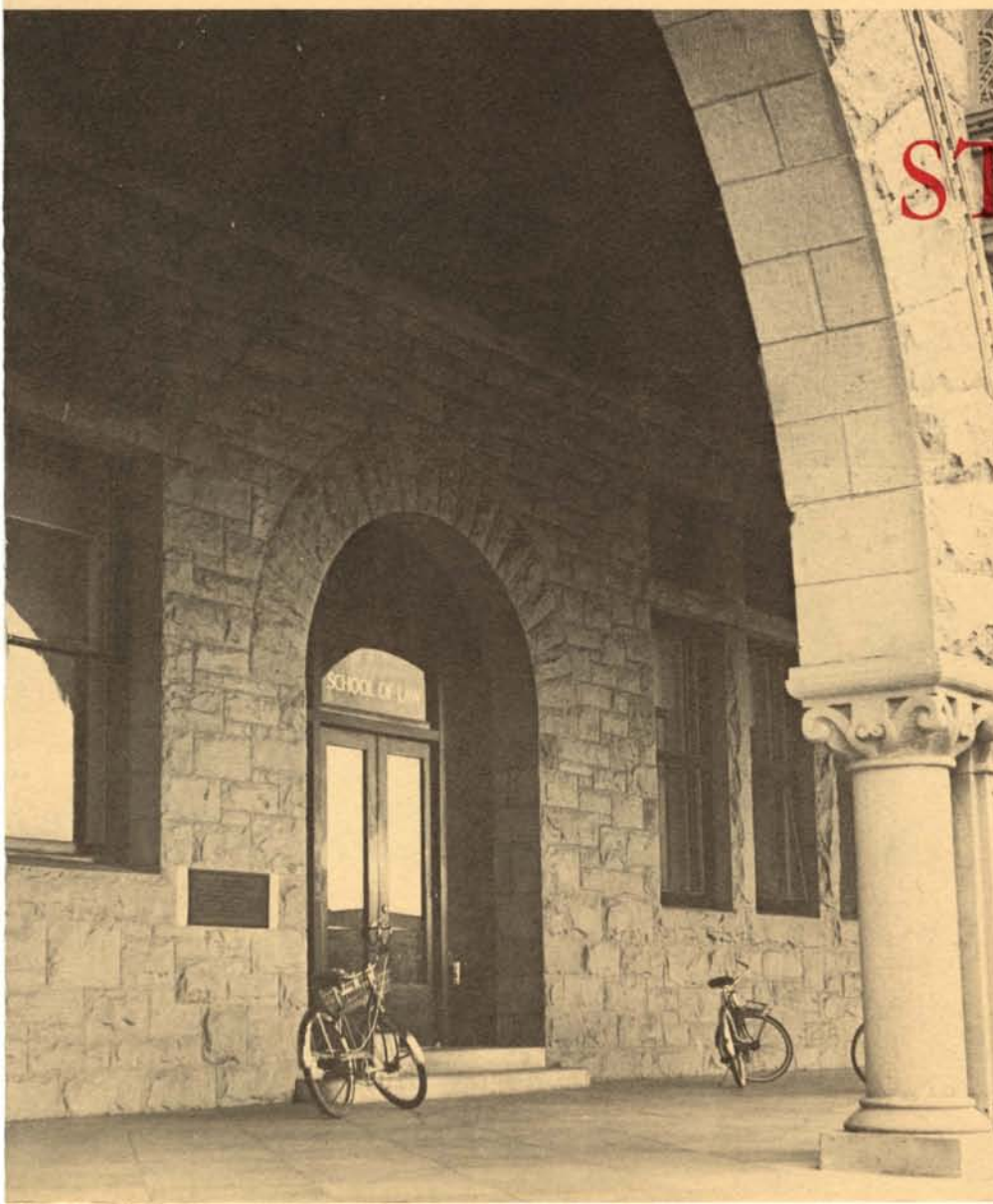


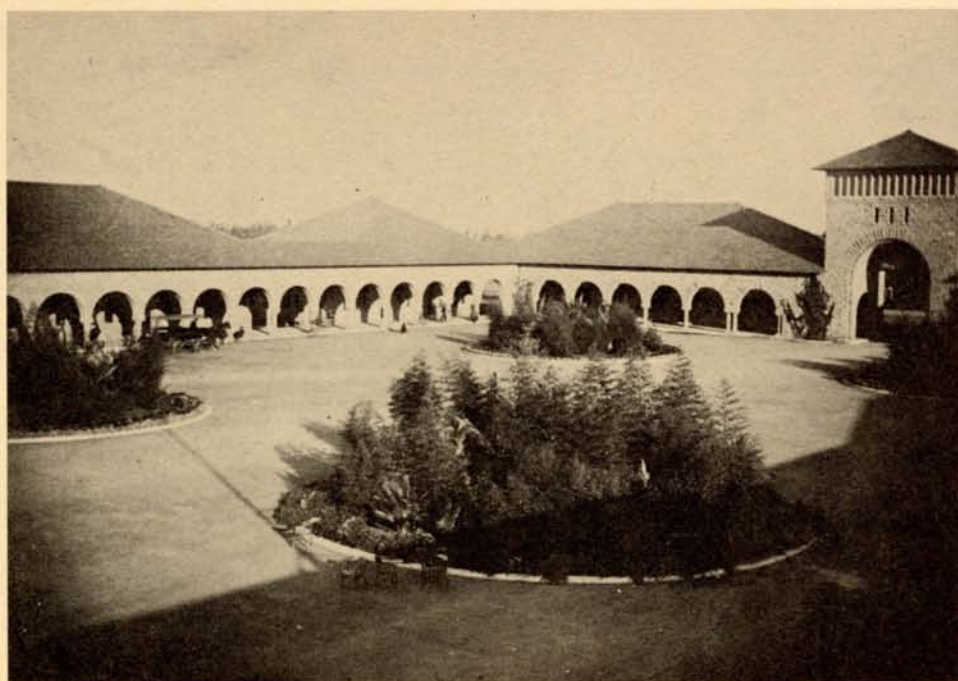
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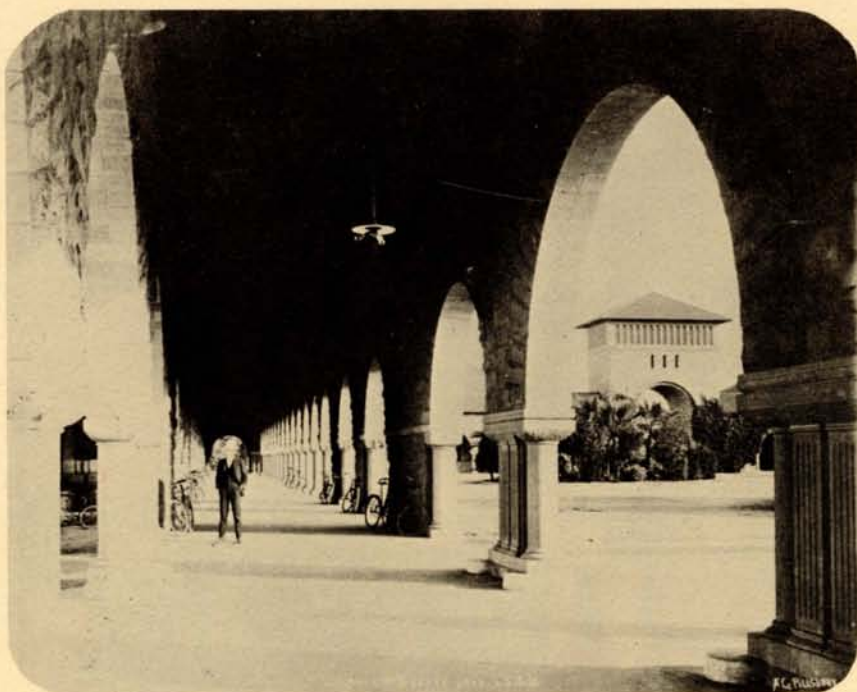
STANFORD LAWYER

Summer 1973

Present



The Law School in 1900 occupied a portion of the Inner Quad as shown here and in the top cover picture. A bicycle is still a major mode of transportation though the horse and buggy have been replaced by automobile parking problems. The future Law School, construction of which is shown on the back covers, will combine the traditional Stanford architecture with a modern facility. Elmer Sandy, building coordinator, points out the auditorium on the site plan, with the gallery directly below it, the library/office building to the left and classroom building to the right.



Stanford Lawyer

Summer 1973
Volume 8, No. 2

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Emeritus Professor William B. Owens died July 13, 1973. Professor Owens received his LL.B. from Stanford in 1915 and joined the law faculty for the following year. After experience in private practice and with the government, he returned to the Law School in 1920 and taught until 1953. He taught mainly in the areas of practice and code pleading, partnership, and private corporations. Professor Owens is remembered also for his community theatre activities, especially his appearances in "Seven Keys to Bald Pate" and "Arsenic and Old Lace."

Emeritus Professor Lowell Turrentine commented after Professor Owens' death, "Bill's students will remember him for his sonorous voice, a meticulous organization and detail of his lectures which made notetaking a cinch. The younger generation of lawyers does not know of his arduous and expert work as one of the commissioners who formulated the Probate Code of 1931. This, to be sure, consisted mostly of sections which had been scattered through the civil and civil procedure codes, but it took a lot of work to organize them and many adjustments and improvements were made. After the code was enacted, I said to Bill, 'Why didn't you people eliminate the expensive and superfluous publication of notice of hearing of each petition for probate or administration and substitute a schedule of such hearings to be published by the county clerk?' He replied, 'We did exactly that in the first draft of the Code, but the newspaper lobby told us that unless we took it out they would defeat the whole code.'

"One other thing which neither the lawyers of Bill's time nor of today have heard is that in his years of retirement at Channing House Bill came to be known as 'the man who helps everyone else.'"



To H.F.S.
from
Flumina
amem
silvasque
inglorius.
NA

and
MELZINGER
1911

Nathan Abbott

A Man No Different From Today's Law Professor . . . In Some Ways

by Robert Fourr

Part of the celebration of the dedication of the new Law School building in 1974-75 will be the publication of historical material on the Law School. In anticipation of that volume, Robert Fourr '75 has written a profile of the School's first dean. Any alumni who would like to contribute historical material, including anecdotes of their years in the School, are cordially invited and urged to send them to this magazine's editor.

Law students learn quickly that to understand a law they must study its history as well as examine its text. Perhaps law students would better understand their teachers if they spent some time inquiring into the background of former faculty members. After all, the faculty evolves much the same as the law: Present members strongly influence the choice of future members. Nathan Abbott, the Law School's first full time professor and dean from 1894 to 1907, was careful not to commit himself to responsibilities that would take him away from the University during the academic year. Perhaps that was the beginning of the tradition that law professors make up every hour of class cancelled!

Nathan Abbott received his Bachelor's degree from Yale in 1877 at the age of 22. After graduating from college he planned a course of independent study and faithfully followed that program, it is said, for a decade until its completion. He received an LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1883. One year later he married Frances Field. Prior to beginning his teaching career, he practiced law for a number of years in Boston. His father was a lawyer, and Nathan followed him, involving himself in the practice and study of conveyancing, "that eighteenth century woman of property." In 1891 he became ill and his doctor advised him that he needed to lead a less strenuous life. So he chose teaching and went to the University of Michigan as the Tappan Professor of Law. He left Michigan after only one year to join the faculty of Northwestern University. He remained there just two years when President David Starr Jordan asked him to come to Stanford to establish a Department of Law.

Abbott began his trip to the West Coast in 1893, but had only reached St. Paul, Minnesota, when he read of an impending disaster at Stanford. Senator Stanford had died and the United States had sued to establish a claim against the Senator's estate. The claim was for \$15,237,000 allegedly due under the California stockholders liability law for money loaned by the United States to the Central Pacific Railroad Co. to aid in the construction of the railway. A financial panic in 1893 had already seriously depleted the value of the Stanfords' assets, and the law suit delayed the estate's administration. The Stanfords had conveyed some properties to the University, but they had retained practically all the income-earning assets which then became subject to the court's administration. Abbott returned to Chicago to await further developments and did not come to Stanford until the following year. When he arrived, many faculty had taken severe cuts in salary. The law suit was not finally settled until 1896 when the United States Supreme Court affirmed a dismissal.

It was during Dean Abbott's trip to the West Coast that a Stanford law professor was first recognized as a fighter. A newsman came aboard the train, as Abbott's daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Kimball, recounts, to interview some of the passengers, including Abbott and a prizefighter. In the resulting stories, the captions to Abbott's and the prizefighter's pictures were interchanged, and history was made. Dean Abbott's tall, thin build must have made the story seem even more extraordinary.

When Abbott arrived at Stanford he found virtually no furniture for students or faculty. His solution was to build the furniture himself. Walter Bingham, professor emeritus, recalls that Abbott made chairs and other furniture as well, and Bingham claims they were very sturdy. In a letter written four decades later, Abbott described some of the other tasks he undertook at the outset of his deanship.

I advised the buying of the American Decisions because of the extensive notes which the students could refer to in the absence of text books which President Jordan did not feel the University could afford to buy. I believe I am correct in saying that before the Decisions were received the Bancroft Whitney Company gave us a set of books called 'The Pony Law Series.' I remember making a little book case about fifteen inches long and seven or eight inches high and five inches deep to hold these books. At this time the students had no place in the quadrangle to study and we were given the first room on the left hand (ground floor) of the entrance to Encina Hall. I remember hanging this book shelf, like a picture, on the wall of the little room and it was the beginning of your Law Library.

Abbott lived in San Francisco his first year at Stanford because there was no housing available on campus. The second year he moved into what was later to be known as "The Owen's House," one of the large wood homes with turrets on Salvatierra. When the 1906 earthquake came, Abbott was asleep in the house, but he was awakened and ran out of the house with everyone else. Everyone, that is, except philosopher William James who was visiting Abbott at the time. Abbott ran back in to get James and found him sitting on the edge of his bed amidst falling chimney bricks, writing about the experience. "I've been waiting for this opportunity for years," was James' greeting.

Nathan Abbott had two academic loves: property law and the history of property law. It is said that he had a penchant for tracing the legal propositions and institutions of American law back to their sources in the common law of England. While at Michigan, Abbott taught a course on "Testate and Intestate Succession" in which he pursued the subject of wills through the Hebraic and the civil laws of Europe, and "from Bracton and Coke upon Littleton down to the law as it exists in England and America to-day." One of Abbott's later colleagues, Harlan Fiske Stone, noted that, "Exploration of the mysteries of rights of reverter, of vested and contingent remainders, and springing and shifting uses, never failed to be for [Nathan] an exciting adventure."

Although Abbott edited at least one book and several small pamphlet reprints, he never published anything. He began, but never completed, an article on "The Rule in Dumpsor's Case in New York." Nathan Abbott was a perfectionist and an idealist and, according to a friend, he could never quite bring himself to take the irrevocable step of launching into an exposition in which some "lurking flaw in form or substance might later be discovered." The absence of publications bearing his name should not be taken, though, to indicate a distaste for research. In preparing lectures and in satisfying his own intellectual curiosity, he spent untold hours delving through books on the history of American and English law, re-scattering much collected dust.

If the picture of Nathan Abbott is so far one of a man devoted to a subject more archaic than practical, it is also a very incomplete picture. Professor Abbott was an able and entertaining teacher. He taught using both the case method, and the more traditional methods of lecture and recitation. Abbott did not hesitate to use simple language or "homely illustrations" to achieve what was most important to him: making himself clear and understandable. He made the study of law at Stanford popular at a time when the great majority of students in the law department were undergraduates. During Abbott's tenure at Stanford the enrollment in the law department grew considerably, to nearly 100. This growth took place even though by 1900 freshmen were excluded from law courses and sophomores could take only an introductory lecture course titled Elementary Law. Two first-year law courses could be taken by juniors, and three by seniors. Two years of additional graduate work would then fulfill the requirements of the LL.B. It is interesting to compare this program to undergraduate courses given today by the Law faculty: e.g., Professor Franklin's Courts and the Legal Process, Professor Kaplan's The Criminal Law and the Criminal System, Professor Rabin's Administrative Process and Professor Rogat's Seminar on the Constitutional Scope and Limits of Free Speech. These current courses do not, of course, count towards a later law degree that a student might receive from Stanford. (Has legal education progressed?)

Nathan Abbott was a man with great practical sense. He greeted the students of the Class of 1905, according to the late Philip Swing '05, with the warning that "... unless you are willing to work like a horse [as a lawyer], get out of here now while there is time."

He was successful as an administrator as well as a teacher, and had the respect and cooperation of his colleagues. His attitude towards the faculty was summed up in the September 4, 1900 faculty-meeting minutes: "Mr. Abbott stated that ... while for convenience he might act as chairman, there would be no rank among the members of the faculty except so far as was determined by the merit of the work of each; that it was his feeling that the department should be administered by the united work—or better by the 'team work'—of the faculty. All questions of policy should be decided by vote. Three [a majority] should be in favor of any measure before it was considered as adopted by the Faculty." The faculty included Abbott, James P. Hall, Charles R. Lewers, Jackson E. Reynolds, and Clarke B. Whittier. Judge Lindley and San Francisco lawyer Joseph Hutchinson also taught part time. Most faculty meetings were spent discussing student petitions; Dean Abbott attempted to make these meetings somewhat more pleasant by providing peanut brittle and fresh coffee. By the time Abbott left Stanford in 1907, some alumni said that the Law School

had reached a level of quality that could be compared favorably "with any of the leading law schools of the East."

Even apart from his professional work, Professor Abbott was a person rich in interests and qualities. "Professor Abbott," said the 1897 *Quad*, "by his devotion to his profession, his eminent scholarship, his high ideals and his kind, genial ways has endeared himself to all who know him." His personality was in many ways the product of his New England ancestry. But he was also very much an individual, tutored through a wide range of experience. He paid particular attention to his appearance—the neatness of his Harris-Tweed suits—yet he was not aware that his friends were sometimes less than willing listeners to his cello playing.

The following anecdote may help to characterize Professor Abbott's personality: James Hall had left Stanford to develop a law school at the University of Chicago. Hall was very pleased when he succeeded in luring Clarke Whittier, a recognized scholar, from Stanford to his new faculty. But sudden illness made it essential for Whittier to leave Chicago soon after arriving and move to a milder climate. Abbott recognized that Whittier's condition would permit his being recalled to the Stanford faculty. At the same time President Jordan suggested that the Law School also rehire Hall, and Mrs. Stanford offered to fund both salaries since University funds already were strained and several faculty members underpaid. Abbott decided not to invite either man to Stanford, although Whittier later returned in 1915 and taught until 1937. Abbott indicated his reasons to Hall, a close friend, in this manner:

I appreciate her [Mrs. Stanford's] generosity and desire to have the faculty of the Law Department a strong one but I think this is not the time to add to it and I am glad you could not come although under other circumstances I should have felt entirely different.

With regard to Whittier . . . in spite of my great desire to have him back—and I wanted to invite him here instead of yourself at the time you were telegraphed for—I cannot persuade myself that it is right, taking into account the feelings of other men in the University, to invite him to come back, although his salary would have been paid for out of Mrs. Stanford's private funds. For however that might be, those who were suffering would feel it all the same and not make any nice distinction as to the source of the fund.

We see Dean Abbott's qualities of uncompromising honesty and sense of fairness. He was deeply concerned about the treatment of other people and their attitudes. But he was much less concerned about their feelings and attitudes towards him personally, at least as long as they did not affect the quality of the Law School.

One colleague of Abbott's described him as an "other-worldly person." Friends sometimes said that much of the reason he loved to study property was because it was old and rooted in another era. If Abbott lived and breathed property, then reading the classics and studying classical architecture were his respite from it. He was not a dabbler; he was thoroughly familiar with these fields. His interest in writers such as Dickens and Thackeray was so marked that he was the first American to be taken into the Dickens Society in London. The classics and more modern literature were not only an escape for Abbott. Their study was also a mental exercise. His daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Kimball, tells us that he always stressed mental discipline with his daughters.



If one incident could capture Nathan Abbott's detachment from the commonplace world, it would be the events of one evening late in his life when he was living in Greenwich Village. He sat talking with two fellow law professors at Columbia and with Sir William Holdsworth, England's most distinguished legal historian of the time. At about 10 p.m., without warning, Abbott went to the window, gazed upwards through obstructing trees, fire-escapes, and cornices to a starlit, moon-brightened sky. He then turned to his guests and said in a quiet voice, "Gentlemen, it's just about the right time now. I want to take you for a walk." Guiding his friends in a manner that could only have been possible after many experimental hours of night prowling, the guests were shown the curious and fantastic shadows of Trinity Church spire, of gravestones, of lampposts and of buildings, melting into each other, changing as the moon moved from one interlaced pattern into another still more unusual and strange.

Abbott left Stanford in 1907 to join the law faculty of Columbia University, where he remained until his retirement in 1922. He is said to have left Stanford after lack of funds repeatedly thwarted his efforts to achieve some of the improvements he sought for the Law School. Despite expenditures from the principal of the Stanfords' estate, the University lost many of its best faculty during the years following Abbott's resignation.

When Abbott was considering leaving Stanford, his friend, James Hall, wrote to him urging that he remain. Hall said in part, "If you stay you will be remembered justly as the heroic figure of the early days of the Stanford school, the idol of your students." Nathan Abbott was too strong a person to be very concerned about his image or other people's memories of him. He looked instead to accomplishing as much as he could as a teacher and to seeking a broad range of experience and knowledge from which to lead his life.

Abbott worked at Columbia in the same manner as he had at Stanford. After retiring, he continued to lead an active life until his death in January of 1941. He swore never to look at a law case again, and embarked for the Mediterranean to visit several temple sites known to be rich in poetic or historic associations. He apparently went to a hilltop ruin in Sicily that was supposedly haunted by the spirit of Theocritus, and stayed in a dirty little inn at the foot of the hill. For two weeks he climbed the hill each day, pulled a book from his pocket and read Theocritus while sitting on the fallen columns in the sun. Proceeding to the next site, he was overcome by the sense that he did not have the background to savor the experience adequately. So he returned to spend the winter in the slush and sleet of New York, reading Sir James Fraser and Jane Harrison. Next year at age sixty-eight he planned to return to visit the remainder of the sites.

Justice Rehnquist Visits School

Justice William H. Rehnquist '52 visited the School on Alumni Weekend, April 6-7. He spoke at the annual Alumni Banquet, met with groups of students, and presided at the Marion Rice Kirkwood Competition. The following excerpts are from interviews he held with students.

Rehnquist Responds to Student Queries

Q. How has being on the Court changed your personal life?

A. It's a more cloistered existence than I experienced either in private practice in Phoenix or in the Justice Department, but it really hasn't dramatically changed my family life.

I don't find that I am putting in markedly more time on this job than I did when I was in the Justice Department or when I was in private practice. As a lawyer you work hard wherever you are. My professional life, in the sense of contacts with other members of the Bar—that sort of thing, tends to be more restricted now.

Q. Do you find that your Middle Western background has influenced your viewpoint?

A. Oh, I'm sure it has, although I couldn't really put my finger on how. In a way it made me a generation behind public opinion in foreign affairs. In high school I was an isolationist, just because that was the temper of the times in Milwaukee before World War II. Then I was converted to internationalism at the time of the Marshall Plan. That apparently is no longer the vogue. Things like that stay with you but you just can't say how much of your present thinking process is attributable to your early years.

Q. Did you go to Stanford as an undergraduate?

A. I went one quarter to Kenyon College in Ohio before I turned 18. Then I went in the Army for three years where I got some schooling. I then came here and finished my undergraduate work in two years or a little less.

Q. Would you discuss your extracurricular activities when you were in Law School?

A. The first year I was a counsellor at Menlo College and the second year I was a resident assistant at Encina when it was a freshman dormitory. During my second and third years I was the head hasher at Encina, managing the dining hall in the morning. And then I was the first to have a little coffee concession in the basement of the Law School, which Bill Keogh tells me now is a thriving emporium.

Q. How did you come to clerk for Mr. Justice Jackson?

A. Well, my first meeting out here was through the auspices of Phil Neal who is the Dean at Chicago Law School now and who was then teaching administrative law here. He had been a law clerk to Justice Jackson some three or four years before he came here. During the summer of my second year (I was going to summer school so I could



Past and present Friendly Law Lounge operators meet: William Rehnquist '52 and Arthur Snyder '73.

finish early), Justice Jackson came out to dedicate the then new Law School, which you guys are about to move out of. Phil asked me if I had even given any thought to clerking. I hadn't and he said, "Well, why don't you see if Justice Jackson wants to talk to you while he is here. He might take you on as a clerk." I said fine. I was surprised at the nature of the interview, although I am much less surprised now that I have been doing interviewing of my own. I thought he was going to ask me some very knotty problems about federal jurisdiction or conflict of laws to see how well I fielded them. Instead he pumped me about my name and my Swedish ancestry, what little I knew of it, and then told me about all the Swedes he used to deal with when he practiced in Jamestown, New York. It was just a friendly, casual conversation. I was sure at the time he had written me off in the first two minutes and was trying to get gracefully out of the thing. But I think he was interested, just as I now am, in seeing whether a clerk is pleasant to have around.

Q. Has your relationship with your clerks this year been substantially the same as the relationship you had with Justice Jackson?

A. There are points of similarity and some points of difference. Justice Jackson relied very heavily on his law clerks for the *certiorari* work and for recommendations as to how he should vote in conference on discretionary grants, and I do the same. I probably entrust my clerks with more responsibilities for first drafts of opinions than he did.

Q. There has been a rumor among law students that in order to clerk for the Supreme Court, it's virtually necessary for a person to have completed a clerkship with the court of appeals. Would you comment on the various qualifications of a law clerk?

A. I think there are nine different sets of qualifications. Several of the justices do feel they want a year's prior clerking experience with the thought that it gives some feel for how the business of the federal courts is conducted in a

procedural way that you may not get in law school. I don't feel myself that it is a prerequisite. Of my three clerks next year, one was a clerk to Judge Duniway, one has worked in the Justice Department, one is coming right out of law school—that's really the whole spectrum. So the answer depends very much on the individual justice. Some of the justices, e.g., Justice Brennan, have a policy of telling a law school a year or two in advance that they will take a law clerk from that school in a particular year and just rely on a faculty member they know there to select a person. Justice Douglas has a screening committee of two or three of his former law clerks and I think he takes almost exclusively from Ninth Circuit law schools. And I think neither of those two rely at all on personal interviews; they simply take the person whom the selector picks and I think they are very happy with the system. Justice Stewart, Justice White and I (I because I haven't had time to formulate much of a policy) try to screen through the applications to get 20 or 25 that look the most likely and have them come in for personal interviews.

Q. Is there any chance at all for a person who doesn't come from one of the "national" law schools?

A. I think that's a good question and I feel quite strongly that there are a lot of good law schools in the United States today that are turning out some people fully capable of being law clerks. I don't think you have to be an Albert Einstein to be a law clerk any more than you need to be Albert Einstein to be a Supreme Court justice. My law clerks next year are coming from Stanford, Kentucky, and Arizona State. Although you think of Stanford, my alma mater, as a "national" law school, you don't think of either Arizona State or Kentucky being that way.



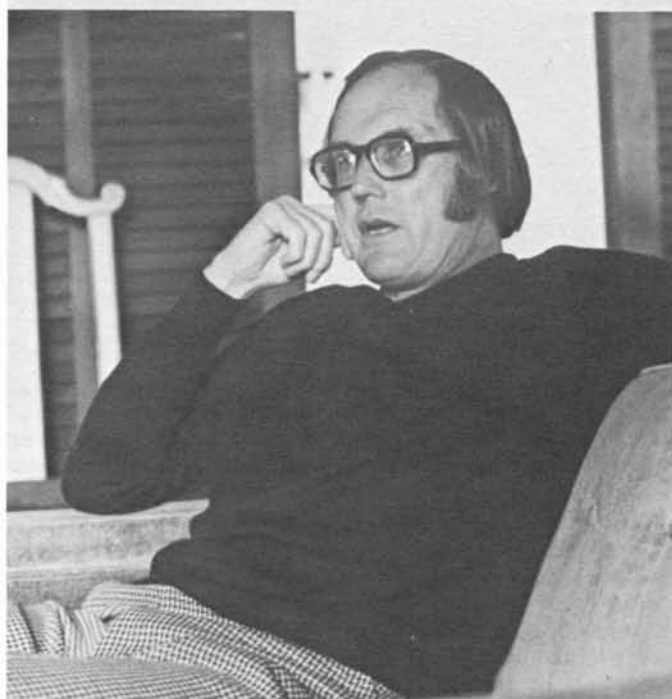
Robert Johnston, Stephen Boatti, and Edward Firestone, all '73 interview Rehnquist.

Q. Do you find that your view of the Court has changed since you were clerking?

A. Yes. I have a feeling that as a clerk I probably got a worm's eye view of the Court. I put in a day's work and left at 6:00 or 6:30 at night. I would see Justice Jackson taking a briefcase home every night, but I was a bachelor and didn't worry about the Court's work after I left. I wasn't fully aware of the amount of time he put in outside the office. I don't think a clerk gets any real feel for the nature of the collegiate deliberations of the conference. They're not there and it's just natural that you have a better feel for something you experience first-hand.

Q. What are your feelings on the amount of work that the Court as a whole has to do in view of the recent controversy on whether or not the Court is overworked?

A. I wouldn't say that as of right now it's an unmanageable load, but I have little doubt that if the docket keeps increasing, the load will be unmanageable in a few years. The time taken to screen the cases is gradually impinging on the time necessary to deliberate and write opinions on the



Rehnquist responds to students' questions.

cases we actually take. The Freund Commission has served a very useful purpose in highlighting that problem. I'm just not prepared to say, however, whether the remedy they suggest in the creation of a national appellate court is most appropriate, or whether some other remedy is the one that ought to be finally chosen. I think the abolition of the three-judge court is probably a good idea. From talking with men who have sat on them, I get the impression that frequently it is not a particularly welcome assignment and that it tends to be sloughed off a bit. The circuit judge probably is from out of town and is anxious to get back. It isn't the happiest tribunal for a deliberate judicial consideration. The result—insofar as the Supreme Court is concerned—is that in the many cases from these courts which are appealed to our Court, we must either summarily affirm or hear argument and then decide the merits. We don't have the option of simply denying *certiorari*, letting the lower court's decisions stand, and in effect seeing what other lower courts in the next couple of years may have to say about the thing. That approach is always helpful in providing several different opinions on a problem rather than just one. As for the most controversial part of the Freund report—creation of a national court of appeals to do some screening—I think the report highlights what is a problem now and what is going to be a much more serious problem in the future. When I was a law clerk 20 years ago, the Court had between 1,600 and 1,800 cases a year on its docket. Last year it was 3,600, and the number is growing by several hundred a year. I think the Court is managing now to screen the cases in order to make the decision whether or not to hear them, but I



Law Forum members talk with Justice Rehnquist.

think it's straining. If it is not true now, it certainly will be in five years that the time necessary to deliberate and write opinions in the cases that we do hear is curtailed by the number of cases to be screened. Whether or not the proposal advanced by the Freund Commission is the most desirable, it would probably accomplish what it was designed to accomplish. If there are other alternatives that might accomplish that goal just as well without being subject to the criticisms aimed at this report, I'd certainly be more than happy to postpone judgment and see what everybody has to say. I don't think there is any proposal for action now or in the next year or so and I think the kind of public discussion that the profession has been having about the thing is healthy.

Q. How do you view some of the proposed and actual reforms in legal education since you were at Stanford?

A. You probably are much more up on current trends in legal education than I am. I had the feeling when I was going to law school that I had mastered, to the extent I was capable of mastering, the Socratic method by the end of the second year and that the third year was kind of a drag. I'm in favor of making it possible for third-year students to get out and do things that lawyers do. I know many states have arrangements whereby third-year law students can sign up either with the public defender or with the attorney general and do brief writing on cases that are going, for example, to the Supreme Court of Arizona. It seems to me that's a very healthy arrangement. I think probably you are as qualified to write an appellate brief when you just come out of law school or just enter your third year of law school as you are to do anything. As for courtroom work, that's something for which you have to develop a feel—when to stand up and when to sit down, that sort of thing. To the extent that a system can be devised that assures the client isn't just going to get a law student all by himself, but one who's working under some sort of supervision by a lawyer, I would think that third year trial experience might be a desirable thing.

Q. There's been a lot of controversy nationwide and especially in California recently on the necessary qualifications for appellate court judges and I wonder if you would be willing to comment on whether you think that an appellate court judge should have qualifications significantly

higher than that of the legal profession at large? Or whether we need, as has been suggested, some mediocrity on the bench?

A. I must say I haven't given a lot of thought to the question, and certainly my length of service as appellate judge doesn't give me any overwhelming qualification to speak. I think an appellate judge needs certain kinds of qualifications that you don't need to practice in lots of other areas of the law. But I think that, on the other hand, a good appellate judge could be a complete flop in some branches of private practice. Consider the different attributes that the profession has—one lawyer puts together a corporate merger; another argues on appeals, say in a criminal defense case, trying to persuade an appellate court that his client's constitutional rights have been denied. Another is a basic counsellor in a small town who has a tremendous psychological role to play as well as just analyzing legal problems. The legal profession is not homogeneous at all in the kind of abilities it requires. An appellate judge must be able to write and express himself, he's got to be willing to make up his mind and he's got to have some of the same analytical ability that you are taught and that is stressed in law school. I think you can certainly get by in some areas of the profession without as much of that as would be desirable in an appellate judge. On the other hand, you take a guy who has all those attributes and put him before a jury in a tough criminal or libel case and he can just fall flat on his face. You take a guy who has all of those attributes and he can make a very poor oral argument before an appellate court, just because even oral appellate advocacy has a certain amount of stage craft about it. So, you certainly want appellate judges that are above average in some of the attributes of the profession, but I don't think you can make a sweeping generalization that the guy ought to be a better than average "lawyer".

Q. Do you intend to spend the rest of your working life on the Court?

A. Oh yes. I don't think you can really take a job like that with the feeling that you'll see what else turns up along the way. And the Court was apparently just pestered with presidential and senatorial ambitions after the Civil



Rehnquist with Law Forum President Jim Tune '74.

War—Stephen Field, Salmon Chase, and David Davis, who ultimately did resign to become a senator from Illinois. Hughes certainly survived his resignation to run for the presidency, but I think that was probably just because of the extraordinary stature the man had. I think it would probably be a disservice to resign unless you had a health problem or unless you felt you were just temperamentally unsuited to the work. In making the original decision you do have to try to figure out what the job is going to be like, which is very difficult to anticipate in advance. But you certainly do feel you are making a commitment for the indefinite future. If I had been given an option of accepting a nomination now or ten years from now, I might very well have opted for ten years from now. But nobody ever puts it to you that way, so you've just got to make the decision for now.

Remarks of Justice Rehnquist at Annual Alumni Banquet

It is a real pleasure to be back here reunioneing with Law School alumni. On several occasions recently, I have been asked to give a title to my remarks and by now I am in the habit of preparing a title. Tonight no one asked me for a title, but I have one anyway: "Reflections of a Middle Aged Alumnus."

First, let me tell you how I got to be a middle-aged alumnus; let me recreate the scene for you. Here at Stanford, in September 1949, when many of us were entering freshmen at Stanford Law School the sunny feeling of the Inner Quad, where the Law School was in those days, was very much present. We were very much in awe of the fact that we were freshmen in law school. A lot of us certainly weren't young by the standards of today's students. We had been in the service in the Second World War, but this didn't lessen our awe at the prospect of entering law school.

Carl Spaeth was dean and our first year courses that fall were taught by a fabulous collection of professors. Let me jump briefly over Jim Brenner's legal bibliography course, which he never pretended was interesting. And we were not exposed to George Osborne that first year; he was away, and instead we had Cyril Means who came back for the 20th Reunion last year. Cyril was way ahead of his time, he had a moustache in 1949.

On to the substance of the courses we had that first fall. There was Harold Shepherd, one of the finest contracts professors in the country. To him the law was a structure, not as symmetrical perhaps as the Parthenon, but more a Roman road or aqueduct, solid and utilitarian with masses of cases in his case book to prove it. We had him for an hour a day, five days a week, as I recall.

Marion Kirkwood taught us property. I remember my surprise, I think it was a common surprise of all of us who studied under Marion, when he first referred to "a recent" California case. It had been decided in 1912! I will say that although at the time it seemed to me we didn't get into the twentieth century in property law, I had many occasions later to be grateful in private practice for the kind of grounding in property fundamentals that he gave us.

We had John Hurlbut in criminal law. I'm probably prejudiced: he has been a close personal friend of mine for twenty-five years. He stretched one's mind in a way that you could actually feel the process. I'm not telling those of you who had him anything, but some of you did not have the privilege. He would take your premises, not his, and go to the end of the earth with you. When you got there you found that he was right and you were wrong.

I had the pleasure during my third year in law school of working as his assistant on a book on California Evidence that he was preparing. I would digest cases for him and occasionally talk about them with him. I graduated thinking that John was expecting to publish the book shortly. A few months later when I was working in Washington, we had dinner and I said, "John, is the book out?" "No," he replied. "When," I asked, "is it coming out?" And he added, "It is not going to come out." I knew he had a contract with the publisher. I



said "What's the matter?" "Bill," he answered, "the California courts have so screwed up the law of evidence that I can't bear to write about it." That was John Hurlbut's approach to the law and for a first-year law student it was a truly awakening experience.

We didn't have Sam Thurman or Carl Spaeth until the spring, but we did have the Roman road of Harold Shepherd's contracts, the bedrock of Marion Kirkwood's property, the everlasting, unassertive skepticism of John Hurlbut's criminal law as a start in that first year of Law School. To the extent I ever had an intellectual awakening—and there may be some people who doubt the underlying premise—it was that first year of law school. I continue to feel gratitude to the Stanford Law School for having launched me into the legal profession. I discovered that one not only becomes a lawyer after going to law school, one becomes an alumnus. There is no examination for that. In fact you don't even have to pass. All you have to do is leave the place and start having some sort of income.

I think an alumnus by his nature is bound to pose problems for his alma mater and I think probably a law school alumnus poses problems of double magnitude. Any alumnus



Francis Marshall '31, Richard DeLuce '55, David Stone '48, and Carl Spaeth with Justice Rehnquist.

—and the older he grows the worse it becomes—is nostalgic. College doesn't teach you how to grow old gracefully and college, even law school, tends to appear more and more part of one's idyllic past. Remember the lines of Victor Herbert, "Toyland, toyland, little girl and boy-land, while you dwell within it, you're ever happy there, but once you pass its borders, you can ne'er return again." I suspect that many of those here tonight—at least those of us who have attained middle age—have something of that feeling about our college days; it's a nostalgic feeling. Although we know that we ourselves cannot return again, we like to think that things are just the way they were, just the way we knew it, so that the next generation may experience what we did.

Now, when you put that mental frame of mind together with the frame of mind of a lawyer who—because he is a member of a profession—is both traditionally conservative and trained to examine any new idea critically, you can see what a problem that a law school alumnus presents to his alma mater.



Robert Arhelger '68 and Associate Dean William T. Keogh '52 with the Justice.

Substantial change in the alma mater comes to the lawyer alumnus bearing what lawyers and judges would call a "heavy burden of proof." Perhaps phrasing it in constitutional terms it might be said to be a "suspect classification," which requires a "compelling academic interest" to justify it.

The alumnus is apt to want his school to stand pat in any area. Further, all alumni have been subject to some reverberations from the turmoil that has gone on in all universities during the past decade. Many have become genuinely alarmed.

Stanford, as President Lyman commented, had its share of turmoil and it has had its share of alarmed alumni. Most of us alumni, at least those of us who dwell outside of the Bay Area, catch only vignettes of what happened. We see through a glass darkly and we frequently only get newspaper accounts of events that stress the sensational.

If we sit down and think about it, those of us who are alumni realize that we don't have the capacity, we don't have



June Siena, Richard DeLuce, and Waller Taylor '50 with an amused Rehnquist.

the time, and—if we really ask ourselves—we don't have the desire, to supervise the operation of the University or of the Law School. We don't want the responsibility that would come with that task.

At the other end of the spectrum, some of us probably feel that there is too ready a categorization of the University constituencies: students learn, faculty teach, administration administers, and alumni give. Isn't there some middle ground on which the alumnus can stand? I mean a ground that doesn't require him to assert, "Do it my way or else," in order to be thought of as more than a bank account to the University? I think the University and the Law School, through the Board of Visitors, and through their stimulating of contacts with the alumni have certainly realized that there is. The alumnus who conditions his financial contribution to the School on complete agreement with the School's policies, is not engaging in an act of charity, he's attempting to buy something for cash. He may get an IRS deduction for it, but he certainly won't rank in the same class as Abou Ben Adhem.

If alumni may properly be asked to support the larger idea of the University, even when they disagree with particular policies, may not alumni properly ask that the University's other constituent parts do likewise? Certainly an alumnus ought not appear in a purely selfish position in the matter, insisting that his money or his support is conditioned on doing things to his liking. But he has a right to ask that the other constituent elements of the University accept a similar obligation.

I recently came across a quote from Tom Ehrlich's old boss, Learned Hand. I wonder if it doesn't have some bearing on universities. He said, "A society in which each is willing to surrender only that for which he can see a personal equivalent, is not a society at all; it is a group already in the process of dissolution, and no one need concern himself to stay its inevitable end; it would be a hard choice between it and a totalitarian society. No Utopia, nothing but Bedlam will automatically emerge from a regime of unbridled individualism be it ever so rugged."

Judge Hand was speaking in the 1940's and in quite a different context, but I think his words bear some heed today.

I can remember when I was a kid, going with my father on a few special occasions to Camp Randall where the University of Wisconsin played its football games. During the half-time, the band would play the University of Wisconsin song. My father would stand there with his hat off, like everybody else in the stands, and it struck me as a very mystical occasion. My father had never gone beyond high school, but he felt a sense of vicarious loyalty to the state alma mater. I am sure that he and others who went through that ritual felt they were not saluting the incumbent board of regents, the incumbent faculty, the incumbent president, or the incumbent student body. They were saluting an institution that had a life of its own, an institution that was greater than the sum of its current constituent parts.

I wonder if the generations of students who have intoned, "Where the rolling foothills rise," at the Stanford football games—however outwardly cynical and blase they may have been about the ritual—did not feel the same way. Most realized, I think, that a university is not just a legal entity, or a composite of the people who are presently concerned with it, but a good deal more than that.

What Edmund Burke once said about the state has some message for a university. In his reflections on the French

Revolution, he said, with respect to the notion that society is simply a contract to be broken at will,

Society is, indeed, a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest may be dissolved at pleasure; but the state (and here I would interpose university) ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the party. . . . It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born.

Alumni, as one constituency of the university, may well ask questions and expect answers. They should not ask that their own notions of education be implemented or that changes in university policy be made in response to their financial gifts. But they may ask that the university continue to see that the winds of freedom still blow, that the great idea of a university be adhered to, that it not be bartered away.



Justice Rehnquist and Carl Spaeth looking at plaque commemorating Spaeth's 27 years as Professor of Law at Stanford.

Alumni dimly and only infrequently see all that goes on in the university. But we do have a role to play. It is a supportive role, and I suggest it is an important one. Rationally approached, this role can be of significant benefit to the university.

Although I have kept only fleeting track of events, even in the Law School, I have the firm impression that at times of crisis in the University in the past decade, the law faculty has made major contributions of a kind most alumni would heartily approve, that they have given support to the idea of ordered liberty when needed and major assistance of a kind only lawyers can render in the solution of difficult problems.

As an alumnus I take pride in my association with Stanford Law School. We have a first-rate faculty, an endowed dean (something that not every school can boast of), a fine student body, and a new law school building. So let me—although I don't have a glass in hand—toast with you tonight the Stanford Law School. May it achieve even new greatness.

Thank you.

Board of Visitors Convenes

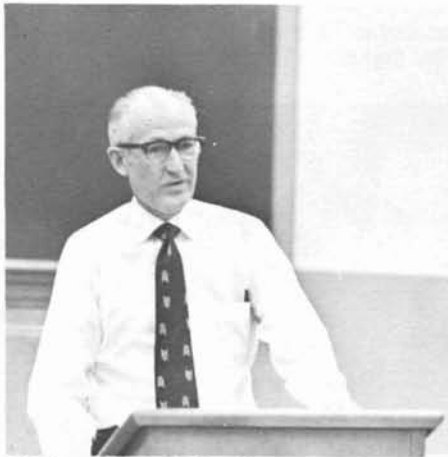


Prof.
Howard Williams,
Joseph Gordon,
Hon. Walter E. Craig

April 5-6,
1973



Dean Ehrlich toasts the new building.



Chairman Seth Hufstedler



Prof. William Gould, William
Warren, Richard Danzig



See the Board's annual report, published in July, for details of the meeting.

Cocktails at the Lou Henry Hoover House



Miriam Wolff, William Rehnquist, Austin H. Peck



Richard G. Hahn, Patty Brenner, Prof. Lowell Turrentine



Law

Alumni

Weekend

April 6-7, 1973

*See pages 23, 24 and 27 for
reunion dinner pictures*

Museum Reception



Faculty News

ANTHONY AMSTERDAM—Professor Amsterdam was named "Lawyer of the Year" by the California Trial Lawyers Association. The award stemmed from his leadership in the battle to abolish discretionary use of the death penalty in California. Announcing Professor Amsterdam's selection, Robert B. Barbagelata of San Francisco said the Association recognized his "enlightened approach and contribution to the trial bar through speeches, writings, and practices to improve the administration of justice."

In May, Professor Amsterdam testified before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary regarding newsmen's shield laws. In an 88-page statement to the Subcommittee he argued that whatever safeguards Congress provides to the press, they should cover both state and federal subpoenas. Procedural safeguards to "stem the tide of press subpoenas" are "far more important than the precise shape of a newsmen's testimonial privilege," he noted. Professor Amsterdam served as volunteer counsel in the *Caldwell v. United States* case. The outcome of the Supreme Court's 4-4-1 decision in *Branzburg v. Hayes*, decided last year, which included the *Caldwell* litigation, "has been to leave newsmen almost totally unprotected by the First Amendment," he said.



L to R: Ramsey Clark, Mark Noble, and Professor Babcock

BARBARA A. BABCOCK—Professor Babcock was one of the main speakers at a four-day conference titled, "Right vs. Wrong in America." In her presentation, Babcock said that access to legal counsel is the index to American class structure. "Although we have provided a lawyer on paper for poor people, we have never actually given them the real thing."

The conference, sponsored by the Stanford Committee on Political Education and co-sponsored by the Associated Students and the Stanford chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, was attended by over 800 persons. Appearing with Professor Babcock was former Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

JOHN H. BARTON—Professor Barton is affiliated with a program designed to examine the economic, social, and political impact of technological changes such as the introduction of cable television. Titled the Program in Information Technology and Telecommunications, it is located at the Stanford Center for Interdisciplinary Research. Stanford faculty members in the program already are involved in more than \$1

million of federally funded research. Some of the current projects include, "Communication Technology and Public Policy," "Satellite Telecommunication," "Financing of Public Television," and "The Economics of Computer Communication Networks."

RICHARD J. DANZIG—Assistant Professor Danzig is the recipient of a fellowship in legal history awarded by the American Bar Foundation, research affiliate of the American Bar Association. He is in England this summer, using the grant to write an article titled, "*Hadley v. Baxendale: A case Study in Legal Change.*" Professor Danzig hopes that the article will make a significant contribution to nineteenth-century common law legal history.

LAWRENCE M. FRIEDMAN—Professor Friedman has recently published a general treatment of American legal history, the first to consider the development both of the law itself and of legal institutions.

A History of American Law (Simon and Schuster, 1973) shows law "as a mirror of society" in which social forces, at any and every point in time, mold the legal system and its constituent institutions. This is illustrated in areas such as the rise and fall of the law of slavery, the law of industrial accidents, and the development of the modern regulatory state.

After a brief prologue on the English background and a chapter on the colonial period, the book concentrates on the dynamic relationship between law and economic and social development from independence to the close of the 19th century. A final chapter treats the 20th century "in broad brush strokes."

Of interest to both the lawyer and the layman, the book shows how old rules of law and old legal institutions stay alive when they have a purpose. "The trust, the mortgage, the jury are of ancient stock; but they have the vigor of youth."

WILLIAM B. GOULD—In an address prepared for the British Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Services in London, Professor Gould described current labor relations problems in America and how they are being resolved. A 36-year-old Black, Professor Gould heads the Committee on Law and Legislation of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

Approximately 94 percent of all labor-management agreements in America now provide for arbitration of grievances not resolved by the parties themselves, Professor Gould said. But many rank-and-file workers are becoming dissatisfied with the system, mainly because of delays in decisions. Moreover, many professionals in the field are finding employment discrimination cases difficult to handle.

Professor Gould noted that federal mediation and conciliation records show that in 1971 an average of 168 days elapsed from the time an arbitration panel was requested until a case was concluded—an increased delay of almost 50 percent since 1964. Stepped-up training of new arbitrators and expedited techniques for making awards are now being developed within the profession. The steel industry, the American Arbitration Association, General Electric Company, and the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers are among those trying new procedures for "bench awards"—decisions commonly made with only one-or-two page opinions on what the parties regard as relatively minor issues.

PROFESSOR MOFFATT HANCOCK was a member of the panel on Enforcement of Foreign Judgments at the April 6-7 Conference of Western Law Schools in Alberta, Canada. He is pictured here with four former students from Dalhousie Law School where he taught from 1945 to 1949. Three of the students are Nova Scotia Supreme Court judges, and the fourth, executive director of the Canadian Paraplegic Association. L to R: Mr. Justice Alex M. Macintosh, Mr. Justice Donald Gillis, Mr. Donald Curran, and Mr. Justice Gordon L. S. Hart.



JOHN KAPLAN—Professor Kaplan's undergraduate course spring quarter on The Criminal Law and the Criminal System had an enrollment of over 600 students. His lectures from the course are being published as a companion volume to his textbook, *Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases and Materials*. The book has already been adopted as the basic text for undergraduate law courses at 19 other institutions.

CHARLES J. MEYERS—Professor Meyers participated in the 19th Annual Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute in July. He spoke to the Water Section of the Institute on the points of interest to practicing lawyers in the National Water Commission Report, emphasizing environmental protection, making better use of existing water supplies, economic evaluation of water resources development, and proposed changes in the law relating to federal-state relations.

ROBERT RABIN—A course titled The Administrative Process was offered to undergraduates for the first time by Professor Rabin.

DAVID ROSENHAN—Professor Rosenhan's and seven other persons' experiences in mental hospitals on the East and West Coasts were reported in an article by Rosenhan titled "On Being Sane in Insane Places" in the January 19, 1973 issue of *Science* magazine.

Professor Rosenhan and the seven others had themselves admitted as patients to a total of 12 mental hospitals during a three-year period. They described hallucinations and "empty" feelings and were diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenics. As soon as they were admitted they began acting normally and waited for the hospital staff to notice. The hospital staff never did notice, although many of the real patients

caught on to the fakes. Most of the group were released as "schizophrenics in remission."

Once the diagnosis was made, said Professor Rosenhan, all behavior was interpreted according to the diagnosis. "There was, in fact, very little we could do to convince the staff that we were sane." In conclusion, Professor Rosenhan writes, "it is clear that we cannot distinguish the sane from the insane in psychiatric hospitals. . . . The consequences to patients hospitalized in such an environment—the powerlessness, depersonalization, segregation, mortification, and self-labeling—seem undoubtedly counter-therapeutic."

BYRON D. SHER—Professor Sher was elected to the Palo Alto City Council in the May 8th local elections. A former Palo Alto City Councilman, Professor Sher led all other candidates in the election, including the five other persons elected for four-year terms.

Mellon Foundation Grants Received

Two Stanford Law School junior faculty members have been named recipients of Mellon Foundation grants intended to aid them in carrying on research at a crucial time in their careers. Associate Professor Paul Brest will study "Processes of Constitutional Adjudication," and Associate Professor Richard Markovits will do work in law and economics.

"The genesis of the program was the feeling that it is very desirable for the career development of junior faculty that they be given time off for research," said Vice Provost Robert Rosenzweig, chairman of the committee that named the recipients.

Seventeen such grants were awarded throughout the University.

News of the School

Kirkwood Moot Court Competition

First-year student Lisalee Anne Wells was chosen as the best overall advocate in the Twenty-first Annual Marion Rice Kirkwood Moot Court Competition held on April 7. Other participants in the competition were Stuart Baskin, who received an award for the best written brief and was runner-up for overall advocate, Laura Stern, and Scott Sugarman, also first-year students. Arguments were made before a distinguished panel consisting of Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist of the United States Supreme Court, the Honorable Ben. C. Duniway of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Honorable Walter E. Craig of the United States District Court in Phoenix, Arizona.

The hypothetical case that was argued involved an appeal to the United States Supreme Court of a newspaper publisher's conviction for publishing secret government information leaked to him by a government employee about ongoing government wiretapping. Major issues were the interpretation of the federal general theft statute and First Amendment defenses against its application to this case. Awards were presented at the annual moot court banquet by Justice Rehnquist.



Lisalee Wells delivering oral argument.



L to R: Moot Court Justices Rehnquist, Craig, and Duniway with participants Baskin, Sugarman, Stern and Wells.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society has undertaken three projects for the summer.

The first project will examine techniques for controlling local growth, such as phased zoning, building permit bans, and conditions attached to extension of public utilities into areas of new development. Communities that have attempted to limit their future growth such as Petaluma, Livermore, Palo Alto, and San Jose, will be subjects of the study. ELS plans to publish its findings in a handbook.

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 is the focal point of the second project, which will evaluate the success of that Act in preserving open space through use of property-tax incentives. The investigation will be a continuation of work begun last summer to look into problems with the current property-tax system.

The third project will examine preservation of water quality on the Truckee River by comparing the objectives and powers of the different agencies with jurisdiction over the Truckee in setting and enforcing water quality standards for the river.

At least 13 first-year students will participate in the projects during the summer.

Students Provide Tax Service in East Palo Alto

Three second-year Stanford law students established a low-cost income tax service to help East Palo Alto residents prepare their returns this year.

Booker Wade of Memphis, Tenn., developed the idea for the project when the Internal Revenue Service publicized the short-comings of existing commercial firms in the field. "We thought that if it was true that most middle-class Americans didn't need expensive tax help, it probably was especially the case for minority people, who usually don't have capital gains or other complex tax matters." At the same time, Booker added, there's often a "gut" response against going to the IRS directly for help. "You don't go to the devil to ask how to beat him," he explained. "IRS may not give you the benefit of the doubt."

The students, all of whom were black, felt they would have a better chance of relating to the community, which has about 8,000 taxpayers and is predominantly black.

After applying unsuccessfully for a foundation grant to underwrite the service, they obtained a private bank loan for several hundred dollars and designed their operation to break even financially. Seven law student volunteers were paid only enough to make up for funds they might otherwise earn through work-study programs.

All three of those who organized the project worked with legal aid in East Palo Alto last year. Besides Wade, they included Tyrone Holt and Bill Dawson. The tax service was developed after conversations with Law School Dean Thomas Ehrlich, Visiting Professor M. Carr Ferguson, a nationally known tax expert from New York University, Nancy Simpson, assistant general counsel for the Internal Revenue Service in San Francisco, and Cecil McGriff, an East Palo Alto attorney formerly with the IRS.



Booker Wade and Tyrone Holt at East Palo Alto Office.



Stephen Boatti receiving Fletcher Award from John Johnson and Thomas Newell.

Awards

Dean Thomas Ehrlich announced recipients of the awards for the highest and second highest cumulative grade point averages in the graduating class at the School's eightieth commencement exercises on June 17. Donald Edmund Kelley, Jr. was named the Nathan Abbott Scholar for his first place in the Class of 1973. Mark Robert Dushman received the Urban A. Sontheimer Third-Year Honor.

Messrs. Dushman and Kelley were among those elected to Order of the Coif. Others included were Susan Lou Cooper and Garrett Lee Hanken. The Stanford Chapter of Order of the Coif was established in 1912. Third-year students ranking in the highest ten percent of the class academically and deemed worthy of the distinction are elected to membership in the Order, the national law school honor society for the encouragement of scholarship and advancement of ethical standards in the legal profession.

Stephen John Boatti received the Lawrence S. Fletcher Alumni Association Prize, awarded annually by the Stanford Alumni Association to a law student who has made an outstanding contribution to the life of the Law School.

Morton Discusses Energy Shortage

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton discussed the energy crisis, construction of the Alaska pipeline, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with students at an informal talk in March. He was accompanied by Jared Carter '62, Deputy Under Secretary, who also spoke with students.

"Like it or not," said Secretary Morton, "our country will need twice as much energy within ten years and it will have to come from somewhere. If we delay in developing our own supplies, we may become dangerously dependent on foreign sources, mainly the Middle East. Environmental considerations are only one factor in the decision whether to proceed with projects."

According to Morton the question is not whether to develop energy projects but how best to do it, since a cut-back in consumption does not appear to be a viable political or economical alternative. He said, "some environmental disruption is inevitable."

Serjeants-at-Law Holds Trial

Serjeants-at-Law sponsored three mock trial sessions this Spring. They included *voir dire*, eyewitness examinations and expert examinations. The major issues confronting participants were whether or not a film seized by police was obscene and the problem of eyewitness identification of the defendant. Two expert witnesses, Dr. Henry Brietrose of the Communications Department and Dr. Donald Lunde, a psychiatrist, testified on whether the film appealed to prurient interests, had redeeming social value, and went beyond the "customary limits of candor." Professor Jack Friedenthal, Judge Sidney Feinberg of the Palo Alto Municipal Court, and Assistant Dean Thelton Henderson each judged one of the sessions.

Law Forum Speakers

The Law School hosted other guest speakers during spring semester. Professor Norman Selwyn of the University of Aston in Birmingham, England spoke on the British Industrial Relations Act of 1971 on April 13. Professor Selwyn is the author of numerous books and articles and is also an associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, a Barrister-at-Law, and a Justice of the Peace.

The Law Forum's guest speaker program featured Justice William H. Rehnquist, as reported earlier in this issue. Other programs included Francis N. Marshall, chairman of the Committee of State Bar Examiners, who reviewed how the Committee operates; James R. Hoffa, former Teamsters Union president, who discussed prison reform and union politics; and Assemblyman Dixon Arnett of San Mateo, who discussed the Equal Rights Amendment, environmental issues and other concerns now pending in the California Assembly.

The Law Forum also continued its Alternatives in the Practice of Law program by presenting Paula Liit of Los Angeles and Norton Tooby '70 of the Palo Alto Legal Commune. The Forum also sponsored programs on "The Future of Legal Services to the Poor" with Stephen Manley, Director of Community Legal Services in Santa Clara County, Read Ambler '68, Public Defender's Office of Santa Clara County and Judge Sidney Feinberg of the Municipal Court of Palo Alto. The O.E.O. Legal Services program was discussed by Alan W. Houseman, director of the Michigan Legal Services Assistance Program.

Frank Donner, who works with an ACLU research group at Yale, spoke about the attorney's responsibility for protection of individual rights. Civil liberties litigation was the subject of Arthur Kinoy of New York's Center for Constitutional Rights.



Pitcher Jack Friedenthal demonstrates proper batting form during faculty-student baseball game at the Law Association picnic.

Lunch with Lawyers

On Saturday, March 10, a group of local judges and attorneys gathered at the home of Alma Kays for an informal luncheon discussion with students. The occasion, sponsored by the Board of Visitors Women's Committee, was designed so that students could meet some of the women lawyers in the area to discuss the various fields in which they are engaged.



Tyrone Holt questioning a witness before Judge Sidney Feinberg at Serjeants-at-Law trial.

Commencement 1973



Sarah Cameron responds for the Class of 1973.



Law Societies



Judges' Dinner—L to R: Charles Legge, Paul Speegle, Hon. Robert Peckham, Aylett Cotton

ARIZONA

Members of the Society saw the "Stanford Lawyer" at a luncheon meeting on January 26.

COLORADO

Professor Richard Danzig showed "Stanford Lawyer" and discussed activities at the School at a February 2 meeting. On August 5 Professor Michael Wald was the guest of the Society at a picnic.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

President Geoffrey R.W. Smith '70 planned the Society's Spring Quarter Luncheon on June 15. Bill Allen '56 spoke on the Alaskan pipeline, substituting for Jeffrey M. Bucher '57 who was detained at a meeting of the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Society also hosted a dinner for Stanford alumni on August 6 in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Former Professor, now Deputy Attorney General, Joseph T. Sneed was the evening's speaker.

GREATER EAST BAY

Richard C. Stanton '51, President of this Law Society, hosted a luncheon meeting on February 28. Bruce Hasenkamp '63 and Gordon Davidson '74 showed the film, "Stanford Lawyer."

MIDWEST

A July 22 cocktail party in Chicago was the occasion for Professor John Barton's visit with Society members.

NEW YORK

Professor and Mrs. Moffatt Hancock were guests of the Society on March 29. Dale Matschullat '70 is now President.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

"Stanford Lawyer" was also shown in San Francisco on February 15. Dean Ehrlich was on hand for a luncheon meeting and the film.

The annual spring dinner in honor of Stanford judges was held on April 25. President Charles Legge '54 introduced the evening's master of ceremonies, Paul Speegle '31, editor of *The Recorder*, who spoke on "How a Newspaperman Looks at Lawyers and Judges."

OREGON

At the invitation of President David P. Miller '67 Dean Ehrlich brought the "Stanford Lawyer" to Portland on May 11 for a luncheon meeting of this Society.

PENINSULA

Professor David Rosenhan talked on June 7 to Society members about his research on the care of the mentally ill. The subject of his talk, "On Being Sane in Insane Places," is described on page 15. Hon. Wilbur Johnson presided.

SANTA CLARA

James T. Danaher '58 hosted a February 1 meeting for the showing of "Stanford Lawyer."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

At a luncheon meeting on January 29 the Society honored recent graduates of the Law School who have passed the bar and are working in the Los Angeles area. President George E. Stephens, Jr. '62 moderated and Hon. Harry L. Hupp '55 was commentator. The Society met again on March 22 for a showing of "Stanford Lawyer" with guest Dean Ehrlich and sponsored a student-alumni picnic on July 21 at the home of Harold Gertmenian.

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA

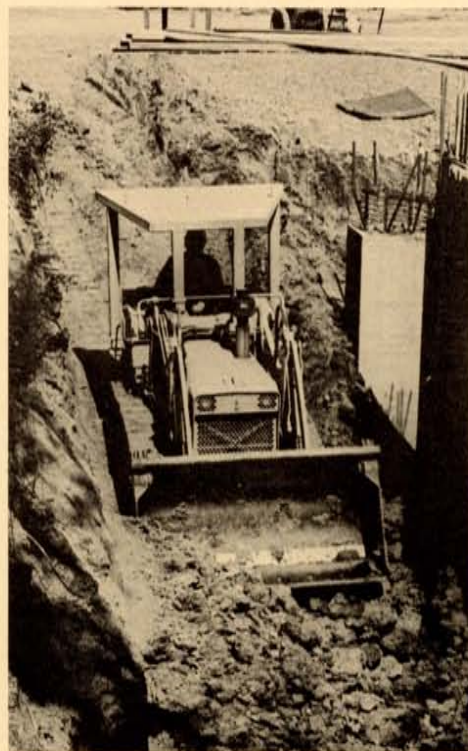
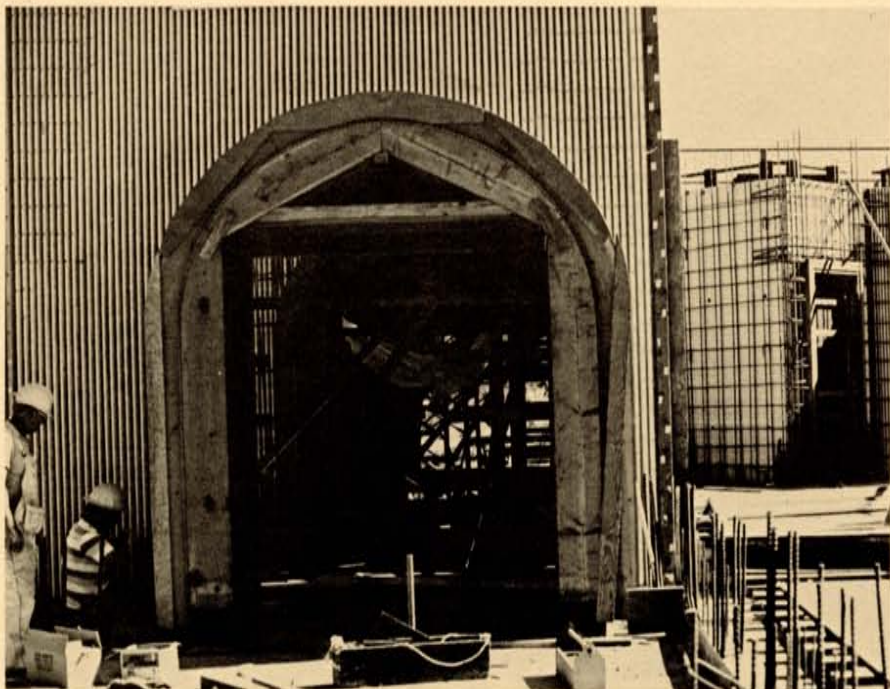
President Franklin R. Gardner '52 invited members of the Society to join Dean Ehrlich, special guests Hon. and Mrs. Gordon R. Thompson '43 and him at a garden party and buffet at the home of Judge Charles Johnson '36 and Mrs. Johnson in Sacramento.

WASHINGTON

Dean Ehrlich spoke to the Society on May 10 and showed the "Stanford Lawyer."



Northern California and Nevada Judges' Dinner.



Future

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