been quick to pay tribute to his predecessor in the job, Douglas Baird. "Doug did a magnificent job in his three years. He was the first to be appointed to the post in many years and essentially created the job. He has made my task much easier by doing all the basic work, especially seeing through the construction project." Miller sees his job as one of serving the Law School’s needs and directing Dean Stone’s life easier by freeing him from routine administrative chores. New projects in the offing include upgrading the older part of the building and activating projects that have been dormant for many years; reviewing the status of the entire computing and word processing system; and reassessing the Law School’s curriculum.

Miller anticipates a good working relationship with Dean Stone. "After all, we have the same first name." The two men are close in age and are personal friends outside the Law School. "I have a great respect for Geoff Stone’s intelligence and fair-mindedness," Miller went on to say, more seriously. "We hold similar views of the strengths and direction of the Law School."

Catharine A. MacKinnon joins the Law School as Visiting Associate Professor of Law for the Winter Quarter, 1988. A graduate of Smith College (B.A. magna cum laude, 1969), Ms. MacKinnon received her M.Phil. in political science from Yale in 1973 and her J.D. from Yale Law School in 1977. Ms. MacKinnon is the author of two books and many articles on feminism and will offer a course on sex discrimination. She has taught most recently at the University of Toronto.

Fred S. McChesney will be Visiting Associate Professor of Law for the Fall Quarter, 1987. Mr. McChesney is a graduate of the University of Miami Law School and received a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Virginia. After law school he clerked for Judge Alfred Goodwin of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and practiced with the firm of Steptoe and Johnson in Washington, D.C. Before joining the faculty of Emory Law School, he was an Associate Director of the Federal Trade Commission for two years. Mr. McChesney, who has written numerous articles in the fields of public choice and law and economics, was an Olin Visiting Fellow in Law and Economics at the Law School during the 1986–87 academic year. He will teach corporations.

Peter G. Stein, Regius Professor of Civil Law at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Queen’s College, will visit the Law School in the Spring Quarter, 1988, to teach a course in Roman law. One of the leading Romanists of his generation, Mr. Stein was educated at Liverpool College, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and the University of Pavia. Mr. Stein began his teaching career at Nottingham University in 1952. He joined the faculty of Aberdeen University the following year and became Professor of Jurisprudence in 1956 and Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1961 to 1964. He has been at Cambridge since 1968. Mr. Stein has written extensively in the fields of Roman law and legal history.

Bigelow Teaching Fellows

He was awarded a Balloe Scholarship to the University of Cambridge, where he completed an LL.M. program emphasizing jurisprudence, comparative law, and continental and English legal history. In 1984 Mr. Allison served as editor of a student law journal published jointly by Stellenbosch University and the University of Cape Town. In 1985, Mr. Allison taught contracts and torts at Stellenbosch University as a Temporary Junior Lecturer in Roman and Private Law. In 1986–87 he undertook research at the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University.

Howard Bromberg graduated from Harvard College (magna cum laude) in 1980 and earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1983 (cum laude). Mr. Bromberg served for a year as legislative counsel to Congressman Tom Petri before becoming an Assistant District Attorney for New York County in 1984, where he specialized in appellate litigation. Mr. Bromberg was a teaching assistant at the Harvard Law School, where he taught conduct of litigation. In 1986, he was an adjunct instructor at New York Law School, teaching legal writing and research to first-year students.


Rose Melikan received her B.A. with highest distinction from the University of Michigan in 1982, where she won both the Avery Hopwood and Virginia Voss Awards for academic writing. Ms. Melikan earned her J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School in 1986, where she focused on legal history. In 1987, Ms. Melikan received her M.A. in legal history from the University of Chicago, where she is a candidate for a Ph.D.

Stacy A. Silkworth has just completed a year as law clerk to The Honorable John V. Singleton, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. She took her undergraduate degree at the University of Chicago (A.B. 1982) and received her J.D. in 1985 from Boston University School of Law, where she was a Tauro Scholar and Executive Editor of the Boston University Law Review. Ms. Silkworth published a Note in the Law Review entitled “The Pilotage Clause: Albatross of Admiralty Law.”

Peter T. Wendel received his A.B. with honors from the University of Chicago in 1979 and was presented with the Howell Murray Award. He went on to St. Louis University to earn an M.A. in Urban Affairs in 1980, then returned to the University of Chicago Law School, where he was an active participant in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. He received his J.D. cum laude in 1983. Since 1984, Mr. Wendel has been an associate at Bryan, Cave, McPeeters & McRoberts in St. Louis, specializing in litigation, bankruptcy, age discrimination, and fiduciary matters.

John M. Olin Fellow

David D. Haddock has been appointed a John M. Olin Visiting Fellow in Law and Economics for the 1987–88 academic year. Mr. Haddock received his B.A. from Oklahoma State University in 1966 and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1980. He was Research Professor and Co-director of the John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics at Emory University from 1981 to 1984 and has been an Associate Professor in Economics at Emory since 1985.

Director of Development

Dennis M. Barden has been appointed Assistant Dean and Director of Development for the Law School, effective August 1, 1987. He can be reached at (312) 702–9486. Before joining the Law School Mr. Barden was Campaign Director of the Campaign for Great Teachers and Director of Development for the College of Arts and Sciences of Northwestern University. He graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1979 with a B.A. in English literature and was immediately appointed by St. Lawrence as Assistant Director of Annual Giving. He went to Georgetown University in 1981 as Regional Director of Development and remained there until April, 1984, when he joined Northwestern. Mr. Barden is married and lives in Highland Park.

LAW SCHOOL NEWS

Two New Academicians

Paul M. Bator, John P. Wilson Professor of Law, and John H. Langbein, Max Pam Professor of American and...
Foreign Law, have been elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. New members are elected to the Academy, founded by John Adams in 1780, in recognition of sustained intellectual scholarship in their particular fields. Fourteen members of the University of Chicago Law School faculty are now members of the Academy.

**D. Francis Bustin Prize**

The D. Francis Bustin Prize is awarded to members of the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School in recognition of scholarly contributions to the improvement of the processes of government. The prizes are made possible by the D. Francis Bustin Education Fund. This year’s recipient was *Stephen J. Schulhofer* for his article “No Job Too Small: Justice without Bargaining in the Lower Criminal Courts,” in the 1985 volume of the American Bar Foundation Research Journal.

**Henry Simons Lecture**

On February 25, *Gary S. Becker*, Professor of Economics and Sociology in the Graduate School of Business, gave the Henry Simons Lecture in the Law School. His topic was “The Family and the State.” The Henry Simons Lecture was established in honor of the late Henry Simons, who joined the Law School faculty as Assistant Professor of Economics in 1939. He was Professor of Economics from 1945 until his death in 1946 and founder of the Law and Economics Program.

**Charles Gregory**

Charles O. Gregory, a member of the University of Chicago Law School faculty from 1930 to 1949, died on March 24. He was one of the original editors of the Epstein, Kalven and Gregory casebook on torts. Among his students at the Law School were *Walter Blum* (J.D. ’41), now Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor, *Bernard Melzer* (J.D. ’47), Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Law, and *Edward H. Levi* (J.D. ’35), Glen A. Lloyd Distinguished Service Professor and President Emeritus and former U.S. Attorney General.

**Holly Davis Shortens Her Title**

*Holly C. Davis* (J.D. ’76), who has been Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations and Development since 1979, has decided to give up the fund-raising part of her job. Ms. Davis, who now has two very young sons, has decided to devote more time to her family for the foreseeable future. She is retaining her position as Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations and will continue to organize alumni functions and oversee *The Law School Record*. Ms. Davis can still be reached at (312) 702-9628.

**GALA Conference**

On April 11, the University of Chicago Gay and Lesbian Law Students Association hosted a one-day conference at the Law School on Sexual Orientation and the Law. The conference attracted speakers from around the country to discuss constitutional and legal issues facing gay and lesbian people today. More than 300 people attended the conference, some from as far away as Arizona and Louisiana. Professor *Geoffrey Stone*, now Dean of the Law School, opened the conference with a welcome speech in which he said that “so long as gay and lesbian people face public and private discrimination, we all fail to live up to the ideal of freedom and equal justice for all.” Professors *Cass Sunstein*, *Mary Becker*, and *James Holzhauer* also participated in the conference.

For *Tom Jacobs* (J.D. ’87) and *Eric Webber* (J.D. ’87) the conference was a fitting triumph to their efforts to raise consciousness and eliminate discrimination against gays. The two students founded the Law School’s branch of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance early in their first year. Together with *Irwin Keller*, the chair of the organization for 1987–88, Jacobs and Webber worked with the University of Chicago’s GALA group to have sexual orientation established as part of the Law School and the University’s non-discrimination policy.

**Federalist Society Symposium**

The Sixth Annual National Symposium of the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies took place on April 3–5 in the Glen A. Lloyd Auditorium of the Law School. The theme of the symposium was “The Crisis in Legal Theory and the Revival of Classical Jurisprudence.” More than 400 students, lawyers, and judges gathered to hear panel discussions on such topics as the role of the legislative and executive branches in interpreting the Constitution, the classical theory of law, the conflict between text and precedent in constitutional decision-making, and originalist theories of interpreting the Constitution. Distinguished speakers included The Honorable Charles Fried, Solicitor General of the United States, Assistant Attorney General Charles Cooper, Judges *Frank Easterbrook* (J.D. ’71), *Douglas Ginsburg* (J.D. ’73), Patrick Higginbotham, *Richard Posner*, and Stephen Reinhardt, Professors *Paul Bator*, *Richard Epstein*, and *Michael McConnell* (J.D. ’79) of the University of Chicago Law School, and Michael Kinsley, editor of the *New Republic*. *Geoffrey Stone* (J.D. ’71), then Dean-designate of the University of Chicago Law School, gave the opening address.

**Life at the Law School**

The events reported in this section of *The Law School Record* are only a fraction of the busy extracurricular life of the Law School. To give you an idea of a typical week’s activities, we offer a random page from the calendar.
that is published weekly at the Law School.

February
21 Law School Musical: "Katz." 8:00 p.m., International House Auditorium.
24 Law and Economics Workshop: Myron Scholes, Stanford University, "Taxes and Organizational Theory." 4:00 p.m., Seminar Room D.
25 National Lawyers' Guild and The Hispanic Law Student Association: Speakers Lucenciado Francisco Calle­dares Castillo, Dean of Leon Law School, Nicaragua, and Michael W. McConnell, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Chicago Law School: A Dialogue on the Nicaraguan Constitutional Process. 12:30 p.m., Classroom II.
25 The Henry Simons Lecture: Gary Becker, University of Chicago Professor of Economics and Sociology, "The Family and the State." 4:00 p.m., Courtroom.
26 Progressive Law Students Association Discussion Series: John Coatsworth, Professor of History, University of Chicago, "Will the U.S. Invade Nicaragua?" 12:30 p.m., Classroom I.
27 Law Student Association: Alderman Edward Vrdolyak (J.D. '63), mayoral candidate. 4:00 p.m., Auditorium.

FACULTY NOTES

In February, Albert W. Alschuler, Professor of Law, testified a second time before the United States Sentencing Commission in Washington, D.C. He argued that the Commission lacked authority to resurrect long-dormant federal death penalty statutes simply by promulgating guidelines for the imposition of capital punishment. In June he presented a paper on the Commission's sentencing guidelines at a conference sponsored by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in New York. Mr. Alschuler was a judge of the final round of the moot court competition at the Northern Illinois University College of Law in April.

Douglas G. Baird, Professor of Law, spoke to University of Chicago Law School alumni in Dallas in March, on the topic of bankruptcy. On May 15 he spoke at an Airlie House Conference on Toxic Wastes and Bankruptcy. The conference was sponsored by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Environmental Law.

Paul M. Bator, John P. Wilson Professor of Law, spoke to the Federalist Society of the University of Texas Law School in Austin on February II. His talk was entitled "The Supreme Court: Current Problems." At the beginning of March he participated in a symposium on "Free Speech: Its Original Purpose and Modern Role," at the New York Public Library in New York City. In early April he gave the Distinguished Mellon Scholar Lecture at the University of Pittsburgh Law School on the subject of "What Is Wrong with the Supreme Court?" The lecture will be published in the University of Pittsburgh Law Review. Mr. Bator attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Landmark Foundation in Kansas City on April 17 and at the end of April he gave a talk entitled "Can We Survive the Constitution?" to the Federalist Society of Yale Law School. On May 1--2 he participated in the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Department of History at Princeton University and on May 28--30 he took part in a conference sponsored by the Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress, in Haifa, Israel, where he presented a paper on Distributive Justice and Property Rights. Mr. Bator participated in a symposium on the Supreme Court at the Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference in Hot Springs, Virginia, at the beginning of June.

In March, Jonathan K. Baum, Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow, was appointed by the Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives to serve on the Committee of 50 to Reexamine the Illinois Constitution. In April he argued Bennett v. Tucker, a suit to reopen 3,000 discrimination charges set aside by the State of Illinois solely because of state agency delays, before the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. In June, Mr. Baum was elected to the Board of Directors of the Illinois ACLU.

Gerhard Casper, William B. Graham Professor of Law, of a paper entitled "Federalism and the United States Constitution" at a conference held at the Katholieke University in Leuven, Belgium, in March to commemorate two hundred years of the United States Constitution and thirty years of the European Economic Community Treaty. In April, he attended the Fourteenth Biennial German-American Conference in Berlin. In June, the Illinois Institute of Technology awarded Mr. Casper an honorary LL.D. degree. Part of the citation read: "During his stewardship of the University of Chicago Law School, he has maintained and strengthened an institution that continues to serve as a model for the serious study of law, both in the United States and Europe. His scholarship and educational leadership have expanded the grand tradition of placing law in the context of all of the humanities and the social sciences. It is appropriate that the IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law acknowledge his distinguished contributions to scholarship and education by awarding the degree of Doctor of Laws." At the
beginning of July, Mr. Casper was the main speaker at the International Association of Law Libraries Ninth Course, in Washington, D.C. He presented a paper entitled “The Idea of the Constitution.”

Ronald H. Coase, Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics, attended a conference given in his honor at Yale University May 14–16. The conference celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Mr. Coase’s classic article, “The Nature of the Firm.” Mr. Coase presented three papers at the conference under the title “The Nature of the Firm.” The papers dealt with the origin, meaning, and influence of the original article.

Ronald H. Coase

On April 13, David P. Currie, Harry Wyatt Professor of Law, gave the Pope John XXIII Lecture at the School of Law of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. His topic was “The Constitution in the Supreme Court, 1941–1946.”

Richard H. Helmholz, Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law and Director of the Legal History Program, gave the Maitland Lecture series at Cambridge University, England, in February. His topic was “Roman Canon Law in Reformation England.”

Mark J. Heyrman, Clinical Fellow and Lecturer in Law, gave a talk entitled “Survival of the Clinical Teacher” at the American Association of Law Schools Midwest Clinical Teachers Conference, held at DePaul University College of Law on April 10–12.

Philip B. Kurland, Professor of Law and William R. Kenan, Jr., Distinguished Service Professor in the College, gave a speech at the Tocqueville Forum at Wake Forest University on March 2. He attended a conference on constitutional law at Harvard University Political Science Department on March 12–14. Mr. Kurland delivered the inaugural Edward L. Barrett Jr. Constitutional Law Lecture at the University of California, Davis, on March 19. His topic was “Religion and the Constitution: Eternal Hostility against Every Form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man.” He attended a round table on the Supreme Court at the Midwest Political Science Meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago on April 10.

John H. Langbein, Max Pam Professor of American and Foreign Law, spoke to the Comparative Law Section of the American Association of Law Schools on January 6 on “The Influence of German Procedural Law in North America.” He gave a talk on “The Nonprobate Revolution” to the annual meeting of the American College of Probate Counsel in Maui, Hawaii, on February 11–12. On February 26, the Harvard Library held a forum devoted to the career of Henry Fielding. Mr. Langbein presented a lecture at the forum entitled “Eighteenth Century Criminal Trials: Discoveries from the Harvard Collections.” He presented a lecture on “The Failure of Adversary Civil Procedure” at the University of Manitoba on March 18 and participated in the annual meeting of the American Bar Association’s Joint Committee on Employee Benefits at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on April 22–24. Mr. Langbein has also been active on two drafting committees of the National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws and on the Joint Editorial Board of the Uniform Probate Code.

On February 4, Michael W. McConnell, Assistant Professor of Law, debated with Marc Stern, of the American Jewish Congress, on moments of silence for prayer or meditation in the public schools. The debate was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. On April 4, he took part in a panel discussion on originalism in constitutional interpretation at the Federalist Society’s National Meeting at the Law School. He delivered a lecture on “The Special Status of Religion under the Constitution” to the University of Chicago Women’s Board on April 9. On April 16 he presented a paper entitled “Contract Rights and Property Rights: A Case Study in the Relationship between Individual Liberties and Constitutional Structure,” to a faculty work-in-progress seminar at Northwestern University Law School. Mr. McConnell gave a talk on products liability reform at a seminar sponsored by the Manhattan Institute on May 26. On May 29, he appeared on a panel at the District of Columbia Circuit Judicial Conference, to discuss the relevance of original intent to constitutional interpretation.

Bernard D. Meltzer, Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Law, attended the fortieth Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators in New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 28–29. He gave a speech entitled “After the Labor Arbitration Award: The Public Policy Defense.”

Geoffrey P. Miller, Professor of Law and Associate Dean, gave a talk on “The Birth of the Dairy Lobby,” at Washington University’s Public Choice Program on January 28. He gave the same talk to a Faculty Studies
Seminar at Northwestern University on April 9. On April 14 he gave a talk on “Independent Agencies” to the University of Chicago’s Program in Ethics and Public Policy. He went to Japan for two weeks at the end of May for talks with Japanese financial analysts under the auspices of the Berkeley Sho Sato Program.

**Gary H. Palm,** Professor of Law, served on the Planning Committee for the 1987 Midwest Clinical Teachers Conference held in Chicago on April 10-12. He also served as a member of the American Bar Association accreditation team that visited Florida State University College of Law in the spring. In June, Mr. Palm served as a Peer Review Reader for the United States Department of Education in evaluating applications for funding of clinical education programs under the Higher Education Act.

**Stephen J. Schulhofer,** Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professor of Law and Director of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, participated in a panel discussion and presented a talk on police interrogation at the annual American Association of Law Schools conference in Los Angeles in January. In February, he spoke on police interrogation and the Supreme Court’s *Miranda* decision at a conference in Nashville, Tennessee, on “The Fifth Amendment and Original Intent,” sponsored by the Center for Judicial Studies. In March he testified in Washington, D.C., before the United States Sentencing Commission at a public hearing on the Commission’s proposed federal sentencing guidelines. Later in March and in April he served as a consultant to the Commission in its final revision of the guidelines, which were submitted to Congress in mid-April. In May he spoke on feminist approaches to rape law at an AALS conference for teachers of criminal law and procedure in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

In January, **Geoffrey R. Stone,** Harry Kalven, Jr., Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School, participated in a forum at the University of Chicago Law School on “The Reagan Civil Rights Record.” At the end of the month he delivered a paper on “Precedent, The Amendment Process, and Evolution in Constitutional Doctrine” at a Federalist Society Conference on “Changing the Law: The Role of Lawyers, Judges, and Legislators,” held in Washington, D.C. On March 12, he and **James Holzhauer,** Assistant Professor of Law, discussed “Constitutional Issues in Drug Testing” at the University of Chicago Medical School Forum. On April II he participated in a panel discussion on “The Constitution and Gay Rights,” as part of the Chicago Conference on Sexual Orientation and the Law, which was held at the Law School. After addressing the Women’s Board of the University of Chicago on “The Evolution of Free Expression,” on April 16, he traveled to Philadelphia on the 23rd of the month to deliver an address to the American Philosophical Society entitled “Reflections on the First Amendment: The Evolution of the American Jurisprudence of Free Expression.”

**David A. Strauss,** Assistant Professor of Law, participated in a workshop sponsored by the Office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress in May on the constitutional implications of new technologies in biology and health care. Later that month he was principal speaker at a conference on affirmative action sponsored by the Chicago Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law. On June 2, he spoke to the Illinois Coalition against the Death Penalty on the implications of the Supreme Court’s decision in *McCleskey v. Kemp.* During the past year Mr. Strauss has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Council of Lawyers.

**Cass Sunstein,** Professor of Law, spoke in March at a legal theory workshop at Harvard Law School, on the legacy of *Lochner v. New York* and participated in an interdisciplinary conference on the Bicentennial of the Constitution at Harvard. In April he participated at the University of Chicago Law School’s Conference on Sexual Orientation and the Law with a talk on discrimination against gays and lesbians. He also spoke at the University’s political science department on “The Constitution as Contract.” In May he was the Distinguished Lecturer at the University of Texas Law School and gave a talk on “How Democratic is the Constitution?” He participated in a discussion with American and Israeli constitutional lawyers at Yale Law School (in April) and Tel Aviv, Israel (in June) on a constitution for the State of Israel. Also in June, Mr. Sunstein spoke at the annual conference of the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit on the Religion Clauses of the Constitution, and gave a speech at the Washington, D.C. Bar Conference on the Future of the Constitution.

On March 5, **Diane P. Wood,** Assistant Professor of Law, appeared at a Conference Board program on Antitrust Issues in Today’s Economy and spoke on the revision of the Justice Department’s Antitrust Guide for International Operations. At the end of March she attended the Airlie House conference on The Antitrust Alternative, to discuss the “post-Chicago” future of antitrust law and enforcement. On April 1, she gave a talk on international antitrust to the Patent, Trademark and Know-how and International Antitrust Committees of the antitrust section of the American Bar Association. Ms. Wood attended a World Trade Institute seminar on May 6, where she gave a talk on antitrust issues in international joint ventures.

**Hans Zeisel,** Professor Emeritus of Law and Sociology, has received a grant from the J. Roderick McArthur Foundation to study empirical legal aspects of the death penalty. He recently gave a talk on Shadow Jurors at a seminar organized by the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom. Mr. Zeisel has also recently written three papers: Affirmative Jury Selection, published in the *Stanford Law Review,* a paper entitled Sentiments on the Death Penalty, with Alec Gallup, and a paper with David A. Freedman on the statistical problems of predicting carcinogenicity on humans from mice experiments.

**STUDENT NOTES**

**Honors and Awards**

The following members of the class of 1987 received their degrees with honors and were inducted into the Order of the Coif. **Wendy Ackerman, James Bailinson, Kathleen Bolger, William**
Bright, Jr., Bradley Campbell, Ronald Cohen, Brian Duwe, Thomas Eron, Jeremy Friedman, Lisa Heinzerling, Diane Klotnia, Erica Landsberg, Robert Loeb, Elizabeth Schriever, James Scoville, Charles Smith, Jr., Lisa Stephens, and Catherine Torgerson. The following students also received their degrees with honors: Thomas Berg, Kristian Brandser, Lindley Brenza, Gregory Corbeil, Christopher Dee, Michael Faber, Stuart Feldstein, Richard Friedman, Edward Fuhr, David Haselkorn, Bruce Herzfelder, Jeremy Hobbs, John Janka, Joel Levitin, Douglas Lubelcheck, Scott Peters, Brenda Swierenga, and Brent Wride.

The Ann Barber Outstanding Service Award, for those third-year students who have made particularly helpful contributions to the quality of life at the Law School, was made to Richard Friedman, Steven Kurtz, and Stephanie Leider. The Joseph Henry Beale Prize, for outstanding work in the first-year legal research and writing program, went to Dennis Black, Matthew Crowl, Stephanie Dest, Erika Geetter, Larry Lessig, and David Murphy, of the class of 1989. The D. Francis Bustin Prize for outstanding student publications was awarded to Thomas Berg, class of 1987, for his Comment, “The Guarantee of Republican Government: Proposals for Judicial Review,” in volume 54 of the University of Chicago Law Review, to Lisa Heinzerling, class of 1987, for her Comment, “Actionable Inaction: Section 1983 Liability for Failure to Act,” in volume 53 of the Law Review, and to David Sales, class of 1987, for his Comment, “The Hague Evidence Convention: A Matter of Comity? An Unthinkable Cession of Jurisdiction?” published in volume 1 of the University of Chicago Legal Forum. Michael Alter and Robert Spencer received the Edwin F. Mandel Award, which goes to those graduates who have contributed most to the Law School’s clinical education program. Brian Duwe received the John M. Olin Prize, for the outstanding graduate in Law and Economics. Wendy Ackerman, class of 1987, received both the Casper Platt award, for the best paper written by a student in the Law School, and the Hyman M. Spector Award, for excellent scholarship in the field of civil liberties.

Moot Court Competition

Paul Komyatte and Darin Snyder, of the class of 1988, won the 1986–87 Hinton Moot Competition in brief writing and oral argument. The Karl Llewellyn Memorial Cup, for excellence in brief writing and oral argument, was awarded to Hugh Hallman and Michelle Wilson of the class of 1988. The final round of the competition, which was held on May 6, was judged by Judge Patrick Higginbotham of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Judge Abner Mikva (J.D. ’51) of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and Judge Shirley Hufstedler, formerly of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The Chicago Law Foundation


Law Review and Legal Forum

The members of the Managing Board for volume 55 of The University of Chicago Law Review are: Christopher Eisgruber, Editor-in-Chief; Richard Nagareda, Executive Editor; Edward Adams, Managing and Book Review Editor; Erin Enright and Gregory Mark, Articles Editors; Jonathan Bunge, Topics and Comments Editor; Scott Barash, Catherine Fiske, Philip Karmel, Michael Vhay, and Christina Wells, Comment Editors.

Wendy Ackerman

Paul Komyatte

Darin Snyder

68 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
The 1987–88 Editorial Board for The University of Chicago Legal Forum are: Susheela Jayapal, Editor-in-Chief; Nina Vinik, Managing Editor; Karen Williams Kammer, Articles Editor; Lavea Brachman, Symposium Editor; Michael Friedman, Research Editor; Gregory Poe, Senior Comment Editor; Jeffrey Lindquist, Robert McKenna, Michael Mishaan, and James Rosenzweig, Comment Editors.

Clerships

Forty-one graduates of the Law School have accepted judicial clerkships for 1987–88:

United States Supreme Court
   Richard Cordray ’86 (Justice Byron White)
   Anthony Downs ’86 (Chief Justice William Rehnquist)
   Nelson Lund ’85 (Justice Sandra Day O’Connor)
   Deborah Malamud ’86 (Justice Lewis Powell)

United States Courts of Appeals
   Wendy Ackerman ’87 (Judge Stephen Williams, D.C. Circuit)
   Michael Alter ’87 (Judge William Bauer, 7th Cir.)
   Thomas Berg ’87 (Judge Alvin Rubin, 5th Cir.)
   Margaret Breen ’87 (Judge Diarmuid O’Scahill, 9th Cir.)
   Lindley Brenza ’87 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)
   Janice Calabresi ’87 (Judge Daniel Mahoney, 2d. Cir.)
   Bradley Campbell ’87 (Judge Carl McGowan, D.C. Cir.)
   Ruth Ernst ’87 (Judge Danny Boggs, 6th Cir.)
   Edward Fuhr ’87 (Judge Boyce Martin, Jr., 6th Cir.)
   Lisa Heinzerling ’87 (Judge Richard Posner, 7th Cir.)
   Bruce Herzfelder ’87 (Judge Robert Beezer, 9th Cir.)
   Edward Janger ’87 (Judge Irving Goldberg, 5th Cir.)
   John Janka ’87 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)
   Maureen Kane ’87 (Judge Grady Jolly, 5th Cir.)
   Diane Klotnia ’87 (Judge Max Rosenn, 3rd Cir.)

The Directory is Out!

The Law School alumni directory is now published and those of you who ordered copies should by now have received them. If you haven't received your ordered copy, or have changed your mind and would like to order one after all, it is not too late. The publishers have a limited supply of extra copies for our alumni. Please contact the publishers directly at the following address.

Customer Service Department
Bernard C. Harris Publishing Company, Inc.
3 Barker Avenue
White Plains, NY 10601

CINDY ZIMMERMAN—CLASS OF 1987
OFFERS FASHIONABLE LAW WEAR
AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

PINK—WHITE—NAVY ........................................ $22.00
ALSO AVAILABLE—U OF C LAW SWEATPANTS ............... $16.00

Include $3.00 for shipping & handling
Add $1.25 for each additional item
California residents add 6.5% sales tax

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:
CINDY ZIMMERMAN—3834 Willat Avenue, Culver, CA 90232
Allow 4–6 weeks for delivery

DESIGN A

DESIGN B
Alumni Notes

EVENTS

Annual Dinner and Reunion Weekend

May 7–10 was set aside this year for alumni of the Law School to meet again, compare notes and “see how the old place is getting on.” The classes of 1937, 1952, 1962, 1967, and 1977 celebrated their special anniversaries during the weekend, which began with the Annual Dinner for all alumni on Thursday, May 7. Nearly 600 graduates and friends of the Law School joined Herbert Fried (J.D. ’32), President of the Alumni Association, in renewing old friendships. This year the dinner honored Gerhard Casper, stepping down after nine years as Dean of the Law School, and welcomed Geoffrey Stone (J.D. ’71), the new Dean of the Law School. Both Deans addressed the gathering after dinner.

Herbert Fried ’32, speaking at the Annual Dinner

On Friday, May 8, the classes of 1952, 1962, and 1967 each gathered in the early evening for cocktail receptions. Maurice Jacobs and his wife, Jean, hosted the class of ’52 at their home, while the class of 1962 gathered at the offices of Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal with Gerry Sherman. Linda Thoren Neal welcomed the class of 1967 at the offices of Neal Gerber & Eisenberg.

On Saturday morning, graduates assembled at the Law School for tours of the campus, using the new trolley service around the Midway. A talk followed, given by Richard Badger (J.D. ’68), Assistant Dean for Admissions and Dean of Students. Mr. Badger spoke on the admissions process and traced the course of selected students (whose identities were kept anonymous) through their Law School careers. After a buffet luncheon, hosted by the Law School and held in the Harold J. Green Lounge, current law students entertained the graduates with vignettes from this year’s student musical, “Katz.”

Each of the celebrating classes held its own reunion dinner on Saturday evening. The Class of 1937 had a good time at the Tavern Club and thanks go to Elmer Heifetz, Roger Gorman, Hugh Matchett, Bernard Meltzer, Byron Miller, Keith Parsons, Gerald Ratner, Harold Spencer, Peter Todhunter, and Hubert Will for helping to organize the event. Forty-seven percent of the graduates of the Class of 1937 attended the dinner.

Twenty-seven graduates (36 percent) from the Class of 1952 enjoyed dinner at the Drake Hotel, with a wonderful view over Oak Street and Lake Shore Drive. Maurice Jacobs, Leo Herzl, David Kahn, Burt Kantor, Walter Roth, Roger Weiler, and Bernard Weisberg were especially helpful in making the whole weekend a success.

David Chernoff was instrumental in ensuring that the Class of 1962 had a wonderful time at the Plaza Club. Thirty-nine percent of the class attended. Thanks for their help in organizing this class’s weekend are also due to Martin Burke, James Donohoe, David Hilliard, Richard Komyatte, George Moorman, Morrie Much, David Rothman, Gerald Sherman, and Ronald Stackler.

The Class of 1967 came down to Hyde Park and enjoyed an evening of dinner and witty speeches at the Quadrangle Club. William Bowe was master of ceremonies. William Achenbach, Bernardine Dohrn, Morris Dyner, Richard Franch, Lester Munson, Charles Murphy, Linda Thoren Neal, Steven Sacher, and Don Samuelson also deserve thanks for their tremendous help in bringing together such a large number of their classmates. Sixty-six graduates, 39 percent of the class, were able to attend.

The Class of 1977 enjoyed a lively evening at the House of Hunan. Johnine Brown, Barbora Goering, Laura Hassan, Robert Johannes, Anthony Kisels, Richard Lipton, Mark Mamolen, Deborah Morris, Emily Nicklin, and Dale Tauke helped to make things go with a swing. Twenty percent of the class attended the event.
The final event of the weekend was a picnic brunch at the Law School on Sunday morning for the Class of 1977.

Class of 1932 Reunion

The Class of 1932 celebrated its fifty-fifth reunion during the weekend of May 29–30. The Tavern Club was the venue for a convivial dinner on Friday, May 29, where the class was joined by four deans of the Law School—Phil Neal, Norval Morris, Gerhard Casper, and Geoffrey Stone. On Saturday morning, the class enjoyed a trolley tour of the campus, including visits through the new D'Angelo Law Library and the original Law School. Lunch at the Quadrangle Club brought the weekend’s events to a close. With John McCarthy and Herbert Fried’s help the weekend was a great success.

Events across the Country

On January 6, alumni from the Los Angeles area gathered for a luncheon to hear Douglas G. Baird, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago and Associate Dean, speak on the topic of “A World without Bankruptcy.” The same evening, Gerhard Casper and other members of the Law School faculty met with alumni in teaching at a reception held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.

March 26 was a special day for our alumni, with meetings taking place in Miami, New York, Washington, D.C., and Chicago. A group of alumni and friends of the Law School met for breakfast at the offices of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York. They gathered to hear Judge Frank Easterbrook (J.D. ‘73) speak on the topic “Can Judicial Review Survive Modern Constitutional Theory?” Douglas Kraus (J.D. ’73), president of the New York chapter, convened the meeting and introduced the speaker. The same day, Judge Easterbrook flew to Washington, D.C., and gave his talk at an alumni luncheon. He was introduced by Michael Nussbaum (J.D. ’61), president of the Washington, D.C., chapter, to an enthusiastic crowd who lingered after the meeting to ask questions.

Alumni residing in the Miami area attended a luncheon on March 26 in Miami to meet Geoffrey Stone, the new Dean of the Law School. After a witty introduction by Paul Stokes (J.D. ’71), Mr. Stone’s classmate and the Miami chapter president, Mr. Stone spoke to the audience about the Law School.

Mitchell Shapiro (J.D. ’64) presided over a luncheon in Los Angeles on April 7 at which a group of Law School alumni, including many recent graduates, met Geoffrey Stone. Mr. Stone gave a substantive talk on the Supreme Court. The luncheon wound up with the serving of a birthday cake for Mr. Shapiro, the retiring president of the Los Angeles chapter. Joel Bernstein (J.D. ’69), a member of the firm of McDermott, Will & Emery, has assumed the presidency for the term June 1987–June 1989.

On April 8, Geoffrey Stone was in San Diego for a luncheon with a group of alumni and friends. More than 57 percent of alumni living in the area attended the function, which was introduced by the chapter president, Jerold Goldberg (J.D. ’73). The next day, Mr. Stone traveled on to Phoenix, where he attended an alumni luncheon organized by Owen Puepelke (J.D. ’78) and spoke to the group on the state of the Law School.

On April 20, Mr. Stone continued his program of meeting alumni with a luncheon in Milwaukee, organized by chapter president Edwin Wiley (J.D. ’52). In Wiley’s absence, Greg Renz (J.D. ’75) introduced Mr. Stone to the audience.

Martin Wald (J.D. ’64), president of the Philadelphia chapter, sponsored a luncheon on April 24 to welcome Geoffrey Stone as the new Dean. Mark Aronchick (J.D. ’74) introduced Mr. Stone, who again discussed the state of the Law School.

Geoffrey Stone brought his busy spring season of traveling to meet alumni to a close on May 21, when he spoke to alumni at a luncheon in Washington, D.C. His talk on the Law School was introduced by Abe Krash (J.D. ’49).

Events Abroad

Jules-Marc Baudel (M.C.L. ’67) organized a reunion of Law School alumni from Europe under the auspices of the Cercle de l’Union Intérale in Paris, over the weekend of March 27–29, 1987. Alumni from five European countries—France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom—attended the event. A group of eleven early arrivals gathered on the evening of March 27 to attend a performance of the Ballet du vingtième siècle de Maurice Bejart, followed by a midnight dinner. On Saturday morning, March 28, the entire alumni group had a private tour of the new Musée d’Orsay in the former train station on the left bank. In the afternoon the group were the guests of the Paris Bar Association at the Palais de Justice.

Forty-one alumni and spouses gathered for a reception and dinner on Saturday evening at the Cercle de l’Union Intérale, a private club originally formed by the officers of the Allied Armed Forces in World War I. Gerhard Casper spoke on “The State of the Law School and the Union,” outlining current developments at the Law School, and the effect of recent judicial appointments drawn from the ranks of the faculty.

The group reconvened on Sunday morning to hear a panel discussion on “Legal Practice in the 80s,” emphasizing the differences between countries and noting the similarities. The panelists were Wallace Baker, from the Paris office of Baker & McKenzie, David Evans, Q.C. (J.D. ’61), from London, Alphonse Puelinckx (M.C.L. ’65) from Brussels, and Dr. Hartmut Spindler (M.C.L. ’68) from Munich. Jules-Marc Baudel was the moderator. The meeting came to a close after lunch on Sunday.

Chicago Events

The annual alumnae/law student luncheon was held on April 27. The luncheon featured a talk by Mary Becker (J.D. ’80), Professor of Law at the University of Chicago. Professor Becker spoke on “Inequality and the Law.”

The second winter Loop Luncheon took place on February 26. Judge Richard A. Posner, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, spoke on “Reflections of a Professor
Turned Judge." His talk was very well received by an enthusiastic audience.

There were three talks in the spring series of the Loop Luncheons. On March 26, Adrienne Drei, federal beat reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times, who has covered the Greyhound investigation since it began, gave a talk covering aspects of the case. On April 22, Albert Hofeld (J.D. '64), a partner at Hofeld & Schaffner and former president of the Illinois State Bar Association, made a most interesting presentation on medical malpractice. The spring series closed on May 20, when Richard Epstein, James Parker Hall Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, spoke to a large crowd on "Economic Liberties and the Constitution.

The Loop Luncheons are sponsored by the Chicago chapter of the Law School Alumni Association and are held in the Board of Trustees Room at One First National Plaza. The chair of the Loop Luncheon Committee is Alan R. Orschel (J.D. '64). Any graduate who is interested in more information about the luncheons or who would like to participate on the organizing committee should contact Assistant Dean Holly Davis (312/702-9628).

CLASS NOTES

'27 On April 27 and 29 Morton John Barnard taught the first two seminars of a series on Estate Administration organized by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

'32 Irwin W. Silverman is currently a visiting professor at the Hubert Humphrey Institute, University of Minnesota. Over a long and interesting career Mr. Silverman has been, among other things, chief counsel of the U.S. Office of Territories, president of several banks in New Jersey and the Virgin Islands, founder and director of New Jersey's first graduate school of public administration, and founder of the School of Public Administration at the University of Cairo, Egypt.

'33 Class Correspondent: George L. Hecker, Suite 1214, First Interstate Bank Building, 6255 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90028.

I am glad to take on the responsibilities of Class Correspondent to keep the community, the law School and some of the alumni informed of our nefarious activities. As to myself, I sit as Judge Pro Tem periodically, serve as Superior Court arbitrator, serve as a Principal Hearing Officer on our State Bar Court and as an arbitrator with the American Arbitration Association. I have been past president of the Jewish National Fund Council of Los Angeles, a member of the National Board of Trustees of the City of Hope, vice president of the Jewish Organization of America, Boy Scout Commissioner, and member of many charitable organizations. I have been awarded the Prime Minister's medal from the State of Israel for services rendered on behalf of Israel. I am still actively engaged in the practice of law, even though I retired from my firm in 1978.

Joseph Blackman is mostly retired but spends a couple of hours a day practicing law. He has been a police magistrate for the village of Hinsdale and president of the Hinsdale Chamber of Commerce. Joe has three children, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren and enjoys traveling around the country to visit the family.

David Bogert has had his own law offices in Los Angeles since 1962. He still works full time, specializing in property and casualty insurance coverage problems. He enjoys travel and has been to four continents. He keeps fit with daily workouts and tennis at weekends.

William Danforth is in his twenty-eighth year as a law professor at William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota, teaching one weekly class on advanced civil procedure. He is judicial law editor of "Bench and Bar," a monthly publication of the Minnesota State Bar Association. He has been the reporter for the Minnesota Supreme Court Criminal Rules Committee which adopted new rules of criminal procedure for Minnesota courts in 1975.

Louren Gifford Davidson is on the executive council of the Missouri Judicial Conference and is a political science instructor at Southwest Missouri State University. He has held several public offices, including associate circuit judge, magistrate, state representative, and city prosecutor. He also serves as trustee, elder, and deacon of the Presbyterian church.

Oscar Green works as a sales representative in Memphis. He is involved in community theatre activities and enjoys music, golf and playing bridge. He has two children and five grandchildren.

Morris Leibman is still practicing law full time as a partner with Sidney & Austin. He travels to Washington four or five times a month on national security matters and as a member of the U.S. Institute of Peace. In 1981 President Reagan awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom and he received The Fellows of the American Bar Foundation Annual Fifty Year award in 1986.

Donald McFadyen is now retired and lives in Pompano Beach, Florida. He claims that at eighty years of age he is antisocial, but admits to playing golf and enjoying gardening. He has
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
not forgotten his student days. "I appreciate for ever the wonderful professors at law school."

William Quinnan still crams his days full with his law practice and an awesome array of professional, community, and social activities, including serving as special counsel to the National Candy Wholesalers Association (since 1945) and the Retail Bakers of America (since 1943); membership in the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America and the Knights of Columbus. He is involved with the Birthright of Annapolis, Maryland, and is a member of Holy Name Society, St. Mary's Church, Annapolis. He adds travel, fishing, reading, and golf to his busy schedule and cheerfully says he's "still hangin' in there."

Robert Shapiro, who is now widowed, has two children and two grandchildren. He is retired and enjoying life in Florida. He keeps his links with the law by serving as chairman of the legal committee of the El Conquistador Country Club. He also serves as president of his condo association.

David Silverzweig is "trying to teach law to judges." He is involved in activities supporting the state of Israel, including serving for the past thirty-five years as unpaid attorney for the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He supports liberal causes and liberal candidates for public office and has various charitable interests.

Edward Stackler is still practicing law in the area of real estate. He serves on University of Chicago committees and is fond of playing handball in his spare time. He has two children, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Joseph Ticktin proudly announces that he has been married fifty-two years to Reva. They have two children and five grandchildren.


On June II, John Schwartz took part in a seminar on Tax, Financial and Estate Planning for Divorce under the New Tax Order, organized by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

Harry Kalven Remembered

Mary Schroeder
Thursday, March 19, was "Harry Kalven Day" at the Phoenix Municipal Stadium. A loyal band of alumni from the Law School were in attendance for the annual Harry Kalven Memorial Field Trip which this year featured the Chicago Cubs and the Oakland A's. The outing included T-shirts, banners, and a scoreboard welcome. To top off the occasion, which honors the Law School's most beloved Cubs' fan and first amendment scholar, the Cubs even won the game. A good time was had by all.

Mary Schroeder (J.D. '65) is a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Some of the participants at the field trip. From left to right: Curt Ullman ('78), Milt Schroeder ('65), Jim Walsh ('70), Mary Schroeder ('65), Rick Counts ('65), Gene Kadish ('65), and Gary Lowenthal ('69).
Finally, Bruce Boyd at this writing had just finished a five-month trial in Chicago and—in a triumph of the laid-back style—was planning to unwind by renovating a house (see Kapnick and Canon, supra) and traveling to Alaska and Guatemala.

Speaking of Bruce—your correspondent recently came upon Bruce's high school graduation picture (New Trier High '75) in a living room in Brooklyn. It was, unfortunately, wholly unsuitable for publication. Besides, he's cut his hair since then. This is by way of encouraging you to send in photos—even of your classmates. No indemnities expressed or implied.

*******************************

William Lazarus has joined the Chicago law firm of Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg as an associate.

Amy Cherry has become an associate with the firm of Willkie Farr & Gallagher in New York.

'85 Class Correspondents: Mellen Kazimer, Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, P.O. Box 7880, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94120; Kate Herrmann, Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, One Market Plaza, Spear Street Tower, 25th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105.

So far, the response to our inaugural column has been less than overwhelming. You guys had better report some poop soon, or our class will become legendary for its apparent dullness. We may even start making it up.

Bob Barnes was kind enough to write with news of his marriage and job change. Bob married Lisa K. Schultz (A.B. '85) on February 1, 1986. Lisa is an assistant survey director with the National Opinion Research Center. The wedding was a veritable Law School reunion, with attendees including Gerald Munitz ('60), Patrick Finegan ('84), Gerald Mitchell ('84), Antonia Donovan, Aaron Iverson, David G. Cohen ('86), and Katherine Goodman ('86).

Bob is now practicing with Winston & Strawn, since his firm, Nachman, Munitz & Swebig, Ltd., merged with W & S.

Ray Goetz completed his Tenth Circuit clerkship in late 1986, then took time off to tour Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras. He reported for work at Hopkins & Sutter in Chicago where he has been doing "some sexy tax and pension work." (His judgment may be open to question.) Ray has also found the transition rules for the tax Reform Act of 1986 to be enormously exciting. The guy is having a blast, it seems. [Ray: Mellen wants you to know that all sacrilegious remarks in this paragraph should be attributed entirely to Kate. Mellen is also working in the wonderful world of tax and pensions and thinks the transition rules for TRA '86 are hot stuff.]

Julie Kunce finished up her two-year clerkship in Kansas City and has accepted a job with Nutter, McClennen & Fish in Boston.

Margo Ross reports that she is currently a clinical fellow/staff attorney at the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic and on June 13 married Bruce Schumm, a Ph.D. candidate in the U. of C. Physics Department.

Stephanie Brett married Jeff Jones in May, 1987. Attending the wedding were Barry Adler, Linda Benfield, and Amy Klobuchar.

The peripatetic Steve Blumenthal clicked the heels of his ruby slippers once again and is now back home in Hollywood, Florida, doing child advocacy work. At least Steve remembered to take his clothes this time.

Bill Engles is an investment banker with Salomon Bros. in New York City. He may not be lost to the legal profession, however. For diversion, Bill took the California Bar Exam after he finished his clerkship in our fair state.

Mellen was in Chicago briefly and spent a nostalgic evening at Eric Lindner's ('86) with Janet Hedrick, Kathy Roach, Aaron Iverson, David Luna, Keith Abrams, and Meg Garcia. Eric married Ellen Murray after a whirlwind courtship. They are moving back to Washington, D.C., where Eric plans to wreak havoc on the Lindner family's various business ventures. After Friedman & Koven folded, Janet Hedrick moved to Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz. This summer she is taking sailing lessons and generally terrorizing Lake Michigan. Kathy Roach has absolutely no news of her social life. She is still a litigator at Sidley & Austin. Aaron Iverson is an Assistant State's Attorney and is still writing, writing, writing, including the recent WLS-TV documentary, "Rappin' Roots." Dave Luna is now working with Business and Professional People for the Public Interest and will be a dad in November. Keith Abrams and Meg Garcia threaten to move to suburbia. After that, Mellen's notes are indecipherable.

Amy Klobuchar managed to turn a three-hour deposition in Los Angeles into a five-day vacation, arriving in San Francisco amid a flurry of press coverage. She reunited the now infamous "SF Six": Andy Barber ('79), Ken Cera, Kate, Mellen, John Morrissey, and Tim Scott for a night of wild revelry and tale-telling.

We want news!

DEATHS

The Law School Record notes with sorrow the deaths of:

1923
Paul Annes
July 14, 1987

1928
Clarence R. Conklin
June 7, 1987

1937
Waldemar A. Solf
June 20, 1987

1938
James S. Martin, Jr.
January 30, 1987

1950
Cornelius W. Gillam
December 15, 1986

1962
Norman S. Pattison
May 17, 1987

1967
Rebecca Jobe Schneiderman
March 24, 1987

1977
Peter S. Cremer
March 28, 1987