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University at Buffalo Law School 100 Years: 1887–1987

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A History By
Robert Schaus '53
and James Arnone '85

University at Buffalo Law Alumni Association
Buffalo, New York

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First Edition

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Acknowledgments

In the spring of 1986, the centennial committee set as one of its goals publication of a history of the first 100 years of the Buffalo Law School. The Hon. Thomas P. Flaherty '50 was appointed chairman of this ambitious project. With the assistance of Deans Hyman, Headrick and Newhouse, a successful fund drive got under way, led by George M. Martin '49. The contributors who have made this work possible are listed on the following page.

We volunteered to do the research and writing. Our task was made lighter by Gilbert J. Pedersen's *Buffalo Law School—75 Years*, which came out in 1962, and easier with the help of Shonnie Finnegan, UB archivist, and her assistant, Chris Densmore. Similarly, we are indebted to Librarian Ellen M. Gibson '80 and her staff, particularly Iris Reese. Registrar Helen E. Crosby, assisted by Sharon Leone, was very helpful in checking names and dates.

Most importantly, we wish to thank Ann E. Witcher, our editorial adviser, and Alan J. Kegler, the designer, both of whom work for University Publications. Also, our manuscript typist, Karen M. Anderson, deserves warm thanks. All three spent countless hours on this project, and we are eternally in their debt.

A history, by definition, should be an objective report. In dealing with such a large body of material, we had to pick and choose—what to include, what to omit—a process that injects subjectivity. If we have left anyone or anything out, it was not willful, and we ask your forgiveness.

For our part, we conclude by quoting from Virgil's *Aeneid*: *Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit*—"at some future time, perhaps, it may be helpful to recall these events." If so, our labors have not been in vain.

Robert Schaus '53
James R. Arnone '85
Co-editors

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Table of Contents

	Introduction	vii
①	Origins	1
②	The Early Years	15
③	The Alden Administration	33
④	The War Years	47
⑤	Dean Hyman	61
⑥	Dean Hawkland	75
⑦	Dean Schwartz	91
⑧	Dean Headrick	109
⑨	Interregnum and Dean Newhouse	129
⑩	Law Library	145
⑪	The Law Alumni Association	159
⑫	Student Organizations	165
⑬	Faculty	195
⑭	Graduates	199
Appendix		
Ⓐ	Annual Tuition, 1887-1987	263
Appendix		
Ⓑ	Distinguished Alumnus Award Recipients	265



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November 1, 1992

Barry B. Boyer
Dean

Dear Alumni and Friends,

In 1987, the University at Buffalo Law School celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding. The Centennial planning committee set as one of its objectives the publication of a new history of the Law School. This volume represents the fulfillment of that commitment. It also represents the dedicated efforts of the many people who contributed their talents to the history project over the past five years. All of us associated with the Law School owe them a great debt of gratitude.

Our thanks, first, must be extended to the authors of this history. Robert C. Schaus, Class of 1953, drew on his experience as secretary of the Law Alumni Association, having served in that position for over 25 years. James R. Arnone, Class of 1985, gave unselfishly of his time and energy to see the book to completion. These two men have produced a truly remarkable work. Their painstaking efforts have yielded a comprehensive review of the school's very impressive first century. Even the casual reader will be amply rewarded for the time spent with these pages. They unfold the story of the progress of legal education at Buffalo and the people who made our school the fine institution of teaching and learning that it is today.

Special thanks are also due to the Law Alumni Association, which sponsored the project. This history would not have been possible without the major financial support of the Association and of both individual lawyers and law firms. Their generous contributions for this purpose are particularly meaningful. Associate Dean Alan S. Carrel spearheaded the fundraising on behalf of the Law School and deserves our gratitude for his efforts. I would be remiss if I did not express appreciation to Ilene R. Fleischmann, director of Alumni Affairs and Communications at the Law School. Her professional staff work on this project was invaluable.

As we look ahead to our next century, we can take justifiable pride in the achievements of our predecessors. They have left us a rich legacy and a profound challenge. Let this history inspire us to extend and enhance the tradition of excellence that distinguishes our law school as one of the finest in the nation.

Sincerely,

Barry B. Boyer
Dean

INTRODUCTION

Anniversaries, and especially centennials, are a time for summing up, a time to take satisfaction in accomplishments and take stock of the future. As Buffalo Law School looks ahead to its second century of innovative legal education, the past and the future form a bright continuum. For since its inception, the Law School has always led the way in curricula and techniques for instilling excellence in the practice of law.

Even the school's founding was a bold stroke of innovation. In 1887, nearly all lawyers received their training not in an academic setting, but in fits and starts at a city law office. The system worked well enough, most observers thought. But a handful of visionary Buffalonians recognized the limitations of law office training. They knew that intensive classroom instruction would inevitably produce better attorneys. And despite a host of organizational and bureaucratic obstacles, they turned that vision into a shining reality: the Buffalo Law School.

As the school entered the 20th century and grew in both size and stature, new generations of faculty and administrators worked to explore that spirit of progressive legal education. New courses were created and taught; the school moved into and out of a series of physical facilities, continually searching for more classroom space.

And from the earliest years, the students themselves evinced a rare seriousness of purpose and sense of self-governance. In 1896, the junior and senior classes adopted a strict code of behavior—including a no-smoking clause, an honor system for examinations, and a student governing committee that would deal with infractions.

The Law School marked its 50th anniversary in 1938, with World War II looming in Europe. A significant milestone was reached because Buffalo had just won accreditation according to the rigorous standards of the Association of American Law Schools. It was indicative of the serious scholarship that had become the school's trademark that the anniversary program was built around a fine series of lectures on recent developments in the law. Even as the confetti swirled, Buffalo Law School carried on its educational mission—for students and alumni alike.

The school swelled with students attending under the postwar GI Bill. These included men and women who were to become some of the most prominent figures in Western New York legal circles. Bursting at the

seams, the Law School struggled throughout the 1950s to accommodate the growing demand for its services.

As the nation turned its attention to the postwar economic boom, and later to the bitter divisiveness of the Vietnam War, Buffalo Law School reached out to the community with a variety of initiatives. Through the student-run Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization, students assisted court-appointed lawyers in representing poor defendants. And in the early 1960s, students began serving the community in a variety of neighborhood legal-aid organizations and judicial settings—a precedent that led to the school's current legal clinic program, recognized as among the very best in the United States.

In the 1970s, innovation at the Law School took the form of a new interdisciplinary approach to scholarship. As the school broadened its curriculum to incorporate the wide-ranging knowledge and techniques of the social sciences, it also began to take a more aggressive approach to diversifying its own student body. Special recruitment and academic programs succeeded in creating a more balanced proportion of women and minorities among the students—a balance that has become an educational asset in itself.

To this day, Buffalo Law School continues to develop as a complex and vital institution. Its commitment to scholarship and community service has enabled it to attract many superior faculty, administrators and students. Aspiring lawyers at Buffalo today must choose from among dozens of activities and interests. They can participate in student self-governance through the Student Bar Association. They can participate in moot court, with its eminently practical experience in brief-writing and oral argument. They can write for the *Opinion* or the *Buffalo Law Review* or *In The Public Interest*. They can join any of the groups representing special interests—ethnic, political, social and combinations thereof.

First and foremost, of course, our students study the law. For that is the heart and soul of Buffalo Law School, as it has been for over a century. Through a succession of deans and a roster of professors, through programs and curricula that have adapted and thrived in response to changing social conditions, the school has kept honest, ambitious scholarship at the core of its being. For an institution that can truly be called one of the nation's best, we must demand no less.

ORIGINS

Today, the presence of the Buffalo Law School in Western New York is taken for granted. Before 1887, however, a young man¹ who wanted to study law had two choices. He could go away to a law school in some other city, or train in a local law office.

In fact, most lawyers in the early 1800s received their legal training in a law office. Law schools were not very popular. Generally, lawyers were satisfied with the law office training they received, and state legislatures, hesitant about appropriating money for higher education, were especially reluctant to dedicate funds for legal education.

As the 1800s progressed and the Industrial Revolution altered virtually every aspect of American society, the law school began to replace the law office as the preferred training ground for young lawyers. In 1887, about 3,500 students were enrolled in American law schools. By 1891, the number had almost doubled to 6,100.

Buffalo was still growing in 1887. With a population of 250,000, it was one of the nation's largest cities and a commercial, manufacturing and transportation center. The rapid industrial and commercial development brought with it more litigation and an increased need for legal services. The local bar numbered more than 400 and was growing rapidly. To facilitate the training of students, the Court Law Library of the Eighth Judicial District was made available for their use.

The prejudices against law schools began to wane. Leaders in the legal community began to see advantages in law school over law office training. These thoughts were expressed in the Buffalo Law School's first catalog:

The advantages of school instruction for the preliminary training of students in law are well-known. Schools of law have for many years been regarded by the profession as most desirable for laying the foundation of a broad, practical legal education, free from the defects

so frequently observed in the lawyer who is "self-taught" or whose training has been confined to office work and office reading under the irregular direction of lawyers too much engrossed in the duties of their profession to give that attention to students which they required.

Still, before 1887, if a student preferred a law school to law office training, there were none in New York State west of Albany. Albany Law School had been established in 1851. Columbia University and New York University established law schools in 1858. For the student from Buffalo, however, attending one of those institutions meant travel and much higher living costs.

With these factors in mind, in the spring of 1887, a group of local judges and attorneys decided to establish a law school in Buffalo. To confer degrees, the law school would have to be associated with a university chartered by the New York State Regents. Logically, the University of Buffalo was the first institution they approached.

The University's founders had always intended to create a diversified institution. Indeed, the University of Buffalo had discussed establishing a law school 20 years earlier. As a fledgling institution, however, it was not yet ready to take on the financial and organizational burdens of establishing a new school.

Traditionally, one thinks of the arts and sciences as the basis of a university, with professional schools being added later. The opposite is true of the University of Buffalo. The University was established in 1846 by a group of physicians, and the Medical School was the only school until 1888.

Millard Fillmore was the first chancellor of the University.² Though Fillmore was a law office-trained attorney, he lobbied the University Council to consider establishing a law school. Spurred by his solicitations, which were consistent with the hopes of the University's founders, the University Council, at a meeting on February 25, 1863, resolved that a committee "take into consideration the establishment of a Law Department and also an Academic Department."

The report of this committee, which consisted of Orasmus H. Marshall, chairman, George R. Babcock, Dr. Thomas F. Rochester and Dr. James P. White, is not among the archives of the University. Neither school, however, was established as a result.

During the next 20 years, the idea that a law school could best prepare students for the practice of law became more widely accepted. At its 1880 meeting at Saratoga Springs, the newly formed American Bar Association had discussed the education and refinement of the legal profession and passed a resolution in which local bar associations were asked to recommend and further the maintenance of law schools.

On February 24, 1885, at a banquet at the Genesee Hotel (now the core of the Hyatt Regency Buffalo) as part of the Medical Department's commencement, James Fraser Gluck, a prominent Buffalo attorney,

To the Board of Trustees
of the Niagara University;
Gentlemen:

Your petitioners desire

to establish a law school in the City of Buffalo to be known as the Buffalo Law School, and for that purpose ask that you establish and create a department of law to be located at Buffalo. In doing this we do not ask your University to incur any pecuniary obligations and we will undertake that no part of the expense shall fall upon it.

We will hereafter suggest the proper course of instruction to be pursued and the professorships to be established.

Buffalo, February 25, 1887.

Spencer Clinton
J. H. ...
George Clinton
Sheldon T. Vail
Adelbert Mook
E. ...
Charles P. Norton

Petition to Niagara University Board of Trustees, Feb. 25, 1887.

spoke earnestly and convincingly of the need to establish a law school. His speech inspired some debate. Dr. Charles Weil wrote a stirring letter to the editor of the *Buffalo Express*, which appeared in the February 27, 1885, issue. Weil said the desire to establish a law school also had been expressed at two previous Medical Department banquets. James O. Putnam had expressed these views at the banquet in 1884, as had Judge James M. Smith in 1883. Wrote Weil:

Calling the attention of the public to the fact that we ought to have a Law School is good and well, as far as

it goes, but letting the matter rest there is surely not going sufficiently far.

In his letter, Weil quoted a number of judges and attorneys. He quoted William C. Bryant as stating:

Some of our most eminent legal firms refuse to admit students to their offices on any terms. Such firms as admit students take little or no interest in guiding their legal studies or curriculum, and the poor boys blunder along as best they can without advice or guidance. The result is much time wasted, and few trained, scholastic lawyers.

Weil's words were not flattering. He stated that "(the attorneys') negligence is astonishing, particularly in view of the imperative need for such an institution as a school of law." He stated that if the legal community "feels the want of systematic teaching," it "ought to try to do something to bring about an early organization of the Department of Law of the University of Buffalo."

Others also wrote letters. The March 3, 1885, edition of the *Buffalo Express* contained the following letter from an anonymous law student:

I feel daily the want of such a school, and so do many of my fellow students with whom I have talked, all of whom were agreed that they could better pursue their studies at a Law School than at their offices.

The necessity which called the Law League into existence is proof that a school is needed at which we can get systematic teaching and the presentation of subjects in an easy way for the mind to understand, grasp and retain without the loss of much valuable time trying to do this.

No one dreams of making a doctor by simply and solely letting the student study at some doctor's office or a clergyman by letting the future D.D. study at some minister's fireside. Then why should law students alone be exempt and excepted? Especially when it is known now that at these offices they no longer receive the care and attention they used to receive in days gone by. The law office as a school has doubtless ceased to live—at any rate in Buffalo. Hence the need of a law school.

[W]ho will take the lead and receive the applause and thanks of, among a host of others,

A LAW STUDENT

Clearly, the atmosphere was becoming more conducive to the establishment of a law school. For one thing, new men had been elected to the University Council. Eben Carleton Sprague, a practicing attorney and the third chancellor of the University, had recently assumed office,

and an effort to counteract this reluctance to expand the University was under way. The College of Pharmacy was established in March 1886, and the University resisted assertions that the Medical School should be absorbed by Cornell University. Several University leaders believed the time was ripe to establish a law school.

At a meeting on February 23, 1886, the University Council appointed a committee to "investigate the subject of establishing a Department of Law." The committee was composed of Chancellor Sprague, as chairman, James O. Putnam, George Gorham, Dr. Matthew D. Mann and Dr. Charles Cary of the council, and Ansley Wilcox and James Fraser Gluck of the Erie County Bar. On March 1, 1887, the committee presented its report, which discounted the need for a law school:

In the first place, a diploma from a medical school is essential to admission to practice and to a respectable position in the medical profession. No similar diploma is required for admission to practice or for a respectable position at the bar.

Besides this, the clinics, dissections, chemical laboratories, experiments and the practical demonstrations afforded by a medical school are absolutely essential to the medical practitioner: but this can hardly be said of the instructions afforded by a law school to the legal practitioner. The consequence is that there are but few successful law schools in this country, and it is not until lately that the members of the legal profession have recognized their importance.

The committee felt that, notwithstanding the above factors, the establishment of a law school in Buffalo was desirable. But they cautioned that it would fail if its only purpose was to deliver lectures to students "whose time is chiefly occupied in office work." The committee believed that a successful school must have adequate instructors and be attended by "students who are ready to give their entire time to the studies of the school, and which studies should consist not merely of attendance upon lectures, but in the writing of legal essays, attendance upon recitations, moot courts, and other oral and written discussions."

At about the time the committee was appointed, Cornell University announced that it would establish a law school. The committee contended that Cornell had the financial resources to establish a school that would be on a par with Harvard and other "first-class law schools." In its report, the committee said it hoped the Cornell trustees might be induced to establish their new law school in Buffalo:

It is quite apparent to your committee that it would be greatly for the interest of Cornell University to establish its school in this great and growing city situated at the foot of Lake Erie, where the practice of the pro-

cession would be open to the observation of the students, and where there would be an opportunity of attendance upon the proceedings of many courts.

The trustees of the Cornell University have decided to try the experiment of establishing their school at Ithaca; but the difficulties of establishing it there have been so considerable that the trustee resident in Buffalo is still making an effort for the establishment of the school here with some hopes of success.

The committee stated that, even though a law school would be established in nearby Ithaca, a law school in Buffalo could be a success if “the school could obtain the services of some one man as its head who would give to it substantially his entire time, and whose reputation was such as to attract to it students from abroad.” The committee, however, was unable to find such a leader and concluded that a school should not be established yet.

Cornell did open its law school in Ithaca in 1887, and despite initial organizational difficulties, it has been a great success. Fortunately, in late 1886 and early 1887 those interested in establishing a law school in Buffalo were undaunted by the conservative approach of the University of Buffalo. Though the group kept no formal minutes, the following names can be found on various documents relating to the establishment of the school:

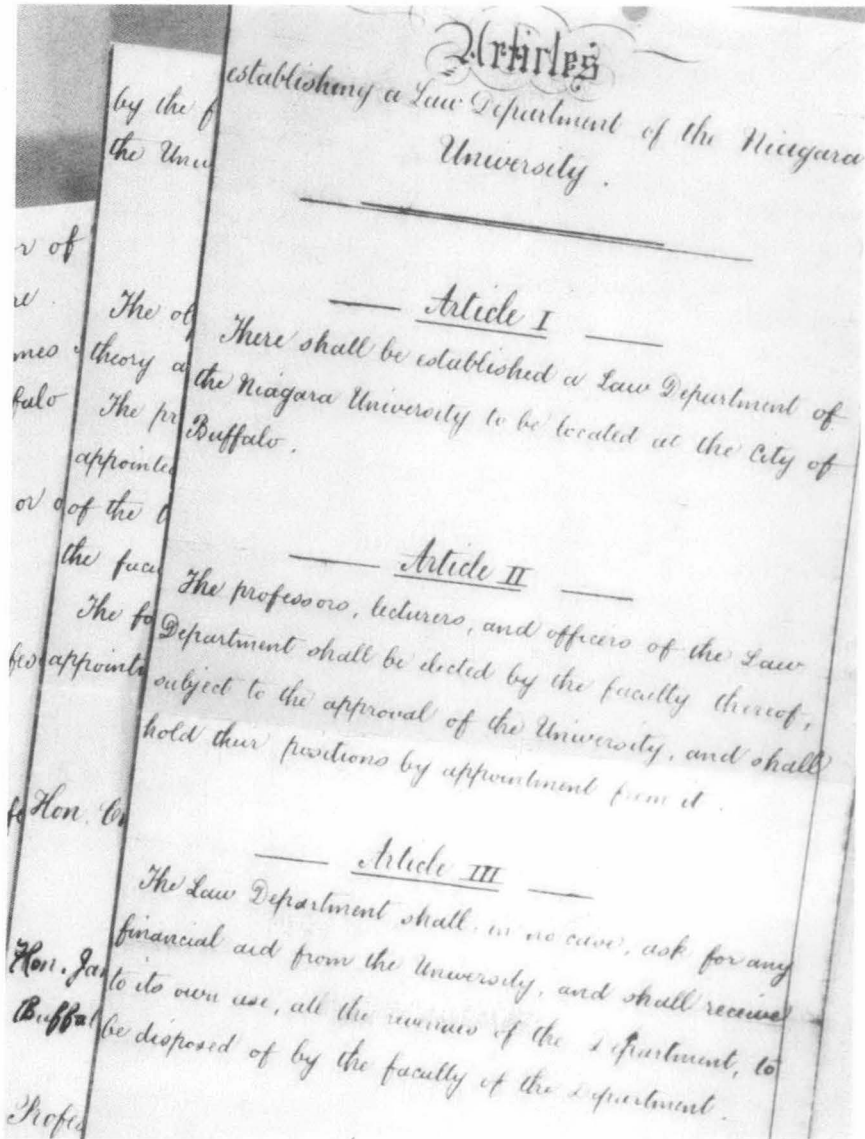
Judge Charles Beckwith
Tracy C. Becker
George Clinton
Spencer Clinton
Judge Charles Daniels
James Fraser Gluck

John G. Milburn
Adelbert Moot
Charles P. Norton
Judge James Sheldon
E. Corning Townsend
Sheldon T. Viele

While they were aided by many—especially by those who constituted the original faculty—these 12 men generally are regarded as the founders of the Buffalo Law School. It is interesting to note that of these 12, all of whom were attorneys or judges, only three had received their legal training in law schools.

Because the University of Buffalo would not consider establishing a law school immediately, these men opened negotiations with Niagara University. Niagara had been in the area since 1856, when its founders—Bishop John Timon, the first Roman Catholic bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, and the Rev. John L. Lynch—established a seminary. In 1857, they moved to a permanent site on the east bank of the Niagara Gorge and established the College and Seminary of Our Lady of Angels. In 1883, the seminary became Niagara University and the Regents of the University of the State of New York empowered the school to confer degrees.

Niagara University was not unknown to Buffalonians. In 1883, the school established a medical department at the request of a group of



These articles established the Buffalo Law School at Niagara University.

Buffalo physicians. Its lectures initially were held at Sisters of Charity Hospital and in a YMCA building.

On January 1, 1885, the medical department moved into its own building on the east side of Ellicott Street between Broadway and Clinton, the partial site of today's Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. This building also would serve as the site of the first lectures of the Buffalo Law School. The Niagara Medical School remained there until 1898, when it merged with the University of Buffalo Medical School.

On February 25, 1887, a petition—signed by Spencer Clinton, Judge

James Sheldon, George Clinton, Sheldon T. Viele, Adelbert Moot, E. Corning Townsend and Charles P. Norton—was presented to the Niagara University Board of Trustees. The petition requested that Niagara University assist the petitioners in establishing a law school in the City of Buffalo. The petitioners made clear that they would not expect Niagara university “to incur any pecuniary obligations,” and they guaranteed that “no part of the expense shall fall upon” the university.

Accompanying the petition was a letter from Stephen V. Ryan, then bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Buffalo and chancellor of Niagara University. His letter to the Rev. Patrick V. Kavanaugh, C.M., Niagara president, expressed his approval and said he hoped Niagara’s consent would be forthcoming.

The Rev. Michael J. Kircher, C.M., vice president and secretary of Niagara University, quickly responded that the establishment of a law school “has always been a cherished ambition of our Institute. . . . There can be, therefore, no drawback, I think, in carrying out your intentions, as far as we are concerned.” The Rev. Kircher pointed out, however, that a meeting of the board of trustees would be necessary for official approval.

The filing of the petition met with enthusiastic support. In its February 26, 1887, issue, *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* wrote that the establishment of a law school was “an event of decided local interest” and that there appeared to be “no reason why the Buffalo Law School should not succeed.”

The *Niagara Index*, a student publication, urged the immediate granting of the request. Indeed, in a March 1, 1887, editorial, the paper reported that “the annexation has taken place already—that Niagara University’s Law School is an accomplished fact.” However, official approval had not been granted and certain details were still to be agreed on.

The Niagara University Board of Trustees convened on March 10, 1887, and unanimously resolved that it was “looking favorably on the establishment of the proposed Schools of Law and Dentistry.” The trustees requested, however, that the petitioners “draw up articles defining exactly the relation that will subsist between the said Schools and the Board of Trustees of the University.” On April 26, 1887, Charles P. Norton sent the Rev. Kircher the following articles:

Articles

establishing a Law Department of the Niagara University.

Article I

There shall be established a Law Department of the Niagara University to be located at the City of Buffalo.

Article II

The professors, lecturers, and officers of the Law Department shall

be elected by the faculty thereof, subject to the approval of the University, and shall hold their positions by appointment from it.

Article III

The Law Department shall, in no case, ask for any financial aid from the University, and shall receive to its own use, all the revenues of the Department, to be disposed of by the faculty of the Department.

Article IV

Degrees and diplomas recommended by the Law Department under such instruction as may be prescribed by the faculty and approved by the Trustees of the University shall be conferred by the University.

Article V

The object of the Department shall be to teach the theory and practice of the law.

The professors, lecturers, and instructors shall be appointed by the faculty, subject to the approval of the trustees; their duties shall be prescribed by the faculty of the Department.

The following are the faculty recommended for appointment:

Dean of the Faculty

*Hon. Charles Daniels,
Justice Supreme Court*

Associate Dean

*Hon. James M. Smith,
Ex-Chief Judge Superior Court of Buffalo*

Professor of Law of Equity Jurisprudence

*Hon. Charles Beckwith,
Chief Judge Superior Court of Buffalo*

Professor of Municipal Law, Remedies and Procedure

Hon. James Sheldon, Ex-Chief Judge Superior Court of Buffalo

Professor of Law of Real and Personal Property

Spencer Clinton, Esq.

Professor of the Law of Corporations

James Fraser Gluck, Esq.

Professor of Maritime Law and Admiralty

Hon. George Clinton

Professor of the Theory of the Law Codes and Modification

John George Milburn, Esq.

Professor of the Law of Evidence

Adelbert Moot, Esq.

Professor of Criminal Law Practice

Tracy Becker, Esq.

Article VI

The course of instruction shall be two years, and no student shall be allowed to graduate unless he has attended the full course and passed the examination prescribed by the faculty.

Article VII

There shall also be established a postgraduate course of one year, consisting exclusively of lectures and terminated by an examination thereon. The lectures shall be upon topics to be selected by the faculty, and the degree conferred shall be M.L.

The articles were signed by Judge Charles Daniels, Charles Beckwith, Spencer Clinton, James Fraser Gluck, George Clinton, Adelbert Moot, John G. Milburn and Tracy C. Becker. Judge James M. Smith was out of town, and Judge James Sheldon was too ill to attend to business.

The Niagara trustees³ considered the proposed articles at their meeting on May 6, 1887, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the above mentioned petitioners of the proposed Law Department of Niagara University have drawn up, in compliance with the request of this Board, March 10, an instrument containing articles under which said Law Department is to be established, and

Whereas this Board of Trustees approves of the same, but desires for its future financial safety, to have an additional clause attached to above named articles, which clause is to be approved by said petitioners, be it

Resolved, that the Law Department of Niagara University be hereby established under above mentioned articles, the following, however, to be added to the same and to be agreed to by the Law Faculty, as appointed in [the Articles].

As the above resolution indicates, Niagara University, still a relatively young institution, did not wish to take on a burdensome financial obligation. The Rev. Kircher wrote Spencer Clinton for approval of the following clauses to be added to the Articles:

It shall be expressly understood and ordained that the Law Faculty shall have no power or authority, either individually or collectively, to make any agreement, contract any debt, incur any liability, or make any purchase for, in the name of, or on account of, the Niagara University. And we further ordain, that no

debt shall be contracted or liability incurred, for, or on account of, the Niagara University, except by its authority expressed by Resolution of this Board.

If any member of the said Faculty shall attempt to make purchases or contract debts in the name or on account of the University, then and in that case by the very fact and at the moment of such attempt, and without any notification, his connection with the University ceases at once, and he shall be no longer a member of the Faculty or a Professor of the Department.

Professors or Lecturers of this Department will serve without compensation from the Niagara University, and it shall not be liable for any such compensation.

In a letter dated May 9, 1887, Spencer Clinton informed the Rev. Kircher that "the proposed additions ... meet with our entire approval." An agreement had been reached, and the Buffalo Law School was now in existence—on paper, at least.

On May 28, 1887, Charles P. Norton, who was appointed secretary pro tem of the young institution, wrote to the Rev. Kircher to advise him of changes in the faculty. LeRoy Parker was nominated to succeed the Hon. James Sheldon, who had recently died. The Hon. Albion W. Tourgee was nominated as professor of legal ethics, Norton as assistant to the chair of municipal law and registrar, and E. Corning Townsend as assistant instructor, secretary and treasurer. Those appointments were approved by the Niagara trustees on June 1, 1887. On that same day, with the compact between the school and the university sealed, Niagara awarded an LL.D. to Judge Charles Daniels, who was appointed the first dean of the Buffalo Law School.

On September 16, 1887, the trustees also approved the appointment of the Hon. George Wardwell to the faculty.

Niagara's unselfish interest in the establishment of a law school in Buffalo is commendable. Father Luke Grace, a Niagara professor from 1879 to 1907, kept a daily diary of the university's activities. In 1906, he wrote that it would be a mistake to suppose that the trustees "threw out their drag nets" as soon as they were empowered to maintain special schools. He noted that the correspondence about the creation of separate departments shows just how cautiously the trustees proceeded. Grace stated:

The legists who petitioned us to take them into our fold were anxious to gain legal recognition for their school but were unable for financial reasons to secure the necessary consent of the Regents. We were asked to help a deserving cause, on which, like the aim of the Medical Department, purposed to increase the requirements and promote efficiency in the study of its

special branch. We readily consented, although no monetary consideration whatever was present to influence us, nor could any reasonable hope be held out that recruits for our study hall would come to us by way of our newly established Department of Law. On the contrary, it was from our ranks the medical and law schools were enabled to draw matriculates in no small number.

The goal of those who wished to establish a quality law school in Buffalo had only begun to be realized. Though the Buffalo Law School was a legal entity in May 1887, it had no classrooms, no books, no full-time faculty and no students. Although success was widely predicted, it would take years of hard work and selfless dedication by members of the local bench and bar to ensure its preservation and prosperity.

The first volume of the now-extinct *Iris* yearbook of the University of Buffalo eloquently summarized the rigors faced during the conception of the law school:

Probably no Law School in the country was organized and launched upon its career with fewer of the usual helpful conditions considered essential to the successful inauguration of a school for professional instruction.

It had no endowment, no lecture halls, no association with an established college whose graduates would naturally enter Law School because it was a branch of their Alma Mater; but what it did possess was a group of earnest men, judges, and practicing attorneys living in Buffalo, as its organizers, who were eminent upon the bench and distinguished at the Bar, and who gave to the work of building up a law school in western New York much earnestness of purpose, untiring zeal, most excellent judgment and an indefatigable determination to make their school a success. Actuated by no desire for gain, but aiming only to afford to the young men looking to the law as their profession, ample facilities for acquiring a good knowledge of the theory and practice of law, they gave valuable time and services to the work of evolving a substantial reality from what seemed to be an impracticable idea.

FOOTNOTES

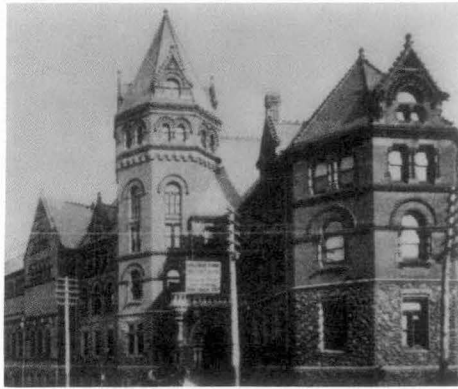
1. It was uncommon for women to study law in the late 1800s. The attendance of women and their contributions to the law school are discussed throughout the text.
2. Millard Fillmore held this post from 1848 until his death in 1874. This included his years as president of the United States.
3. It should be noted that many of the original documents and the correspondence quoted throughout this portion of the chapter have been carefully preserved by Niagara University, which graciously granted the authors permission to use these materials.



Justice Charles Daniels, first dean, 1887-1897

THE EARLY YEARS

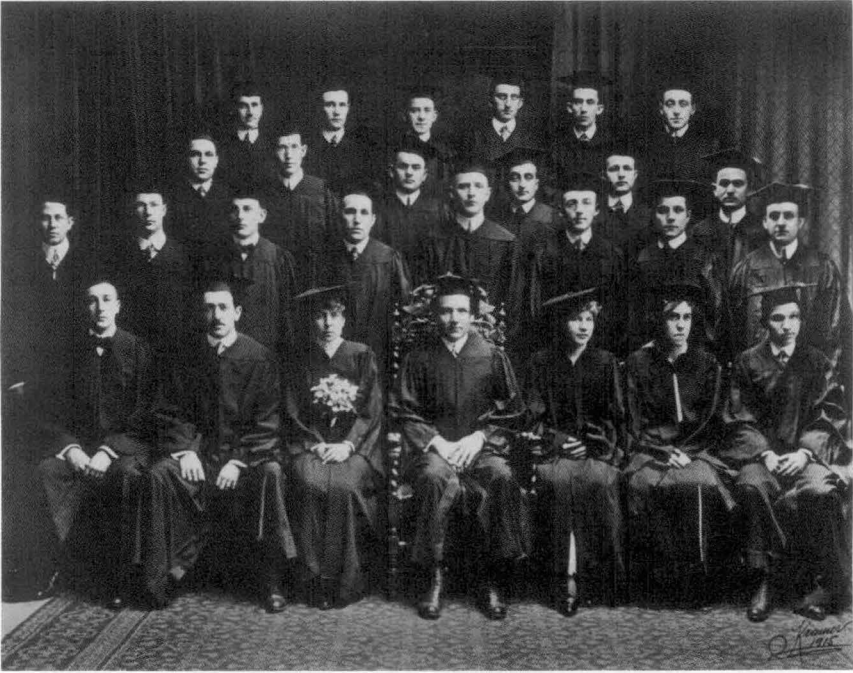
1887-1904



*The Buffalo Library, second home of
the Buffalo Law School, 1888-1893.*

On October 3, 1887, the first class of the Buffalo Law School met in a small, plainly furnished room in the Ellicott Street home of the Niagara Medical School. Charles Daniels, a New York State Supreme Court justice and the first dean of the law school, addressed this first class of 15 young men. Appropriately, the topic of the lecture was “How to Study Law.”

The school’s founders had overcome many barriers. As classes began in the fall of 1887, what had been a paper entity finally began to train students in the practice of law. It was in every sense a humble begin-



Graduates of the Class of 1915.

ning. The law school still had no building, no endowment, no budget, no library and no trained or paid full-time faculty. Though a few of the earliest instructors were paid, most faculty were unpaid volunteers who agreed to discuss various legal topics.

The first faculty included Dean Charles Daniels, Constitutional Law; Charles Beckwith, chief judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, Equity Jurisprudence; George S. Wardwell, Municipal Court judge, Torts; Albion W. Tourgee, Legal Ethics; Charles P. Norton, who served as registrar of the law school and later would serve as chancellor of the University, Civil Practice; Spencer Clinton, Property; George Clinton, Admiralty; James Fraser Gluck, Corporations; Adelbert Moot, who would later serve as dean, Evidence; LeRoy Parker, vice dean of the law school, Contracts; Tracy C. Becker, Criminal Law; and John G. Milburn, Codes.

Also: Carl T. Chester, Marriage and Divorce; E. Corning Townsend, who served as secretary and treasurer, Domestic Relations; Edward L. Parker, Transmission of Estates; H.H. Seymour, Agency and Partnership; Sheldon T. Viele, Special Proceedings; and Charles B. Wheeler, Manufacturing Corporations.

Others who soon joined the faculty included the Hon. Loran L. Lewis, Trial of Cases; Jacob Stern, Erie County surrogate, and Lucius N. Bangs, a former Genesee County Surrogate, shared the teaching of Estate Law.

Its founders intended that the school be self-supporting. They knew, however, that there would be start-up costs, and that the school needed more than tuition money to survive. So, for the first two years, the school was supported in part by tuition and in part by "subscriptions" or contributions made by faculty members. The school intended to repay

this money once it was financially sound, but subscribers could not have been assured that the school ever would have enough money to do so. The contributors included Charles P. Norton, James F. Gluck, Spencer Clinton, George Clinton, Adelbert Moot, Tracey C. Milburn, Charles Beckwith and Charles Daniels.

Law schools in the 19th century were seen as ivory towers, churning out theorists but unable to produce competent legal practitioners. Though formation of the law school gave students a more academic approach to the study of law, the Buffalo Law School was envisioned as a place to learn the practical side of the law as well. It was much more dependent on the local bar than were many other law schools. As is evident from the above list, virtually all of the original faculty were sitting judges or practicing attorneys.

Classes were held downtown, in the midst of the legal community. Most students worked as clerks in law offices in addition to their studies. This enabled them to observe practical applications of the legal rules learned in the classroom.

Perhaps because of these factors, the approach to legal studies during the Buffalo Law School's early years was much different from what it is today. The case method of legal academic training, developed by Harvard Law School, dominated in American law schools by the early 1900s. This method was used at Buffalo, but still, great emphasis was placed on the "business" aspects of the profession. The *Albany Law Journal*, in its January 7, 1899, issue, summarized the Buffalo Law School method this way:

It is a practical school. It does not go deeply into the history or theory of law; but it points out to its students the things they most need to know in successfully practicing their profession and making a living. It explains the practical bearing of principles that are most useful to clients in ordinary affairs, so that its students may give sound advice in common business matters. It teaches what is most necessary to be known in trying cases, so that in starting their practice they may handle simple litigations and not learn to handle them for the first time in court at the client's expense. In a word, it aims to inform its pupils concerning the principles and methods which every lawyer must know to be a valuable man to those who employ him, whether in consultation or in court.

The founders believed in combining academic and law office experience. In the October 1889 edition of *The Green Bag*, a now-defunct periodical for lawyers, Professor Norton wrote:

The charge against law schools today, in the mouths of business men, is that they turn out men who are good theorists, perhaps, but who have not much practical knowledge. Their judgment is not to be trusted. They are not of much use. The lawyer who is wanted by

business men must be an adroit business agent. He must understand how to advise business men in their business, how to manipulate men and things for them, how to suggest plans for them to win, how to snatch them from disaster when it threatens.

Norton felt that only experience as a law clerk could give students this perspective. He stated that it was “[u]pon a theory of combining these methods of instruction the Buffalo Law School was founded.” The school’s original admission standards did not require pre-legal college work. The policy was to accept any applicant who was a graduate of any “literary” college. According to the school’s catalog, other applicants were required to “pass an examination upon the subjects prescribed in the rules of the Court of Appeals, namely Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Orthography, English and American History, and English Composition.”

In lieu of taking this examination, applicants could present a certificate from the Board of Regents attesting to their competence in these subjects. The school also admitted students who did not wish to work toward a degree. These non-matriculating students were admitted without taking the entrance examination.

School policy also provided that applicants could be admitted directly to the senior class if they passed examinations in the courses taken by the junior class. This provision allowed applicants with law office training to receive some credit for this work toward their academic degree.

The original 15 students who signed the register of students on October 3, 1887, were: Loran L. Lewis Jr., Arthur C. Coffey, A. Wallace Thayer, James D. Boyle, Julius A. Schreiber, J. Emery Traut, James F. Pettit, Charles M. Koine, Abraham Loeser, Louis L. Ullman, Frank M. Chapin, Nelson C. Fuller, Louis M. Marcus, Frank S. Talcott and Carl G. Schwiete.

During the first academic year, six additional students joined the class. They were Bliss P. Davis, Edmund P. Cottle, Herbert T. Auerbach, Frederick W. Kreidler, Godfrey M. Frohe and Edmund P. Clossey.

The 1887-88 catalog, then called the annual announcement, indicated that the two-year program leading to a bachelor of laws degree would include this course of instruction:

Junior Year

The Law of Contracts and Private Rights
The Law of Property
The Theory of Law Codes and Codification
Criminal Law and Procedure
The Law of Torts
Practice in Civil Actions

Senior Year

The Law of Evidence
Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading
Mercantile Law (including Bills & Notes, Partnership, Sales and Insurance)
Corporations and Medical Jurisprudence
Maritime and Admiralty Law
Constitutional Law
Legal Ethics

187-87

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CITY ADDRESS.
1	L. L. Lewis Jr.	309 Franklin St	14 Court, Buff
2	Arthur C. Coffey	116 1/2 Franklin St.	Buffalo
3	U. Wallace Thayer	Buffalo	24 W. Seneca
4	James D. Boyle	Auburn	606 Main St.
5	J. A. Scribner	Buffalo	223 Amherst
6	Henry T. Hunt	Buffalo	110 Franklin
7	James F. Pettit	Buffalo	517 Swanwick
8	Charles M. Koine	Buffalo	386 L. Division
9	Abraham Lauer	Buffalo	235 Bryant
10	Louis Ullman	Buffalo	130 E. Erie
11	Frank M. Schaefer	Buffalo	312 Franklin
12	Nelson C. Fuller	Buffalo	130 Vermont
13	Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	127 Carolina
14	Frank S. Jaccott	Buffalo	244 W. Seneca
15	Carl G. Schwitz	Buffalo	605 Oak
16	Bliss A. Davis	St. Johnsbury	352 Pearl
17	Edmund P. Felt	Buffalo	424 Main St.
18	Herbert T. Auerbach	Cordova Dr.	9th Niagara
19	Ed. W. Strickler	B. D. D.	12 S. Division

The first page of the register of students, 1887.

Lectures also were to be given in special subjects such as Wills and the Estates of Deceased Persons; Trusts; Domestic Relations; Roman, Civil and International Law; and the Trial of Cases. Required "textbooks" were to be compiled by the instructors. In addition, students were asked to obtain copies of *Blackstone's Commentaries* and *Ken's Commentaries*.

It should be noted that Loran L. Lewis Jr., whose father was a faculty member and registrar, later taught at the school and served as president of the Law Alumni Association for many years. The original class was reduced to 14 when Charles M. Koine died a few weeks after his admission. Another member of the first class, Louis L. Ullman, was blind. He became the first disabled graduate of the law school.

Almost the entire first class hailed from Buffalo. However, the class did include one Texan and one student from Auburn, New York. The



The Ellicott Square Building, fourth home of the Buffalo Law School, 1896–1913.

second class would include students from Syracuse, Sinclairville, Troy, Jamestown and Washington, D.C. These students may have been attracted by the school catalog's statement of tuition and expenses:

The expenses of students for board and room need not exceed \$4.00 per week.

Therefore:

Tuition Fee	\$100.00
Living expenses eight months	160.00
Text Books	20.00
	\$280.00

The tuition remained at \$100 per academic year until 1918, when the charge rose to \$150. In 1927, tuition was raised to \$250; in 1938 it was \$350. By the late 1950s, it had risen to \$880. (A year-by-year table of annual tuition appears in Appendix A.)

During the school's first year, prizes were awarded for academic performance in honor of Charles Daniels and the Clinton family. The Daniels Award was given to the senior who wrote the best thesis. The Clinton Award was given to the graduate with the highest two-year academic standing. Both prizes originally included an award of \$250. However, the cash prize later was divided to allow for first- and second-place finishers in each category.

A few years later, the Moot Award was established to recognize the

student who achieved the highest standing in Evidence. In the years to come, several law book publishers created awards for academic achievements.

Some members of the original class, many of whom had had law office training, decided not to return, but instead took the bar exam immediately. An article in the June 18, 1888, edition of the *Buffalo Express* stated:

At the recent examination of law students for admission to the Bar, conducted by the committee of examiners . . . those students who had taken the course of lectures in the Buffalo Law School during the past year stood first in excellence. This is a good showing for the Law School and speaks well for the thoroughness of the training which the students receive there.

In 1888, the school moved to a room in the Buffalo Library Building, on Clinton Street. The law school agreed to pay \$100 rent for the academic year and also agreed to provide its own seating and reimburse the library for any cleaning costs. The school would remain at the Buffalo Library until 1893.

The first commencement was held on May 29, 1889, in the lecture room of the Buffalo Library. On the dais were Bishop Ryan and the Rev. Kircher of Niagara University and New York State Court of Appeals Justice Albert Haight, along with several other judges and representatives from among the school's founders. Haight was the main speaker. Daniels was to have addressed the group, but he was detained by a court session in a neighboring town and arrived toward the close of the ceremony. Loran L. Lewis Jr. addressed the gathering as class orator. Bishop Ryan, as chancellor of Niagara University, conferred the degree of bachelor of laws upon the eight graduates, presenting them with diplomas signed by himself and the Rev. Kircher. The graduates were: Herbert T. Auerbach, James D. Boyle, Arthur C. Coffey, Godfrey M. Frohe, Loran L. Lewis Jr., Julius A. Schreiber, A. Wallace Thayer and Louis L. Ullman. Only three members of the senior class failed to graduate. The 12th member of the class, Edmund P. Cottle, was taking a special course and was not matriculated.

The Daniels and Clinton prizes were awarded to A. Wallace Thayer for his Constitutional Law thesis, and Godfrey M. Frohe for his class standing and moot court work.

By 1889, the school could support itself without the aid of subscribers and was confident of success. Indeed, a year earlier, the school's catalog proclaimed: "Its organizers are confident that [the school] has already passed the experimental stage, and that it may be regarded as successfully and permanently established."

The school was wholly under the control of the faculty. But the faculty was unsatisfied with its relationship with Niagara University and sought independence for the law school. In 1890, a bill was introduced to the New York State Legislature permitting the dean and faculty to grant degrees and manage the property and affairs of the school. The



The first two women to graduate from the law school, Helen Z. M. Rodgers and Cecil B. Wiener, of the Class of 1899.

legislature failed to enact the bill, perhaps because of the dissatisfaction expressed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

The Regents inquired whether Niagara University had approved the separation. They were puzzled "why such an application goes to the Legislature instead of to the Regents, who have full authority to take any needed action." In a letter to Niagara officials, Melvil Dewey, secretary of the State University of New York, concluded: "If the Bill is not approved by the University, please telegraph me on receipt of this and I think its progress can be delayed."

In reply, the Rev. Kircher wrote to Dewey explaining that while Niagara University looked upon the law school's desire to separate with "very much regret," it would not oppose the proposed legislation. Kircher indicated that the law school officials had consulted and obtained the consent of the Niagara trustees before presenting the bill to the legislature.

The existing records and correspondence fail to articulate just why the school wished to separate from Niagara. Certain documents suggest that the school could receive financial aid, although the source of this aid is not clear, should the school not be affiliated with Niagara.

In his letter to Dewey, Kircher indicated that Niagara, as agreed in the incorporating articles, could not give the law school any financial help and that as an independent school the organizers expected to "obtain a pecuniary grant from some quarter or another." However, the school's finances changed little following the separation. There is no evidence that the school subsequently received any endowment or grant.

According to another theory, the school wanted the separation because Niagara lacked an adequate library, and had no local student population from which the law school could attract students. This theory does not hold up to scrutiny. As an independent institution, the law school still would have no library. Nor did the University of Buffalo have an adequate law library at that time. The law school's students did have access to the library of the Eighth Judicial Court, which proved adequate for the developing years. Indeed, even after the law school was annexed to the University of Buffalo, it continued to rely on the court library as its main source of research materials.

As to the theory that Niagara had an insufficient student body from which to draw students, it should be remembered that the law school did not require pre-legal college work for admission. Too, the University of Buffalo then consisted of only a medical school and a pharmacy school. They could offer no student body from which to attract students.

A more probable, though somewhat disturbing, explanation is that the legal community was uncomfortable with Niagara University's religious affiliation. This country was settled by waves of immigrants. The arrival of any new group created tensions between it and the older settled groups. At this time, there was a great influx of Roman Catholics to the Buffalo area, and it is clear that there was a schism between the settled Protestant community and the newly arrived Catholics. Though references are vague, it was suggested in correspondence between Dewey and some of the school's organizers that Niagara was not a "suitable" alma mater for the law school's graduates.

In any event, the legislation seeking an independent charter was not enacted. In Dewey's view, the appropriate procedure when seeking such a charter was to petition the Regents rather than the state legislature. Perhaps the biggest reason for the bill's failure, however, was that the law school met none of the standards required of an institution in order for it to confer degrees. Among other requirements, such



Adelbert Moot, second dean, 1897–1902

institutions usually were required to have an endowment of at least \$100,000. According to Dewey, the law school had no “building, endowments, salaried officers nor history and tradition behind [it] and [had] no library or plant.”

Despite these rumblings, the business of educating students pressed on. During this period, the law students were exposed to some culture, willingly or not: The library’s lecture rooms rented by the school also were used to house an art exhibit. The school’s second commencement was held on May 29, 1890, and degrees were awarded to Dee, Haller, Oishei, Prather, Quackenbush and Sylvester.

The rumblings of discontent came to a head during the 1890-91 academic year. Following the abortive attempt to secure a legislative charter, and perhaps at the implied suggestion of the Regents, the

faculty and the Regents negotiated to obtain a special charter that would give the Buffalo Law School its independence.

The negotiations resulted in the following understanding:

- The school would leave Niagara University and become part of the University of the State of New York, subject to the general supervision of the Regents, but having an independent charter that gave it corporate powers and privileges as to business and property.
- The school was not required to furnish a property endowment because members of the faculty bore a financial responsibility.
- Though the school would have no power to confer degrees of its own, degrees would be conferred by the University of the State of New York, which would then examine students in the subjects they had studied that year.

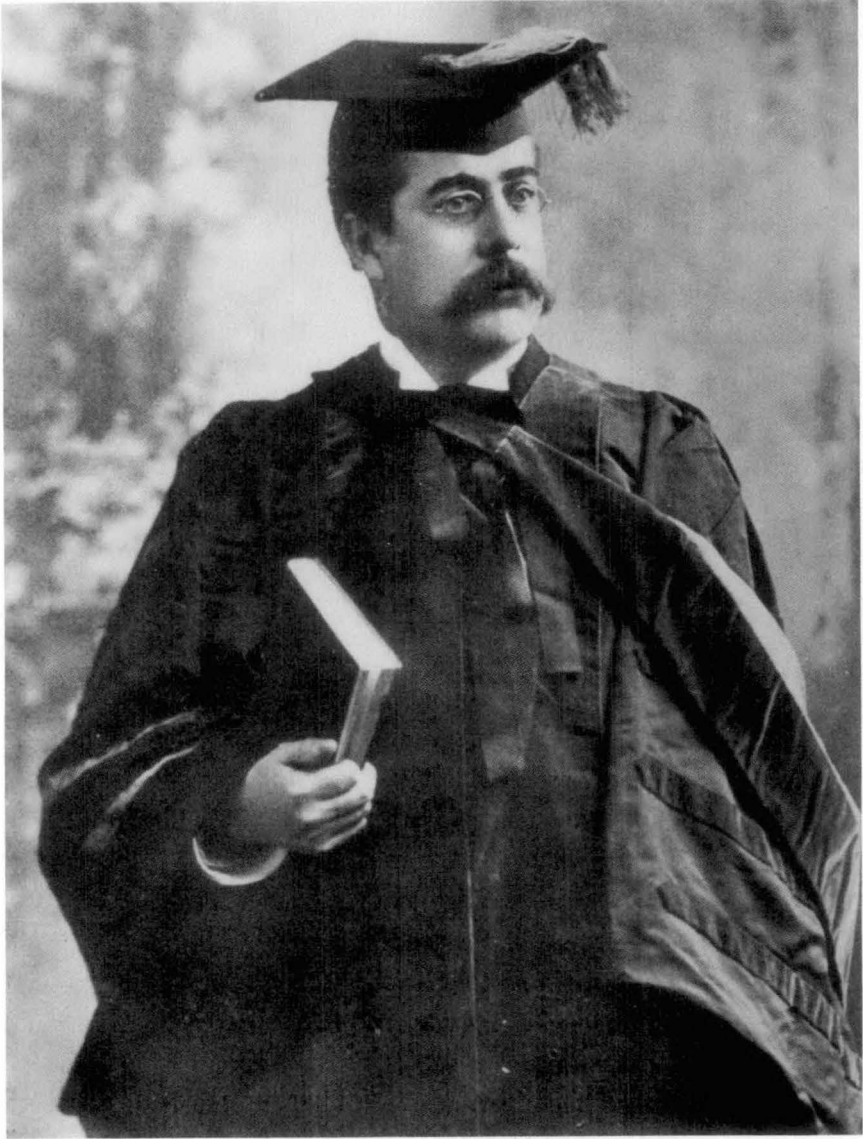
Dewey, in a letter to Norton, argued that this arrangement would benefit the school. Its pupils, he said, would “be able to secure a degree, not from Niagara, nor from a local voluntary faculty, but under the seal and from the University of the State.” He added: “Outside the state the degree of the Buffalo Law School would have little weight, but by the new plan the same student would receive a diploma which would be recognized all over the world.”

On February 12, 1891, the Regents granted the application. This came as no surprise to Niagara University, as the faculty had again discussed the matter with Niagara officials. On February 10, 1891, LeRoy Parker, vice dean of the law school, had written to Bishop Ryan requesting that the university agree to sever relations. Niagara quickly complied.

The relationship between the law school and Niagara University always had been cordial. On March 24, 1891, the law school faculty unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their appreciation for the courtesies shown by Niagara officials.

But the school’s independence was short-lived. Although the law school had been told that the Regents had granted it a charter, the charter was never received. It appeared that the Regents were having second thoughts about chartering the school in the 1890-91 academic year. Indeed, the school was now having second thoughts of its own about an independent charter under the auspices of the Regents. Without the power to confer its own degrees, the school would find much of its operation dictated by the Regents. A telegram from Moot to Norton indicates that the school wanted its independence to be only temporary, hoping to connect subsequently with another university. Moot put it this way: “[E. Carelton] Sprague and [Wilson] Bissell consider the union [of the] law school and Buffalo University highly feasible, advisable, and desirable now, as once in Regents hands we can never get out and their present course shows this might be disastrous to us.

“Buffalo University will confer degrees on our graduates this month. Do not hint at or disclose this information but adopt a dignified course insisting upon all our demands being granted in full in short order and this will result in an answer that will leave us honorably free from them.”



Christopher G. Tiedman, third dean, 1902–1903

Moot's secret plan worked. The Regents and the school could not agree on a procedure for examinations leading to the conferring of degrees. The faculty then requested that its application for a charter be withdrawn. It was, and the charter, although never actually received, was revoked.

Pity the poor law student during these years, who must have wondered if he was to receive a degree from Niagara University, from an independent Buffalo Law School, or no degree at all. Moot's plan and the cooperation of the University of Buffalo saved them. On May 18, 1891, the faculty resolved to become part of the University of Buffalo. On May 19, 1891, a petition was presented to the University Council. The council quickly approved the petition, thereby making the law school a part of the University of Buffalo.

University Chancellor E. Carelton Sprague appointed a committee to oversee the annexation of the law school. The committee consisted of himself; James O. Putnam, who would later replace Sprague as chancellor; Dr. Matthew D. Mann; and Wilson S. Bissell, who would later succeed Putnam as chancellor. (It is interesting to note that Sprague, Putnam and Mann were members of the University committee which produced the 1887 report that postponed the creation of a law school.) The committee established a law school faculty committee consisting of Dean Daniels, LeRoy Parker and Adelbert Moot.

On May 20, 1891, the University Council resolved that the law school did indeed constitute a department within the University. The council made it clear, as had Niagara University, that the University would not be liable for any debts incurred by the law school. The council also resolved that Judge Daniels would remain as dean.

Also, inasmuch as the law school's third commencement was only a few weeks away, the council declared that should the chancellor and vice chancellor be unable to attend the ceremony, George Gorham, councillor, would be authorized to confer degrees upon the graduating class. With this resolution, the law school formally became the third school of the University, which had consisted of the Schools of Medicine, established in 1846, and Pharmacy, founded in 1886.

Spencer Clinton was elected by the University Council to represent the law school on the council. On May 26, 1891, at his first meeting as a council member, Clinton recommended that the following students be awarded bachelor of laws degrees: George J. Arnold, Sidney Bovington, Otto J. Erickson, Benjamin F. Folsom, Frederick S. Jackson, N.B. Neelen, Charles L. O'Connor, George K. Staples, James O. Templeton, J. Howard Wheeler and William W. Wright Jr. The recommendations were approved.

On May 28, 1891, these 11, plus Lester M. White, received their diplomas at the first law school graduation under the auspices of the University of Buffalo. White's name was not forwarded as a member of the graduating class during the May 26 meeting because he had been "absent from exams attending an ill friend." White passed the makeup examinations and was awarded his degree in July.

The 1891 commencement was held in front of a large gathering in the concert hall on the University's campus. An orchestra opened the ceremony with Ganna's "Le Pere de Victoire." Otto J. Erickson was the student orator. The members of this graduating class had received almost all of their instruction while the school was affiliated with Niagara University. However, their degrees were conferred by Chancellor James O. Putnam of the University of Buffalo. Only the Classes of 1889 and 1890 were to have degrees conferred by Niagara University.

Throughout this seeming turmoil, classes continued, although most students were focusing their attention on the school's changing affiliations. Still, there were other developments. On April 16, 1891, a group organized the Daniels Inn of Phi Delta Phi, an international legal fraternity. (This fraternity was present until it lost its charter in 1947 because it had failed to reorganize after World War II.) Also in 1891, the Buffalo

Library approved an extension allowing the law school to continue using one of its lecture rooms. The rent, however, was increased to \$150 for the academic year.

Dean Daniels, who had retired from the bench in 1891, was promptly elected a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in Congress until 1896. And his leadership in the development of the law school continued.

In 1893, LeRoy Parker resigned as vice dean of the school and the position was abolished. In the fall of 1893, the law school moved to the upper floor of the Stafford Building, at 158 Pearl Street. The school would remain there until 1896.

As noted above, both Niagara University and the University of Buffalo had insisted that the law school remain financially separate. Though this situation seems foreign today, it was not uncommon at the turn of the century. This meant that the school's organizers would be entitled to distribute any profits. Still, it is difficult to determine just what the school's financial condition was during the early years. A summary of the finances during this period indicates that in every year from 1889 to 1903 the school closed its fiscal year with a modest balance. In its reports to the Regents, however, the school reported a modest deficit. This was mainly because of unpaid faculty salaries.

The school's main expenses were rent, supplies and salaries. As previously noted, many of the faculty and lecturers were unpaid. Records indicate, however, that from the beginning several faculty members were compensated for their work. They included E. Corning Townsend, Charles P. Norton, LeRoy Parker, Charles T. Chester, Irving Browne, J.P. Hall, C.B. Wheeler, T.R. Slicer and W.H. Minor. Salaries differed from year to year and from person to person. Faculty members who served as school officers received higher pay. For example, during the 1899-1900 academic year, salaries ranged from the \$2,608 paid to Norton to the \$150 paid to Parker.

It is not clear if the remaining faculty ever were fully compensated for their services. Records do indicate, however, that, as with its subscribers, the school intended to pay these "volunteer" lecturers once its finances improved. In a note contained in the 1892-93 report to the Regents, the school's treasurer, E. Corning Townsend, stated that "the debt at the end of this year to writ \$3,606.20 . . . includes the sum of \$3,182.05 amount due for unpaid salaries during years of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

"This sum is considered a debt by the school, and will be paid when the funds of the school permit. It is not, however, imperative, but will be paid only if the school receipts in future years allow. . . . The actual debt now existing against the school is \$424.15."

In the following year's report, Townsend said that the \$3,182.05 debt for unpaid salaries listed in the 1892-93 report would not be included in future reports: "While this sum should be paid and will be paid, as the income of the school in the future allows, it is not a debt in fact which should be reported and henceforth it will not appear."

Records do not indicate why some faculty were paid out of current funds and others were not. Significantly, perhaps, many of the paid faculty members gave a great deal of their time to the law school, some teaching several courses and also assuming responsibilities as the school's officers.

Most of the faculty were "volunteers," and this had its disadvantages. Volunteer faculty members often failed to show up for all of their scheduled classes; this became a serious problem. In fact, two seniors, dissatisfied with the irregular instruction, left for law schools in New York City. A letter to the faculty aptly summarized the situation:

I wish to call attention to a most serious state of things. During the first two months of the year 1891 there have been scheduled in the course of instruction to the senior class twelve lectures a week, or two lectures each day. Of the men scheduled to lecture, one has not lectured at all, another has lectured only once, a third has lectured personally only twice, sending a substitute whom the Seniors refuse to listen to, a fourth has been absent two or three of the weeks of his course, a fifth is now absent and in fact, I am informed that no one instructor has delivered in every instance during these two months the lectures which he was scheduled to give at the time he was to give them.

The senior class itself have twice left in a body the class-room because the instruction offered them was not what they had contracted for.

In 1894, Townsend informed Moot that the school likely would close the fiscal year with a surplus of about \$1,000. Moot and the other officers met to determine how to use these funds.

Two suggestions were made. The first was to divide the surplus among those who lectured without receiving regular pay. It was calculated that 295 lectures were scheduled to be delivered by the non-salaried faculty, and that therefore, each would be paid \$3.40 per lecture. Several of the lectures were not delivered because the lecturers failed to show up regularly. As a result, the actual amount per lecture would be slightly higher.

The second proposal called for the creation of a fund to be used to "promote the material condition of the school," such as acquiring a better lecture room and developing a library. But it was argued that the school should pay its lecturers, and that payment might result in lectures' being given on a more regular basis. The officers adopted the first proposal.

In 1896 the school moved again, this time to the ninth floor of the Ellicott Square Building, which had just opened. The building was promoted as one of the largest and most luxurious office buildings in America. It was particularly appealing to the law school because of the presence of Bang's Law Library, a significant private collection owned by

the Ellicott Square Company. The law school adjoined the library and its students were given free access. The school would remain at the Ellicott Square Building until 1913.

In 1897, two deaths forced changes in the school's faculty. Daniels, the school's dean since its creation, died in December 1897. On December 31, 1887, Adelbert Moot was elected to fill the vacancy until a successor to Daniels could be found. The Hon. Sherman S. Rogers was invited to take Daniels' chair in Constitutional Law. James Fraser Gluck had also died and Charles B. Wheeler was elected to assume Gluck's chair teaching Corporations. Both appointments were confirmed by the University Council on February 12, 1898.

Gradually, student life was becoming more organized. Throughout this time, students would circulate petitions to seek changes in school policy. Among their causes: postponement of a Real Property exam; rescheduling of a class originally set for 4:30 on Saturday afternoons; extension of the Thanksgiving recess; and postponement of a Contracts exam. Students wanted to have a holiday the day before Election Day so they could travel home to vote. They also wanted to have junior class exams held in the mornings, to extend the Easter recess and to discontinue the moot court requirement. Records are incomplete. However, the students were successful on at least one issue—the 1894 Contracts examination was postponed at their request.

On October 27, 1896, the junior and senior classes adopted the following "Rules":

I

No smoking will be allowed in the Lecture Room during recitations or lectures.

II

Students are requested to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner while in the Building.

III

Students are likewise requested to refrain from damaging the property of the Buffalo Law School in any manner.

IV

The lecture room may be used for Class or Society meetings upon due notice to the Secretary.

V

Violation of the foregoing rules will be referred to a student governing committee, consisting of three members of the Senior Class and two members of the Junior Class, whose action shall be final. The members of the said committee shall be elected by their respective classes.

In part, these rules were needed because the school still did not require any pre-legal college preparation, and many students, barely 18

years old, lacked maturity. These rules were approved by the faculty on September 25, 1899.

On February 17, 1897, the Buffalo chapter of Delta Chi was organized. The school's second legal fraternity, it remained prominent until 1928, when it became a general fraternity.

By this time, many were aware of the school's success. Buffalo Law School was not yet 10 years old in 1896, when a review by the State Board of Bar Examiners revealed that the school had the highest percentage of graduates passing the bar exam of any law school in the state. Of the 50 candidates from the law school, 47 passed on their first attempt, two on their second.

The school also was becoming a financial success. In 1897, it decided to use its surplus to partially repay those subscribers whose financial support had enabled the school to weather the early years. The subscribers received 25 percent of their contribution, plus interest.

In 1898, America was once again at war. Three of the school seniors—Henry Adsit Bull, who later served as president of the alumni association, John Dunn Clute and Archie C. Ryder—enlisted in the 65th Regiment before graduation. Their classmates petitioned the faculty, asking that the three men receive their degrees despite the absence. By resolution of the University Council, Bull, Clute and Ryder received their degrees as members of the Class of 1898.

The Class of 1899 also was distinguished by the presence of the first two women graduates: Helen Z.M. Rodgers and Cecil B. Wiener. Both would go on to distinguished careers. Rodgers, who won the Clinton Scholarship, was the first woman to argue an appeal before the New York Court of Appeals. She also was active in politics and in the women's suffrage movement. Wiener enjoyed a prominent career in private practice before becoming the first judge of the Erie County Children's Court—a predecessor to Family Court.

In 1901, the students voted to adopt the honor system during examinations. Also in 1901, the school's lease at the Ellicott Square Building was renewed for five years at \$1,200 a year—\$400 less than the previous lease.

The school had achieved considerable success despite the lack of a full-time dean or faculty. But all knew that the development of a full-time staff was necessary if growth was not to be stifled. In 1902, the faculty hired Christopher G. Tiedeman as the third dean.

Tiedeman was a graduate of Charleston College and Columbia Law School and also had an LL.M. from New York University. Although he was only 45 when he came to Buffalo, he had taught at the University of Missouri Law School for 10 years and at New York University for six. At Buffalo, Tiedeman taught Elementary Law, Constitutional Law, Negotiable Instruments and Real Property.

Unfortunately, Tiedeman died suddenly in 1903. Adelbert Moot was called upon to serve as acting dean for the 1903-04 academic year while the search for a new dean ensued.



Carlos C. Alden, fourth dean, 1904-1936

THE ALDEN ADMINISTRATION

1904-1936



*The Third National Bank Building,
fifth home of the Buffalo Law School,
1913-1917.*

I f the law school was to grow and prosper, it needed continuity of leadership. This was especially true following the death of Dean Tiedeman in 1903. Tiedeman had promised ambitious leadership. Perhaps his most important contribution was his recommendation of Carlos C. Alden as his successor.

Though the timing is not clear, it is generally accepted that Tiedeman recommended to Adelbert Moot that Alden succeed him as dean. Tiedeman and Alden had been close friends on the New York University faculty. After Tiedeman came to Buffalo, he and Alden corresponded

regularly. Sometime after Tiedeman's death, Moot visited Alden in New York to discuss Alden's possible deanship.

Fortunately for the law school, Alden was looking for a change. Although he was only 38, his ambitious work habits as both practitioner and teacher had affected his health. His doctor had ordered him to restrict himself to either teaching or practicing. Alden conferred with his doctor about the deanship. The doctor approved, and Alden accepted the post.

Alden received his LL.B. from New York University Law School in 1892. While in private practice he was associated with Austin Abbott, dean of New York University Law School and a renowned writer on practice and procedure. Later in his career, Alden would serve as counsel to New York Governor Charles Evans Hughes. Many years later, referring to Alden, Adelbert Moot remarked, "I sought a Moses who should lead us out of the Red Sea of difficulties in which the law school then found itself."

On May 28, 1904, the law school faculty adopted a resolution recommending that Alden be elected dean. The University Council confirmed the election two days later. The law school would soon become inseparably Alden's. He would serve as dean for 32 years and would continue to teach at the law school for more than 50 years. In the 1907 *Iris*, class valedictorian Bart J. Shanahan paid tribute to Alden and the faculty:

Our hearts go out in thankfulness to our able and esteemed Dean whom we have all learned to respect and love, and to the generous men who have so nobly assisted him. These public-spirited souls have unselfishly sacrificed time, patience and interest that the cause of education might be advanced. They have led us from darkness to light.

Perhaps no other individual accomplished more to ensure the success and stability of the law school than Alden. During his tenure, the course of study was extended from two years to three, admission requirements were raised to require two years of pre-law college study, the law school obtained a stable home by purchasing 77 West Eagle Street, and the school's library was greatly expanded.

Alden wasted little time in seeking new directions for the law school. In 1906, he requested that the University Council approve the offering of a master of laws (LL.M.) degree. He proposed that the degree be granted to students who already had an LL.B. and who had completed five of the six post-graduate courses then offered by the law school. The graduate courses were to include Advanced Constitutional Law, offered by Fred D. Corey, Esq.; Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Unfair Competition, offered by William Macomber, Esq.; and three courses taught by Alden himself. The council approved Alden's request on May 21, 1906.

Meanwhile, the law school was developing a reputation as one of the

superior law schools in the state. In both 1905 and 1907, all of the school's graduates who applied for admission to the bar passed the examination.

By 1907, many of the original professors began to retire. Alden managed to replace them with equally dedicated and distinguished practitioners. Among the new volunteers were John Lord O'Brian, for whom the law school's current home is named, and Charles B. Sears, who gave his name to the current law library. Sears later would preside over the Appellate Division and sit on the New York State Court of Appeals. The others were Samuel J. Harris and Clinton T. Horton (who later became justices of the New York State Supreme Court), Leroy A. Lincoln, Alfred Hurrell, and A. Glenni Bartholomew, who later would chair the University Council.

In December 1908, Governor Hughes was looking to appoint a counsel. Alden was recommended by John Lord O'Brian, who had served in the New York State Assembly. Hughes knew Alden from the time both men practiced law in New York. He promptly appointed Alden as counsel to the governor, effective January 1, 1909. After accepting the appointment, Alden was granted a leave of absence from the law school with the understanding that he would contribute as much of his time and energy as possible to his responsibilities as dean.

The 1909 session was a long and productive one—the Consolidated Laws were enacted during this term. Alden's thoughts, however, were not completely divorced from the law school. He recognized that one of the school's main deficiencies was the lack of an adequate library. A few years earlier, Bang's Law Library had been sold and moved out of the Ellicott Square Building.

Though students still had access to the Eighth Judicial Court District Library, the school had failed to develop its own collection. So a drive was undertaken to establish a fund for a law library. Directing the drive was George D. Crofts. Contributors to the fund included Henry Adsit Bull, Stephen M. Clement, DeWitt Clinton, Spencer Clinton, Walter P. Cooke, Fred D. Corey, Robert Lynn Cox, Oscar F. Georgi, Charles W. Goodyear, Frederick C. Gratwick, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Clark H. Hammond, Evan Hollister, George P. Keating, Daniel J. Kenefick and Percy S. Lansdowne.

Also, Horace O. Lanza, Franklin D. Loke, Joseph J. Lunghino, Elliott C. McDougal, John G. Milburn, George C. Miller, James McC. Mitchell, Guy B. Moore, Adelbert Moot, John Lord O'Brian, Robert W. Pomeroy, James L. Quackenbush, John W. Robinson, John W. Ryan, Robert F. Schelling, Moses Shire, Frank S. Sidway, Henry Ware Sprague and Ansly Wilcox.

Five years later, the school was able to state in its catalog that its library contained "between four [thousand] and five thousand volumes and is the most complete and most up-to-date private law library in Western New York."

Though Alden devoted an enormous part of his life to the law school, it was clear that he had other interests. After one year as counsel to

Governor Hughes, Alden was appointed as one of three commissioners on Uniform Laws. He served in this capacity until 1926.

Alden also twice unsuccessfully ran for judicial posts. In 1912, he was the Bull Moose candidate for the New York State Court of Appeals. The following year, he was an unsuccessful Bull Moose-Democratic candidate for New York Supreme Court. In 1918, Alden helped to found the Legal Aid Bureau; he served as its president until 1950. Also, between 1927 and 1933, Alden served as counsel to the New York State Commission to Investigate Defects in Laws of Estates, which was responsible for the Decedent Estate Law.

Despite Alden's numerous outside activities, his primary concern was the improvement of the law school. In 1911, Alden proposed that the law school join the majority of the nation's law schools by extending the prescribed course of study leading to a LL.B. from two to three years. This proposal was quickly adopted by the University Council. Because of this change there would be no graduating class in 1913, the only year since the school's first graduation in 1889 that the school did not hold commencement exercises. Not everyone was pleased with the change extending the course of study. In 1914, several students decided to take the bar examination before graduation. Better than one-third were successful.

In 1912, Alden was elected to represent the law school on the University Council. For the past 17 years the law school had occupied two rooms on the ninth floor of the Ellicott Square Building. By 1913, the law school's library was beginning to take shape. However, the school would begin to experience difficulties obtaining adequate space to accommodate its growth—a problem that would continue until it moved into its current facility in 1973.

In the fall of 1913, the law school moved from the Ellicott Square Building into the third and fourth floors of the Third National Bank Building at 275 Main Street (the southeastern corner of Main and Swan streets). The new quarters were described in the 1913 catalog:

The growing needs of the increased attendance, and far greater library facilities, have been met, the present quarters covering over three times the floor space which it has in the adjoining Ellicott Square Building. The building is in the center of the business section, within a few blocks of the court-house, and yet within easy walking distance of the residence neighborhood.

The Law School quarters in all appointments are admirably adapted for law school work. The adjoining offices of the Dean and Registrar enable the students to freely confer and consult with these officers concerning matters relating to the work of the school.

These new quarters brought along increased costs. The monthly rent for the space in the Third National Bank Building was \$110.

The law school was now 25 years old and still growing. By 1915, it was competing with more established Eastern law schools for students



77 West Eagle Street, home of the Law School, 1917–1948.

from across the nation. In its 1915-1916 catalog, the school included the following statement:

*SOME ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY THIS
LAW SCHOOL*

There are some advantages which this school possesses which, it is believed, are not all offered by any other one school.

Any student, so desiring, may readily obtain opportunity to enter a lawyer's office while attending the course; he thus sees the rules and principles in their application, and vague conceptions, or actual misconceptions of forms and methods of practice, become cleared or corrected. The hours of lectures are adjusted so as to permit an office connection.

Continued sessions of courts of general, special, and inferior jurisdiction, civil and criminal, offer to the student abundant opportunity to witness all phases of the trial of cases, and the tactics of the contesting attorneys.

Library facilities are complete, and of the best, and



The library in the old building at 77 West Eagle Street.

include the rare opportunity of obtaining access to many of the actual records before the appellate courts.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, is the element of personal instruction and individual consideration which is here offered. The immense number of students attending many of the metropolitan law schools deprives the individual student of opportunity of close personal contact with the instructors, as well as the great advantage of frequent recitation or discussion and a consideration of individual misconceptions. It could be truly said that the instructors in the Buffalo Law School can fairly grade the students in their respective subjects, without the necessity of an examination, so intimate and thorough is the instructor's knowledge of the work of each student.

In 1917, the law school was told it would have to vacate its space in the Third National Bank Building. In June of that year, Alden reported that the school could lease a building at 77 West Eagle Street which formerly housed the law firm of Hoyt & Spratt. The council authorized the law school to obtain a lease that included an option allowing the school to purchase the property. In the fall of 1917, the school moved into the new location. Although the original building on this site would be razed to make way for a new structure, the law school would remain at the 77 West Eagle location for more than 50 years.

The law school was quite comfortable with its new quarters. There was enough space, at least for the time being, to accommodate a grow-

ing institution. Also, the building was conveniently located in the heart of the legal community. Within three years it was decided to exercise the purchase option and buy the building. This decision was well-received by both students and faculty. The only problem was how to raise the purchase price of \$45,000, a considerable sum in 1920.

It must be remembered that in 1920 the law school still operated as an independent department within the University, as did the medical, dental and other schools. The University had no money for buildings and improvements. Indeed, in 1920, the University was in the midst of a fund-raising campaign of its own. It was up to the law school and its benefactors to finance the necessary purchase of the building.

Adelbert Moot and five others made the purchase possible by using their credit. Moot personally endorsed notes of more than \$15,000 to the Marine Trust Company and the then Bank of Buffalo. The Buffalo Savings Bank granted Moot a \$30,000 mortgage, accepting as collateral a separate agreement executed by Charles B. Wheeler, Loran L. Lewis Jr., A. Glenni Bartholomew, Bradley Goodyear and Dean Alden, each of whom guaranteed \$5,000 of the mortgage debt. With that financial arrangement, the property was purchased from the heirs of William B. Hoyt. Title was taken in the name of Adelbert Moot by deed recorded in the Erie County Clerk's office on January 14, 1920 (Liber 1503 of Deeds at Page 320).

The following year, Moot transferred the property to the University of Buffalo (deed recorded in the Erie County Clerk's office on November 29, 1921, in Liber 1581 of Deeds at Page 574). The Bank of Buffalo already had been paid through contributions made to a building fund by the school's alumni and friends. The University, its coffers healthy as a result of the 1920 campaign, agreed to pay the Marine Trust Company note. At the same time, Buffalo Savings Bank canceled the collateral agreement. The University now owned the building free and clear.

Meanwhile, the University was beginning to come into its own. During the 1920 campaign, more than \$5 million was contributed for both endowments and buildings. With this new-found economic base, the University no longer was just a collection of professional schools. Until this time, each separate school had established its own budget, collected its own fees and written its own checks. Soon it became evident that a stronger, unified University would be possible only if its central office were to handle the financial concerns of each department. George D. Crofts, who had long served the law school as secretary, registrar and professor (and who had been vice chairman of the 1920 campaign), was asked to reorganize the financial and business structure of the University. He was given the title of treasurer.

Also in 1920, the salary of Dean Alden came into controversy. Alden claimed that he was due \$5,068 in unpaid salary. In November 1920, the faculty appointed a committee, consisting of Charles B. Wheeler (chairman), Samuel J. Harris and A. Glenni Bartholomew, to investigate Alden's claim.

The committee divided the claim into two items. The first item was Alden's claim for \$3,000 unpaid salary for the years 1917-18 and 1918-

19. The dean's contract for those years, adopted by resolution of the law school faculty in February 1918, called for Alden to receive \$6,000 per year. The treasurer's records showed that Alden had received only \$4,000 for the 1917-18 academic year and \$5,000 for 1918-19. The committee, in its report to the faculty dated June 7, 1921, confirmed these records and reported that \$3,000 was indeed owed to the dean for this period.

Alden's second claim was less certain. In this claim, Alden sought \$2,068 in unpaid salary for the year 1916-17. According to Alden, his contract for that year tied his salary directly to the financial success of the school. He claimed that the contract entitled him to all of the school's net profits up to \$6,500 and 50 percent of any net profits above \$6,500. According to Alden, the faculty adopted this contract by resolution on May 22, 1909.

It was undisputed that Alden had received \$5,000 in salary for the 1916-17 academic year. The records also showed that the school had net profits of \$2,636 after payment of the dean's salary. Under the contract as stated by Alden, he would be entitled to \$1,500 of the \$2,636 to bring his base salary up to \$6,500, and 50 percent of the remaining \$1,136 (or \$568), for a total of \$2,068.

The committee investigating Alden's claims found "no minutes of a meeting on May 22, 1909, or any other date specifically authorizing a contract with Dr. Alden on the basis of the school's net earnings up to \$6,500 per year, plus one-half of the remaining net earnings." In the minutes of a faculty meeting on April 26, 1916, the committee did find the following statement:

A meeting of the Faculty of the Law Department of the University of Buffalo was held this day at the University Club at seven o'clock, P.M. Present: Carlos C. Alden, Dean, presiding, Messrs. Wheeler, Moot, Lewis, Corey and Horton.

Dean Alden then laid before the meeting the financial relations between the Law Department and himself, reading the resolution of May 22, 1909, making a ten-year contract with him, fixing his compensation at a limit of \$6,500 with 50 percent of any additional income after paying all expenses.

No action was taken at that meeting with respect to the dean's salary. In the minutes of a faculty meeting in February 1918, the committee also found the following statement as a preamble to the resolution which fixed Alden's salary at \$6,000:

Whereas, in May 1909, the Faculty agreed with Dean Alden that for the period of ten years his compensation should be paid only out of the net income of the Law School, and that he should be paid the whole of such net income up to \$6,500 and any excess thereof should be equally divided between the Law Department and the Dean.

After reviewing this evidence, the committee stated in its report that "the ratification of the arrangement to pay Dr. Alden \$6,500.00 per year, plus one-half of the excess net earnings between the year 1909 and 1917, contained in the Faculty minutes of April 26, 1916, and February 1918, constitute a legal and binding obligation on the part of the Law Department." The committee therefore reported that Alden was also entitled to \$2,068 as sought in his second claim.

In 1921, a centralized accounting system was established at the University. The schools were told to send tuition and other receipts to the University treasurer, who would make all disbursements. In addition, each school was told to submit a statement of its property, assets, liabilities, claims and contracts. The law school's statement, dated January 15, 1921, appeared as follows:

RESOURCES	
Building and grounds at 77 West Eagle Street	\$58,729.43
Furniture	2,600.00
Library	15,000.00
Marine Trust Company, current account	17.05
Buffalo Trust Company, library fund	968.16
	<u>\$77,314.64</u>
LIABILITIES	
Buffalo Savings Bank mortgage	\$30,000.00
Accrued interest on mortgage	271.00
Note held by Marine Trust Company	8,289.43
Accrued interest on note	24.15
Surplus to balance	38,730.06
	<u>\$77,314.64</u>

In 1922, Samuel P. Capen was elected chancellor of the University following the death of Charles P. Norton. His seven predecessors were Millard Fillmore, Orsamus H. Marshall, E. Carelton Sprague, James O. Putnam, Wilson S. Bissell, George Gorham (acting) and Norton. All were attorneys, though none was a graduate of a law school. Capen, the University's first full-time chancellor, recognized that to strengthen the University as a whole, he needed to strengthen and coordinate the University's educational activities. Capen studied each University department.

In his 1922-23 report to the council, Capen reported that the law school did not "resemble the picture of the ideal Law School which has gradually been outlined by the American Bar Association and by the Association of American Law Schools." Capen pointed out that the school had not raised its entrance requirements beyond completion of a high school course and that its teaching staff included only one person whose primary occupation was instruction. He added:

On the other hand, it has commanded to an extent which is surely unusual the services of the outstanding leaders of the bar of Western New York. These services have been absolutely voluntary. But if they have been without price they have been given without stint. The loyalty and affection which these gentlemen have exhib-

ited toward the Law School has no parallel in my observation. To say that it is the teachers that make an institution is a platitude. But it has been the teachers, teachers of such distinction and skill that their services could never have been paid for, that have enabled the Law School of the University of Buffalo to serve adequately the needs of the young people of this district who have desired training in the law.

Aware of the law school's deficiencies, Alden told the chancellor that college graduates were not generally attracted to a law school where such a large percentage of students "were only high school graduates with consequent immaturity." He lamented that "the desired type of legal instruction is beyond the conception of the student of eighteen, fresh from high school, and the rate of progress is much retarded by the presence of a large rear-guard of the more immature incapable of progress equal to those better qualified to absorb the instruction given."

Alden stressed the need for more paid instructors, noting the difficulty in securing and retaining unpaid volunteers. He also pointed out that the law school generated a large sum of money which was then turned over to the University treasury. He expressed the hope that "the financial needs of the other Departments of the University may no longer require a diversion of such huge proportions of the receipts of the School of Law."

But aid, in the form of more money from the University, was not forthcoming. In his 1923-24 report to the council, Chancellor Capen, as if in rebuttal to Alden's plea, analyzed the financial difficulties of the University as a whole. Support of the fledgling College of Arts and Sciences was viewed as the most important financial concern of the University at that time. That program, and emergencies in several of the other schools, had created financial stringencies.

Capen, however, agreed with Alden that the school ought to add at least two full-time instructors. Capen advised the council that, in his opinion, "no other addition to the instructional force of the University is so greatly needed as this one." Nevertheless, a year would pass before the council authorized the addition of these two full-time instructors.

In the meantime, the school sought to address what was perceived by many as its major deficiency—an admissions policy that required only a high school degree. A committee composed of law school faculty recommended following the American Bar Association's suggestion that students entering law school be required to have some pre-legal academic work other than high school. Following this suggestion, the University Council's committee on general administration imposed the following change in admission requirements:

On and after September 1, 1925, candidates for admission to the School of Law are required to have completed one year of study in a college of arts and sciences; and on and after September 1, 1927, candidates for admission to the School of Law are required to have

completed two years of study in a college of arts and sciences.

It appears that changing the admission standards had an effect on law school admissions in 1923. The class entering that year was so large—92 students—that the law school began to feel space constraints for the first time since it moved into the West Eagle Street facility. The two lecture rooms in the law school building seated 72 and 59. To accommodate this large class, some lectures had to be given in Townsend Hall, at the southwest corner of Delaware Avenue and Niagara Square. Townsend Hall had been donated to the University in 1915 by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The Main Street Campus, of course, did not yet exist. The University, at this time, consisted primarily of an organization of professional schools and had no cohesive campus to speak of. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union gave the Townsend building to the University with the understanding that it would house the two-year-old College of Arts and Sciences, which was operating out of spare rooms in the medical and dental school buildings. The donation of the building, named after Mrs. George W. Townsend, founder and longtime president of the union, also had been conditioned on the University's ability to raise an endowment of \$100,000 for the college. This requirement was quickly met in 1916 when the family of Seymour H. Knox presented the University with a gift of \$250,000.

Alden was grateful for the building in a crisis, but he viewed the use of Townsend Hall as a temporary—and not very comfortable—alternative. Alden told Chancellor Capen that “the general character and acoustics of that hall make it undesirable for use except for a temporary period of emergency.”

As the law school evolved, so did its student life. In 1923, the Lincoln Law Club was established under the aegis of Irving R. Templeton '09, a former law school faculty member and president of the alumni association. Seven seniors gathered weekly at Templeton's home to review their notes and prepare for the bar exam. For the next 20 years students would continue to meet with Templeton, who was always willing to offer advice. In 1943, Templeton became too ill to participate; the club was continued by former club members for many years. Although the club has not been present for quite some time, records do not indicate when it was disbanded.

In 1925, 15 members of the senior class founded the Blackstone Legal Society, whose purpose was to obtain a better understanding of legal principles through research and discussion. Again, records are incomplete, but it appears that interest in this organization waned over the years. It too is no longer present on campus.

While effecting needed changes in the law school—and delivering the lion's share of class instruction—Alden continued to publish significant works in the area of civil practice. In 1918, following the death of Austin Abbott, he edited the second edition of *Abbott's Forms of Pleadings*. In 1921, he wrote a handbook on the Civil Practice Act, which had been

enacted that year. In 1925, Alden edited the third edition of *Abbott's Practice and Forms*.

In 1925, 167 freshmen entered the law school—the largest freshman class in the school's history at that time. Total enrollment was now 334 students. With 77 West Eagle bursting at its seams, the law school again was faced with a space crisis. Townsend Hall, which had served to alleviate the situation to some degree, was not a satisfactory solution. Again, the law school desperately needed new facilities.

Though the problem of adequate facilities was acute, the law school finally was receiving funding to hire additional faculty. In 1926, William King Laidlaw, a graduate of Cornell Law School, joined the faculty; he would continue to teach commercial law courses until 1961. In 1927, David Diamond '19, former New York State Supreme Court justice and corporation counsel to the City of Buffalo, was named to the faculty. He too would become a fixture at the law school for many years.

The space inadequacy continued to be a pressing problem. Chancellor Capen, in his 1927-28 report to the council, stated that the law school building was "intolerably overcrowded" and urged that "the provision of adequate space for the Law School is now one of the University's most pressing necessities."

By 1929, 57 percent of the attorneys practicing in Buffalo had received a degree from the law school. In October of that year, the University kicked off its endowment fund campaign. But on the fifth day of the campaign, Black Friday came to Wall Street. Though the stock market crash and the Depression had their effects, the campaign was considered a success, raising more than \$5 million.

Later that year, Capen said he was "persuaded that within two years at the outside the Council must provide other quarters for [the law school] or else enlarge the present building." Still, the University Council was not persuaded.

Realizing that money to obtain a new facility was not forthcoming, Alden wondered whether enrollment should be limited. The chancellor echoed this reasoning in his report to the council:

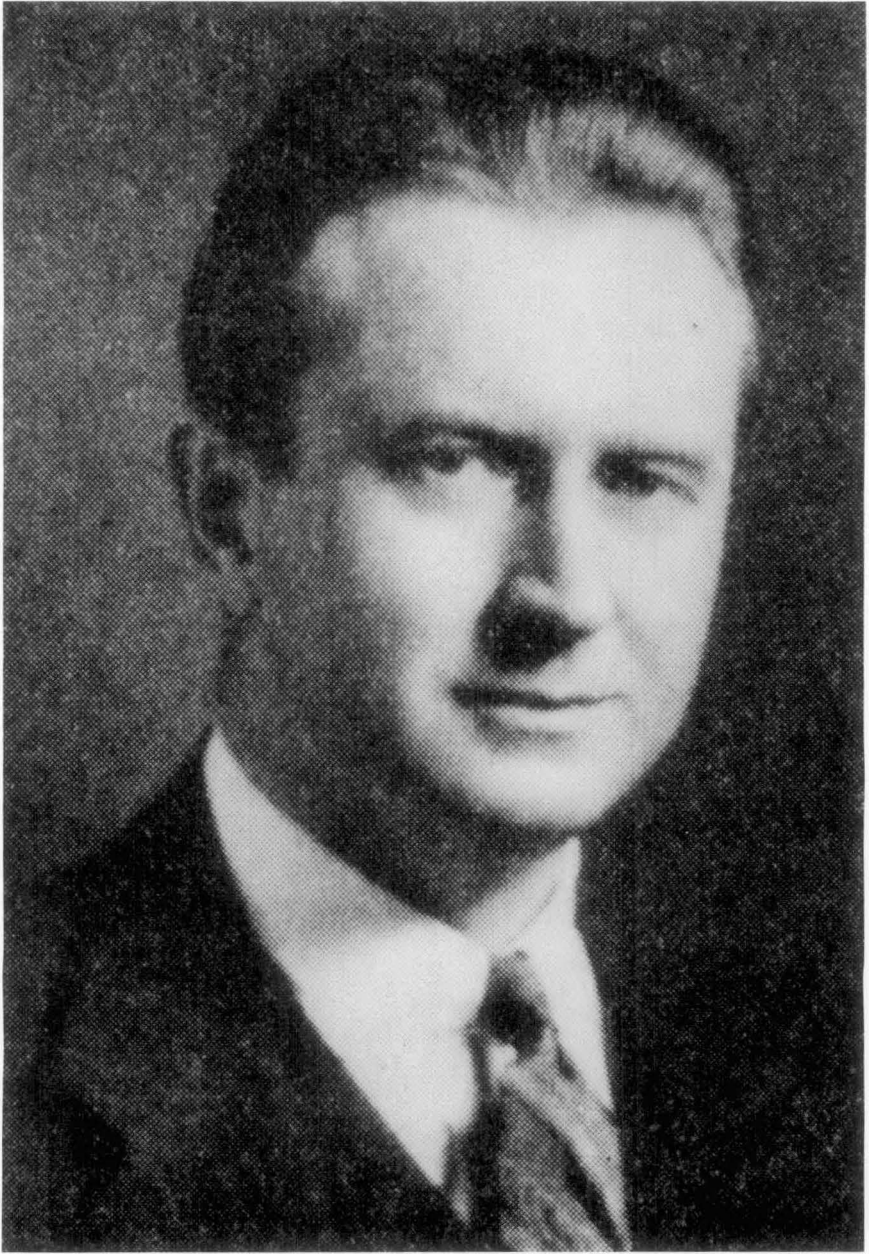
Clearly the number must be limited unless it should soon be possible to provide larger quarters. The University has been forced to take such action in the case of the Medical and Dental Schools. It is under no more compelling obligation to accept all qualified candidates who desire to enter the Law School. Its obligation, indeed, lies rather in the direction of supplying the best possible legal education with the resources at its disposal. If these resources are not sufficient to meet the demands of all applicants, the University should confine its services to the number it can accommodate rather than dilute the service.

Throughout the Depression, the old structure continued to accommodate, albeit barely, the student body. The overcrowding was somewhat abated by a decline in enrollment. The University Council, how-

ever, was well-aware that any increase in enrollment would result in the building's becoming intolerably congested. The council also had been told of the need to hire more full-time faculty. During these years the faculty consisted of the dean, four part-time practitioners who carried full-time teaching loads, and six part-time instructors. But again, the priorities of the council seemed to be elsewhere.

By 1936, the school had begun to make the transition from a loosely but conscientiously run organization to a stable academic institution. In June of that year, Alden turned 70 and was forced to retire as dean. He would continue to teach, however, until June 1954. Chancellor Capen made this statement about Alden in his 1936 report to the council:

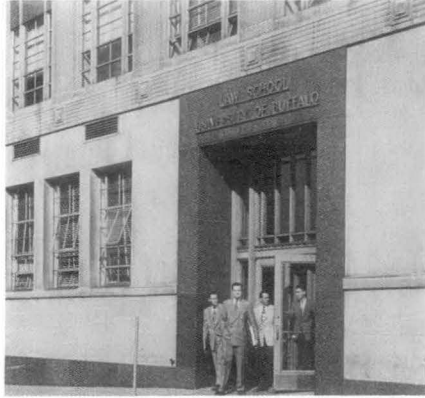
Dr. Carlos C. Alden came to the School of Law as its dean thirteen years after its incorporation in the University. He directed it for thirty-two years. He found it small, inadequately served and all but unknown. He built up its standards and drew about himself a distinguished faculty. For a whole generation the incisiveness and power of his teaching, the breadth of his learning and the magnetism of his personality have impressed themselves indelibly upon a long line of students of the law. The majority of the leading members of the bench and bar of this district and many leaders of the profession elsewhere have come under his tutelage. They gratefully acknowledge the formative character of his influence. Withal he has found time to render eminent public service as advisor to officers and commissions of the State. As an author, also, he has added to the interpretative literature of his calling. The Law School of the University of Buffalo is the visible embodiment of his rare ability and his high concept of training for one of the most exacting of the learned professions.



Francis M. Shea, fifth dean, 1936-1939

THE WAR YEARS

1936-1953



The new building at 77 West Eagle Street was completed in 1949.

F

or the next 17 years, the direction of the law school was influenced more by events outside its walls than within.

Clouds of war were gathering over Europe. Hitler came to power in 1933, and Germany began re-arming. In 1935, Germany imposed universal conscription. Flexing its new military muscle, it occupied the Rhineland in 1936. Austria was annexed in March 1938. In September 1938, the Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) was ceded through the Munich Agreement negotiated by Sir Neville Chamberlain. Soon thereafter, Hitler invaded Poland and World War II began.

Two noted Austrian lawyers found refuge in Buffalo from Nazism, and enjoyed long teaching careers at the law school. Dr. Arthur Lenhoff, a one-time member of the High Constitutional Court of Austria, taught at the law school from 1945 to 1957. Adolf Homburger, a grad-

uate of the University of Vienna School of Law, taught civil procedure from 1949 to 1977.

On the home front, the economy still suffered under the weight of the Great Depression, although some of the countermeasures of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal were lightening the load.

Against this background, Francis M. Shea became the fifth dean. Born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on June 16, 1905, he earned his A.B. from Dartmouth in 1925 and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1928. From 1929 to 1934, he lived in Buffalo and practiced law in the firm of Slee, O'Brian, Hellings and Ulsh. In 1935-36, he was general counsel to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

Known and respected by the local bench and bar, Shea was chosen by the University Council as a man of energy and talent who could help the school to improve the depth and quality of instruction. Specifically, the law school lacked accreditation from the American Bar Association (ABA) and was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

The ABA had established minimum standards for legal education in 1921. These were:

- Pre-law school college study of at least two years (in effect at the law school since 1926)
- A three-year law school course (in effect since 1911)
- An adequate library
- A sufficient number of full-time faculty
- Non-commercialism, i. e., faculty compensation should not depend on fees or the number of students (in effect since 1918).

Buffalo Law School had an inadequate library and too few faculty. Also, the physical plant left much to be desired. The Hoyt Mansion at 77 West Eagle Street had only two classrooms, a few offices for the faculty and a small library on the third floor. Some classes were held in Townsend Hall, later demolished to make way for the new Buffalo City Court Building. Given a mandate to upgrade the school, Shea immediately hired a Harvard contemporary, Louis L. Jaffe. In 1937, two more Harvard graduates were added, Mark DeWolfe Howe and David Riesman Jr. Some began calling the school "Little Harvard." In two short years the full-time faculty was increased to six:

Dean Francis M. Shea
 Professor (and former Dean) Carlos C. Alden
 Professor William K. Laidlaw
 Professor Louis L. Jaffe
 Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe
 Professor David Riesman Jr.

At the same time, the library was expanded by 6,300 volumes. Also, Shea intensified the moot court program. Each freshman participated in at least two assignments; juniors and seniors held moot court trials. Shea emphasized the casebook method of teaching, which had been used at Harvard since 1870. Previously the part-time faculty at the law school, composed of local jurists and attorneys, had favored the text-lecture method.

As a result of these measures, the law school was admitted to the AALS in 1936 and received its ABA accreditation a year later.

The accreditation and the 50th anniversary arrived simultaneously and were cause for celebration in 1938.¹ A week-long program was held in May of that year, beginning with evening lectures on recent legal developments presented by Shea and Professors Jaffe, Alden, Halpern and Riesman. Two celebrated figures spoke at the finale, a dinner on May 28, 1938. They were Edmund M. Morgan of the Harvard Law School and Jerome N. Frank of the Securities and Exchange Commission. At the banquet James McCormick Mitchell,² chairman of the University Council, paid special tribute to Dean Alden.

In the anniversary class of 1938, two graduates earned separate honors for their special service to the public and to the law school. They were Willard A. Genrich, who would later serve as chancellor of the state's Board of Regents, and the late Hon. William J. Regan, who served as surrogate of Erie County from 1964 to 1984. Both men later received the Distinguished Alumnus Award. A member of the Class of 1939 was the Hon. Matthew J. Jasen. After practicing for three years he was inducted into the U.S. Army, where he served in Europe until he was discharged in 1945 with the rank of captain. For the next three years he served as a U.S. judge for the 3rd Military Government Judicial District at Heidelberg, Germany.

Returning to Buffalo in 1948, Jasen practiced law until 1958, when he was elected to the New York Supreme Court, the first Democrat elected to that court from the Eighth Judicial District. In 1967, he was elected an associate judge of the New York Court of Appeals, where he served until reaching the mandatory retirement age of 70 in 1985. He then returned to private practice in Buffalo with Moot & Sprague.

In the summer of 1939, Dean Shea was offered a coveted appointment in Washington, D.C., as an assistant U.S. attorney general. A leave of absence was granted. The University Council appointed Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe as acting dean. During the academic year 1940-41, Shea notified the council that he was resigning because he wished to stay in Washington.³ The council then elevated Howe to the deanship.

Howe, the sixth dean, was born on May 22, 1928, and received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1933. After graduation, he clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. From 1934 to 1936, he practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts. The void created by Shea's absence was filled, in part, by the addition of Ernest J. Brown as a full-time faculty member. Also, David Diamond taught an additional course, Municipal Corporations.

U.S. involvement in the war began on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. A joint session of Congress declared war on Japan the following day. Germany and Italy sided with Japan and declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941. The impact on the law school was far-reaching.

War or no war, Howe refused to relax academic standards. Indeed, he was dissatisfied with the success rate of law school graduates in the New York bar examinations. In 1938 only 25 percent passed; in 1939



Mark DeWolfe Howe, sixth dean, 1941-1945

only 32 percent passed, compared to a 54 percent success rate state-wide. By 1940, the pass rate for UB graduates had risen to 44 percent.

Following Pearl Harbor, young Americans volunteered for service in droves and the draft was stepped up. Both of these developments had a diminishing effect on enrollment.

To no one's surprise, Howe requested a leave of absence on January 7, 1943, to accept a commission in the Army. While Howe was away, Adjunct Professor Philip Halpern served as acting dean. Halpern—in private practice—not only administered the school but also carried a teaching load (Torts, Criminal Law, Trusts, etc.) that often exceeded that of a full-time professor. Discharged in the spring of 1945, Howe was offered a professorship at Harvard Law School, and resigned his deanship effective May 18, 1945.



Philip Halpern, seventh dean, 1946-1947

To replace Howe, the University Council appointed Halpern as dean on October 23, 1946. Halpern, the seventh dean, was born in Buffalo on November 12, 1902. He graduated from Hutchinson High School and received his LL.B. from the Buffalo Law School in 1923. He joined the faculty in 1925.

Halpern was very sensitive to the plight of students who at any moment could be drafted into the military. Because a law degree might mean a commission, and because a legal education interrupted by several years of military service was hard to resume, the dean introduced an accelerated program. Classes were continuous throughout the year,

and an LL.B. could be attained in 24 months. Even though the pace of learning was increased, there was no relaxation in standards. In 1943, 60 percent of the graduates who took the bar examination passed it. Because there were only five in number, Halpern thought it unwise to draw any conclusions.

On May 7, 1945, Germany unconditionally surrendered. Soon afterward, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945. While these events were taking place, the 78th Congress enacted the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which became law in 1944. The law had been proposed to express the nation's gratitude to the men and women who served in the armed forces. But its pragmatic purpose was to soak up the surplus supply of labor that would result from the rapid discharge of 10 million veterans into a job market soft from the winding down of defense production. Popularly known as the "GI Bill," this law had a profound impact on the country and the Buffalo Law School.

The first wave of enrollment at the law school arrived in the fall of 1946. More than 200 applications for admission were submitted that summer; 160 of them came from veterans. This was only the tip of the iceberg, because most of the veterans who wanted to go to the law school lacked the required two years of undergraduate study. The second wave would arrive in the fall of 1948, when these veterans had met the two-year requirement. The last and biggest wave came in the fall of 1950, with veterans who had earned their undergraduate degrees. The statistics are:

Academic Year	Freshman Class	Total Enrollment
1946-47	136	210
1947-48	162	274
1948-49	135	319
1949-50	131	316
1950-51	153	319
1951-52	134	325
1952-53	130	337

Lacking in space and short of faculty, the law school was in a quandary. In a June 1946 report to the University Chancellor, Halpern said the enrollment of 250 could not be increased until library and classroom facilities were sharply upgraded. To do otherwise would be to disserve the student body, he said. Enrollment already had increased dramatically since the war, but the dean saw no danger of an overcrowded bar:

There is no evidence to support the thesis that the answer to the problem of the lawyer and his livelihood is an arithmetic one. So long as there are lawyers ill-trained and ill-equipped to their profession, the problem of earning a livelihood will remain, and the temptation to malpractice will be present, regardless of the number of lawyers. The answer lies . . . in improved training and in higher standards of legal education.

More than 80 percent of the applicants were now veterans, the dean said in his report. "Service in the armed forces has made them feel that they must share in the political and governmental decisions of the fu-



Louis L. Jaffe, eighth dean, 1948-1950

ture, decisions which might assure peace or again bring war. . . . The veteran will not be favored or coddled in school; he does not ask to be. He asks only the opportunity to prove himself capable of absorbing and profiting by the training which the school offers.”

In response to Halpern’s report, the University Council met and deliberated. If a new and larger facility were to be constructed, where should it be located? The perennial debate, downtown vs. Main Street Campus, was renewed.

On the Main Street site there would be more space, pleasant surroundings, and intellectual and social exchange with others. On the

other hand, the relationship of the law school with the downtown bench and bar dated to 1887. A campus location would be inconvenient if not impossible for the part-time instructors who worked downtown. Also, students would lose their easy access to the fine law library of the 8th Judicial District on the fourth floor of the Erie County Hall. Of course, it would also be more difficult for students to clerk after school in downtown law firms.

The votes of the council favored the downtown site. A three-story structure with 28,000 square feet of floor space—adapted to the 78-by-119-foot plot at 77 West Eagle Street—was put on the drawing board. The third floor would contain a library with 20-foot ceilings. The second floor would have faculty offices and space for offices of the Erie County Bar Association. The first floor would house three classrooms and administrative offices. The basement would contain a student lounge and locker rooms.

Dwane Lyman and Associates prepared the plans and Siegfried Construction Company Inc. was awarded the contract. The old structure was leveled and the cornerstone for the new building was put in place on February 17, 1949, by Chancellor Capen, assisted by George D. Crofts, the University controller, and the Hon. Charles B. Sears.⁴

In the meantime, classes were shifted to the venerable Townsend Hall on Niagara Square and the former County Building at 40 Delaware Avenue, a site now occupied by the Erie County Holding Center. The building cost \$448,550.45. The cost of furniture, fixtures and equipment, and new books and equipment for the enlarged library, brought the total cost to \$704,382.58. The Indiana limestone and granite-face structure was substantially completed in time to receive second- and third-year students on September 19, 1949. The first-year students moved in after finishing touches were put on the large classroom.

Formal dedication took place on October 21, 1949. John Lord O'Brian '98, the principal speaker, remarked that the new building was "a monument to a long line of people who worked for half a century to make the school what it is today." Chancellor Capen also spoke, as well as Erie County Bar Association President John O. Henderson '33.⁵

Midway through the 1947-48 academic year, Halpern was elected to the New York Supreme Court. Although he continued to teach, Halpern resigned as dean on December 1, 1947.

The University Council selected Professor Louis L. Jaffe, the assistant dean, as Halpern's successor, effective January 1, 1948. Jaffe, the eighth dean, was born in Seattle, Washington, on December 18, 1905. He earned his A.B. at Johns Hopkins in 1925 and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1928. After graduation, Jaffe was a clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis. From 1930 to 1935, he worked as a staff attorney for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Labor Relations Board. He joined the law school faculty in 1936. His special interests were in legislation and administrative law, two of the fastest-growing areas in the legal system at that time. Under Jaffe's leadership, the school began to reemphasize the use of seminars with small groups of students.



George Neff Stevens, ninth dean, 1951-1952

Also, under Jaffe's direction, the law school required all applicants to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. For the first time, the school was addressing the relationship between test scores and undergraduate grades and students' performance both in law school and in the profession. Jaffe's statement on the LSAT scores should be recorded:

There are presently two theories of constituting a first-year class. One adopted by the major national law schools is to accept only those having a high likelihood

of success. But such prognosis is fallible and that policy means the unconditional exclusion of a certain number who will make good practitioners. There should be reputable law schools which are prepared to take some chances. On the other hand, if our experience with the aptitude tests demonstrates that applicants in—let us say—the lowest 25 percent almost invariably do poor or unsatisfactory work, we may draw the line there. Our policy, thus, would be midway between our traditional policy and that of the more exclusive schools. This will mean, of course, as it has in the past, that our first-year fail rate will be high. But that is the inevitable consequence of a liberal admissions policy.

This admission policy remained in effect until the law school became part of SUNY in 1962.

The influx of veterans made the new classes unique in many ways. First, the average students were four or five years older than those who came before, with some students in their late 20s or early 30s. Second, their attitude was more serious. Many were married with children and were anxious to finish school so they could go to work and support their families. Third, the range of experiences the veterans brought to the classroom was wider than ever before. Many had traveled to foreign lands and exotic places. Finally, they were overflowing with confidence.

The Hon. John T. Curtin '49 is a good example. He was a junior at Canisius College in 1942 when he enlisted in the Navy. Receiving his wings at Corpus Christi, Texas, he transferred to a Marine squadron. Flying a Douglas dive-bomber, he served 42 months, mostly in the South Pacific. A captain, he was discharged in January 1946.

Returning to Canisius, Judge Curtin received his degree and then entered the law school in September 1946, graduating in June 1949. From 1961 to 1966 he served as U.S. attorney for the Western District of New York. In 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson named him U.S. District Court judge. He currently presides over the District Court as chief justice.

The postwar GI student body also was unique in the number of brothers in the same class.⁶ Foremost were the three Dillon brothers from Lackawanna. All veterans, they had enrolled in the pre-law program at Canisius College in the fall of 1946 and entered law school in the fall of 1948, graduating together in the spring of 1951.

John A. Dillon, after 28 years in private practice, was elected to the Erie County Court in 1979, a position he now holds. William H. Dillon went into private practice in Lackawanna. Michael F. Dillon served as district attorney of Erie County from 1964 to 1973. He was elected to the New York Supreme Court in 1974, appointed associate justice of the Appellate Division, 4th Department, in 1976, and was elevated to his current position as presiding justice in 1979. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1974 and the Jaeckle Award in 1987.

In June 1950, Jaffe resigned to accept an appointment from Harvard

as the Byrne Professor of Administrative Law. In his absence, the law school was administered by an executive committee headed by Claude E. Puffer as chairman and Professor Jacob D. Hyman as secretary.

A search committee was formed, and after thoughtful consideration the chancellor appointed George Neff Stevens as dean, effective September 1, 1951.

Stevens, the ninth dean, was born in Masontown, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1909. He earned his A.B. from Dartmouth in 1931, his LL.B. from Cornell in 1935 and his master's in political science from the University of Louisville in 1941. He then taught at Louisville, Cincinnati, Ohio State and Case Western before coming to Buffalo.

No sooner had Stevens taken office than differences arose between the dean and the University Council over curriculum, faculty salaries and the state of the library, which Stevens felt did not meet minimum accreditation standards. Stevens was offered the deanship of the University of Washington School of Law, which he accepted. He resigned effective June 1, 1952. He continued as dean at Washington until 1965. Thereafter he was a professor at various law schools, retiring in 1976.

Meanwhile, three student organizations were about to see the light of day. In time, each would grow into a major student institution.

The *Opinion*, the school newspaper, published its first issue on November 29, 1949. In its first editorial, the *Opinion* promised its readers:

This is a law students' newspaper and as such will maintain a certain aura of decorum not exhibited by the ordinary campus publications. . . . Our columns are dedicated to the presentation of any news or views of interest to the Law School, the Alumni or the Faculty.

The founder and first editor in chief was Michael A. Beilewech Jr. '51, now with the Buffalo law firm of Magavern & Magavern. Others on the staff were Edward S. Spector '51, managing editor; Edward K. O'Shea Jr., business manager; Hubert M. Crean '51, business editor; and Richard R. Wozniak '51, features editor. Also on the *Opinion* staff were Louis A. Del Cotto, George N. Kassman and Edward W. Kinney, all members of the Class of '51. Faculty adviser was Professor Albert R. Mugel '41.

The first volume contained an article by Professor Arthur Lenhoff along with faculty profiles of Jaffe, former Dean Alden and Professors Laidlaw and Mugel. The paper noted the appointment of George Niebank Jr. '50 as law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson. He was the first student in the law school to receive such an appointment. Niebank retired in 1982 as general counsel and senior vice president of the Santa Fe Railroad and now resides in Hilton Head, South Carolina.

The first issue also reported that Phyllis J. Hubbard '52 received the most votes for campus homecoming queen. Since 1978, Phyllis Hubbard Wilkinson has served as a legal clerk in the Family Court of Erie County.

Next came the *Buffalo Law Review*. In the summer of 1950, the faculty chose five students who were to work under the guidance of Professor Charles W. Webster.⁷ The purpose of the review was "to give students experience in legal writing and analysis. To complement

student material and to aid in achieving the requisite stature for the review, leading articles would be solicited.”

Those who put together the first issue were Editor in Chief Robert B. Fleming and Associate Editors David Buch, Philip A. Erickson, Henry Rose and Burton B. Sarles. All were members of the Class of '51. The first issue contained 18 student case notes and an article by former Dean Jaffe titled “*Res Ipsa Loquitur* Vindicated.” The law review now is published three times a year and is recognized as one of the best in the country.

Last of the three new student organizations was the Student Bar Association. Before 1951, student activities were coordinated and directed by an elected student council. This was strictly an intra-school organization. Beginning in 1949, many law schools throughout the country adopted the format of a student bar association modeled on the American Bar Association. This afforded a uniform constitution plus affiliation with a national group known as the American Law Students Association. This organization met annually and proposed solutions to problems that were similar at every law school.

The law school sent a delegation to a workshop at Cornell University. The group gave a glowing report and recommended that the Buffalo Law School form a student bar association and affiliate with the ALSA. A referendum was called and, with support from an editorial in the *Opinion*, the proposal was adopted.

The first student bar association election was held on March 20, 1952. M. James Tizzano '53 was chosen as president. Tizzano, age 34 and married with two children, was a veteran of 48 months in the Army.

The other officers elected were Neil R. Farmelo, vice president; Charles Ryan Desmond, secretary; and Stanley Grossman, treasurer. All were members of the Class of 1953.

The Korean War began in June 1950. Many World War II veterans in the law school on reserve status were called up, and the draft was reactivated.

From the faculty, Professor Albert R. Mugel '41, a tank unit commander in the European Theater from 1942 to 1945, was sent to Korea. Before he entered the service, Mugel was an associate in the firm of Kenefick, Cook, Mitchel, Bass & Letchworth. In 1945, he returned to the same firm and was dismayed to learn that one of the senior partners did not realize he had been gone.

Craving more recognition, Mugel began teaching at the law school in 1946 and was an associate professor when called back to Korea as a tank unit commander. In 1954, he left the full-time faculty to join the firm that is now Jaeckle, Fleischmann & Mugel. Since 1954, Mugel has taught future interests as a part-time professor.

Professor Jacob D. Hyman was summoned back to Washington as a consultant. Instructors Manly Fleischmann '33 and John R. Hollands returned to their wartime posts in the capital.

From the student body many left for the war. They included Gerald J. Lankes '53, Samuel R. Miserendino '54, Richard F. Kinzly '55, Anthony J. DeMarie '55 and Edward K. O'Shea Jr., to name only a few.

O'Shea, a lieutenant in the Marines, had just begun his senior year.

Married and the father of two children, he was recalled in October 1950 and sent to Korea. Shortly thereafter, the reality of war was brought home to his fellow classmates when they learned that O'Shea had been seriously wounded by a mortar shell in fighting around Chongchon. Many of his classmates wrote to him in the hospital. After returning to the States, O'Shea underwent two years of plastic surgery at St. Albany's Naval Hospital on Long Island. He completed his senior year at New York University. Returning to Buffalo, he practiced with the eminent William B. Mahoney '21 and later in the firm of Boreanaz, O'Shea and NeMoyer. He died in 1974.

Not given to the anti-war feelings that would surface during the Vietnam era, the student body generally supported the country's commitment to Korea. That's not to say that students stampeded to enlist, or that most students did not open their mailboxes fearfully to see if they contained an induction notice. On the whole, however, students and faculty were patriotic about the Korean War. A Red Cross blood drive was organized, and students and faculty donated 107 pints. The chairman of the drive was Sheldon Hurwitz '53, assisted by David J. Mahoney Jr. '52, Joseph C. Tisdall '53 and John J. Callahan '54 (now the Hon. John J. Callahan, associate justice, Appellate Division, 4th Dept.).

Following the resignation of Dean Stevens in the spring of 1952, Judge Halpern again came forward to serve as acting dean. He held the position until May 1, 1953,⁸ when Chancellor T. Raymond McConnell offered the deanship to Professor Jacob D. Hyman. Two months later, on July 27, 1953, a truce was declared in Korea, and the war years came to an end.

FOOTNOTES

1. The doors of the law school officially opened on October 3, 1887. Although the 50th anniversary celebration took place in the spring of 1938, as long as the event fell within the academic year (1937-38), the legal requirements for anniversary celebrations were satisfied.
2. On his death in 1948, his wife, Lavinia A. Mitchell, donated \$28,000 in memory of her husband to enable the student body to hear a prominent lecturer each year. The first lecture, held on May 9, 1951, was given by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson on "War Time Security and Liberty Under the Law" and is printed in the *Buffalo Law Review*, Vol. 1, p. 103.
3. Shea remained in government service until 1945, and then entered private practice.
4. Judge Sears was elected to the New York Supreme Court on January 1, 1930. He was elevated to the Appellate Division, 4th Dept., in 1937, and elected to the Court of Appeals in 1941. He served the University in many capacities and was a strong supporter of the law school. He died in 1950.
5. Henderson, one of the founding partners of the firm now known as Jaeckle, Fleischmann & Mugel, was appointed U.S. district attorney in 1955, and U.S. District Court judge for Western New York in 1970, where he sat until his death in 1976. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1971.
6. In the Class of 1950 there were James A. Moynihan and Gregory J. Moynihan. The Class of 1953 included Gordon T. MacArthur and Hugh D. MacArthur, and Maynard C. Schaus and Robert Schaus.
7. Webster, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School, where he was executive editor of the law review, also founded the student Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization. Webster resigned in 1953 to become counsel for General Electric in Syracuse. After one year he returned to Southern Methodist Law School, where he taught until his death at age 48 in 1967.
8. After stepping down, Judge Halpern continued his close association with the law school, even while serving as an associate justice of the Appellate Division, 4th Dept. From 1953 to 1963 he was a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which carried his name to national and international prominence. He died in 1963. In his memory the Philip Halpern Conference was held at the law school on April 24-25, 1964, and was reported in the *Buffalo Law Review*, Vol. 13, p. 303.



Jacob D. Hyman, tenth dean, 1953-1964

DEAN HYMAN

1953-1964

*77 West Eagle Street*

Born in Boston on December 6, 1909, Dean Jacob D. Hyman—10th dean—earned his A.B. at Harvard magna cum laude in 1931 and his LL.B. cum laude from Harvard in 1934. From 1934 to 1939, he practiced in New York City in the firm of an uncle. In September 1939, he left private practice and entered government service as a staff attorney with the Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, in Washington, D.C. Early in 1942, he transferred to the Office of Price Administration and rose to the position of associate general counsel.

Impressed by the caliber of his colleagues from academia, Hyman decided on a postwar career change. Writing to Harvard Law School, he inquired about faculty employment. His letter came to the attention of the Buffalo Law School, and shortly thereafter Ernest J. Brown, assistant dean, interviewed the new prospect in Washington.

The rest is history. Hyman came to Buffalo for the opening of classes in September 1946, and stayed for the next 42 years.

In the beginning, from 1946 to 1953, he taught Constitutional Law, Corporations, Municipal Government, Procedure, Torts and Administrative Law and established his reputation as a teacher, scholar and gentleman in the mode of former dean Alden, with whom he often was compared.

In April 1953, University Chancellor T. Raymond McConnell telephoned Hyman and asked if he would consider accepting the deanship. Always reflective, Hyman asked for a day or two to think it over. But he accepted, and the chancellor appointed him dean effective May 1, 1953.

The first problem confronting Hyman was a rapid postwar decline in enrollment:

Academic Year	Freshman Class	Total Enrollment
1953-54	96	312
1954-55	84	280
1955-56	87	245
1956-57	89	244
1957-58	69	208
1958-59	67	184
1959-60	72	171
1961-62	56	174

In large part, the decline came because fewer veterans applied. This made for double trouble. Not only were fewer students enrolling, but the non-veterans did not receive a monthly GI Bill allotment. Consequently, many had to take jobs to make ends meet. In his first report to the chancellor, Hyman observed:

Another problem affecting the quality of the undergraduate work is the increasing extent to which students have taken jobs as the number of students receiving GI educational benefits has decreased. Accurate information is hard to get, but there is no doubt that a substantial number of our students are holding down what amounts to full-time jobs in afternoon or night shifts. There never has been a night law school in Buffalo, and for reasons that will not be examined here, it does not appear wise to start one. However, we are seeking approval from the New York Department of Education for a four-year day-time course. When this becomes effective, as we hope it will in September [1954], we will require students who are doing substantial outside work to take a reduced load each semester and four years to complete their studies. This step should raise the general level of class preparation and participation.

The four-year program was inaugurated in the fall of 1954.

In a time of declining enrollment, it is difficult to tighten the standards for admission and at the same time upgrade the faculty. Indeed, higher standards for admission generally mean lower enrollment, thereby necessitating faculty layoffs. For this reason, the liberal admissions policy established by Dean Halpern and followed by Dean Jaffe continued during Hyman's tenure.

Although enrollment decreased in the 1950s, the quality of graduates remained high. Several deserve mention. Senior student Morton Mendelsohn '55 was the first non-lawyer to appear and argue before the New York Court of Appeals. For many years, Rule 3(a) of the court permitted servicemen whose tour of duty began immediately after graduation to be admitted to the bar on motion. Although historically the numbers were small, the trickle turned into a stream after the Korean War.

Fearful of incompetents, the Joint Conference on Legal Education, an organization of law school deans, professors and bar association leaders, petitioned the Court of Appeals to close the loophole.

In response, the court scheduled a public hearing for November 19, 1954. The news reached Buffalo Law School a scant week in advance. A straw vote was quickly taken, and it showed that the students overwhelmingly opposed the rescinding of Rule 3(a). Mendelsohn, president of the Student Bar Association, was directed to appear on behalf of the students and argue against abolition. Assisted by Gordon R. Gross '55 and Vincent E. Doyle Jr. '56, Mendelsohn worked around the clock to put together a brief.

Preceded by a parade of deans—including the dean of Harvard Law School—all of whom spoke against the rule, Mendelsohn was called to the lectern. Ineligible for the exemption because he already had served three years in the U.S. Army, Mendelsohn argued with credibility and conviction.

Fielding questions from the bench, he made two simple points. Once interrupted by two or three years of military service, which might include combat, a veteran would find it difficult to pass the bar without extensive refresher courses. Also, if the rule were to be changed, the change ought not to apply to graduates currently in uniform.

Spectators and court personnel were moved by Mendelsohn's eloquence. They included a reporter for *The New York Times*, who wrote a feature story. Outgunned, Mendelsohn, Gross and Doyle returned to Buffalo in low spirits. Later, they were pleasantly surprised when the court announced on May 25, 1955, that it would abolish Rule 3(a), but only prospectively.

Ironically, in 33 years of practice, Mendelsohn never has had a second opportunity to appear before the Court of Appeals. A corporate lawyer, he now practices in the Buffalo firm of Saperston & Day, P.C.

Gordon Gross, a partner in the Buffalo firm of Gross, Shuman, Brizdle, Laub & Gilfillan, P.C., has never been back to the Court of Appeals,

either. Vincent Doyle is the exception. After graduation, he became Buffalo's public defender. This was followed by an illustrious career as a criminal defense lawyer, which took him to the Court of Appeals on numerous occasions. He currently sits on the New York Supreme Court in the 8th Judicial District.

Other student notables from this period were Herald Price Fahringer Jr. '56, Edward P. Gueth Jr. '55, John P. MacArthur '56 and Robert J. Whetzle '55.

Since the 1930s, the law school had had an annual moot court competition, but this was strictly intramural and limited to freshmen. As mentioned earlier, the Student Bar Association was organized in 1952. This automatically included membership in the Association of American Law Students, an organization that sponsored and supervised a moot court league representing 50 or more schools. Thus, the law school was called upon each year to field an extramural moot court team.

Coached by Professor Clyde W. Summers, the 1955 team prepared both sides of an appeal in a labor injunction dispute. Fahringer and Gueth represented the appellant union; MacArthur and Whetzle, the respondent employer. Opposed by Albany, Cornell and Syracuse law schools, the Buffalo teams took part in the elimination matches in Albany at the Court of Appeals. Both Buffalo teams won first place. The victory propelled them into the finals, held in New York City. By the flip of a coin, Buffalo's first opponent was Columbia, which was victorious and went on to take the national title.

Fahringer later rose to national prominence as a criminal defense lawyer in New York City. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1984. Gueth, after many years as an assistant general counsel for Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, began a second career in January 1986 as clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York. MacArthur practices in Albany. Whetzle is a partner in the Buffalo trial firm of Smith, Murphy & Schoepperle.

Several faculty additions during this period deserve mention:

1953	Professor David R. Kochery
1955	Professor Saul Touster
1957	Professor Joseph Laufer
	Professor Robert B. Fleming '51 ¹
1958	Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr.
1961	Professor Louis A. Del Cotto '51 ²
1963	Professor Herman Schwartz
1964	Professor Kenneth F. Joyce
	Professor James B. Atleson

Several faculty departures also are noteworthy. In June 1954, Carlos C. Alden, former dean and professor, retired at age 88 after 50 years of teaching, including 34 years as dean. In recognition of his service, he was named professor emeritus, the first member of the faculty to receive this distinction.

Many former students expressed their affection at a luncheon on November 1, 1954, at the Hotel Statler. The groundswell of sentiment

was so great that it resulted in the Carlos C. Alden Fund. Established with alumni donations, the fund provides financial assistance to students of character and ability who might otherwise be unable to finish their legal education. The fund is still in existence today.

Following his retirement, Alden became associated with the Buffalo firm of Raichle, Banning & Moore. He died on August 4, 1955. When John Lord O'Brian Hall was dedicated in October 1973, Alden's erst-while partner (and Distinguished Alumnus Award recipient) Frank G. Raichle Jr. '19 delivered the address at the formal opening of the Carlos C. Alden Moot Courtroom in the new O'Brian Hall.

Professor Arthur Lenhoff retired on June 30, 1957, after a distinguished career as a teacher, scholar and author which earned him international recognition. A dinner was given in Lenhoff's honor on April 10, 1957, at the Hotel Lafayette. Well-attended by former students, the event recalled many of Dr. Lenhoff's classroom sayings, spoken with a thick German accent, in old-country idiom:

To a student who is not prepared: "You should be a shoemaker."

To a student who could not answer: "Thinking is not forbidden."

To a student who knew the law, but couldn't apply it: "Wooden rules are for wooden heads."

To a class that was unprepared: "Miserable fellows, this is not a coffeehouse; go home to your books!"

Another departure was Professor Clyde W. Summers. Summers joined the faculty in 1949. A dynamic teacher, he specialized in Labor Law and Torts. He left in June 1956 for a position at Yale Law School. In 1975, Summers joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he currently teaches.

During this period, it was hard for Hyman to attract and keep full-time faculty because competing schools offered higher salaries. The flight of faculty for higher pay was not confined to the law school. The University as a whole was suffering the same plight. A financial drive was undertaken by the University in 1956, and part of the receipts was earmarked for salary increases. But something closer to home was needed, so Hyman conceived and set up the Annual Participating Fund for Legal Education.

A group of prominent alumni was assembled for a kickoff dinner at the Mary Seaton Room of Kleinhans Music Hall on May 2, 1960. Charles R. Diebold '34 chaired the event. Former Dean Louis L. Jaffe came from Harvard to deliver the principal address. Also speaking were Chancellor Clifford C. Furnas and the Hon. Charles S. Desmond.

All alumni who had been admitted to the bar for at least 10 years were asked to contribute at least \$100. The first drive netted more than \$10,000. The following year, \$16,000 was raised. The money was used to fund a seminar on problems of small business, to fund a new trial technique course being set up by Professor Maurice Frey, and to continue the annual conferences — begun in 1952—on state and local government law, a subject of special interest to Hyman.

The Annual Participating Fund for Legal Education prospered until



The library in the new building at 77 West Eagle Street.

the announcement in early 1961 that the University would merge with the State University of New York. Many alumni reasoned, "Let the state pay," and alumni giving dried up.

This was temporary, however. After several years of working with the state budget, it became evident to faculty and alumni alike that Albany would supply only the cake, and that the icing and candles for a successful law school required alumni support.³

During the academic year 1959-60, the law school again was visited by the accreditation team of the American Association of Law Schools. The inspection confirmed the obvious:

- The physical plant was inadequate, particularly in library space.
- Too many students were admitted with minimum requirements.
- Too many students had excessive outside employment.
- Faculty salaries were low.
- The proportion of part-time faculty to full-time was too high.

As for the physical plant, the University Council in May 1960 decided the time had come to do something about a new building. The perennial debate—downtown vs. Main Street—was renewed. Finally, the Main Street site won out.

On balance Hyman favored the decision, but he recognized the disadvantages that would result. Part-time instructors and student clerks would be inconvenienced, and the close relationship with the Erie County Bar Association—which had occupied a suite on the second floor since 1949—would end.

Although no definite date was set for groundbreaking, Hyman was adamant on one point: The new building must be physically separate in order to create a professional atmosphere. When the merger was an-

nounced in 1961, the new building went on the back burner until more important issues, such as location of the new campus, could be decided. As it turned out, it wasn't until 1970 that construction began on the Amherst Campus. Meanwhile, the shortage of space and crowding on Eagle Street went from bad to worse.

Fate came close to taking matters into her own hands. At 6:02 p.m. on Wednesday, November 29, 1961, a pedestrian on West Eagle Street smelled smoke and saw a red glow within the old Hutchinson Building, which abutted the law school on the east. Occupied for many years by Hoddick & Taylor Inc., a floor-covering business, the six-story brick structure soon was engulfed in flames. Throughout the night, more than 100 firefighters battled the three-alarm fire with 25 pieces of equipment.

Burning debris from the taller building fell onto the tar roof of the law school. Only the hoses of the fire department, which sprayed thousands of gallons of water on the roof and walls of the law school, saved it from destruction.

The deluge of water proved a mixed blessing. It saved the roof, but flooded the basement. Many records and more than 1,000 law volumes stored in the basement were waterlogged and ruined.⁴

On a lighter note, in 1958 one of the oldest student activities of the law school reached its zenith. The Barristers' Ball traces its origin back to the misty dawn of the school. The precise date of the first dance is unknown. We do know that it was an annual event during the 1920s and 1930s. During World War II the dance was suspended for several reasons, not the least of which was the absence of male partners, so essential to the two-step.

The dance was renewed in 1949 and repeated each year thereafter. In 1958, it was held at the Statler Hilton on April 19. Tickets were \$6 per couple and featured the Ange Callea band. Chairman of the dance was Ronald H. Tills '59, acting under the direction of Student Bar Association President Samuel Perla.⁵ In addition to a record crowd, the following distinguished guests tripped the light fantastic into the wee hours:

Chancellor and Mrs. Clifford C. Furnas
 Dean and Mrs. Jacob D. Hyman
 Mayor and Mrs. Frank A. Sedita
 The Hon. and Mrs. Matthew J. Jasen
 City Council President and Mrs. William B. Lawless Jr.
 Corporation Counsel and Mrs. Anthony Manguso
 Theodore V. Mikoll and the Hon. Ann T. Mikoll
 The Hon. and Mrs. Michael Zimmer

The last consecutive Barristers' Ball was held on March 22, 1969, at Schraff's Motor Inn in Niagara Falls. The following year, the Student Bar Association—caught up in the anger of Vietnam and campus unrest—voted down any financial support, and the dance went into the

trunk. A comeback was attempted in 1979, when the so-called First Annual Barristers' Ball was held at the Buffalo Athletic Club to the music of Johnny LoVecchio. There was no follow-up the next year, however, and the ball, as such, went back into the trunk.

On a more serious note, in the early 1960s William SaMarion, a member of the Nation of Islam and an inmate at the Attica Correctional Facility, sued the warden for denying his constitutional rights. SaMarion complained that his freedom of religion was being violated because the warden refused to allow congregational services and to permit SaMarion to receive and read Muslim literature, to communicate with clergy of the Islamic faith and to be fed meals that did not contain pork.

At that time, Malcolm X and the Black Muslim movement were unpopular. Hyman and Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr. assisted attorney Richard F. Griffin '59⁶ — and later Professor Paul I. Birzon — in presenting SaMarion's grievance. The case moved through the courts for several years. Finally, in 1970, an order of the Appellate Division issued rules to the warden granting substantially all of the requested relief.⁷

Another pro bono work of Hyman was his service on a special committee for revision of the Buffalo City Charter. William B. Lawless, then council president, appointed a blue-ribbon committee of nine prominent citizens; Hyman was named chairman. Over several years, this committee hammered out important recommendations, many of which were implemented. Perhaps the most substantial was a charter requirement that a capital budget be prepared each year.

In 1962, the Buffalo Law School celebrated its 75th anniversary. To prepare for the celebration, Hyman began to revitalize the Law Alumni Association. Though the alumni association existed on paper, it was the weak point in the faculty-student-alumni triangle. Indeed, in a 1958 issue of the *Opinion*, the observation was made that "the Law Alumni Association is weak and for all practical purposes inactive."

There were years when it perked up, as in the late 1940s and early 1950s, but shortly thereafter it began to wither. The Erie County Bar Association was absorbing all of the interest and energy of Buffalo alumni, and the alumni lacked the challenge of doing something important. The celebration of the 75th anniversary and Hyman's enthusiasm brought the group back to life.

The dean chose 22 alumni and invited them to an organizational meeting at the Buffalo Athletic Club on August 16, 1961. A set of bylaws prepared by Professor Albert R. Mugel was submitted and a slate of directors was nominated. On December 13, 1961, a general membership meeting took place and the bylaws were adopted. Also, the following directors were elected, to serve staggered turns of three years each, determined by lot:

Owen B. Augspurger '37
Nelson R. Barrett '55
The Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20

The Hon. William P. Foster '33
Jack A. Gellman '40
The Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39

David Diamond '19
The Hon. Rollin A. Fancher '26
Thomas P. Flaherty '51
Albert R. Mugel '41
The Hon. Robert E. Noonan '31
Anthony J. Renaldo '52
Ross L. Runfola '49
Robert Schaus '53

John E. Leach '32
Charles J. McDonough '28
Lester S. Miller '32
Sidney G. Shane '24
Joseph D. Tisdall '53
Thomas V. Troy '51
Leonard F. Walentynowicz '55

On January 10, 1962, the newly elected board met for the first time and elected the following officers:

Charles J. McDonough '28, president
The Hon. Robert E. Noonan '31, vice president
Albert R. Mugel '41, treasurer
Robert Schaus '53, secretary

Mugel, who wrote the bylaws, stipulated that no officer or director who had served a full term could succeed himself. This prevented a clique and ensured an annual infusion of new blood. The only exception was the position of secretary, which Mugel had held for many years in the old alumni association. As it turned out, Mugel was elevated to treasurer and had to leave office after one year. Schaus, who seized upon "Mugel's loophole," continued as secretary for the next 25 years (1962 to 1987).

Planning the 75th anniversary celebration became the first order of business for the revitalized association. The following committee heads were appointed:

Owen B. Augspurger Jr. '37, chairman
David Diamond '19, program and speakers
Lester S. Miller '32, arrangements
Sidney B. Pfiefer '20, publicity
George M. Martin '49, attendance

The committee members rolled up their sleeves and went to work. In short order a program began to take shape. As excitement grew, the faculty and alumni were electrified by the announcement that the University of Buffalo would merge with the State University of New York, effective September 1, 1962. But in the midst of all this, a major dispute arose.

Several professors were unhappy with Hyman's leadership. They differed with him on curriculum as well as faculty appointments.

Emotions ran hot and—in an unprecedented move—the group went to the office of Chancellor Furnas and asked for Hyman's removal. When informed of what had taken place, Hyman tendered a pro forma resignation, to be accepted at the pleasure of the chancellor. Furnas then appointed Vice Chancellor Lester Anderson to conduct an inquiry.

While the inquiry was in progress, hostility toward Hyman at faculty meetings convinced him that emotions were overriding reason, and that this could jeopardize the welfare of the school. Therefore he asked Furnas for permission to withdraw his resignation. Permission was

granted. "The school meant too much to me, and I decided not to turn over the reins without a fight," he later explained.

Another bone of contention with the foursome was Hyman's recommendation of several professors for promotion. They voted against one of the nominees for reasons which Hyman felt were unwarranted. In spite of the negative vote, Hyman went ahead and proposed all of the nominees to the chancellor, who assumed direct jurisdiction. Finding that all possessed the necessary collegiality and scholarship, the chancellor approved the promotions, thus vindicating Hyman's judgment.

With that, the storm quieted and Hyman was freed to concentrate on the 75th anniversary and revitalization of the Law Alumni Association.

Plans went forward for the celebration of the 75th anniversary on November 16-17, 1962.

One glitch developed. John Lord O'Brian was ill and unable to attend. However, his wife, Alma, and his brother, Roland L. O'Brian '11, as well as Sue W. Alden (the widow of Carlos C. Alden), made up for his absence.

The dinner was an overwhelming success, in part because of the support of faculty and alumni, and also because of the presence and participation of many students, including Louis M. Cacciato '64, president of the Student Bar Association, who presented a plaque to the Hon. Charles S. Desmond. The reunion of Deans Shea, Howe, Jaffe, Halpern and Hyman also was memorable. Their reflections were published in Vol. 12 of the *Buffalo Law Review*.

At the anniversary luncheon, a history of the school, *Buffalo Law School—75 Years*, was distributed. This work, which contained the names of all living alumni listed by class, was the single-handed effort of Gilbert J. Pedersen '33. It recorded for the first time the formative years of the law school, and included a reprint of the articles of establishment along with reproductions of many early historic documents. Much of the material contained in this work is taken from Pedersen's history.

Afraid of a post-75th letdown, Hyman religiously attended each monthly meeting of the alumni association. To keep up the momentum, the group resolved to hold an annual dinner, to be known as the Mid-Winter Dinner, later changed to the Annual Dinner. The first chairman was Thomas P. Flaherty '50.

To stimulate interest, the board decided to present awards to distinguished alumni in three fields: judiciary, public service and private practice. The first dinner took place at the Buffalo Athletic Club on May 6, 1963. The first recipients of the Distinguished Alumnus Awards were:

The Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20, judiciary
John Lord O'Brian '98, public service
Harry J. Kelley '20, private practice

Two hundred twenty attended the dinner. Chairman Flaherty reported to the board a profit of \$200.

In June 1963, the end of the first fiscal year for the new Law Alumni Association, outgoing President Charles J. McDonough submitted a written report of his stewardship, stating:

In the fall of 1961, a small group of loyal and enthusiastic alumni of our law school met and discussed plans for revival of our alumni association, which had lain dormant for many years.

The new officers and directors have worked in close liaison as well as complete harmony with Dean Jack Hyman.

While our association's growth in the past year has not been spectacular, it has been substantial, and I believe . . . in the years to come . . . our association will continue to prosper and grow.

He concluded by thanking Hyman for his help and support, and also thanked Flaherty and 75th anniversary chairman Augspurger.⁸

The Law Alumni Association has grown stronger each year. It is a dynamic group, working closely with the dean's office to make Buffalo Law School the best in the country.

In the spring of 1963, Hyman stunned faculty, students and alumni with the announcement that "after 11 years on the job, I have decided to step down as dean." His resignation letter to Chancellor Furnas set forth the reasons clearly and concisely:

The law school is at the threshold of a new development which I am sure will be a great one. The time is not inappropriate for a change of leadership. The school now has, as it has never had before in its history, a full-time faculty of mature teachers and scholars in sufficient number to assure stable faculty direction of the school's growth to excellence. There are active supporting organizations in the Alumni Association, the Participating Fund, and the Advisory Committee. The foundation is solid and the general plans for growth which have been drawn are realistic as well as bold. A new dean at this time will be able to bring fresh perspectives to the task of assisting the faculty to elaborate and to implement those plans. . . .

My reason for resigning is that I want to do some thinking and writing about the law. The last ten years as dean have been challenging and in many ways rewarding. But they have not given me time to do the things which led me to leave practice for teaching, and I feel that if I am to turn to other work, I must do so now.

A search committee —composed of Professor Robert B. Fleming '51, chairman, and the Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20, Manly Fleisch-

mann '33 and Professor David R. Kochery—began looking for a successor. By the spring of 1964, the field had narrowed to William D. Hawkland, and the University Council appointed him dean, effective June 1, 1964.

The deanship of Jacob D. Hyman is notable for several major accomplishments: the inauguration of the Annual Participating Fund for Legal Education, the successful celebration of the 75th anniversary, the revitalization of the Law Alumni Association and his support for state and local government studies.

As a teacher, he was cerebral rather than theatrical. One went to his classes to learn, not to be entertained. As an administrator, he deserves good grades.

As a person, Hyman scores the very highest. He left an indelible mark on countless students, a great role model of what it is to be a gentleman and a scholar.

In 1964, the *Advocate* was dedicated to Hyman. He was honored at a luncheon held at the Statler Hilton on October 22, 1971, commemorating his 25th year as a teacher. Hyman received the Jaeckle Award in 1983, the first non-alumnus to receive the school's highest honor. On completion of his 40th year as a teacher, he was again honored at the annual dinner of the Law Alumni Association on May 8, 1987, at the Hyatt Regency Buffalo.

FOOTNOTES

1. After graduation, Fleming went to the University of Wisconsin Law School as a research assistant, then to Harvard Law School as a teaching fellow, and later to St. Louis University Law School as an assistant professor, before returning to his alma mater in 1957. In 1962, he was named associate dean, a position he held until the campus riots of 1969-70, when he was appointed University advocate. Returning to the law school in 1970, he served as associate dean under Provost Richard D. Schwartz until 1975, when he was appointed dean of the Pace University School of Law.
2. Del Cotto was a lecturer at the law school from 1951 to 1959, when he resigned. After two years at Columbia Law School, he returned to the Buffalo Law School in 1961 and has remained ever since. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1984.
3. Alumni giving accelerated in 1977 with the inauguration of the phonathon.
4. Rescued was a manuscript and the only copy of an original song composed by J.B. Walsh, executive secretary of the Erie County Bar Association, as part of a "Capitol Hill" show to be performed the following week. Walsh and a firefighter entered the smoke-filled law school and snatched the objects from Walsh's desk. The Erie County Bar Association moved to the Ellicott Square Building in 1962, releasing its space to the law school, which sorely needed it for faculty offices.
5. Perla, exhausted by the effort, fell behind in his classwork and did not graduate. Undaunted, he began a registered clerkship, sat for the bar, and passed the first time. In recognition of his contribution to school history, a petition is being circulated to make him an honorary member of the Class of 1959. Today, Perla is a successful practitioner in Erie County and a renowned toastmaster. Three of his four lawyer sons are graduates of the law school: Jeffrey A. Perla '75, Mark S. Perla '78 and Keith A. Perla '84. Also alumni are daughter Cynthia Perla Meckler '79, a daughter-in-law, Mary Gregory Perla '84, and a son-in-law, Lawrence M. Meckler '76, and a brother, Russell T. Perla '54.

6. Griffin received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1986.
7. SaMarion vs. McGinnis, 35 A.D.2d 684, 314 N.Y.S.2d 715 (4th Dept., 1970).
8. Tragedy was to strike Augspurger. On a family horseback vacation, he was thrown when his mount stumbled and fell. Augspurger fractured his neck and died on August 9, 1969, at age 56, in a hospital in Bozeman, Montana. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award posthumously in 1970. In 1972, the University Council named Augspurger Road on the Amherst Campus in his memory.



William D. Hawkland, eleventh dean, 1964–1971

DEAN HAWKLAND

1964-1971

Born in Willmer, Minnesota, on November 20, 1920, William D. Hawkland, the 11th dean, earned his B.S. from the University of Minnesota in 1942, followed by an LL.B. from the same school in 1947. He received an LL.M. from Columbia in 1949.

He taught at the University of Tennessee, Temple University, Rutgers University and the University of Illinois before coming to the Buffalo Law School. His deanship began on June 15, 1964.

A prolific and scholarly writer, Hawkland wrote widely used texts on Negotiable Instruments, Sales and the new Uniform Commercial Code.

His knowledge of how the marketplace works, particularly the law of supply and demand, soon was put to the test. Tuition at Buffalo Law School was substantially lower than at the other eight private schools in New York State: Albany, Brooklyn, Cornell, Columbia, NYU, New York Law School, St. John's and Syracuse. Dollar-wise students voted with their pocketbooks, and Buffalo Law School was the bargain of the decade.

As a consequence, in his first summer on the job, Hawkland's desk was piled high with 351 applications for the fall freshman class, a figure that exceeded the total enrollment of 335 for all three classes in the peak year of 1952-53.

How could he accommodate all these applicants? A new building was in the works, but no decision had been made on the size and location or when ground would be broken.

As mentioned earlier, Hyman went on record in favor of a separate law school building. By way of supplement, in the late summer of 1964

Hawkland and the faculty issued a series of memoranda known as the Blue Book. Shortly afterward, a detailed prospectus was put together, known as the Seven-Year Plan. It projected the growth of the law school from 1966 to 1973, at which time the school would be poised for national prominence. The essential elements of the Seven-Year Plan were:

- A new separate building with 115,780 square feet
- A total enrollment of 805 students
- A library containing 241,000 volumes, with a support staff of 37
- A total faculty of 59
- An accent on more individualized instruction, with an emphasis on research and teaching in the fields of state and local government law.

The Seven-Year Plan was well-received by SUNY administrators, both in Buffalo and in Albany. A decision had to be made, however, on a location for the new building.

Some faculty and alumni preferred the Main Street site because the other professional schools (medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing) were there. But Albany favored the Amherst Campus and promised that if the law school accepted this decision, it would be one of the first buildings constructed. In the opinion of most, a new and larger building at Amherst was more important than professional fraternity on Main Street.

Elation soon turned to alarm. A preliminary architectural release called for a new law school that was incorporated in a large complex. All the disciplines would be housed under one roof, with a common library. Hawkland, the faculty and alumni were aghast, and united in opposition. The new law school, they argued, must be in a separate building with its own library.

Because Hawkland valued alumni support, he continued Hyman's practice of attending the monthly meetings of the alumni association. Alumnus and former Lieutenant Governor Frank C. Moore '21 was then chairman of the SUNY Board of Trustees, and Edwin F. Jaeckle '15 was a member of the same body. At the suggestion of several alumni, Hawkland contacted both trustees. After hearing the pros and cons, Moore and Jaeckle agreed to oppose any architectural design that did not provide for a separate building with its own library.

With their terms expired in 1965, Moore and Jaeckle passed the baton to their successors, Manly Fleischmann '33 and Charles R. Diebold '35. As a result, when the architects finally sat down to their drawing boards, the vision of the law school as it now exists—a separate building with its own library—was indelibly imprinted on their minds. With substantial input from Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr., faculty representative to the architects, final plans were readied and construction began in the fall of 1970.

Professor William King Laidlaw retired in 1965. A 1924 graduate of Cornell Law School, he began teaching at Buffalo Law School in 1926. A native of Ellicottville, Laidlaw commuted to Buffalo by train, and later, when the roads improved, by automobile, a round trip of 100 miles. Lanky, dry of wit and deliberate of speech, Laidlaw taught countless students the basic principles of Contracts, Negotiable Instruments and

Sales for 39 years. When he died in January 1977, the Law Alumni Association established the William K. Laidlaw Prize, an award of \$100 given each year at graduation to an outstanding student in the field of commercial law.

Applications continued to mushroom. For the first time in the school's history, the dean was in the enviable position of having three or four applicants for every available seat. The quality of applicants also improved, both in LSAT scores and undergraduate grades. The following chart reflects this growth:

YEAR	FRESHMAN APPLICATIONS	FRESHMAN CLASS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	MEDIAN LSAT	MEDIAN COLLEGE GRADES ON BASE OF 4.0
1964-65	351	92	253	528	2.51
1965-66	423	122	276	529	2.56
1966-67	606	155	326	547	2.55
1967-68	709	220	438	527	2.62
1968-69	830	172	430	533	2.66
1969-70	929	241	483	586	2.72
1970-71	1,268	215	532	606	2.78

Delighted with these statistics, Hawkland in 1967 got out his calculator and determined that the law school ranked 17th in the country in terms of the intellectual quality of its freshman class.

Although things were looking up, the dean was confronted with a critical reality: The building at 77 West Eagle Street was bursting at the seams. The new building would not be ready until the fall of 1971.

The interim solution was to rent space. Initially, the Buffalo Athletic Club was favored because of its proximity, but allegations of membership discrimination against blacks surfaced. The law school, as part of the state university, could not be a party, even passively, to such discrimination, and negotiations were broken off. The next-closest structure with available space was the Prudential Building,¹ at the southwest corner of Peal and Church streets, a five-minute walk. A lease for three floors was negotiated, and on September 1, 1966, all of the faculty and part of the library² were moved to this location.

Meanwhile, a movement began within the American Bar Association, various state bars and on law school campuses to award a juris doctor degree in place of the LL.B. Though a J.D. degree might not be meaningful to a lawyer going into private practice, it was important to a law graduate entering civil service, where salary grades are keyed to education.

The argument had merit. A college graduate with a three-year LL.B. could be considered the equal of a college graduate with three years of postgraduate study leading to a Ph.D.

At the law school, the moving force for granting the J.D. degree was the Student Bar Association. Under the leadership of SBA President Dale M. Volker '66,³ Hawkland and Alumni President Lawrence J. Schork '34 were petitioned to have the faculty and alumni association

adopt resolutions urging the New York Board of Regents to amend Article II, Section 40 of their rules, thus authorizing a J.D. degree as the first professional degree in law.

With the exception of Columbia and Cornell, the other private law schools joined in. After several months of deliberation, the Board of Regents approved the change on September 29, 1967. Hawkland reported the results to the alumni association at the next monthly meeting, whereupon Alumni President Eugene M. Downey '31 inquired whether a J.D. degree could be awarded *nunc pro tunc* to all prior graduates who had met the same requirements. Alumni board member M. Robert Koren '44 moved that the proposal be adopted. It was seconded by Victor A. Rossetti '50, and unanimously adopted.

Hawkland communicated the resolution to the Board of Regents and the measure was approved. At the next commencement, which took place on June 1, 1968, at Kleinhans Music Hall, members of the Class of 1968 received the first J.D. degrees. Additionally, 700 attending alumni received a J.D. degree retroactively.

Unfortunately, former Alumni President Schork, one of the prime movers in securing the new degree designation, did not live to receive his J.D. He died on March 2, 1968. Schork received the Distinguished Alumnus Award posthumously in 1969.

During the mid-1960s, the Trial Technique course came into its own. Created by Adjunct Professor Maurice Frey '28 in 1959, it consisted at first of classroom lectures supplemented by demonstrations from local trial lawyers. Frey wanted more student participation and came up with the idea of dividing the class into seminar groups of eight, each with its own instructor recruited from the local trial bar. In the new system, four students briefed and prepared a civil case (two for the plaintiff and two for the defendant), while the other four briefed and prepared a criminal case (two for the prosecution, two for the defense).

Because the course proved popular, it soon was expanded to seven sections, each section covering the same material simultaneously. At the end of the semester mock trials took place, pairing one section against the other, by lot. The trials were held in downtown courtrooms, with actual judges and live jurors.

Trying the same case, one normally would expect identical results. But the opposite was often true. This demonstrated as no classroom lesson could the roll-of-the-dice nature of trial advocacy and the importance of careful preparation. Many graduates who took Trial Technique and later pursued a career in the courtroom attribute much of their success to this course. Credit is due to Professor Frey and the original band of instructors who shaped and molded this innovative program. They are: George R. Blair '38, Professor Paul I. Birzon, Robert Schaus '53, Leonard F. Walentynowicz '55, Richard F. Griffin '57 and John H. Stenger '58.

Frey was awarded the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1979. His successors as administrator were John H. Stenger '58 and Aaron Weinstein '34, who was for many years senior trial counsel in the office of Buffalo's corporation counsel. Weinstein received the Distinguished

Alumnus Award in 1977. Upon Weinstein's retirement in 1985, Associate Dean Alan S. Carrel '67 became Trial Technique administrator. He continues in this position today. The Trial Technique course remains popular: In the 1986-87 academic year 29 sections of Trial Technique were taught, 15 in the fall semester and 14 in the spring.

Another innovation, the legal clinic program, appeared in the 1960s. To understand the program and its origins requires a look backward. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the path to a legal career began with a clerkship in an established firm. For an aspiring youth, the first and most difficult hurdle was finding a position. Some young men and women waited so long that they threw up their hands in frustration. For those who stayed in the course, the road was long and hard, involving late hours and, in many cases, meager wages.

The founding of Buffalo Law School in 1887 was, in part, a reaction against the worst aspects of the clerkship system. It also reflected the views of local judges and lawyers who believed that the new school would provide better training for more candidates in half the time at less cost.

The first instructors, drawn from the local bench and bar, earned their keep by the skill of their craft. Thus, the classroom was a forum for sharing practical experiences. In addition, students augmented their lessons with downtown clerkships after school and during the summer vacation. But beginning in the mid-1930s, more full-time faculty were added. This trend accelerated after the war and into the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

Scholars and specialists, the full-time faculty were chiefly interested in teaching, research and writing. How to record a deed or docket a judgment were skills to be learned after graduation. This was not a problem for students whose time and energy was absorbed by the *Law Review*, *Opinion*, moot court, etc., but a vacuum existed for the rank and file.

Their only option was a clerkship. But enrollment soared during the 1960s and the demand of students exceeded the supply of jobs. Consequently, many students were left high and dry, chafing for some way to interact with the profession.

The first recorded extramural legal clinic appeared in the early 1950s, when Professor Charles W. Webster, who taught criminal courses, organized the student-run Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization (IPDO). At that time an indigent defendant charged with a misdemeanor was not furnished counsel. In a way, he or she was better off if the charge was a felony, because then the presiding judge assigned a lawyer from the membership list of the Erie County Bar Association.

These legal services were provided gratis, except in the case of an indictment for murder or felony murder, where the statute allowed a maximum fee of \$1,000. Webster proposed to the bar association and the criminal bench that one or two law students be co-assigned to each lawyer. The students would assist the lawyer by interviewing witnesses, appearing at the arraignment, preparing motions, writing briefs, sitting in on the trial and attending the sentencing. The lawyer

would get some help and the students would gain from the experience. Webster's IPDO was approved and went into operation in 1951. No credit hours were earned, and the program lacked direct faculty supervision. But it was very popular with students during the 1950s and early 1960s.

In the mid-1960s, the New York Legislature enacted Sec. 722 of the County Law, which mandated that each county adopt one of several plans for providing legal representation to persons accused of crimes, both felonies and misdemeanors, and that the assigned counsel be paid out of county funds. A plan sponsored by the Erie County Bar Association, known as the Aid to Indigent Prisoners Society Inc., had been in existence for several years.

Administered by Joseph D. Mintz '57,⁴ the bar association plan met the requirements of the new law.

Mintz, who had participated in the IPDO while attending law school, welcomed student participation. Student interest, however, soon waned. For one thing, the lawyers involved now were getting paid by the hour, and therefore chose to do their own legwork and research. Also, the satisfaction of helping the poor diminished, because legal counsel was now mandated by law as a poverty entitlement. Student interest continued to wane, and by 1966 the IPDO disappeared.

While the IPDO was dying out, an idea for a new kind of clinic was taking birth. In the early 1960s, scholars were debating about law school curriculums. Many prominent legal educators favored clinic programs, supervised by specially trained faculty, through which students could earn credit hours. In response to this movement, the National Council on Legal Clinics was established with a grant from the Ford Foundation. Once money became available, talk turned into action. By 1968, the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility was up and running, funneling legal clinic grants to about half the members of the American Association of Law Schools.

At Buffalo Law School in the early 1960s, Professor Joseph Laufer supervised a funded program for a handful of students who worked four hours a week in the Legal Aid Bureau, earning one credit hour each. In 1966, Professor Louis H. Swartz organized and supervised a funded summer seminar program involving 10 students. In 1968, 1969 and 1970, Assistant Professor James P. Manak supervised a three-credit-hour clinical program funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity that placed students in various public offices, offering them a wide range of experiences. Among the offices were the Legal Aid Bureau, Neighborhood Law Offices, public defender, Erie County district attorney's office, Erie County Family Court and the Buffalo Corporation Counsel. In 1970, a clinic dealing with school problems, such as suspensions and educational entitlements, was organized by Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr., assisted by Assistant Professor Norman S. Rosenberg.

All of these clinic courses proved popular, thus planting the seeds for the legal clinic program now in operation at Buffalo Law School, which is known throughout the country as one of the best.

Hawkland fostered this willingness to experiment and several other programs were begun. Even though they are not in existence today, often because the lead professor moved on to another school or into a different field, they should be noted:

- An ombudsman project, funded by the office of Economic Opportunity, was started in July and August 1966 under the guidance of Professor William Angus. Initial success led to a full-blown ombudsman program that began on November 11, 1964, in downtown Buffalo under the direction of Professors John H. Holland and W. Lance Tibbles, with 11 law students. It ran until March 31, 1969.
- A six-week summer session at the University of Brussels, Belgium, was established in 1968 under the leadership of Professor Thomas Buergethal. Intended to compare Anglo-American common law with European civil law, the course had five professors from the law school and an equivalent number of European educators as faculty. Forty students participated and earned three credit hours.
- Dean Hawkland, assisted by Professors Herman Schwartz, Paul I. Birzon, Louis A. Del Cotto, Kenneth F. Joyce and others, created 16 half-hour television spots on subjects of current interest to lawyers and laymen, such as bankruptcy, taxation, the new Uniform Commercial Code and the revised Penal Law.
- Following *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) and a string of new cases dealing with search, seizure and arrest, Professor Herman Schwartz set up a Criminal Justice Training program, which began in the spring of 1966. Classes were conducted for members of the Buffalo Police Department, Erie County Sheriff's Department and other local law enforcement groups, updating them on new decisions. The courses were very popular and continued for several years, until Schwartz left to accept an appointment with the New York State Corrections Commission.
- The John Howard Society, a pre-trial release program, was established in 1968. Students, supervised by faculty members, interviewed arrestees in the Erie County jail to find out if they were good risks for release on their own recognizance or in their parents' custody. The quality of their reports was appreciated by the presiding judges, who followed the recommendations in most cases. In 1969, the program was taken over by the Erie

County Bar Association, and participating students received payment on an hourly basis. In 1980, the program was absorbed by the Erie County Pre-Trial Service, a division of the county Criminal Justice Department. This program had a paid staff and did not use students.

In 1966, alumnus Edwin F. Jaeckle '15 and businessman Peter Abrams presented the law school with the largest gift in its history, more than \$200,000, to be used to fund various activities. The income from this perpetual trust still is used to defray part of the costs of moot court, *Opinion*, *Buffalo Law Review* and other student organizations and activities.

On September 1, 1966, Martin Meyerson was named president of the University, succeeding Chancellor Clifford D. Furnas. Taking the reins, Meyerson electrified the community and the campus by promising not only to oversee development of the University as part of SUNY, but also to transform it. He began by forming a committee to study a reorganization of the University along lines that would break down the walls between the various disciplines and replace them with bridges, over which knowledge and ideas could freely pass.

In the Meyerson plan, those disciplines sharing a common denominator would be linked together as one faculty. Behavioral sciences such as sociology, psychology, management and economics would link up with law. This concept would carry through in the construction of the Amherst Campus, where the various disciplines constituting a new faculty would be located in a cluster. The head of the faculty would be called "provost."

The original proposal called for five faculties and five provosts. Later, it was expanded to seven faculties after the dean of the School of Education and Dean Hawkland persuaded Meyerson that their respective faculties should remain autonomous. Notwithstanding, Hawkland agreed that the Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence, the new designation under Meyerson's plan, should enlarge its role by teaching legal studies to undergraduates and by expanding its curriculum to include interdisciplinary courses. Commenting on the restructuring, Hawkland in his annual report of June 1967 predicted: "It follows that we will be recruiting for the faculty not only lawyers but also non-lawyers who are interested in interdisciplinary work."⁵

On April 5, 1967, Meyerson named Hawkland the first provost of the Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence. For a while, Hawkland wore two hats, dean and provost. But by late 1968 and early 1969, the storm of student unrest sweeping the nation had arrived in Buffalo, and this vortex gradually drew Hawkland deeper into the eye of the Meyerson administration.

Moving his office to Hayes Hall, where he now spent most of his time, Hawkland no longer could give Eagle Street the time and attention it needed. At Meyerson's request, Hawkland resigned his deanship effective September 1, 1969, but continued as provost. A search com-

mittee was formed to find a new dean. Professor William H. Angus served as interim dean.

Because of the widespread protests against the Vietnam War, the 1968-69 fall term opened with great uncertainty. When classes began, the Main Street Campus was calm and the situation normal, if “calm” and “normal” are defined relative to that troubled era.

But the calm was temporary. In short order the Main Street Campus was torn with draft card burnings, sit-ins and other forms of protest.

In comparison, Eagle Street was “square,” although students were getting more prickly. For example, a petition signed by more than half of the senior class demanded removal of Assistant Dean George P. Smith II. Hired in 1967 as the first director of placement for the law school, Smith actively had sought out jobs for graduates. In this, he departed from the previous practice of passively matching up employer inquiries with available students. Some seniors complained that Smith did not carry out his duties impartially. A few contended that Smith actually worked against students he did not like. Smith tendered his resignation January 1, 1969, but stayed on at Hawkland’s request until the end of the semester in May. Assistant Dean W. Lance Tibbles took over Smith’s job until a replacement could be found.

Eventually, the spirit of the sit-ins at Main Street traveled downtown to Eagle Street. Law school students met on March 5, 1969, and adopted nine proposals, the thrust of which was to give them greater say in decision-making. The faculty agreed to meet with the students at a convocation on March 7, 1969, at the Erie County Public Library.

Student representatives were senior Steven M. Auerbach ’69, juniors Edwin H. Wolf and Jerry Yale ’70, and freshmen Peter J. Bush and Gregory Stamm ’71. Faculty representatives were Professors Louis A. Del Cotto ’51, Paul Goldstein, William R. Greiner, Kenneth F. Joyce and Joseph Laufer.

Several additional meetings were held and basic proposals hammered out. The most important of these called for student representation and voting power on faculty committees, student evaluation of professors and courses, and establishment of a faculty-student relations board to hear complaints and grievances. A referendum on May 6-7, 1969, resulted in an overwhelming student endorsement of the proposals. During the summer recess, the faculty also approved the proposals, and they were put into effect at the opening of the 1969-70 fall term.

As part of the ferment, a new grading system was adopted in December 1969—H for honors, Q for qualified, and U for unsatisfactory. Whether or not it was a conscious decision, the new grading system marked a major shift in educational focus at the law school.

Traditionally, most students worked for high grades in order to land a better-paying job. Encouraged by the faculty, this so-called “paper chase” may have become excessive or even obsessive for a few. In the late 1960s, against a background of anti-war, anti-poverty, civil rights and women’s rights movements, earning a lot of money in a big law firm did not appear as worthwhile as a career solving the problems and injustices of society.

Doing away with grade competition reflected this change in values. The new system as originally proposed was a simple pass-fail, with a letter of recommendation for the file of a superior student. However, as a compromise to the past, an H for honors was added. As we shall see, problems arose when the new grading system came into contact with the professional world.

Another historic change took place in the spring of 1969. For several years, a movement had been under way in other schools to reduce the number of required courses and replace them with electives. The reasons were several: Law was expanding into new fields (poverty, civil rights, the environment); larger faculties permitted great specialization; and more students and faculty were interested in non-traditional subjects. Beginning in September 1969, required courses were reduced from 25 to seven, and elective courses expanded from nine to 27.

With the construction about to get under way, minority hiring at the new Amherst Campus underscored a deeper problem. For several years, attention at the law school had begun to focus on the disproportionate representation of minority lawyers in the profession. Since 1962, when the law school became part of SUNY and enrollment soared, admissions had been based solely on LSAT scores and college grades. For this reason, few if any minority students were enrolled from 1962 to 1969. In Erie County, among a bar of about 1,680, there were few black and Hispanic lawyer alumni:

John H. Coston '32
James Robinson Jr. '49
William Sims '50⁶
The Hon. Wilbur P. Trammell '53
Barbara M. Sims '55⁶
J. Mason Davis '59
Ray Ellis Green '59
The Hon. Samuel L. Green '67⁷

Hawkland and the faculty were sensitive to this imbalance. Professor Jacob D. Hyman was appointed chair of an ad hoc committee to increase minority enrollment (black, Hispanic and Native American). Recruiters combed the country, as far west as Michigan and as far south as Louisiana. At the opening of school in the fall of 1969, 15 minority students were enrolled. A year later, the number increased to 42; the following year, it jumped to 71. LSAT requirements were relaxed and even waived. Special tutoring was provided, both in the summer and during the school year. An extra year was allowed for completion of the prescribed courses.

With the increased enrollment, a Buffalo chapter of the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) was formed, as well as a chapter of the Puerto Rican Law Students Association. Public and private sources provided financial help, under the leadership of Professor Joseph Laufer. Some of the private support dried up, however, partly because of the campus unrest and partly because some alumni disapproved of lowering admission standards.

During the summer of 1969, President Meyerson announced that he

was taking a one-year leave of absence to serve as chair of the Assembly on University Goals and Governance, a national study of campus unrest sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In his place, Executive Vice President Peter F. Regan III was appointed acting president, serving from September 1969 until July 1970. Anticipating the possibility of more destruction and violence on campus, Regan set in motion several preventive measures, including the publication of a code of campus conduct, the appointment of a University advocate to prosecute violators, and the formation of a campus tribunal to hear and determine charges.⁸

Professor Robert B. Fleming '51 was appointed the first advocate. After being appointed to the job on October 16, 1969, Fleming was granted an immediate one-year leave of absence from the law school. Some students were angered by Fleming's sudden departure, charging that it violated the new faculty-student compact to discuss changes before they took place.

Hawkland was faulted for releasing Fleming. The provost responded that the needs of the University had to be balanced against those of students. "A qualified replacement had been found immediately," he said, "and the lack of dialogue beforehand had to be weighed against the need for speed."

Why was speed needed? On the previous day, October 15, 1969, anti-war students and others held a Vietnam Moratorium Day to protest the war. Rallies with speakers took place on the Main Street Campus during the day, without major incident. At 5:30 p.m., however, a group of 100 entered Clark Gymnasium, went to the third-floor office of the Air Force ROTC, broke in, spread red paint, scattered the contents of drawers on the floor, and started a bonfire outside that was fueled with the contents of confidential files. Damage was estimated at \$10,000. The names of the 19 students were provided to the administration by an undercover deputy sheriff. Regan's demand for immediate prosecution explained the speed with which Fleming was summoned to Main Street to serve as the University advocate.

Main Street continued to smolder during the balance of 1969 and early into 1970. On February 25, 1970, several black members of the basketball team met at Hayes Hall with University officials and coaches to discuss a sit-in by the athletes the previous night, which forced postponement of a game with Stony Brook.

While the discussions were under way, 30 or more militants collected outside Hayes Hall, demanding to speak with Regan. Rocks were thrown at the building, and two dozen windows were broken. Regan called Buffalo police to assist the campus police. As the Buffalo police patrolled near Norton Union, their vehicles came under a barrage of student-thrown bottles. Rioting continued for the next three days, and the Main Street Campus became a war zone. Damage to University property was estimated to exceed \$200,000, including 1,000 books in the Spanish collection at Lockwood Library that were damaged by fire-bombs. Attorneys Carmen Putrino '66, David G. Jay '66 and Professor Herman Schwartz, on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union,

represented many student defendants. Outraged at the outbreak, District Attorney Michael F. Dillon '51 empaneled a grand jury, and U.S. Attorney Kenneth Schroeder Jr. '61 began his own investigation.

On March 5, 1970, University officials, led by Provost Hawkland, obtained a preliminary injunction from the Hon. Gilbert H. King '30.⁹ King's injunction proscribed 13 named students as well as John Doe and Jane Doe from acting "in such unlawful manner as to disrupt or interfere with the lawful and normal operations of the University." The order was posted at various places throughout the campus.

But the rioting continued without letup, reaching a peak on March 13, 1970, when 46 were injured. The previous day, the faculty senate passed a resolution urging Regan to order withdrawal of all police, asserting that the police presence was provoking the clashes. Regan refused.

On Saturday, March 14, 1970, at 1 p.m., 45 faculty (42 men and three women) began a sit-in at Regan's Hayes Hall office. Informed that they were trespassing and in violation of King's order, they refused to leave. The 45 remained overnight and were arrested the following morning. They were then taken to police headquarters for booking.

The Hon. Joseph S. Mattina '56, Erie County judge, convened a special arraignment session. Over the objection of the district attorney's office, which had sought \$500 bail from each defendant, Mattina released all 45 on their own recognizance and directed them to appear in May before City Court Judge Wilbur P. Trammell '53 for trial. Calm then began to set in over the campus, and on May 25, 1970, Regan asked Police Chief Frank N. Felicetta to remove his men.

Appalled by the numerous injuries, the extensive damage to public property and the protracted disruption of the community peace, District Attorney Dillon was not happy with the Faculty 45. He, along with many alumni, which included most of the local judiciary, felt that educators had, at the very least, a duty to set a lawful example. Given a choice to proceed first with the misdemeanor trespass charge in City Court or to proceed in Supreme Court with the charge of criminal contempt of Judge King's injunction, Dillon opted for the latter.

An order to show cause was immediately issued and served on the Faculty 45, directing that they appear before the Hon. Hamilton Ward '25 to explain why they should not be punished for disobeying King's mandate.

The trial lasted for 10 days. At its conclusion on April 17, 1970, Judge Ward summarily informed the defendants that they were guilty. He sentenced each to jail for 30 days.

Stunned, the Faculty 45 applied for and obtained a stay of execution from the Hon. Reid S. Moule '31¹⁰ pending an appeal. Appellant briefs were written and argued by John W. Condon Jr., Herald Price Fahringer Jr. '56, Philip P. Abramowitz and Willard H. Myers III '67, along with Professor Saul Touster, *amicus curiae* for the American Association of University Professors. On November 6, 1970, the Appellate Division unanimously overturned the conviction and dismissed the proceeding. The court ruled that the sovereign alone has the power to declare public

conduct unlawful, and that an injunction is enforceable only against the parties to the proceeding, their agents and concert:

*The Faculty members were not parties to the disruptive actions which led to the injunction nor were they charged with acting in concert with or as agents of the students. Consequently, even if they had knowledge of its provisions, they could not be held in contempt for their independent action in disobeying the injunction.*¹¹

The invasion of Cambodia on April 30, 1970, produced an anti-war reaction on every university campus, including Kent State, where on May 4, 1970, four students were killed by bullets from National Guard rifles. On the Main Street Campus rioting immediately broke out, the worst ever.

To turn back a downtown march of 1,500 students, police barricades were thrown up at Hertel Avenue. Students erected a barricade, on the north side of the viaduct, which then was set afire. Main Street became impassable, and for the next week police and students clashed all around the periphery of the campus.

Because the semester was almost over, Regan publicly stated that any student who wanted to go home could do so without academic penalty. At Eagle Street, students petitioned the faculty to close the school and dismiss classes without examinations. For all practical purposes it already was closed, but dispensing with examinations was easier said than done. On May 12, 1970, the Court of Appeals issued an order stating that no senior would be allowed to sit for the bar examination unless he or she had first taken and passed an authentic written examination in each of his courses of study in accordance with the previous practice of the school.

Law schools throughout the state petitioned the court to reconsider the ruling, but it refused. So the law school issued a directive that a senior graduate who submitted a take-home exam by June 25 (undergraduates had until September 12) would satisfy school requirements. On May 14, 1970, the Court of Appeals by oral directive agreed to the take-home exam, whether or not it had been the school's previous practice, thereby meeting the law school and students halfway.

Meyerson resigned that spring to accept the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania. The SUNY Board of Trustees unanimously appointed Robert L. Ketter as the new president, effective July 1, 1970.

Ketter instituted a no-nonsense program. He announced that when classes resumed in September, all students would be held accountable for their individual and collective behavior.

With minor exceptions, the Main Street Campus was calm when classes resumed in September 1970, and continued so until January 10, 1971, when the Faculty 45 misdemeanor case was called for trial in the City Court of Buffalo. Dillon, through his City Court chief, Michael J. McMorrow '37, declared: "Dr. Ketter has made excellent headway in bringing order to the campus, and in the interest of good will and

promoting further progress, I am instructed to ask for dismissal of the charges." Attorney Fahringer, on behalf of the Faculty 45 and for his co-counsel, replied: "This is one of the few motions by D.A. Dillon that I will not oppose."

Meyerson's resignation in the spring of 1970 created a dilemma for Hawkland. Having previously resigned as dean, at Meyerson's request, effective September 1, 1969, Hawkland was faced with a new dean about to be hired—Richard D. (Red) Schwartz—and the strong possibility that incoming President Ketter would dismantle Meyerson's superstructure,¹² thereby doing away with Hawkland's position as provost. If that happened, Hawkland was left with the choice of going back to Eagle Street as a professor of law or looking for a teaching position at another law school. When he learned this, the dean of the University of Illinois Law School, Hawkland's previous employer, offered him back his old position, which Hawkland accepted. Hawkland resigned effective January 31, 1971. He returned to Illinois and taught for eight years before accepting the chancellorship of the Louisiana State University Law School at Baton Rouge, a position he continues to hold.

What were Hawkland's contributions to the Buffalo Law School? He efficiently expanded the school during a period of mushrooming growth brought about by the SUNY merger. In September 1964, his first year on the job, there were 15 full-time faculty, an enrollment of 253, a staff of four¹³ and a library of 40,000 volumes. When Hawkland left in January 1971, the full-time faculty numbered 29, enrollment had more than doubled to 606, the staff had increased to 22 and the library had soared to 146,000 volumes.

Under his direction, the Seven-Year Plan was hammered out in 1965. This plan guided the school through the troubled 1960s and into the relative calm of the early 1970s. Hawkland also played a major role in pushing for "a separate building with a separate library," the *sine qua non* for a successful school.

And like a wise quarterback, he recognized the skills of Assistant Dean Wade J. Newhouse Jr. and let him run with the ball in making administrative decisions on the design and layout of John Lord O'Brian Hall. Open-minded and progressive, Hawkland also approved and encouraged curriculum advances, the legal clinic program, the J.D. degree and other innovations.

He also worked closely with the Law Alumni Association, thus continuing the revitalization begun by Dean Hyman in 1962. Finally, he gave sound and practical legal advice to Martin Meyerson and Peter Regan during the period of campus turmoil, for which the University community is in his debt.

FOOTNOTES

1. Completed in 1896, the Prudential Building was designed by famed architect Louis H. Sullivan. A National Historic Landmark, it was acquired and restored in 1982 by a group of investors which included the Buffalo firm of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear. They renamed it the Guaranty Building, its original designation.

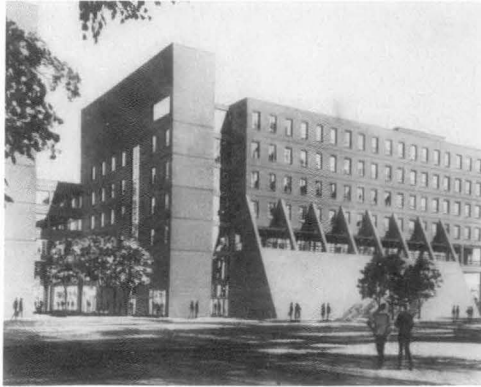
2. Library space was so critical that 10,000 volumes had to be shelved at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library on Lafayette Square.
3. From Lancaster, New York, Volker followed in the political footsteps of his alumnus father. Julius J. Volker '27 was a New York assemblyman from 1944 to 1966, and served as chairman of the Assembly Codes Committee. Dale M. Volker '66 served in the New York Assembly from 1972 to 1974. Elected to the New York Senate in 1975, he currently chairs the Senate Codes Committee.
4. In 1979, Mintz was elected to the New York Supreme Court, where he currently serves.
5. As we shall shortly see, Meyerson's plan played a large role in the selection of Hawkland's successor, Richard D. Schwartz, the first non-lawyer to become a full-time dean.
6. Husband and wife, both Simses served terms on the Buffalo City Court.
7. Judge Green served on the Buffalo City Court from 1973 to 1978. He was elected to the New York Supreme Court for a term beginning in 1979. He was appointed to the Appellate Division, 4th Dept., in 1983, where he currently sits. Green received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1982.
8. Called the Temporary Hearing Commission, it was headed by Robert L. Ketter, later president of the University.
9. Judge King was elected to the New York Supreme Court for a term beginning in 1963. He retired in 1977. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1976.
10. Moule, after a successful career as a civil defense lawyer, was elected to the New York Supreme Court for a term beginning in 1959. In 1969 he was appointed to the Appellate Division, 4th Dept., where he served until 1984. President of the Law Alumni Association in 1968-69, Moule received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1970.
11. 35 A.D. 2d 176, 316 N.Y.S. 2d 297 (4th Dept. 1970).
12. Ketter did, within the next several years. Hawkland also considered the possibility that Ketter would keep him on in some alternative position. Hawkland, however, was a Meyerson loyalist, and Ketter had a falling-out with Meyerson in June 1970 over Albany's commitment to the Amherst Campus. Because of it, Ketter resigned as chair of the facilities committee, which oversaw planning and construction. This action, fortunately, did not slow the progress at the Amherst Campus.
13. Marion E. Dean, who began in 1955 and rose to registrar and assistant dean, retired in 1971; Lilly S. Nelson, who began in 1960, retired in 1978; Harriet (Cleo) Jubulis, who began in 1959, retired in 1988; and Audrey Koscielniak, who began in 1962, is currently on the staff.



Richard D. Schwartz, twelfth dean, 1971-1976

DEAN SCHWARTZ

1971-1976



O'Brian Hall, Amherst Campus

President Meyerson's call to "tear down the barriers" had validity, for with increasing specialization, education was becoming more compartmentalized. Everyone agreed that graduating well-rounded individuals was ideal. In truth, law schools were doing a better job than most, because students who study law necessarily acquire knowledge of other disciplines. And yet law schools could be faulted because the traditional focus of law was the prohibition of negative conduct rather than the encouragement of positive actions.

For many years, legal scholars and others had been asking whether law could become a force for improving society. Some scholars held that through research a sociologist could pinpoint areas of social need, and that the law could then provide remedies through legislation and courtroom advocacy.

On that premise the selection of Richard D. Schwartz won approval, for his credentials in legal-sociological circles were outstanding. Born in Newark, New Jersey, on April 26, 1925, he grew up in Meriden, Connecticut. Schwartz earned a B.A. from Yale in 1947 and a Ph.D. in sociology from Yale in 1952. Keenly interested in law, he co-authored two books on legal topics, published several articles in law journals, served on the faculty of Yale Law School and held a professorship at Northwestern University in both the School of Law and the Department of Sociology.

Nicknamed "Red" for his luxuriant carrot top, Schwartz was appointed the 12th dean and provost on November 19, 1970, the first non-lawyer to hold this position. His appointment included a professorship in the Department of Sociology. Although Schwartz officially took office on February 1, 1971, he was unable to devote full time to the law school until September 1, 1971, because of his previous commitment to the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City.

Eagle Street and the Main Street Campus were relatively peaceful when Schwartz took up the reins. The atmosphere at the law school had returned to normal, except for student participation in law school administration, a carryover from the time of campus unrest.

One of Schwartz's first official acts took place on January 29, 1971, at the annual luncheon of the alumni association. The luncheon was held at the New York Hilton in conjunction with the New York State Bar Association convention. Schwartz, introduced by perennial chairman Anthony J. Renaldo '50, outlined his views for the future of the school. On February 11, 1971, he attended the annual dinner of the Law Alumni Association, at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo. Alumni President Philip J. O'Shea '32 called on outgoing Dean Hawkland to say goodbye and introduced the new dean. Many of those attending went to both events specifically to meet and hear Schwartz.

Being a dean, however, is not just good times and alumni fellowship. A controversy arose in March 1971 over the selection of a commencement speaker. Senior Richard J. Rosche '71¹ and Professor Herman Schwartz (no relation to the dean) had asked William Kunstler, a well-known defender of liberal causes, to deliver the main address at the commencement, scheduled for May 27, at Kleinhans Music Hall. Schwartz vetoed the choice because "it would impair relations between the school and the legal community." In response, the seniors voted not to have an outside speaker for their graduation.

Another problem facing the new dean was "jamming," the students' term for the overcrowding on Eagle Street. To make matters worse, enrollment in the fall of 1971 increased to 609, the highest ever. But there was light at the end of the tunnel. The previous November 18, the State University Construction Fund opened bids for the new law school on the Amherst Campus. Low bidder at \$7,313,000 was the John W. Cowper Construction Company Inc., of the Town of Tonawanda. Work began in February 1971, and by May 11, 1971, the building was ready for the cornerstone ceremony. Faculty, students, alumni and 100 dignitaries were on hand. They included President Robert L. Ketter, Dean



John Lord O'Brian, in whose honor the law school building is named.

Schwartz, County Executive B. John Tutuska, Buffalo School Superintendent Joseph Manch, Architect Harry Weese and Charles R. Diebold '35.

Manly Fleischmann '33, the principal speaker, proclaimed that "today marks the end of the beginning and the start of a new chapter in the history of the Buffalo Law School." Added President Ketter: "It is appropriate that the first cornerstone placed on the new campus should be for this building." Sealed in the cornerstone capsule were copies of the 1970-71 school catalog, a selection of current coins and a copy of the *Buffalo Evening News Almanac*. Coincidentally, May 11, the date of the cornerstone ceremony, was also the date on which the original charter of the University of Buffalo had been granted.

During the summer of 1971, rumblings could be heard from Attica.

Inmates at the prison complained of overcrowding and deplorable conditions. Professor Herman Schwartz, who was on leave of absence from September 1971 to August 1972, agreed to act as a mediator. Negotiations bogged down and on September 9, 1971, the inmates rioted and guards were taken hostage.

On September 13, Governor Rockefeller and Corrections Commissioner Russell A. Oswald ordered the state police to quash the rebellion by force. With shotguns, rifles and clubs the prison was secured, but at a cost of 43 lives.

Many argued that retaking the prison by force was a mistake and that the police had used excessive force. The Student Bar Association unanimously passed a resolution expressing its regret at the loss of life and strongly urged the governor to establish a commission to investigate the incident, fully disclose its findings, and implement its recommendations immediately.

In the months that followed, Attica became front-page news—particularly in 1972, when criminal indictments were handed up by a special Wyoming County grand jury. Prosecution of the inmates prompted a movement in liberal circles to grant them amnesty. For several months, activist students campaigned to this end.

September 1971 also was notable for the dramatic increase in female enrollment. The minority recruitment program begun in the fall of 1969 focused primarily on blacks, Hispanics and American Indians, but women were also targeted, not because they were a minority per se, but because they were not proportionally represented in the profession. For more than 80 years, the enrollment pattern had been one or two women per class. The exception was during World War II. In the Class of 1944, which totaled 16, there were six women. Although few in number over the years, women graduates did well, particularly if their success was measured according to the percentage in each class who became judges. Unusual for the times, they deserve mention:

The Hon. Cecil B. Wiener '99

The Children's Court of Erie County

The Hon. Madge Taggart '21

Buffalo City Court

The Hon. Catherine Rowley Lautz '25

North Tonawanda City Court

The Hon. Ruth D. Vogel '38

Tonawanda City Court

The Hon. Mary Ann Killeen '52

Erie County Family Court

The Hon. Ann T. Mikoll '54

New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 3rd Dept.

The Hon. Rose D. LaMendola '55

Erie County Court

The Hon. Barbara M. Sims '55

Buffalo City Court

The Hon. Dawn B. Girard '56

Superior Court of California

The Hon. Jacqueline M. Koshian '59

New York Supreme Court

The Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65

*New York Supreme Court,
Appellate Division, 4th Dept.*

The Hon. Margaret R. Anderson '72

Buffalo City Court

The Hon. Rose H. Sconiers '73

Buffalo City Court

The Hon. Barbara Howe '80

Buffalo City Court

Each year during Schwartz's tenure, female enrollments increased. Minority enrollment, however, began to taper off.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Minority</u>	<u>Women</u>
1971-72	609	71	63
1972-73	604	80	96
1973-74	702	94	150
1974-75	774	75	181
1975-76	800	67	215

With more female and minority students, there was a need for female and minority representation on the faculty. Barbara M. Sims '55 was named a lecturer in 1969. She was the first black member of the faculty. The first black assistant professor was Charles E. Donegan, who joined the faculty in September 1970 and taught Contracts and Insurance Law. In 1971, Danye R. Holley '70 was appointed an assistant professor. He taught Criminal Law, Administrative Law and a seminar on Law and Public Education.

The first tenured female professor was Marjorie L. Girth, who joined the faculty in January 1971 as an associate professor. Girth became a full professor in 1979 and was named associate dean in 1986. She has earned a national reputation in the field of bankruptcy law and has been active in the women's movement.

As female enrollment increased, courses focusing on women were added. A clinic designed to solve women's legal problems was offered in the spring of 1973. Part of the cost of the clinic was underwritten by a grant from the American Bar Association. The charter members of the clinic were students Carol E. Burke, Marylou E. Clark, Linda J. Mead and Tricia T. Semmelhack, all of the Class of 1974. Several scholarly articles resulted.²

The new grading system, H, Q and U, installed in September 1969,

came under attack from several quarters in the fall of 1971. The original report of the committee revising the grading system contained a statement that "in rare cases of outstanding work, a student may receive honors with high distinction. This is not to be regarded as a grade category, but rather a recognition of outstanding performance."

From 1969 to 1971 some professors began awarding the "HD" with unanticipated frequency, so much so that it took on the appearance of a grade category. Thus, HD, H, Q and U had all the earmarks of a four-tier A, B, C and F system. In December 1971, the *Opinion* noted that "if this was confusing to the students, to prospective employers it was a disaster."

Indeed, reports began to filter back to Schwartz from recent graduates that some prospective employers were viewing Q as the equivalent of D, placing UB graduates at a severe disadvantage in comparison with applicants from other schools. To make matters worse, in November 1971 the Court of Appeals refused certification to about half of the senior class based on the belief that a U was equivalent to an F.

Following lengthy correspondence and some meetings between Schwartz and the chief judge and associate judges, an agreement was reached that enabled most of the graduates to sit for the bar exam. The arguments that led to the agreement centered on three points:

- The law students were innocent victims.
- The adequacy of their legal knowledge would be determined through the bar exam.
- Partial responsibility rested on the court itself because it had failed to object after knowing about the grading system for two and a half years.

Attempting to clear up the confusion, Associate Provost William R. Greiner proposed that a new category, a Q+, be added. He also recommended abolishing the HD. Students who did better than the run-of-the-mill would receive the Q+. A superior student would receive an H* (described as an H star), which signified that his or her file contained a letter of recommendation.

The faculty adopted Greiner's proposals with the stipulation that they take effect immediately for first-year students. Second- and third-year students, however, were asked to decide whether they wanted to be graded according to the new system. A referendum was scheduled for the spring of 1974.

An uproar immediately arose from the first-year students, who petitioned the faculty to defer the Q+ until they too could vote on it in the referendum. The faculty agreed. Caught up in the storm, the Law Alumni Association added its view by recommending a return to the traditional five-tier system, A, B, C, D and F.

The anxiously awaited referendum took place in early March 1974. By a margin of three votes, 108 to 105, the students chose a four-tier system represented by an H*, H, Q and U. The Q+ was voted down. Shortly thereafter, however, a Q* (known as a Q star) crept into usage, as a lesser equivalent to the H*. Also, to avoid further problems with the Court of Appeals, the U was abolished and in its place were sub-



Manly Fleischmann '33 became a trustee of the State University in 1974.

stituted a D, standing for minimum satisfactory performance, and an F for failure. Thus, the grading system evolved into an H, Q, D and F, with H* and Q* available to indicate an especially favorable evaluation.

In 1979, during Dean Headrick's tenure, another referendum took place. The students again voted in favor of the status quo, and the H*, H, Q*, Q, D and F grading system has continued to the present.

In retrospect, some observers have praised the grading system as a continuing expression of the values and goals that marked its birth in 1969. Others, perhaps more realistic, point out that the system is the equivalent of the traditional A, B, C, D and F in everything but name.

On one point everyone agreed: The abolition of the numerical system

in 1969 should have made exam grading easier and therefore quicker. In practice, however, it worked the other way. By 1972, late reporting of grades had become a major student gripe.

Various means were tried to hurry up professors who were tardy. A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by the Academic Standards and Standing Committee to require submission of grades no later than one month after the exam. From time to time, students filed grievances against offending professors with the Faculty-Student Relations Board. The *Opinion* repeatedly published the names of professors who were late with grades. Nothing proved effective. The *Opinion* editorialized in February 1972:

It is time for this law school to develop a strong policy which would compel the faculty to submit their grades within a reasonable time. This policy must include an enforcement provision to be effective. The law school must recognize that getting grades out to students is one of the most important concerns of the student body.

Schwartz supported the students, but his hands were tied because there was no mechanism through which to impose sanctions. He repeatedly urged the offenders to file grades promptly, but it was not his nature to scowl or growl. So the problem continued throughout his deanship and was inherited by his successor, Thomas E. Headrick, during whose term the problem became even more acute.

Ironically, students were caught in their own snare. By pushing for a system that de-emphasized grades, they were hard-pressed to reply to a busy professor who rationalized his case by stating that "grades are no longer that important."

Construction of the new building proceeded on schedule and was substantially complete by the summer of 1973. After 86 years in downtown Buffalo, the move from Eagle Street and the Prudential Building got under way.

The task was herculean. Countless hours of labor went into packing library books, records, and office and secretarial equipment. A local firm was hired for the move. Though the distance was only 10 miles, the materials had to be unpacked and put into place at the other end. Miraculously, everything got done on time. When the fall term opened in September 1973, the new building was ready for occupancy.

The event was not without tribulation. Classrooms lacked seats, and a fire the preceding June at the furniture factory left the library without study carrels and tables. Everyone cheerfully made do while the workmen applied the finishing touches.

As with any new building, it took time to work out the kinks. These inconveniences were far outweighed by the luxury of ample space and the sights and smells of new carpeting, fresh paint and brightly varnished woodwork.

Several names were suggested for the new building, the foremost of which were John Lord O'Brian, Dean Carlos C. Alden and the Hon. Philip Halpern. All three were deserving, not only for the contributions

they had made to the school, but also for their service to the profession and the public. After deliberating, the University Council chose John Lord O'Brian Hall as the name for the new building.

The Moot Courtroom was dedicated on Monday, October 22, 1973, in honor of Dean Carlos C. Alden. The event began with a precedent-breaking session of the Appellate Division, 4th Department. The morning was devoted to appellate arguments involving a cross section of cases dealing with a variety of legal issues. Designed to seat 385, the room was packed with more than 400 spectators during the three-and-one-half-hour session.

When the last argument was heard, court was adjourned. A buffet luncheon was served which gave faculty and students an opportunity to meet the judges. In the afternoon the formal dedication ceremony got under way. Dean Schwartz presided. A tribute to Dean Alden was delivered by Frank G. Raichle Jr. '19. Short speeches also were given by Dr. Albert Somit, University vice president; M. Robert Koren '44, president of the Erie County Bar Association; and the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, president of the Law Alumni Association.

Formal dedication of John Lord O'Brian Hall took place on Monday, April 8, 1974, at 3 p.m. William C. Baird, chairman of the Council of the University, presided. Tribute was paid to architects Harry Weese of Chicago and Anthony Carlino of Buffalo. President Robert L. Ketter and Dean Schwartz gave remarks. Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr., chairman of the building committee, also spoke. The faculty surprised Newhouse with a plaque expressing appreciation for the work he had done on behalf of the building.

During the ceremony a portrait of John Lord O'Brian, painted by Virginia Cuthbert, was presented to the school by Manly Fleischmann '33, a trustee of the state university, and Mrs. Kellogg Mann, the eldest daughter of John Lord O'Brian. The portrait was hung in the library, named in memory of the Hon. Charles B. Sears.

The dedicatory address was given by Charles A. Horsky, Esq., a longtime friend and associate of John Lord O'Brian in the Washington firm of Covington & Burling. Horsky outlined O'Brian's career from his birth in 1874 in Buffalo's old First Ward to his four years at Harvard and his graduation from Buffalo Law School in 1898.

As a young lawyer in Buffalo, Horsky recounted, O'Brian had served the law school as an unpaid instructor of insurance law for 14 years. He also served on the University Council of the University of Buffalo for 26 years.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed O'Brian U.S. attorney for the Western District of New York in February 1909. O'Brian continued in this post under Presidents Taft and Wilson. During World War I, he served in the Department of Justice as head of the War Emergency Division, where he prosecuted cases of espionage and sabotage.

Following the armistice, Horsky noted, O'Brian returned to Buffalo and resumed the practice of law. In 1929, President Hoover summoned O'Brian to Washington to serve as assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division. Over the next three years, O'Brian argued

20-odd cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1931, he was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York, a post he held for the next 17 years. In 1935, O'Brian was retained by the Tennessee Valley Authority to defend the constitutionality of the act that created it. His successful effort resulted in the first victory in the Supreme Court won by the New Deal administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Horsky went on to say that in 1941 Roosevelt appointed O'Brian as general counsel of the War Production Board. Within a few months, O'Brian had assembled around him what many regarded as the greatest collection of legal talent ever to serve on a government agency. From 1945 until his death on April 10, 1973, at age 98, John Lord O'Brian practiced law in Washington, D.C. O'Brian's wisdom won him fame as an international lawyer and earned him honors from several foreign governments.

Horsky concluded his remarks with a personal note:

John Lord O'Brian was a friend, and a partner, for three decades. But to me he was much more—one of those rare men who can truly be called great—in spirit as well as in achievement. One thought of him as one thought of other great names in the law—men who were his intimate friends—such as Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo, Hughes, Learned Hand, Elihu Root, Henry Stimson, Felix Frankfurter and Robert Jackson.

The dedication ceremony was honored by the presence of New York Governor Malcolm Wilson, who participated in the unveiling of the building plaque. His presence almost resulted in an incident.

As previously mentioned, the indictment of 57 Attica inmates in late 1972 occasioned a movement to grant them amnesty. The movement was based in part on the findings of the McKay Commission, which concluded that state troopers, national guardsmen and prison guards had used illegal ammunition and fired indiscriminately.

Assistant Dean Marjorie Mix got wind that pro-amnesty student groups might disrupt the dedication ceremony. Mix warned the students that any disruptive conduct would be met with "summary suspension." Students posted signs in the lobby and handed leaflets to guests as they entered the building.

Following the ceremony, a reception took place in the Charles B. Sears Library. Moments before, students had hung a 10-foot banner over the library entrance, demanding that the indictments be dropped. But Governor Wilson, the intended target of the protest, did not stay for the reception, making any protest meaningless. For several months afterward, charges and countercharges filled the air. Some accused Mix of overreacting and running roughshod on First Amendment rights of free expression. Defending her position, she argued that while she did not object to leaflets and banners, she was concerned about conduct that might disrupt the ceremony and embarrass the school. The matter quickly quieted down and was soon forgotten.

Overshadowed by the formal dedication of O'Brian Hall, the first Albert R. Mugel Moot Court Tax Competition was held on April 5 and 6, 1974. The competition, organized by Professor Kenneth Joyce, included seven law schools. It was named in honor of Professor Albert R. Mugel '41, who began teaching at the law school in 1946. Professor Mugel, a tax specialist with Jaeckle, Fleischmann & Mugel, received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1979. The competition was won by Albany Law School; Buffalo Law School finished third. The Buffalo team was composed of Thomas C. Mullaney Jr. '74, and Donald Bergevin and Benjamin R. Idziak from the Class of 1975. The Mugel Moot Court Tax Competition is held annually and is recognized nationally by experts in the field.

In January 1974, President Ketter announced that henceforth the law school would be under the jurisdiction of the dean of graduate education. In effect, this was the final step in dismantling the Meyerson superstructure. There was no formal abolishment of Schwartz's title as provost, but for all practical purposes the position no longer existed. Schwartz continued to be called provost during the balance of his term, but the title was dropped when his successor was named.

The additional space afforded by the move to O'Brian Hall permitted an increase in enrollment from 609, the figure for the last year on Eagle Street, to 800, the maximum for the new building. This larger figure was reached in 1975. With minor fluctuations, enrollment has remained at about 800 ever since.

With more students came a need for more faculty. In the fall of 1973 four new faculty members were hired: Professor John Henry Schlegel, Professor Janet S. Harring, Professor L. Thorne McCarty and Professor Barry B. Boyer.

Professor Boyer, who graduated from the University of Michigan Law School magna cum laude in 1969 and was an editor of the *Michigan Law Review*, became active on a committee that Schwartz appointed to formulate a plan to guide the law school into the 1980s. Professor Jacob D. Hyman was appointed co-chairman of what became known as the long-range planning committee. It hammered out a seven-year plan. As the plan took final form, parts of it were released and published in the *Opinion*.

Comments and criticism were invited and after some fine-tuning, the plan was adopted in the spring of 1975. It called for clinic/simulation courses, programs for state and local government law, an experimental first-year curriculum, continuing legal education, a continuation of the minority recruitment program for students and faculty, an expansion of the socio-legal approach to understanding law, an emphasis on research and a joint degree program. Schwartz said it represented "a major, successful and virtually unique effort by a law school to plan its future."

The seven-year accreditation review by the ABA and the AALS took place in 1973. A full-time placement director had been needed for years. The need became more evident with increased enrollment, a sluggish economy and a greater percentage of students from down-

state. The accreditation report, released in October 1973, contained a stinging indictment of the placement program, terming it “totally inadequate.”

Following the resignation of Assistant Dean George P. Smith II in 1969, placement had been handled by Assistant Dean W. Lance Tibbles, who was succeeded by Thomas Hurley.

Tibbles and Hurley were burdened with other duties and were unable to devote adequate time to the job. Someone was needed full time to teach students how to compose a resume, write a letter of application and conduct themselves in interviews. More importantly, the placement director had to go out and knock on doors in Buffalo, New York, Washington and other cities. Prospective employers had to be convinced that it was to their advantage to hire a Buffalo Law School graduate. Finally, arrangements had to be made for on- and off-campus interviews.

The Law Alumni Association also recognized the problem. Its president, the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, appointed a committee headed by past president Everett M. Barlow '35 to work with the law school's placement committee. Together, the law school and the alumni association worked to find the money for a full-time placement director and to hire the right person for the job.

Hiring the right person proved easier than finding the funds. Pat Hollander, the first appointee, began work in December 1973. After she had been on the job several months, the University administration notified Schwartz that her budget line required that 50 percent of her time be devoted to teaching. Consequently, Hollander had to back off from placement work and begin teaching in one of the clinics. This resulted in a curtailment of her outside placement activities. Her placement work within the school, however, was notable. Working with the alumni association, she inaugurated a Career Day program that featured local alumni who represented a cross section of professional skills. Career Day took place at the Amherst Campus on March 8, 1974. Robert P. Fine '68 was the first chairman. More than 100 students attended. The program was well-received, and Career Day became an annual event. The original panelists and their topics were:

Robert B. Conklin '68, Judicial Clerkships
Margaret J. Quinn '70 and Franklin A. Stachowiak '65, Government Agencies
Eugene C. Tenney '54, Solo Practitioner
Samuel L. Green '67, Small Firm
Robert P. Fine '68, Medium-Size Firm
Charles E. Milch '67, Large Firm
Bernard J. Kennedy, Corporate Counsel
James H. Huber '68, Bank Officer

Meanwhile, Schwartz was redoubling his efforts to obtain a budget line that would allow the law school to hire a full-time placement director. Frustrated by the volume of paperwork and the snail's pace of progress, Schwartz reported to the alumni association that “the bureaucratic roadblocks are unbelievable.”

In late 1974, approval finally was received from the University administration. Schwartz immediately appointed Assistant Dean Robert

B. Fleming '51 to find a qualified person to fill the job. Advertisements were placed, and 38 applications were received. After interviews were completed, the field was narrowed to two finalists.

Because the person would come into daily contact with lawyers, judges and government officials, many of them alumni, Fleming thought it wise to get input from the Law Alumni Association. A panel of past presidents—the Hon. Rudolph U. Johnson '44, the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, M. Robert Koren '44 and Harold J. Brand Jr. '67—interviewed both finalists. They reported to Fleming that neither candidate projected the right image for such a sensitive position.

In December 1974, Fleming began a new search only to learn that Governor Hugh Carey was imposing a freeze on hiring effective January 8, 1975. With only a few days left, Schwartz, supported by the alumni, appointed William J. Flynn III to the post.

Flynn, a member of the Class of 1974 and an editor of the *Buffalo Law Review*, was tailor-made for the job. But shortly after his appointment, Schwartz received notification from the University personnel office that Flynn was not qualified because the job description mandated that the appointee have three years of legal practice. Flynn's appointment had to be rescinded. The hiring freeze was lifted in the spring of 1975 and the search for a placement director was renewed. One applicant was Jay C. Carlisle II, a New York City lawyer with considerable courtroom experience. Young and energetic, Carlisle had the people skills that the job required. Schwartz named him assistant dean for placement and alumni relations effective September 1975. Under Carlisle's direction, placement moved a giant step forward.

Dean Schwartz encouraged interdisciplinary courses and seminars. Several deserve mention:

Law and Society College: Legal subjects were taught to undergraduates by Associate Provost William R. Greiner and Professors Al Katz, Robert I. Reis and Lee E. Teitelbaum.

Law and Education Center: A series of seminars held in conjunction with the School of Education was organized and taught by Professors Wade J. Newhouse Jr. and Norman Rosenberg.

Joint degree programs were organized by the School of Law and Jurisprudence and the School of Management and School of Social Service.

Also added to the curriculum were courses and seminars in which the material was presented from the perspective of other disciplines. Examples were:

Law and Development—Professor Marc Galanter
 Crime, Conflict and Community—Professor Al Katz
 Decision Technology and Law—Professor L. Thorne McCarty
 Legal History—Professor Robert W. Gordon
 Legal Philosophy—Professor Mitchell Franklin

Striving to maintain a balance between the innovative and the traditional, Schwartz also developed several new programs that gave a sociological dimension to core subjects:

Criminal Justice Training Program, begun in the fall of 1975, was made possible by a three-year grant of \$271,000 from the National Institute of Public Health. It provided fellowships for about 20 students. Headed by Schwartz and with the assistance of Professors Herman Schwartz, Norman Rosenberg and Carl Hosticka, the program was intended to train students to become better prosecutors and defense attorneys. Emphasis also was placed on discovering problem areas in the criminal justice field and then devising means to solve them.

The Buffalo Legislation Project, modeled after a similar program at the Yale Law School, grew out of a student initiative. Local legislators on occasion requested student help in drafting laws and ordinances. Students Pamela D. Heilman, Benjamin R. Idziak and Janice M. Rosa, all of the Class of '75, put together an organizational prospectus that was approved by the Academic Program and Policy Committee for the 1975 spring semester. Student assistance was offered to city, county and state legislators. Professor Janet Lindgren supplied the academic content with a seminar on legislative drafting. Student interest waned after several years and the project was discontinued.

Two experimental clinical programs also were initiated during Schwartz's tenure: the Simulated Law Firm and the Civil Law Clinic. Both functioned successfully for several years before being absorbed into the broader legal clinic program.

Two permanent additions to the curriculum during Schwartz's tenure were the Sea Grant program and the judicial clerkship program.

In November 1974, the U.S. Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the State of New York, designated SUNY and Cornell University as Sea Grant colleges. Within SUNY, Buffalo Law School was designated the law center for the Sea Grant program.

The endowment supported scholarly research on topics relating to the coastal areas, which were becoming increasingly important as fisheries, as sources of oil and gas deposits and as recreational areas. Professor Robert I. Reis directed the program, assisted by Professor Milton Kaplan. Students were screened and selected as Sea Grant fellows, each receiving a summer stipend of \$1,400 to support research on a topic selected by the student with the approval of the faculty adviser.

The students' research was edited and published in the *Sea Grant Law Journal*, the first issue of which appeared in September 1976. The

program continues today. It is an excellent way for students to develop research and writing skills on a subject of both local and national interest.

The judicial clerkship program was inaugurated in the fall of 1972 and continues to the present. Students were selected and assigned to local jurists with the supervision of a faculty member. Five local jurists volunteered for the project.

Each student was expected to assist his or her judge in whatever courtroom tasks arose. Frequently, they might be asked to compose a quick memorandum on a point of law that arose during a trial. The faculty supervisor guided and assisted the student if it became necessary. At the end of the semester, students were graded on their performance by the jurists and the faculty adviser. The original students, jurists and faculty advisers were:

Ellen D. Smythe '73	The Hon. John J. Doerr	Professor Al Katz
Frederick W. Steinberg '73	The Hon. Beryl E. McGuire '59	Professor Marjorie L. Girth
Peter D. Clark '73	The Hon. Frank R. Bayger '55	Professor James P. Manak
Joel S. Pass '73	The Hon. William G. Heffron '33	Professor Lee E. Teitelbaum
Leslie M. Greenbaum '74	The Hon. Joseph S. Mattina '56	Professor Herman Schwartz

In the spring of 1976, Schwartz, Assistant Dean Carlisle and Alumni President Harold J. Brand Jr. '67 met to discuss ways of improving relations between the alumni and the school. The result was the convocation.

The first chairman was James B. Denman '65. An all-day affair, the first convocation took place on May 21, 1976. Denman's program included morning and afternoon lectures by members of the faculty on current legal topics, with a luncheon break at noon. To stimulate interest, a proposal was unanimously adopted which called for the presentation of an award at the luncheon to an individual who had brought honor and credit to the school. The award was named in honor of distinguished alumnus Edwin F. Jaeckle '15. Fittingly, the selection committee nominated Jaeckle as the first recipient. The convocation proved popular and has continued annually ever since. Subsequent honorees who have received the Jaeckle Award, the school's highest honor, are:

The Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20	1977-78
Frank G. Raichle Jr. '19	1978-79
Clarence R. Runals '15	1979-80
M. Robert Koren '44	1980-81
Robert I. Millonzi '35	1981-82
The Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39	1982-83
Dean Jacob D. Hyman	1983-84
The Hon. William J. Regan '38	1984-85
Dean Thomas E. Headrick	1985-86
The Hon. Michael F. Dillon '51	1986-87

In March 1975, Schwartz announced he would step down as dean when his five-year contract expired in August 1976. The reason he gave was a desire to pursue teaching and research.

In a three-page letter to President Ketter, the dean summarized the

accomplishments of the law school during his tenure. These were the move from downtown to the new building, the increase in enrollment from 600 to 800, an increase in faculty and the growth of the library to 200,000 volumes.

His stated reasons for stepping down were undoubtedly true, but other factors played a part in the decision. For one, President Meyerson's enthusiasm for interdisciplinary studies that had originally propelled Schwartz into the deanship had begun to recede following Meyerson's departure.

Another factor was President Ketter's systematic replacement of the Meyerson superstructure with one that was more traditional. This change in philosophy had a chilling effect on Schwartz's essentially innovative and experimental program.

Also, at the law school, some professors who had initially supported or at least acquiesced to the direction in which Schwartz was taking the school eventually found that a constant socio-legal diet gave them indigestion. Other faculty members—particularly the younger ones—felt that Schwartz wasn't moving fast enough in the direction of interdisciplinary studies. Schwartz, an acute observer, sensed their collective discomfort. It had a depressing effect on his enthusiasm for continuing with his program.

Money also played a part. To get his program up and running—and thus prove its worth—required a steady stream of new funds. As it turned out, a year or two after taking office Schwartz became a victim of the Albany budget crunch. Indeed, it became a struggle just to maintain the status quo, much less move forward into new fields.

Finally, like many deans, he eventually wearied of the load of administrative chores, budget frustrations, student gripes, faculty pressures and alumni expectations.

Schwartz was a good dean. He was well-liked and his door was always open to students and faculty. He related well to alumni and maintained the momentum that was initiated by Dean Hyman and continued by Dean Hawkland. Many programs and events begun during his tenure have become fixtures at the law school. It is interesting to speculate what might have blossomed from his administration had he more time and more support.

After receiving Schwartz's letter of resignation, President Ketter appointed a search committee to select a new dean. Dr. James English of the School of Dentistry was appointed chairman. Also appointed to the committee were Professors Marc Galanter, Marjorie L. Girth, Jacob D. Hyman, L. Thorne McCarty and J. Andrew Spanogle. Alumni representatives were the Hon. John T. Curtin '49 and M. Robert Koren '44. After interviewing numerous applicants, the committee recommended to President Ketter the appointment of Thomas E. Headrick.

Schwartz's resignation took effect on August 31, 1976. He later accepted an appointment from Syracuse University Law School, where he is currently Ernest I. White Professor of Law. At Syracuse, he teaches Law and Society and Criminal Law.

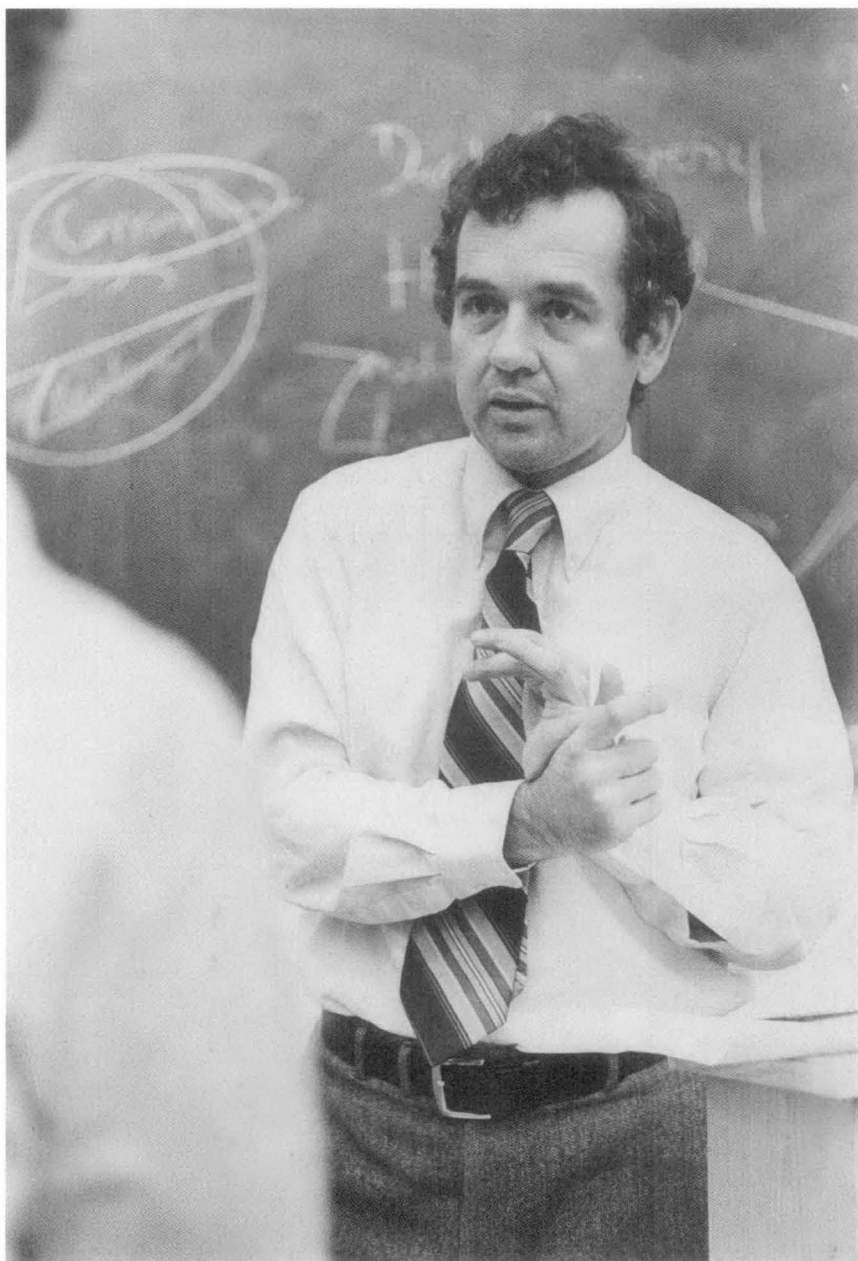
Schwartz's research interests have led him toward environmental

issues. He is studying the impact of the EPA rules requiring public participation in construction planning under the Clean Water Act and related legislation. His work in this field has led to a renewal of contacts with Buffalo through Professors Barry B. Boyer and Errol E. Meidinger.

Reflecting on his experiences at Buffalo, Schwartz remarked: "I learned a lot, had some good times, and left behind a school that has maintained—through the cooperative efforts of many—a highly respected position in legal education."

FOOTNOTES

1. Rosche was active in the Concerned Law Students for Peace, a student organization that monitored police conduct during the campus riots. He wrote a 16-page insert titled "They Shoot Students" that charged police use of birdshot on the night of May 7, 1970. The insert was published in the *Opinion* issued on February 24, 1972. Rosche now practices in Buffalo.
2. "The Equal Rights Amendment: Constraints on Discretion in Family Law" by Clark, Semmelhack and Steinbock, 22 Buffalo Law Review 917 (1973); "Married Woman's Rights to Her Maiden Name: the Possibility for Change" by Mead, 23 Buffalo Law Review 243 (1973).



Thomas E. Headrick, thirteenth dean, 1976–1985

DEAN HEADRICK

1976-1985

Thomas E. Headrick, the 13th dean, was born on June 28, 1933, in East Orange, New Jersey. He earned a B.A. magna cum laude from Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1955, a B. Litt. from Oxford in 1958, an LL.B. from Yale in 1960 and a Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1975. Following graduation he clerked for the Hon. Harry Foster, Supreme Court judge for the State of Washington, then spent several years in private practice in San Francisco. Before coming to Buffalo, he was vice president for academic affairs at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin.

When informed of Headrick's appointment, Robert P. Fine '68, alumni president, said the association "should lead the way" in introducing the new dean to the local bench and bar. Fine appointed Robert B. Conklin '68 chairman of a welcoming committee. The other committee members were association directors George M. Gibson '58, Elaine E. Salvo '61 and John H. Stenger '58. The committee recommended that the Erie County Bar Association be asked to participate, and the invitation was cordially accepted. A luncheon was planned in Headrick's honor at the Statler Hilton on December 10, 1976.

The luncheon was well-attended. After a brief introduction by Fine, Headrick rose to speak. His remarks were light and bright, but what most impressed the audience was the dean's delivery, which one observer described as "half Will Rogers and half Tom Sawyer." Enthusiasm for the new dean was electric, and afterward Fine declared the luncheon a "tremendous success."

The first problem facing Headrick was a rapid outflow of faculty. Heading the parade was Robert B. Fleming '51, associate dean, who left in August 1976 to become dean of the new law school opened by Pace University at White Plains. To replace Fleming, Headrick named Professors Barry B. Boyer and William R. Greiner associate deans.

Librarian Larry Wenger also left in August 1976, to become head librarian at the University of Virginia Law School. Headrick appointed Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr. as the temporary librarian until a permanent replacement could be found. Newhouse also was named associate dean.

More faculty announced they were leaving. The long list included Professors Michael Davidson, Marc Galanter, Daniel J. Gifford, Robert W. Gordon, Danye R. Holley '70, Joan H. Hollinger '74, Mary Kay Kane, Martin E. Lybecker, Herman Schwartz and former Dean Richard Schwartz.

Adding to the exodus, Professor Louis A. Del Cotto '51, a specialist in tax law, took a one-year leave of absence to become a visiting professor at Pace Law School. Professor Adolf Homburger '41 also left for Pace. When Homburger, who taught Land Transactions and Civil Procedures, reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 in 1975, SUNY granted him two successive one-year extensions. A third extension for 1977-78 was problematic, however. When it looked as if the extension might not be granted, or that he would be restricted to part-time work, Homburger accepted an attractive offer from Pace for the 1977 fall term. The Class of 1977 voted him Teacher of the Year and he received a plaque at graduation on March 28, 1977, at Artpark.

Questioned about the faculty exodus, Headrick conceded that it might be the result of the "new broom syndrome." But he honestly felt there were other reasons. "I think it is overly simplistic to say there is only one cause, for each case is different," he commented in an *Opinion* interview. "On one thing I am sure," he said. "We've been losing ground to other schools in terms of salaries." At Headrick's urging, the University administration soon corrected the salary inequities.

Headrick also felt that the tenure process was contributing to the exodus because it was discouragingly complex. He recommended measures that would simplify it, and these were adopted. With the attraction of better salaries and a simpler tenure process, new faculty soon were hired. The additions included Professors Marshall Breger, Philip Halpern, Alfred S. Konefsky and George L. Priest.

Soon a second problem confronted the new dean. In the spring of 1977, the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), the National Lawyers Guild and the Puerto Rican Law Students Association asked to meet with Headrick to discuss the trend of decreasing minority admissions. Minority enrollment had begun to fall off in 1974-75. That year, there were 38 minority freshmen. In 1975-76, the number declined to 15. For the next two years the average was 14 minority freshmen per class.

Jerry McGrier '80, BALSA president, outlined his complaints in an *Opinion* interview. "The reason for the decline in admissions," he said, "is a lack of a sincere effort to increase the number of black students, and that insincerity begins right at the top." Assistant Dean and Registrar Charles Wallin, who had joined the staff in 1971 when longtime registrar Marion Dean retired, said that competition among law schools for minority students was fierce, and that applicants with

acceptable qualifications were being gobbled up by schools like Harvard and Yale.

Wallin also felt that Buffalo suffered from its location and from misconceptions about its weather. Wallin concluded that “we certainly want to do more for minority students, but we would do more harm than good to admit any foolishly.”

Assistant Dean Allan L. Canfield, who administered the minority recruitment program, promised to double the number of schools he visited each year. Headrick was satisfied that everyone connected with recruiting was doing his best and promised to oversee the program personally. The extra effort soon paid off, as minority admissions rose. Headrick also emphasized recruitment of minority faculty, which eventually led to the appointments of Professors Charles E. Carr, Judith Scales-Trent and Vivian M. Garcia.

Near the end of his first year on the job, Headrick received a request from Ronald F. Bunn, vice president of academic affairs, to submit a prospectus on the direction of the law school for the next five years. In his report to Bunn, the dean noted the importance of recent salary increases, the simplification of the tenure process, the need to improve the library and to find a permanent librarian, increased support for minority recruitment and the need for additional placement services.

On the subject of curriculum, Headrick compared traditional law school fare—a basic menu of courses taught in large classrooms using the casebook method—with the program then in effect at Buffalo Law School. The latter offered a much wider range of subjects, half of which were taught in large classes and the other half in small clinical and seminar settings, all being presented by instructors with diverse styles and viewpoints. Headrick said he favored this method and dubbed it the Buffalo Model. This descriptive name, first coined in the report to Bunn, was picked up and repeated by others. Today, throughout the country, Buffalo Model stands for a progressive curriculum.

For the next several years, the Headrick tenure was remarkable for its *joie de vivre*. There were several reasons. For one, the mood throughout the country—and that included O’Brian Hall—was happier and more upbeat than it was in the tumultuous late 1960s. For another, faculty, students and staff finally had settled in at their new home on the Amherst Campus, after the stress of “jamming” at Eagle Street. Lastly, the dean’s personality and zest had a happy effect on those around him.

The new spirit began to express itself in the fall of 1977. The 90th anniversary of the founding of the law school fell on October 3, 1977. To celebrate, Headrick hosted a beer party on September 30 in the foyer of the second floor of O’Brian Hall. After a few pints, everyone relaxed. After another few, everyone had a good time. Professor Schlegel, in a remark that was as much a prediction of the future as an observation of the occasion, commented: “It’s about time we had some fun.”

Indeed, music began to fill the halls. Gilbert and Sullivan’s operetta *Trial by Jury* was staged by the Student Bar Association in April 1977. It scratched the surface of a latent pool of talent. Soon afterward, plans were made to stage a show using faculty and student performers. A

libretto was written and rehearsals began. Billed as the First Annual Law Revue, it was performed on March 19, 1978, at Talbert Hall. Revues, skits, solos and a chorus were featured. Headrick's humorous opening monologue set the tone for the evening.

Among the student participants were Thomas S. Cook, Bruce I. Drucker, Leslie R. Herbst, James M. Hohensee, Allan E. Fielitz, Evan B. Giller, Noel E. Guardi, Jack Rubenstein and Stuart M. Rissoff, all of the Class of 1978. Also, Helene M. Antel, Cheryl D. Block, George A. Colettis, William P. Fancuillo and Arlene D. Fisk from the Class of 1979; and Joseph Ted Donovan, Michael A. Shapiro and Jayne E. Zanglein of the Class of 1980.

Faculty contributors, in addition to Headrick, were Professors Atleson, R. Bell, Greiner, Konefsky, Lindgren, McCarty, Schlegel and Spanogle. The *Opinion* described the revue as "the best event the law school has ever witnessed," and Headrick, in a letter to the editor, thanked all who planned, participated in and came to the event. "It was one helluva evening," he concluded. The Law Revue has since become an annual event.

Student energy spilled over into other venues. Jogging was fast becoming a craze. After studying for three hours, many students discovered that a 10-kilometer run was a healthy way to unwind a tight main-spring. Faculty also found jogging a good relief from classroom tension, and many alumni took up the sport. Short runs were expanded to longer distances, culminating in the marathon, a race of 26.2 miles.

A local marathon was inaugurated in 1974. Called the Skylon because the finish line was at the Skylon Tower in Niagara Falls, Ontario, it became an annual fall event. Many students took part. Nervously awaiting the starter's gun at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery were, to name a few, David J. Clegg and Gene A. Rauhala of the Class of 1977; Alan E. Fielitz, Charles S. Finger and Gary T. Newton of the Class of 1978; Lynn S. Edelman '79; Francis W. Turner '80; David F. Butterini '83; Kurt E. Amend, Patrick J. Higgins and James Timothy Payne of the Class of 1984; and Richard M. Schaus and William Jud Wieksnar of the Class of 1985.

Faculty runners included Professors Gerald T. Seipp and Robert I. Reis. Headrick ran his first Skylon marathon in 1978, and finished in the respectable time of 4:06. The next year he did even better, with a time of 3:35. The first Buffalo Law School dean to run a marathon, he was flattered by all the attention. Interviewed in the *Opinion*, he exclaimed: "I feel like an astronaut or something."

Alumni marathoners, among others, included the Hon. John T. Curtin '49, William F. Keenan '57, Bernard B. Freedman '64 and Jerry M. Solomon '73.

An intramural race was organized and run at the Amherst Campus on April 11, 1980. Billed as the First Annual Spring Run, it attracted 40 entrants. The 2.3-mile course began and ended at O'Brian Hall. The first student winner was freshman Leo G. Finucane '82 in 11:57. Professor Gerald T. Seipp led the faculty in 12:33. The spring run, sometimes dubbed the Race Judicata, has become an annual event.

Other intramural sports, particularly basketball and baseball, were popular with faculty and students. On March 29, 1979, Team 4—led by Robert LaRusso, Sherman B. Kerner, Francis W. Turner and Wayne M. Lopkin, all from the Class of 1980, and Michael M. McClear and Robert G. Giunta of the Class of 1981—won the intramural basketball prize. The Ducks, led by Anthony J. Scime, Dale J. Clark and Timothy J. Costello of the Class of 1981, won the 1980 softball championship.

The official law school hockey team, Advocates on Ice, had a winning season in 1984. Led by captain Alan J. Bozer '84—who also represented the school that year in the Mugel Tax Court Competition and won the prize for best oralist—the team included Thomas Grue and John R. Lane of the Class of 1984, and Peter K. Bradley, Brian D. Dennis, Ira R. Hecht, Paul J. McGrath, Kenneth L. Moscovitz, James J. Navagh, Robert E. Spangenthal, Kevin A. Szanyi and Adam L. Wekstein, all of the Class of 1985.

With all that exercise, appetites were whetted. Good food became a passion. As Professor Schlegel observed, “With food foremost in our thoughts, the wisdom of the ancient Greeks was within our grasp.”

In March 1978, second-year student Paul J. Suozzi '79 inaugurated a culinary column in the *Opinion*. Wearing an apron inscribed “Buono, eh?,” he published such original recipes as egg pasta, pasta verde, lasagna a la Mama Suozzi and spaghetti carbonara. Guest contributors in subsequent issues included Maria L. Colavito '79 (pumpkin fritters), John H. Iacovelli '83 (chicken wings), Shelley B. Mayer '79 (praline cheesecake), Tanya B. Miller '79 (lemon angel tort) and W. Clark Trow II '79 (cinnamon bread).

Faculty contributions included Professor John Henry Schlegel's recipe for apple crisp, a recipe for Viennese bread dumplings by Lily Laufer (wife of Professor Joseph Laufer) and cream of broccoli soup by Professor Gerald T. Seipp.

Assistant Librarian Karen L. Spencer took over the column from Suozzi when he graduated in May 1979. Titled “Bookin and Cookin,” her column featured the library staff's favorite dishes. Nina Cascio from Audio-visual furnished the makings for a perfect apple-nut cake. Cataloger Verdia Jenkins supplied the ingredients for a lemon pudding pie. Joyce Lewis and Carol Kallin from Documents shared with *Opinion* readers their quick and easy recipes for pistachio dessert and oatmeal cake. Iris Reese, the library's all-around secretary, revealed for the first time her secret family recipe for mouth-watering chocolate dainties.

Humor also enjoyed a renaissance. The *Opinion* began publishing a lampoon supplement called the *Onion*, which first appeared in April 1980. The *Onion* was repeated for the next several years. With the ice broken, otherwise staid types began cracking what passed for jokes. Adjunct Professor George M. Zimmermann '49 quipped, “If we are all presumed to know the law, why do we have to take the bar exam?”

Although poetry had appeared in the *Opinion* from its inception in 1949, it wasn't published on a regular basis. Poems were submitted in the early 1970s by Michael L. Montgomery '72 and Robert T. Rothstein

'73. A gap of five years followed, and then in 1978 Robert P. Siegel '81 began publishing poetry. He was followed by the prolific "Quasi in Rem '81," the *nom de plume* for a member of the Class of 1981 whose identity remains a mystery. A romantic, Quasi in Rem '81 wrote a series of long poems with titles like "Eternal Are the Moments," "Love . . . Future Tense," "Cinderella" and "For Barbara." Another poet of the era was Victor J. D'Angelo '85.

Professor Joseph Laufer, who had begun teaching in 1957, retired in December 1978. Nicknamed "The Silver Fox," he was proficient in contracts and insurance law, but his forte was torts. Reminiscing in the *Opinion*, he recalled the old days on Eagle Street when the entire faculty consisted of six professors. A humble man, Laufer never intimidated his students. "I treat law students as the professionals they are," he once commented.

Laufer thought it important to have contact with students outside the classroom. He enjoyed brown-bag lunches with students, and frequently entertained them at dinner gatherings hosted by his wife, Lily. Laufer also made it a point to attend faculty-student functions. A 54-line "Ode to the Silver Fox" was written in his honor and published in the December 1978 *Opinion*. He currently resides in a retirement community in Sarasota, Florida.

Assistant Dean Jay C. Carlisle II, who had been appointed the first full-time director of placement and alumni relations in 1975, resigned effective February 1, 1978, to take a similar position at Pace. Carlisle was doing an excellent job and had established a warm rapport with students and local alumni. Under Carlisle, alumni meetings were held in New York City and Washington, D.C., and recruitment contacts were established with law firms in those cities as well as in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans and on the West Coast.

Carlisle headed up the first phonathon. An organizational meeting was held at his home on September 19, 1977, and plans were made for a telephone blitz. On October 9 to 11, faculty, alumni and a large contingent of students staffed a bank of telephones at Capen Hall. Working in shirt sleeves, Headrick spurred on the callers. Pledges totaled \$7,381, a record for that era.

In considering who should replace Carlisle, Headrick worked closely with the alumni association. Several candidates were considered, and Alan S. Carrel was named to the position in April 1978. Carrel, a member of the Class of '67, had been a trial lawyer in the Buffalo firm of Rosen, Yasinow, Roberts, Rich and Carrel.

Carrel, with the help of Audrey A. Koscielniak, increased placement activities in the areas of career counseling, resume writing, interview skills and on- and off-campus interviews.

Carrel also assumed responsibility for alumni relations and the phonathon. The second phonathon drive took place in November 1978. Valuable assistance was furnished by Linda J. Nenni '83, who then worked for the UB Foundation Inc. More than \$8,000 was pledged.

This was Carrel's first exposure to fund raising. Educated by the experience, he was responsible for a dramatic increase in phonathon

donations in succeeding years. By 1987, Carrel's ninth year on the job, annual alumni donations were more than \$150,000.

To supplement the phonathon, the Dean's Club was established in the fall of 1981. An annual contribution of \$500 or more is required for membership. The names of donors are listed on a plaque displayed in the first-floor foyer of O'Brian Hall.

Joie de vivre suffered a setback when two venerated members of the faculty died.

Professor Adolf Homburger, after completing his first year at Pace, died suddenly on July 9, 1978. Recognized nationally as an expert on practice and procedure, he wrote the New York long-arm jurisdiction statute and the first workable class-action statute. In tribute to Homburger, Michael S. Buskus '79 wrote in the *Opinion*:

He was always a teacher, genuinely interested in each and every student's progress in the course. I remember when one of us would be confused about something or give a totally wrong answer, he would patiently explain the correct answer and then ask that same person a similar or related question so that he could be sure the student had learned the point of law. Homburger always took great pride in seeing his students grasp those difficult points and troublesome areas.

Alumni President Everett M. Barlow '35 sponsored a resolution at a board of directors meeting on May 17, 1979, to establish a scholarship in memory of Homburger, to be awarded to a third-year student whose academic achievements in Civil Procedure, and whose compassion for people, best exemplified the qualities that Homburger sought to instill in his students. The award of \$100 is presented annually at graduation.

Professor David R. Kochery, age 58, died on March 6, 1980. A 1948 graduate of Indiana University School of Law, he joined the Buffalo Law School faculty in 1953. Kochery possessed a rare warmth and his death was a shock to all. In addition to teaching, he served for many years as an arbitrator for the construction industry in Western New York. He was renowned for his ability to resolve conflicts by bringing people together. Nicknamed "The Coach," Kochery taught Labor Law and Civil Practice. His course on New York Practice was especially popular with seniors. Kochery's qualities were summed up in a eulogy by Amy Jo Fricano '81 in the *Opinion*:

David Kochery gave his students his deepest respect. It was impossible to ask him a silly question. He guided us through the most difficult concepts with ease, bringing us independence, self-confidence and a sense of achievement.

The alumni association also remembered Kochery. At its monthly meeting on March 20, 1980, a resolution was proposed by President Anthony J. Renaldo '50 and recorded by Acting Secretary Susan Bring Tobe '74. The resolution speaks for itself:

The board of directors of the Law Alumni Associa-

tion sadly notes the passing of an avid scholar and a devoted friend, David R. Kochery. His presence added civility and grace to any gathering, and his absence will be felt by all. Our heartfelt sympathies are extended to his family, whom we hope can be comforted by the knowledge that he will live on forever in the memory of his former students and colleagues at the law school.

Kochery's death created a curriculum void. Seniors viewed his course on New York Civil Practice as vital to their preparation for the bar. Headrick tried to persuade several professors to take over Kochery's course, but no one was willing. Everyone on the faculty was carrying a full load.

The only alternative was to find an outside replacement. This was easier said than done. Several out-of-staters were available, but they did not have a sufficient background in New York law.

Faced with this reality, Headrick reported to the alumni that "New York Civil Practice may have to be integrated with other procedure courses having a wider scope." The same message was conveyed to the students. Translated, it meant that a practice course keyed to New York law was on the way out.

The reaction from alumni and students was overwhelmingly negative. The Hon. William J. Regan '38, surrogate of Erie County and a former president of the alumni association, led the opposition. These alumni feared that the Buffalo Law School, supported as it was by the taxpayers of New York, would become the laughingstock of the legal community if it did not teach New York practice. William R. Brennan '48 predicted that "if this goes through, Dean Alden will turn in his grave."

Reaction from the students was equally vociferous. A flurry of petitions was circulated. Angry letters were published in the *Opinion*. A student ad hoc committee was formed to oppose the measure. The heaviest blow came when Melanie K. Pierson '81, president of the SBA, resigned her office in protest, claiming the faculty was indifferent and insensitive to student needs.

A wise sailor knows when to change course. Headrick put together a syllabus for the 1981 spring term in which New York Civil Practice would be taught to senior students by local members of the bar, as in the successful trial technique program. The first instructor-lawyers were Robert B. Conklin '68, Robert M. Kiebalá '67, Daniel T. Roach '53, Richard T. Sullivan and Edwin H. Wolf '70. The course filled the bill. Popular with the students, it has since been offered annually.

Several other faculty changes took place during this era. In September 1980, Associate Dean William R. Greiner took a leave of absence to become the University's associate vice president for academic affairs. With this appointment, Greiner began to move away from the law school and closer to the core of the University's administration, culminating in his 1984 elevation to provost, one of the University's top positions. To replace Greiner, Headrick appointed Professor Virginia A. Leary as associate dean.

Two female professors joined the faculty in the fall of 1980. Elizabeth B. Mensch, a magna cum laude graduate of the law school in 1979, and the recipient of an LL.M. from Harvard, began teaching Contracts. Barbara Blumenthal, who earned her undergraduate degree at Oberlin College in 1972 and her LL.B. from the University of Denver Law School in 1977, began teaching Anti-Trust Law and Corporations.

Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr., appointed associate dean and director of the library in 1976, became librarian again in 1978, a job he willingly undertook, but only with the stipulation that the search continue for a permanent librarian. Assisted by an able staff, he made many improvements to the library, including LEXIS, a computer program to aid legal research.

On July 1, 1980, the search for a permanent librarian ended with the promotion of Kathleen Carrick from associate director to head librarian. Carrick earned a B.A. from Duquesne, an M.L.S. from Pittsburgh in 1973, and a J.D. from the Cleveland Marshall College of Law in 1977. With the appointment of Carrick, Newhouse returned to teaching full time.

During this period, two of the most distinguished professors in constitutional law reached the mandatory retirement age of 70: Jacob D. Hyman in 1980, and W. Howard Mann in 1981.

Hyman's career already has been chronicled. Mann, who joined the faculty in 1967, earned his J.D. from the University of Iowa in 1941, where he served as editor in chief of the *Iowa Law Review*. Following graduation, he served as clerk for the Hon. Wiley Rutledge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and then as law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton.

From 1946 to 1967, Mann taught at Indiana University School of Law. He joined the Buffalo Law School faculty in 1967. Mann's main constitutional interests were the First Amendment, the separation of powers and the powers of the president.

Following his mandatory retirement in 1981, Mann was granted three one-year extensions. Honored with the designation of professor emeritus, he maintains an office at the law school for study and research. Commenting on his 17 years as a teacher, he said: "The highlight of my experience here has been the warmth with which the students accepted me."

In recognition of their many years of service, Mann and Hyman were honored by faculty and students at the fourth annual Law Revue, staged at the Wilkenon Pub on March 27, 1981, and by a special retirement dinner that spring.

Meanwhile, two political footballs landed in Headrick's office.

At the monthly alumni association board of directors meeting on December 20, 1979, the dean reported on what he described as a "very disturbing development." He explained that in 1974 the City University of New York (CUNY) had applied for permission from the State Board of Regents to establish a law school. Tentative approval was granted, but because of the financial problems then besetting New York City, no action was taken.

In the fall of 1979, a movement began to fund the embryonic CUNY School of Law with a \$500,000 grant from Albany. Headrick feared that if state funds were provided to start up this new law school, it would open the door for more state support. This would detract from the standing of Buffalo as the only state-supported law school. It also would cut into enrollment, lower the quality of student applicants and have a chilling effect on budget requests.

The dean also questioned the need for another law school. He pointed out that Buffalo Law School and the private law schools throughout the state were adequately handling the state's legal education requirements.

Impressed by Headrick's arguments, the alumni board of directors appointed a committee to study the matter. Meanwhile, several other deans from private law schools, particularly those in the New York City area, came out in opposition to state support of CUNY. The alumni committee invited several local legislators to meet with the alumni board to discuss the problem.

John B. Scheffer II, a member of the New York Assembly Budget Committee, attended a directors meeting on February 21, 1980. He reported that he was familiar with the request for CUNY seed money, and that it was solidly supported by legislators from the Borough of Queens, where the new school would be located.

Even if the seed money was supplied by Albany, Scheffer foresaw a more serious problem. In his view, a general budget retrenchment was about to take place in Albany, and the overall loss to SUNY could be greater than just seed money for CUNY.

Headrick continued to pursue the matter. Incoming Alumni President James B. Denman '65 invited State Senator Dale M. Volker '66 to attend the monthly directors meeting on October 16, 1980. Volker reported that he shared everyone's concern about CUNY. He also warned that the state budget was going through a belt-tightening process.

In the midst of Headrick's efforts to stave off a second state-supported law school, the ominous predictions of Scheffer and Volker became a reality. For several years, SUNY students had been receiving financial assistance from the State University Supplemental Tuition Assistance (SUSTA) program. In early 1981, word leaked out from Albany that Governor Hugh Carey's 1981-82 budget would eliminate all SUSTA aid.

Weighing the pros and cons of fighting a two-front war, against CUNY and in support of SUSTA, Dean Headrick chose—some observers believe wisely—to concentrate on preserving SUSTA.

Jay Marlin, the law school's graduate assistant for financial aid, supplied the statistics. The 1980-81 student body numbered 836. Of this total, 82.2 percent relied on student loans and grants for all or part of their tuition. The total loans for 1980-81 were \$3,218,278. The March 1981 *Opinion* observed that "the average law school student is heavily in debt by the time he graduates."

Marlin pointed out that students who were not living at home and had

a gross income under \$1,000 were eligible for help from the Tuition Assistance Plan (TAP), which provided a \$300 tuition credit each semester. Those students entitled to the maximum TAP award were automatically eligible for the additional SUSTA tuition credit of \$600 per semester. Marlin estimated that more than 200 students, many of whom were minorities, were dependent on SUSTA to remain in school.

Ironically, at the same time the legislature was considering the elimination of SUSTA, the SUNY Board of Trustees announced that in the fall of 1981 the tuition at the law school would increase by \$300, to \$2,500.

To retain SUSTA, Headrick launched a four-pronged offensive aimed at students, alumni, SUNY staff and Albany legislators. At Headrick's urging, SBA president William C. Altreuter '82, assisted by *Opinion* news editor Mark D. Ganz '82, worked hard to put together a student lobbying effort. Surprisingly, an organizational meeting in late February 1981 attracted only 30 students. "This is really unbelievable," Altreuter said of the low turnout.

"This is a battle that can be won," Jay Marlin told the dedicated few. Headrick encouraged those present to spread the word to fellow students. As he put it, "Even students who don't receive SUSTA should be concerned, because we all have a stake in the quality of the law school, and it would suffer if SUSTA is not retained."

To rally alumni support, Headrick outlined the problem at the monthly alumni board meeting in February 1981. After the dean concluded his remarks, Alumni President James B. Denman '65 proposed that the alumni adopt a resolution expressing strong support for retaining SUSTA, and that the resolution be communicated immediately to area legislators in Albany.

Headrick also requested a meeting with UB President Robert L. Ketter. He told Ketter that the elimination of SUSTA would hurt the entire campus, not just the law school. Ketter agreed and made the restoration of SUSTA funding a key point in discussions with members of SUNY Central as well as with legislative leaders.

In a final effort, Headrick testified on February 26, 1981, at a joint hearing of the New York Assembly and Senate higher education committees. The dean described the importance of the financial aid program and the number of students who would be burdened if it were cut off. Present at the joint hearing were area Assemblymen William B. Hoyt, Robin L. Schimminger and John B. Scheffer II. At the conclusion of Headrick's testimony, Chairman Mark Siegel, an assemblyman from Manhattan, praised the dean for the clarity and sincerity of his remarks.

SUSTA funding was restored to the budget. Seed money for CUNY also was approved, however, and the law school at Queens became a reality. Reflecting on his earlier opposition, Headrick observed that "it didn't turn out to be the threat that I originally feared."

After the dust had settled, the *Opinion* in October 1981 published an article that gave Headrick sole credit for restoration of SUSTA. "It was basically Headrick's campaign. He made the phone calls, wrote the letters and enlisted the aid of local legislators," the paper said. With

typical modesty, the dean pointed out that the credit belonged to many, including a handful of students and legislators Hoyt, Arthur K. Eve and Scheffer. The dean also thanked members of the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus and alumni Rose H. Sconiers '73 and Hugh B. Scott '74.

Several important administrative changes took place in the fall of 1981 that deserve mention.

On the University level, Steven B. Sample, age 41, was appointed president, succeeding Robert L. Ketter. The appointment was announced on October 28, 1981. Sample had been vice president for academic affairs and dean of the graduate college of the University of Nebraska. He took office on March 1, 1982.

At the law school, Alan D. Freeman joined the faculty. Freeman, who earned his A.B. from Brown University in 1964, followed by an LL.B. from NYU School of Law in 1967, gave up a tenured position on the faculty of the University of Minnesota School of Law to join Buffalo, because—as Freeman put it—“Buffalo was a more interesting place to go.”

The hiring of Freeman delighted Dean Headrick, who viewed it as a turn of the tide: “No longer would Buffalo be the victim of faculty raiding that marked my first years as dean.”

Other faculty additions followed, all of whom held dual degrees in law and social science subjects. These included, among others, Professors Guyora Binder, Jeffrey M. Blum, David M. Engel, Charles P. Ewing, George Kannar, Isabel Marcus, Errol E. Meidinger, Frank W. Munger, Robert J. Steinfeld and Victor T. Thuronyi.

Commenting on his new faculty acquisitions, which implemented his plan for the Buffalo Model, Headrick stated:

This marriage of law and related disciplines has added not only to what is being taught at the school, but also brings a fresh perspective and analytical approach to our teaching method. Equally important, these individuals have contributed immensely to the output of faculty research that has contributed so much to our national scholarly reputation.

In October 1981, Headrick announced the appointment of Professor John Henry Schlegel as associate dean. Schlegel replaced Associate Dean Barry B. Boyer, so Boyer could devote full time to the Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy.

Christopher Baldy was a 1910 graduate of the Buffalo Law School. One of the original partners in the Buffalo firm now known as Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine & Huber, he was a distinguished practitioner with a lifetime interest in legal education. A bachelor, Baldy died in 1959.

Baldy's will left a lifetime trust for the benefit of his surviving brothers, with the remainder—more than \$1 million—going to UB to erect “a scholastic building or residence hall in my memory.” The last life estate ended in 1972, but at that time the law school building on the Amherst Campus already was built and named in memory of John Lord O'Brian.

Surrogate William J. Regan '38, applying the doctrine of *cy pres*, approved a petition supported by Dean Schwartz and the UB administration to name one of the other state-constructed buildings Baldy Hall, and to use the income from the trust to establish the Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy.

The Baldy Center provides financial support for interdisciplinary research, teaching and curriculum development projects. Among others, these projects currently include toxic waste legislation, child abuse and education of the handicapped. In addition, the Baldy Center edits *Law and Policy*, an academic journal published by Basil Blackwell of Oxford, England. Findings and recommendations are published in the *Law and Policy Review*, which is also funded by the Baldy Center.

Schlegel's appointment as associate dean became effective January 1, 1982. Commenting on his appointment, Schlegel remarked, "It only means additional work." As for wanting the appointment, Schlegel said, "If you had an election there'd be no candidates. Someone has to do it, and I'm stuck."

In short order, Schlegel was given the opportunity to steer the ship when Headrick announced in the spring of 1983 that he was taking a six-month sabbatical. On the job since September 1, 1976, the dean said it was time to step back from his daily chores and do some research that would both renew his energies and sharpen his perspective.

A week before his departure, Headrick attended the annual meeting of the Law Alumni Association at the Statler Hotel. A report of the association's activities for the past year was given by President Andrew C. Hilton Jr. '55. Hilton then turned the podium over to the dean.

About to depart for six months, Headrick was in a relaxed and reminiscent mood. He recalled his first alumni interview, which had taken place in 1975 down the hall in the same building:

I cannot remember everyone who was there; it was a fairly large group. Bob Koren was the official host. Judge Denman was sitting across from me at the corner of the table. She began by asking me whether I thought an evidence course was essential to a legal education. The tone of her voice suggested that my answer should be "Yes." I obliged. Then she pressed me on why the library was subscribing to the Ceylon Law Journal. I didn't know, but I wasn't sure that admission would further my cause, so I ventured that the library probably had a blanket order for law reviews printed in English and Ceylon came in the package. She rejoined that that might be true, but the library was in a budget crisis, and was canceling subscriptions left and right, but not the Ceylon Law Journal. It was then that I developed my first rule of deaning: Freely admit other people's mistakes.

Headrick left for England on June 17, 1983. He and his wife, Maggie, spent six months at Oxford University. His research focused on land

transactions in medieval England from the 11th to the early 16th century, beginning with *The Domesday Book* (1086), the first recorded evidence of land holdings in England.

Paul C. Weaver '61, the incoming alumni president, was the first to experience the vacuum created by Headrick's sabbatical. At the first monthly meeting during Weaver's tenure, Associate Dean Carrel informed the board that the University at Buffalo Foundation Inc. was going to hire professional fund-raisers on a two-year trial basis. In years past, money donated by law alumni was funneled through the foundation, which ensured deductibility for the donor. The foundation retained 10 percent of each gift for administrative costs, and the remaining 90 percent was made available to the law school. Because of the increase in overhead that would result from hiring professionals, the foundation told Carrel it could not guarantee during the next two years that the law school would be receiving the customary 90 percent.

Carrel, Weaver and the alumni board feared that alumni donors would object if they learned that part of their contribution was going toward the fees of professional fund-raisers. They also were concerned about the law school's inability to plan ahead, because there was no way of knowing how much money would be left over after fees and expenses were deducted. Finally, since the phonathon had been run successfully since 1977 by alumni and students, many felt that professional fund-raisers had no business dealing with law alumni.

These strong feelings were expressed in a resolution adopted by the alumni board on June 16, 1983. The resolution expressed the board's opposition to the foundation's hiring of professional fund-raisers to solicit contributions from law alumni without consulting the law alumni beforehand and without giving the alumni an opportunity to participate in determining whether this was a desirable way to proceed.

To resolve the conflict, Weaver met with representatives from the foundation. Negotiations went on for months. Aided by Carrel, and with the help of UB President Sample, the negotiators reached an agreement. Law alumni who had contributed in the past, or were likely to contribute in the future, remained the domain of the phonathon. Only those law alumni who never had contributed would be turned over to the professionals.

Before Headrick left on his sabbatical, Librarian Kathleen Carrick informed him that she was resigning effective July 31, 1983, to accept a similar post at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Headrick asked Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr. if he would again manage the library on an interim basis. Newhouse agreed, and again became director of the library effective August 1, 1983.

In addition to his teaching load, Newhouse also was serving as director of the Jaeckle Center for State and Local Government Law. The center was established in 1980 with a gift of more than \$100,000 from Distinguished Alumnus Edwin F. Jaeckle '15 and his wife, Erma H. Jaeckle '36.

The center's primary goal is to improve the quality of legal services in the field of local government law. This objective is met through

research, publications, conferences, and the administration of the law school's academic program, which emphasizes state and local government law. This was a longstanding goal first articulated in the early 1950s by Dean Hyman. The center functions as a semi-autonomous unit within the law school.

Announcing that he was "glad to be back," Headrick returned from his sabbatical on January 20, 1984. The first problem confronting him was the growing use of O'Brian Hall and the Sears Library by undergraduates.

When constructed, O'Brian Hall and Baldy Hall were connected. Traffic between these buildings increased dramatically in the fall of 1980 when a walkway was completed between O'Brian Hall and Norton Hall. Traffic further increased when Park Hall and its walkway were added.

The walkways were designed to facilitate passage from one building to another during inclement weather. No one could fault the purpose, but many of those passing through O'Brian Hall were lured by the ambiance of the Sears Library and stopped to study.

Law students began to complain of being crowded. There also were occasional petty thefts and acts of vandalism. Law students and faculty united in umbrage. Because the buildings and facilities on the Amherst Campus were open to all and students could come and go as they pleased, Headrick reluctantly concluded that "there's nothing we can do, short of asking for a new building off by ourselves."

Shortly after his return, Headrick conferred with Alumni President Weaver on ways to improve school-alumni relations. Weaver appointed Cortland R. LaValle '66 to chair an ad hoc committee to make recommendations. Serving on the LaValle committee were Sue S. Gardner '76, Julia A. Garver '83, Carl A. Green '50, William F. Savino '75 and James R. Walsh '55, along with senior student Robert M. Turkewitz '84.

In a report submitted in March 1984, the committee gave highest priority to two items: hiring a paid executive director for the Law Alumni Association, and publication of an alumni magazine. LaValle reasoned that money invested in these two ventures not only would pay for itself but in time would produce a tenfold return, which would then permit a broad expansion of other law school and alumni activities.

The LaValle report was adopted at the alumni board of directors meeting in April 1984, and plans were made to implement both proposals. The name chosen for the magazine was *UB Law Forum*. Alumni Vice President Leslie M. Greenbaum '74 was asked to head a search committee for the executive director, whose primary task would be to oversee the publication. While the search was under way, Headrick announced in early September 1984 that he would step down as dean on August 31, 1985.

In his resignation letter to President Sample, Headrick stated: "The average tenure for a law school dean is somewhere between three and four years. I think I'm getting close to the point where to stay much longer would be to stay too long."

The dean went on to cite the school's "first-rate faculty for its diversity and intellectual strength. He added: "The nice thing about this place

is that there is a remarkably wonderful bunch of people to work with—faculty, staff and students. It's a place that's very alive intellectually." Headrick expressed a desire to remain on the faculty and to return to teaching and research.

Provost William R. Greiner appointed a search committee that included representatives from the school, administration, student body and alumni. The chairman was Dr. Joseph L. Alutto, dean of the UB School of Management. Law school representatives included Professors Charles E. Carr, David M. Engel, Alan D. Freeman, Virginia A. Leary and Philip Halpern. Also serving on the committee were Assistant Dean Vivian M. Garcia, alumni Maryann S. Freedman '58 and Paul C. Weaver '61, and students Steven T. Wickmark '85, Nancy E. Barshter '86 and Gregory L. Brown '87.

Shortly after announcing his resignation, Headrick hosted the dedication of the M. Robert Koren Center for Clinical Legal Education. The ceremony took place on October 5, 1985, on the fifth floor of the library.

Koren, a 1944 graduate of the school, had built a successful general practice in the Buffalo area. In addition, he gave generously of his time to many community, alumni, bar association and University activities. He served as president of the Erie County Bar Association in 1974 and was president of the Law Alumni Association in 1969. In recognition of his contributions, Koren received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1975 and the Jaeckle Award in 1981.

The five-room Koren Center contains videotape cameras and display terminals with which students can videotape simulated moot court debate and job interviews, and sharpen their oral advocacy skills. During the dedication, President Sample described Koren as "a generous and devoted friend of the University for many years." Koren now serves as a trustee on the University at Buffalo Foundation and is chairman of the University Council.

In January 1985, the search committee for an executive director of the alumni association, headed by Leslie M. Greenbaum '74, reported that 43 resumes had been received. The winnowing process began, and by April 1985, the field had narrowed to one: Ruth D. Gaare, a graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law.

With the approval of Headrick, and alumni President Rose H. Sconiers '73, Gaare was hired as the first paid alumni executive, effective June 1, 1985. She immediately began work on the *UB Law Forum*, and the first issue came out in the summer of 1985. It contained a letter from Dean Headrick, a message from incoming Alumni President Greenbaum, and news and photographs about faculty and alumni. The premiere issue featured an article on the presentation of the Edwin F. Jaeckle Award to Erie County Surrogate William J. Regan '38, the pending election of Maryann S. Freedman '58 as president of the New York State Bar Association, and the appointment of Virginia A. Seitz '85 as law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

The search committee for a new dean did not fare as well. By March 1985, concern began to mount that a successor for Headrick would not

be found in time to meet his resignation date of August 31, 1985. This raised the possibility that either a temporary dean would have to be appointed, or Headrick would be asked to continue in office. After considering the latter possibility, Headrick commented: "It would undermine the efforts of the search committee if I held over." He so notified Provost Greiner, thereby reaffirming his decision to step down August 31, 1985.

In mid-August 1985, Ruth D. Gaare, the newly appointed alumni executive director, informed the board that her husband, a physician, had accepted an appointment in Virginia, and that she and her children would accompany him. She apologized to the board for resigning after only two and a half months on the job, and volunteered to assist the board in finding a replacement. A successor was immediately found. She was Ilene R. Fleischmann, who had an extensive background in newspaper and magazine writing.

Fleischmann expanded the *Forum* and added several features, including "Class Action," a report on alumni happenings. Included in the first Class Action were comments on the retirement of Senior Associate Judge Matthew J. Jasen '39 from the New York State Court of Appeals; the re-election of Alvin M. Glick '52 to the board of trustees of the University at Buffalo Foundation Inc.; the retirement of New York Supreme Court Justice Frank R. Bayger '55 after 17 years on the bench; and the presentation of the SUNY Chancellor's Medal to retired Chief Judge Charles S. Desmond '20, of the New York State Court of Appeals.

In February 1985, Headrick announced the appointment of Ellen M. Gibson as library director. Gibson, a 1980 cum laude graduate of the Buffalo Law School, also was appointed associate dean for legal information services, a newly created title. Previously, she had been an attorney in the local firm of Albrecht, McGuire, Heffern & Gregg, where she also supervised the firm's law library. In addition to her law degree, Gibson held a master's degree in library science from the University of Michigan, and a B.A. from Denison University in 1963, where she was Phi Beta Kappa.

Professor Milton Kaplan retired in June 1985. He earned his A.B. at Hamilton in 1937, and an LL.B. from Harvard in 1940. Kaplan came to the law school in 1965, after a wide-ranging career in which he was—among other things—a private practitioner, assistant counsel to the governor, assistant attorney general for the State of New York, corporation counsel for the City of Cortland, and assistant counsel for an agency of the United States.

In the classroom, Kaplan was noted for his dry wit and soft delivery:

I never went in for oratory. When I had something to say, my energy went into choosing the words that expressed my thoughts as accurately and clearly as possible. That was my style.

Kaplan's major contributions to the law school were the Sea Grant program, which he co-directed for many years, and the Jaeckle Center

for State and Local Government Law. Regarding the latter, Kaplan served as an urban development consultant to many government agencies, local and far away. Among the latter was the state of West Bengal, India.

On his retirement, Kaplan was designated professor emeritus. A tribute to Kaplan was published in the *Buffalo Law Review*.¹ He is now associated with the Buffalo firm of Magavern & Magavern.

August 1985 arrived, and the search committee for a new dean reported it had not come up with a viable candidate. On August 31, 1985, Headrick stepped down as dean. While the search continued, Provost Greiner appointed Associate Dean John Henry Schlegel as acting dean, effective September 1, 1985. Describing his role as a "caretaker," Schlegel announced there would be little or no change in law school policies during his tenure.

Headrick's contributions to the law school were impressive. He assembled an innovative faculty and expanded the clinic program. Under his leadership, the academic reputation of the school grew impressively. He deserves part of the credit for the development of both the Jaeckle Center for State and Local Government Law and the Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy. These were some of his tangible contributions.

More important, however, were his intangible gifts to the school. His rapport, at all levels, with faculty, students, staff and alumni was unparalleled. Much of this was a natural outgrowth of his warm personality.

The students loved him most. As one close observer remarked at the time, "When the history of this school is written, Headrick's tenure will be remembered as the Camelot years."²

On March 1, 1986, at the annual alumni convocation, Headrick was presented with the Jaeckle Award, the school's highest honor. Accepting the award, Dean Headrick reminisced in what could be called a farewell address:

At one time in my life an award for my play at second base was my highest aspiration. But I never got one. Now the alumni association and the school have chosen to recognize me—some say because of my play at second base—and I am indeed grateful. At least, all those hours of digging out ground balls and going back under pop flies for the last nine years has paid off.

More seriously, during the last 20 years traditional curriculum and the Socratic method of teaching have been challenged by new ideas and models and aspirations. The distinction of Buffalo has been its openness to new thinking and rethinking, an openness that dates back half a century to Dean Shea, and an openness that continued under Deans Howe, Halpern, Jaffe, Hyman, Hawkland, Schwartz and, I would like to think, myself. This tradition of openness and innovation has been and is the source of the school's distinc-

tion and excellence. In all truth, the award presented today honors the driving spirit of this school more than it does me.

FOOTNOTES

1. Vol. 34, No. 1. Contributors were Provost Greiner, Dean Headrick, Professors Hyman, Magavern and Reis, and Sol M. Linowitz.
2. A tribute to Headrick by the Hon. Charles S. Desmond, Provost William R. Greiner, Acting Dean John Henry Schlegel and Alumni Secretary Robert Schaus was published in Vol. 34 of the *Buffalo Law Review*.



Wade J. Newhouse, fourteenth dean, 1986–1987

INTERREGNUM and DEAN NEWHOUSE 1986-1987

Professor John Henry Schlegel became acting dean on September 1, 1985. His first official act was to name Professor Robert S. Berger acting associate dean. The appointment was necessary, Schlegel said, because administrative duties along with a full teaching load were too much for him to handle by himself.

A housekeeping problem immediately confronted Schlegel. Whenever it rained, the roof of O'Brian Hall became a miniature Niagara Falls. The roof, installed in 1972, began leaking in the early 1980s. Year by year the problem worsened, with damage to the ceilings, walls and carpets of offices and classrooms on the seventh floor. Librarian Ellen M. Gibson became increasingly concerned about the risk to library volumes. Finally, in the fall of 1985, SUNY appropriated \$120,000 for internal and external repairs, which got under way immediately, and the problem was corrected.

Late reporting of grades, which plagued Deans Schwartz and Headrick, surfaced again under Schlegel. Although the faculty had adopted a policy requiring grades to be submitted by February 15 for the fall semester and by June 15 for the spring semester, for some the rule was honored more by its breach than its observance.

Like his predecessors, Schlegel lamented, "There are no real sanctions that I can impose." When pressed by students, Schlegel—in clas-

sic Schlegel-speak—suggested that students “withhold affection” from the offending professors.

Not satisfied that this would work, some students demanded that the offenders be dismissed from the faculty. Schlegel responded that this proposal would be “an enormous cannon, likely to misfire.” Ironically, when it came to late filing of grades, some of the worst offenders were the best and most popular teachers, such as Professor Kenneth F. Joyce.

In the fall of 1985, Joyce—who was on sabbatical—taught a tax course at Albany Law School. At Albany, his grades were filed within the 30-day deadline. When this fact became known to Buffalo students, they were astounded and demanded to know why Joyce was prompt at Albany and tardy at Buffalo. Joyce explained: “At Albany Law School, no grades are released to students until *all* grades are filed. That’s what I call a real sanction!”

A historic landmark in the clinic program occurred in the fall of 1985. Professor R. Nils Olsen Jr., who joined the faculty in January 1977 and rose to the position of director of clinical education, recommended that the status of clinicians be enhanced in one of two ways: by their being awarded tenure or receiving a three-year contract, renewable for an additional term. Previously, clinicians had been hired on a year-to-year basis, without clear standards for promotion or contract renewals. The clinicians also had no vote in faculty deliberations.

The faculty approved Olsen’s proposals. The five clinicians on the staff, all of whom immediately benefited from the adoption of Olsen’s proposals, were Joseph L. Gerkin, who taught Family Law; Ronald M. Hager, Education Law; John M. Lipsitz, Bankruptcy Law; Kathleen A. Rimar ’80, Immigration Law; and Anthony H. Szczygiel, who taught Legal Services for the Elderly.

Also in the fall of 1985, Buffalo Law School became the beneficiary of a \$100,000 gift from the Magavern family. Writing to the school, Samuel D. Magavern ’29 stated that the gift was made in memory of his late father, William J. Magavern, founder of the eminent Buffalo firm of Magavern & Magavern.

The elder Magavern, who died in 1945, attended classes at Buffalo Law School but never graduated. Finishing his education via a legal clerkship, he taught classes in Personal Property at the law school before and after World War I.

The Magavern gift provides \$10,000 a year for 10 years to support special teaching and research projects in the field of property law. The first faculty members to receive Magavern Fellowships were Professor Charles P. Ewing, for his work on battered women, and Professor Errol E. Meidinger, for the study of trading of industrial emission rights under the Federal Clean Air Act.

Other Magavern family members who attended the law school were the late Willard J. Magavern ’25, James L. Magavern ’59, William J. Magavern II and Willard J. Magavern Jr., both of the Class of 1962, William Joseph Magavern III ’88 and Jeffrey C. Magavern ’89.

The fall of 1985 also brought good tidings to the law school in another venue, that of intramural football. On the wet and rainy Saturday after-

noon of November 16, the law school team—dubbed Two L., Sec. 2—won the semifinal game against the medical school team, Bridge Abutments, by a score of 13-12. Senior quarterback Richard A. Resnick '87 was assisted by teammates Brian D. Borstein, Keith A. Fabi, John L. Formica, Bruce W. Hoover, Kevin J. O'Shaughnessy and William G. Zickl, all from the Class of 1987. Cheerleading was supplied by Rachel A. Roth and Alecia A. LaCapruccia, both of the Class of 1987. On to the finals, the law school team won the intramural championship by defeating the Terminators, 34-0, in a blinding snowstorm.

In January 1986, the SBA voted to support revival of the *Advocate*, the school yearbook, last published in 1971. It had first appeared in 1953, and was published regularly until the mid-1960s, when publication stopped, a casualty of Vietnam and campus unrest. Publication resumed in 1970 and 1971, but there was no follow-through in 1972 and subsequent years.

The moving force behind the 1986 *Advocate* was Victor R. Siclari '86. The 1986 *Advocate* was well-received.

In February 1986, the search for a new dean narrowed to three candidates: Louise Trubek, clinical supervisor and lecturer in law at the University of Wisconsin School of Law; William Simon, associate law professor at Stanford University; and Lee E. Teitelbaum, professor of law at the University of New Mexico Law School. Teitelbaum served on the faculty of Buffalo Law School from 1971 to 1973. Simon and Teitelbaum withdrew, and Louise Trubek became the sole remaining candidate. She was invited back for a second round of interviews that got under way in early March 1986.

Trubek's candidacy was linked to the co-employment of her husband, David M. Trubek, who also taught at Wisconsin.³ David Trubek was a founder of the Critical Legal Studies (CLS) movement. As the candidacy of Louise Trubek moved closer to fruition, her husband's connection to CLS became a center of controversy.

Acting Dean Schlegel, a close observer of the CLS movement since its birth in 1976, had written an extensive article on CLS that was published in the *Stanford Law Review*.¹ In response to a request from the alumni board of directors, Schlegel came to an alumni meeting to explain what CLS was all about. One of the two alumni representatives on the dean search committee, Paul C. Weaver '61, also attended the meeting.

Schlegel explained that CLS was a heterodox group whose followers basically believed that law was not founded on independent neutral principles, but rather was an expression of social and economic values which frequently were unfair and oppressive. The movement, he stated, derived in part from a skeptical group known as the "legal realists" of the 1920s and 1930s.

Schlegel noted that CLS had what some would see as Marxist stripes, although originally the movement was in part a reaction against traditional Marxism. At Harvard Law School it had unfortunately been drawn into a war of generational succession, with the "crits" functioning as "young turks." On the positive side, Schlegel pointed out that the

CLS movement sought to re-examine the function of law and how it could improve society.

Because of CLS, the water around Louise Trubek's candidacy became increasingly turbulent, not only within the faculty but within the alumni community. Many supported her because she was well-qualified and because the Buffalo Law School had never had a female dean. Others felt that taking her on, with her husband as part of the package, would invite unneeded problems.

Faced with this controversy, Provost Greiner announced on March 14, 1986, that Louise Trubek had withdrawn her candidacy.

Trubek's withdrawal was a disappointment to many. "It was a frustrating conclusion after two years of effort," commented Steven T. Wickmark '85, a member of the search committee.

It took several months for the dust to settle. In June 1986, Greiner announced formation of a new search committee. Meanwhile, until a successor could be found, Greiner appointed Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr. as dean, effective July 1, 1986.

Michael P. Brooks, dean of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design, was named chairman of the new search committee. Assisting him from the faculty and staff were Lee A. Albert, Dianne Avery, Barry B. Boyer, Alfred S. Konefsky, Aundra C. Newell and former Dean Thomas E. Headrick. Alumni representatives included Dianne G. Bennett '75, Robert P. Fine '68 and Leslie G. Foschio '65.

A flap developed over the student representatives. Greiner asked the Student Bar Association to submit several names with the understanding that he would choose two from this list.

Instead, the SBA designated James G. Hayden and Kyle Maldiner, both from the Class of 1989, as its choices. Greiner informed the SBA that this was unacceptable, because it impinged on his prerogative to select the student candidates. Greiner emphasized that he had no objection to Hayden and Maldiner as such. After some huffing and puffing, including an editorial in the *Opinion* that called Greiner a "fascist," the SBA backed down and submitted two additional names. Greiner then appointed Hayden and Maldiner to the search committee.

Meanwhile, preparations for the 100th anniversary of the Buffalo Law School, which would arrive on October 3, 1987, got under way. A steering committee was appointed in the spring of 1986. Distinguished Alumnus Edwin F. Jaeckle '15 was designated honorary chairman. Margaret Lillis-Snajczuk '84 was appointed acting chairman. Other members of the Steering Committee were: James R. Arnone '85, Terrence F. Barnes '82, Harold J. Brand Jr. '67, Associate Dean Alan S. Carrel '67, Douglas S. Coppola '75, Professor Louis A. Del Cotto '51, the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, the Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20, Mark G. Farrell '72, the Hon. Thomas P. Flaherty '50, Ilene R. Fleischmann, Christopher T. Greene '74, Professor Thomas E. Headrick, Andrew C. Hilton Jr. '55, Barbara Howe '80, Professor Jacob D. Hyman, Erma Jaeckle '36, the Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39, Robert W. Keller '66, M. Robert Koren '44, Philip H. Magner '49, Diane J. McMahon '78, Robert I. Millonzi '35, Linda J. Nenni '83, Professor Wade

J. Newhouse Jr., Sandra S. O'Loughlin '78, Gilbert J. Pederson '33, Daniel T. Roach '53, Robert C. Schaus '53, Acting Dean John H. Schlegel, Rose H. Sconiers '73, Paul C. Weaver '61, Catherine T. Wettlaufer '85 and Sharon L. Wick '84.

The steering committee met for the first time on May 12, 1986. Chairman Snajczuk divided it into a history subcommittee and an events subcommittee. The Hon. Thomas P. Flaherty '50—who served on the 75th anniversary committee in 1962—was appointed head of the history subcommittee. Linda J. Nenni '83 and Catherine T. Wettlaufer '85 were named co-chairs of the events subcommittee.

The history subcommittee set an ambitious goal: to publish a history of the Buffalo Law School that would be distributed free to all living alumni and enrolled students. Cost estimates were made and the amount needed was projected at \$25,000. George M. Martin '49—who also served on the 75th anniversary committee in 1962—volunteered to direct a fund-raising drive. Martin recommended that the appeal be limited to 25 law firms, which would each be asked to contribute \$1,000.

To get the drive under way, Martin hosted an organizational cocktail party at the Buffalo Club on October 11, 1986. More than 40 alumni attended. Chairman Flaherty outlined the goal. Former Dean Hyman spoke enthusiastically in its support. The idea was well-received by those present. Solicitation of funds began in November 1986 with a letter to prospective donors under the signatures of honorary chairman Jaeckle, acting chairman Snajczuk and Deans Hyman and Headrick. On the heels of the letter, a telephone follow-up began. In early March 1987, Martin announced with elation that the goal of \$25,000 had been reached.

Two alumni volunteered to write the history, Robert Schaus '53 and James R. Arnone '85. Both had served on the *Buffalo Law Review*. Arnone would write the segment 1887 to 1935; Schaus was to report on 1935 to 1987. Ann F. Whitcher, then arts/education editor of the UB News Bureau, was assigned by the University to serve as copy editor and editorial adviser. Whitcher was delighted with the opportunity to work on the history, because her father, Francis R. Whitcher '49, and her brother, Michael J. Whitcher '85, were alumni of the law school.

The events subcommittee, under the co-leadership of Nenni and Wettlaufer, also began meeting. Initial plans called for a kickoff gala in October 1987, to be followed by several other events during the 1987-88 academic year.

The steering committee also decided to publish an alumni directory as part of the centennial observance. With the help of Associate Dean Carrel, arrangements were made with the Harris Publishing Company to publish a directory of all living alumni. Plans called for listing alumni in three categories—alphabetically, geographically and by class year. Publication of the directory would involve virtually no expense to the law school; it would be funded by sales of the directory to alumni.

As mentioned above, when Louise Trubek withdrew her candidacy, Provost Greiner appointed Professor Wade J. Newhouse Jr. as dean. He took office as the 14th dean on July 1, 1986.

Newhouse was more than an acting dean, but his position was different from that of previous deans. This was because he had agreed with Greiner that his tenure would extend for two years or for as long as it took to find a new dean, whichever came first. Newhouse, a member of the faculty since 1958, had a long history of service to the school, particularly when there were difficult jobs that required extra hard work coupled with practical know-how. Examples in the past were the leasing and layout of the rental floor space in the Prudential Building in 1966, the planning and design of O'Brian Hall, and his service as director of the law library on three separate occasions.

Newhouse was born on November 22, 1922, in Tiptonville, Tennessee. He earned a B.A. from Southwestern University at Memphis in 1948 and a J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School in 1951. From 1951 to 1953, he served on the staff of the University of Michigan Law School Research Center. From 1953 to 1957, he was assistant professor of law at Creighton University Law School in Omaha, Nebraska.

In 1957, Newhouse spent a year at Columbia University Law School as a Ford Foundation scholar. He joined the Buffalo Law School faculty in 1958 and served as assistant dean in 1961-62, associate dean from 1966 to 1969, and director of the law library in 1960-61, 1977 to 1980 and 1983-84. Over the years Newhouse taught a wide variety of subjects, including Constitutional law, international law, education law and public sector collective bargaining. He also published books and articles in those areas.

During the transition period, Greiner asked Newhouse to review the administrative structure of the law school dating back to the time it became a part of SUNY in 1962, with emphasis on improving budget planning by using computers.

In early November 1986, Newhouse outlined several personnel changes as the first step toward accomplishing this task. Three deserve mention.

Professor Marjorie L. Girth was elevated to associate dean—the second female to hold this position—with responsibility for overseeing all student matters.

Aundra C. Newell, who had joined the law school administration in the summer of 1986 as assistant dean, was assigned specific responsibility for admissions, recruitment, tutorial assistance for minority students, commencement planning and faculty liaison to student organizations.

Charles H. Wallin, registrar since 1971, was put in charge of fiscal operations. Wallin's new responsibilities included preparing a budget that took into account state funds and gifts. He also was assigned responsibility for operational matters such as scheduling the use of classrooms, class and examination schedules and supervising the maintenance of O'Brian Hall. Working together, Newhouse and Wallin hammered out plans for computerizing the budget, internal operations and records, and invited bids from computer firms for the hardware and software.

One of Newell's first assignments as assistant dean was to coordinate

the November 8, 1986, Law Day at O'Brien Hall, sponsored by the Black Law Students Association (BLSA). The purpose of the convocation, said Gregory A. Jackson '87, president of BLSA, was "to attract minorities into the legal profession in general, and to UB in particular."

Professor Kellis E. Parker from Columbia Law School was the featured speaker. Dean Newhouse made welcoming remarks in which he recounted the progress made in civil rights during his years as a law professor (1953 to 1986). Newell also spoke on the Buffalo Model and its application to recruitment and admissions.

Panelists for Law Day included UB professors Charles E. Carr, Judith Scales-Trent and former Dean Hyman. Hyman observed that "although the law may not necessarily change the character of our society, it's still possible for law to make a major contribution to the process." Hyman also stressed the need for more qualified minorities in the legal profession: "I think it is important that the number of competent minority lawyers be increased and the legal methods program that we have at the school is designed to make some contribution to that end."

In January 1987, school spirit received a giant lift when the all-star intramural basketball team—dubbed Wade's Warriors—was invited to the Western New England College School of Law's 12th annual invitational basketball tournament. To raise money for the road trip, senior student George "Black Jack" Villegas '87, coach and general manager, incorporated the team.

Overcoming his initial trepidation, Dean Newhouse agreed to serve as president of the venture. Marjorie L. Girth, associate dean, was appointed vice president. Serving on the board of directors of Wade's Warriors Inc. were Associate Dean Alan S. Carrel, Assistant Dean Charles H. Wallin, Professor John Henry Schlegel, Assistant Dean Aundra C. Newell, Librarian Ellen M. Gibson, Registrar Helen E. Crosby and staff members Harriet Cleo Jubulis, Myron Malkison, Anne M. Missert and Marie D. McLeod. Shares of stock in the venture were sold for \$1 each. There also were several fund-raising parties.

Barrister Information Systems Corporation, a local computer technology firm, donated \$600 to Wade's Warriors. The team defeated its preliminary opponents and advanced to the semi-finals. Team members were David M. Crosby, Spencer G. Feldman, Richard A. Resnick, Joel H. Schechter, Lawrence M. Spaccasi, Samuel M. Spiritos and William G. Zickl, all of the Class of 1987, and Kevin M. Carter, John N. Dagon and Stephen K. Lindley, all of the Class of 1989. Alas, in the semi-final, Wade's Warriors bowed to Albany Law School, 85-65.

The excitement over Wade's Warriors raised school spirit to a new high and prompted a grass-roots movement to draft Newhouse as permanent dean. In an editorial titled "We Want Wade," the March 1987 *Opinion* supported a petition circulating through the law school that asked the search committee to consider Newhouse as permanent dean. The editorial cited his 28 years at the law school, his knowledge of its internal workings and his rapport with students and alumni. Newhouse was flattered, to say the least.



David B. Filvaroff, fifteenth dean, 1988–

In early 1987, the school was saddened by the death of two of its most distinguished alumni.

On February 9, 1987, the Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20, age 90, died in Mercy Hospital after a brief illness. Desmond had served as chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals from 1960 to 1966, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70. He was first elected to the court in 1940 at age 44, the youngest person to sit on that tribunal.

Following his retirement in 1966, Desmond served as an adjunct

professor at the law school, teaching Appellate Advocacy until his death. In 1963, he received the first Distinguished Alumnus Award for judicial service. In 1965, the moot court competition was named in his honor. Commenting on his many contributions, the *Opinion* observed, "He was a man for all seasons."

On March 25, 1987, Manly Fleischmann '33, age 78, died after a fall in his Buffalo home. A graduate of Harvard College and the University of Buffalo Law School, he was the son of famous Buffalo trial lawyer Simon Fleischmann and the brother of Adelbert R. Fleischmann, a founding partner of the firm of Jaeckle, Fleischmann & Mugel. During World War II, Manly Fleischmann served as assistant general counsel to John Lord O'Brian '98 on the War Production Board. He also worked for the OSS, the forerunner of the CIA. During the Korean War, President Truman appointed Fleischmann general counsel of the War Production Board. Fleischmann received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1969 and the University's highest award, the Chancellor Norton Medal, in 1978.

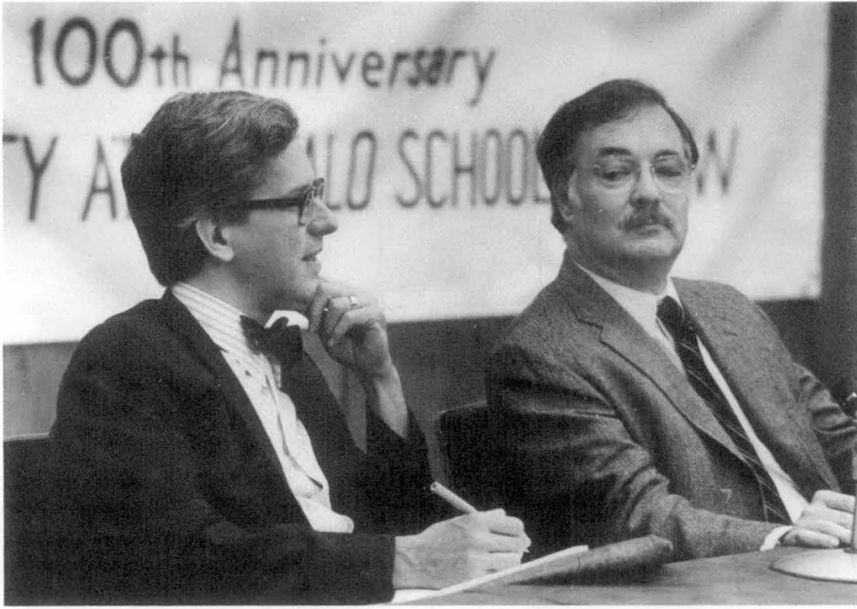
The second dean search committee convened in November 1986. Spurred by the need for a permanent dean and the frustrating conclusion of the first search, the second committee went to work with increased vigor. Advertisements were placed in newspapers and professional journals. Faculty, alumni and others were asked to submit names of candidates. Committee members even went so far as to search out and contact individuals who they felt had the qualifications for the job.

After reviewing more than 100 resumes, the search committee narrowed the field to three: Gerald J. Thain, associate dean and professor of law at the University of Wisconsin Law School; Lucy S. McGough, professor of law at Louisiana State University Law Center at Baton Rouge; and David B. Filvaroff, professor of law at the University of Texas in Austin. All three finalists came to Buffalo and were extensively interviewed by the committee, by faculty, and by students and alumni. After extensive discussion and debate, the search committee voted to recommend to President Sample the appointment of David B. Filvaroff as dean.

Meanwhile, Newhouse attended the annual dinner of the Law Alumni Association at the Hyatt Regency on May 8, 1987. After plaques were presented by Douglas S. Coppola '75, alumni president, to the three Distinguished Alumnus Award recipients—the Hon. Ernest L. Colucci '32 for judicial service, Leslie G. Foschio '65 for public service, and Samuel D. Magavern '29 for private practice—Coppola called upon Newhouse to report on "activities at the law school."

In his first official appearance before the law alumni, Newhouse described the trend of declining law school applications throughout the country. "However," he reported, "there has been no adverse impact on our law school." As for minority recruitment, Newhouse proudly announced that "this year we have the largest number of minority students enrolled in the first-year class that we have ever had."

Newhouse said he undertook the deanship with the primary goal of



Centennial symposium participants included law professors John Henry Schlegel and Marc Galanter.

getting the budget under control and installing an accounting system that would permit the school to analyze its expenditures and better judge how to use its resources effectively. "This is being done," he told the alumni.

On the subject of alumni giving, Newhouse stated, "I cannot over-emphasize how important your support is to the operation and future of the law school." Complimenting Associate Dean Carrel for his work on the phonathon, Newhouse said that while financial support from alumni was essential, the alumni and the law school had a greater mutual responsibility—"the quality of the professional bar, both in craftsmanship and ethics."

In conclusion, Newhouse reaffirmed the importance of a strong relationship between the school and the alumni, "a relationship which must be based on mutual respect and continuing affection . . . a relationship cemented by warm memories of those years we have spent together and an understanding that we have much we can do together in improving the quality of justice and contributing to a better tomorrow, for our community, our nation and our world." His remarks received a standing ovation.

On August 19, 1987, President Sample announced the appointment of David B. Filvaroff as dean. Filvaroff could not take over until January 1, 1988, because of a previous commitment to teach a course on Torts and a seminar on Civil Rights at New York Law School during the 1987-88 fall semester.

Filvaroff—the 15th dean—was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, on September 24, 1931. He earned a B.S. from the University of Wisconsin in

1953, and graduated from Harvard School of Law magna cum laude in 1958. After serving two years in the U.S. Army, he practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, for several years, and then served as a law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter and Arthur Goldberg during the early 1960s. After that, he was general counsel to the President's Council on Equal Opportunity and later served as special assistant to the U.S. attorney general.

From 1967 to 1972, Filvaroff was associate professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. From 1972 until his appointment as dean, Filvaroff was a professor of law at the University of Texas at Austin. There he taught Constitutional Law, Federal Courts, Civil Rights, Legislation, Torts and International Law. Commenting on his appointment, Filvaroff stated: "I feel excited and enthusiastic. It's a great law school."

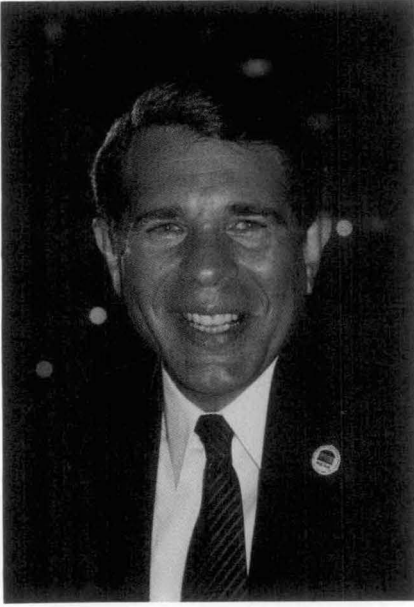
As the 100th anniversary approached, the steering committee's planning began to take final form. The first preview of the centennial celebration was a joint exhibit sponsored by the law school and the Erie County Bar Association, which had celebrated its own centennial earlier in the year. The exhibit consisted of photos, news clippings and other archival materials mounted on acrylic panels that graphically depicted the history of both the Buffalo Law School and the Erie County Bar. A professional display firm, Design for Industry Inc., constructed the exhibit. Funding for the exhibit was provided by the Margaret L. Wendt Foundation, the Erie County Bar Foundation, the Law Alumni Association, the Erie County Bar Association and the Western New York Trial Lawyers Association.

The exhibit was formally unveiled at a cocktail reception in the foyer of the Surrogate's Court of Erie County on September 11, 1986. Although somewhat premature in terms of the law school's centennial, the timing was important because that month the New York State Bar Association held its first general meeting in Buffalo. This was partially in recognition of the impending election of Maryann S. Freedman '58 as its president.

After several months in the Surrogate's Court, the exhibit was moved to the Statler Towers and then to the Sears Law Library in O'Brian Hall. The exhibit will be dismantled and preserved in the law school archives.

Everyone hoped that the kickoff of the centennial celebration would take place on October 3, the actual day of the law school's opening in 1887. However, the events subcommittee had difficulty locating a facility that could accommodate the expected large turnout. The preferred site, the Connecticut Street Armory, already was booked for October 3. The only other date available at the Armory was Saturday, September 12. After much discussion, the committee opted for September 12 because it was felt that, given the circumstances, the facility was more important than the date.

Meanwhile, Ilene R. Fleischmann, alumni executive director, wrote an extensive story about the law school that was published in BUF-FALO, the magazine of *The Buffalo News*, on September 6, 1987—the



Centennial speaker Hon. Sol Wachtler, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals.

Sunday immediately preceding the centennial kickoff weekend. The cover art consisted of a replica of the blind goddess Justice, and the caption, "Laying Down the Law—A Century Under the Gavel at UB Law School." The seven-page feature focused on the law school's many contributions to Western New York.

Featured in the article were Professor Judith Scales-Trent and her interests in Buffalo school integration; Professor Kenneth F. Joyce and his work on the New York State Law Revision Commission; Associate Dean Marjorie L. Girth and her work for equality of women in the community; Professor R. Nils Olsen Jr. and the legal clinic programs; and Professor Robert I. Reis, director of the Sea Grant Law Center, for his work on

waterfront and shoreline problems. A companion article featured a photograph and short biography of Dean Filvaroff.

The first centennial event—a cocktail party—took place on Friday, September 11, 1987, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m., in the atrium of the Ellicott Square Building. This site—generously donated by the Ellicott Square Building management—was home to the law school from 1896 to 1913. Arranged by Diane J. McMahon '78, the evening began with a song-and-dance quartet featuring music of the 1950s and 1960s performed by Lynn A. Clarke '83, Erin M. Peradotto '84, Sandra K. Cassidy '85 and Sharon Stern Gerstman, a member of the faculty who teaches New York Practice.

After a short intermission, music of the 1930s and 1940s was performed by Thomas M. Rizzo '83 on bass, Carl S. Feinsinger '56 on piano, Professor Louis L. Del Cotto '51 on the electric guitar and Stuart B. Shapiro '82 on drums. By 7 p.m., the crowd had swelled to 500. Beverages were available at a cash bar and snacks were furnished free. The finale of the evening was a performance of rock and blues music by Kenneth W. Africano '85 on piano, Julian C. Johnson '84 on the synthesizer, David J. Pajak '82 on electric bass, Stuart B. Shapiro '82 on the drums, Howard E. Berger '81 on the electric mandolin and Willie Schoellkopf '87 on guitar.

The next event, an academic symposium, took place the following morning, September 12, at O'Brian Hall in the Carlos C. Alden Moot Courtroom. The symposium was organized by former Dean Hyman and Professor John Henry Schlegel and moderated by Schlegel. The theme

of the symposium was "Legal Education for a Changing Legal Profession."

The program began at 9:30 a.m. Panelists included Bayless Manning—former dean of Stanford University Law School and currently a partner in the New York City firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Garrison—and former faculty members Joan H. Hollinger '74 (now teaching at the University of Detroit School of Law), Marc Galanter (now teaching at the Wisconsin School of Law) and George L. Priest (now on the faculty of the Yale University School of Law).

Manning outlined current law school curriculums and chided schools for failing to teach students enough about what lawyers do in practice. Galanter predicted that law school enrollments would eventually level off, but that law firms will continue to expand. By the year 2000, he said, there will be firms with a worldwide network of offices, staffed by as many as 5,000 attorneys.

For her part, Hollinger outlined the necessity for continued emphasis on ethics in law school curriculums. Priest spoke on the philosophical debates currently taking place within most law schools—modern theorists, legal economists, CLS groups and traditionalists—and predicted that out of this clash of ideas, benefits will emerge that will prove good for the profession.

That evening at 6:30, a dinner dance got under way at the Connecticut Street Armory, which occupies an entire block at Niagara and Connecticut streets. The event was held in the newly redecorated ceremonial hall on the first floor. A bandstand and lectern were set up at the north end of the rectangular room. In front of the bandstand was the dance floor, around which circled the dinner tables. Tickets were \$90 a couple. During midweek, Associate Dean and Ticket Chairman Alan S. Carrel '67, and his assistants, Andrew C. Hilton Jr. '55 and Harold J. Brand Jr. '67, reported that the event was sold out—481 tickets.

Arrangements and decorations for the dinner dance were handled by Linda J. Nenni '83, Catherine T. Wettlaufer '85, the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, Erma Jaeckle '36 and Sharon L. Wick '84. The arches along both sides of the ceremonial hall were curtained with red drapes, creating an alcove effect. Each alcove contained a ficus tree illuminated with miniature white lights, furnished by The Floristry. Overhead, around the balcony hung the flags of all 50 states, donated by the Buffalo Naval Park. Each of the 60 tables had a votive candle and fresh daisies and tulips as a centerpiece.

Cocktails were served from four bars set up in the entrance foyer, where there were two large woks. As waiters circulated with trays of assorted canapes, two chefs prepared vegetable tempura.

The program began at 7:30 p.m. with opening remarks by chairperson Margaret Lillis-Snajczuk '84, followed by welcoming remarks from Dean Newhouse and President Sample. Honorary Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle '15 delighted the crowd with an account of his early years as a practicing lawyer in Buffalo, when he worked without benefit of

typewriters, telephones or carbon paper. He then introduced the guest speaker, Chief Judge Sol Wachtler of the New York Court of Appeals.

Wachtler's address appropriately focused on the bicentennial (1787 to 1987) of the U.S. Constitution. "It was written in a little over 100 days by men writing with quill pens," he said. The Constitution has survived, Wachtler said, because judges and lawyers have taken active roles in reinterpreting its words to meet new and changing times: "Each generation must give the Constitution new meaning." Wachtler left immediately after his address to attend a Constitutional celebration in Philadelphia scheduled for the following day.

The dinner was catered by the Hyatt Regency. The entree was medallions of chicken in a champagne and wild mushroom sauce served with wild rice and a medley of fresh vegetables, along with a garden salad. Red and white wines were poured during the meal. Dessert was a triple-layer chocolate truffle cake.

Dance music was performed by the Jazz Workshop, a 12-piece orchestra conducted by Sam Falzone. The program included waltzes, fox trots and other traditional numbers, along with more modern selections.

Attending the dance, in addition to those mentioned above, were Provost and Mrs. William R. Greiner, Dean and Mrs. Newhouse, Dean Louis B. Jaffe, Dean and Mrs. Hyman, Dean and Mrs. Schwartz and Dean and Mrs. Headrick. The other living deans, Francis X. Shea, George Neff Stevens and William D. Hawkland, were unable to attend. Incoming Dean Filvaroff, who flew to Buffalo especially for the anniversary weekend, remarked: "I've seen big parties in Texas, but this one takes the prize."

By all standards, it was an exciting and enjoyable evening. One by one, the celebrators drifted away as the hour grew late. By midnight, the weekend celebration of the first 100 years of the Buffalo Law School had come to an end. Some of the revelers, it is said, continued on to other popular spots for additional libations, and a few reportedly did not arrive home until the first rays of dawn.

Other events for the centennial year were planned. These included the Convocation on March 5, 1988, and the annual dinner on April 29, 1988.

Dean Newhouse's words best sum up the feelings of all who participated in the centennial weekend, as well as the spirit and sentiment of the anniversary of the first 100 years of the Buffalo Law School:

We are happy and proud to celebrate this centennial. It is a historic occasion. Much was accomplished in the first 100 years. We will build on this base. We will continue our special commitment to Western New York. Because we are part of SUNY, our commitment now includes the four corners of the state. With the help of faculty, students, alumni and friends, the second 100 years will be even better than the first.

On that high note—"the second 100 years will be even better than the first"—we end the narrative portion of this history of the Buffalo Law School's first century.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Notes Toward a Brief, Intimate, and Opinionated History of Critical Legal Studies," 36 *Stanford Law Review* 391 (1984).



At the dedication of the M. Robert Koren Clinical Legal Education Center, (left to right) M. Robert Koren '44, President Steven B. Sample, Dr. Robert Baker and Dean Thomas Headrick.

THE CHARLES B. SEARS LAW LIBRARY

In 1887, the law school opened without a library of its own. Fortunately, students had access to the Eighth Judicial Court District Library, which then had a collection of between 8,000 and 10,000 volumes. Also, most students worked in law offices, giving them access to the private collections owned by most firms. For several years this arrangement, though somewhat inconvenient, met the needs of the new law school and its students.

The situation improved in 1896 when the school moved into the brand-new Ellicott Square Building. Immediately adjoining the lecture room of the law school was Bang's Law Library, which featured "a full selection of reports and textbooks." The Ellicott Square Company, which owned the library, gave students free access to the collection, and for the time being, development of the school's own library was placed on the back burner.

Sometime before 1911, however, Bang's Law Library was sold. The school realized that if it was to continue to grow and become a respected academic institution, it would have to develop its own library. A fund was established, spearheaded by George D. Crofts, the school's registrar; and an adequate library was purchased, although school records do not indicate the extent of the collection. Those contributing to the collection fund included Henry Adsit Bull, Stephen M. Clement, DeWitt Clinton, Spencer Clinton, Walter P. Cooke, Fred D. Corey,

Robert Lynn Cox, Oscar F. Georgi, Charles W. Goodyear, Frederick C. Gratwick, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Clark H. Hammond, Evan Hollister, George P. Keating, Daniel J. Kenefick, Percy S. Lansdowne and Horace O. Lanza.

Also contributing were Franklin D. Loke, Joseph J. Lunghino, Elliott C. McDougal, John G. Milburn, George C. Miller, James McMitchell, Guy B. Moore, Adelbert Moot, John Lord O'Brian, Robert W. Pomeroy, James L. Quackenbush, John W. Robinson, John W. Ryan, Robert F. Schelling, Moses Shire, Frank S. Sidway, Henry Ware Sprague and Ansly Wilcox. To supplement these contributions, the school began to charge each student a \$10 library fee in addition to tuition.

A few years later, in its 1912-13 catalog, the school boasted that its library was "the most complete and most up-to-date private law library in Western New York." By 1916, the library contained between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. Of course, students still had access to the Eighth Judicial Court District Library, which now contained more than 35,000 volumes.

In 1921, the American Bar Association announced its accreditation standards. The law school's library, however, was considered inadequate by ABA standards and was cited as one of the reasons for denying accreditation to the school.

Throughout the remainder of the 1920s and the early 1930s, efforts were made to bring the school and the library up to accreditation standards. The school finally was accredited during the 1936-37 academic year, when the addition of 6,300 books brought the library up to measure.

On October 9, 1936, the University's Committee on General Administration approved the appointment of Mildred Miles as the school's first librarian and assistant professor of legal research to oversee the school's growing collection. Miles, who would later marry Dean Louis Jaffe, would serve as librarian until 1939. Much of the growth of the collection during this period was the result of private donations. In 1938, one such donation came from Louis Brandeis, who, upon his retirement from the U.S. Supreme Court, gave the law school several volumes from his working collection.

In 1939, Dr. Arthur Lenhoff was appointed to succeed Miles as librarian. Although he would serve as librarian for only a few years, Lenhoff would remain on the school's faculty until 1957.

The collection continued to grow during the 1940s. In 1949, the entire third floor of the newly built facility at 77 West Eagle Street was devoted to the school's library. By 1952, the collection numbered 25,014. About 32,140 people used the library between May 1951 and April 1953. Six hundred thirty books were taken for home use and about 115,000 volumes were used in the library.

Grace Primas Champness replaced Lenhoff as librarian in the mid-1940s; in 1947, Champness was replaced by Patricia Clause. In 1950, Lois Crissey, a 1947 graduate of Cornell Law School, became librarian.

When she arrived, Crissey felt that the library's biggest deficiency was an inadequate collection of periodicals. With an annual budget of only \$1,000, she was able to maintain accreditation standards and build

up the periodical collection. Because of an inadequate budget, the collection grew slowly. Crissey estimated that by 1960 the collection had grown to 45,000 volumes. In that year, Crissey left to become a legal assistant in Buffalo City Court and later would serve as librarian of the Eighth Judicial Court District Library.

In 1961, Morris L. Cohen, a nationally prominent librarian, took over as director of the law library. With a staff of three, he developed a comprehensive plan for transforming the cramped library into a functional research facility.

As the library grew, it became difficult to find adequate space to house the collection. In 1963, Balfour Halevy replaced Cohen, who had resigned to become head of the University of Pennsylvania Law Library. Halevy said of the space crunch: "If you wanted to put one book on the shelf, you had to take one book off."

Parts of the collection were in storage at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, and later at the Bell plant on Elmwood Avenue and at a separate faculty library housed in the Prudential Building (now restored and known once again by its original name, the Guaranty Building) where faculty offices also were located. Also in 1963, Iris Reese became secretary to the director, a position she still holds at this writing.

By this time, it was widely accepted that a strong library was the keystone of any strong school. Throughout the country, larger budgets were being appropriated for the acquisition of books, but the collection of the Buffalo Law School library, with its late start in development, lagged significantly behind those of many other law schools. In 1963, \$50,000 was budgeted for the library. Even this proved to be insufficient, however.

During the 1964-65 academic year, a seven-year plan was developed with the goal of increasing the collection to 250,000 volumes (from 40,000) by 1972. It was thought that a collection of this size would be comparable with the collections at the Big Ten law schools (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue and Wisconsin). The plan assumed that the acquisitions budget for 1965-66 would be \$150,000 and that the average budget over the seven-year period would be \$353,600.

The school, in formulating the seven-year plan, knew that the library would be a major expense. In the past, an inadequate budget for books and personnel had been alleviated by the availability of a major law collection in the Eighth Judicial Court District Library, just across the street from the law school. The move to Amherst forced a substantial increase in library funding.

As stated in the seven-year plan, this "contributed to a situation in which the Law School now has Library resources of its own which are completely inadequate to its needs. In this respect it is behind almost all of the private law schools of New York and is impoverished when compared to the state university law schools of the Midwest. Most of the Big Ten law schools have collections four or five times the size of ours, and by 1970 all of these schools, except Wisconsin, will have over 200,000 books in their law libraries.

“While some of these schools, like Minnesota (270,607 books) and Michigan (321,415 books), will be beyond our reach for many years to come, it seems realistic to plan to bring ourselves up to the standards of the Big Ten by the year 1972. Accordingly, we are planning to build a law library of about 250,000 books by the year 1972. This will provide us with an excellent collection entirely suitable to our needs. It also will provide a base from which we can build ultimately to a size of 400,000 books.”

According to the plan, 12,000 volumes were to be added in 1965-66, bringing the total number of volumes to 52,000. That goal was exceeded as the collection grew to 53,000.

In that year, however, tensions between the law school and the director of the University Libraries over administrative control and funding of the law library began to surface. Halevy informed the faculty of his intention to resign effective February 28, 1967, to become librarian at the Osgood Law School of York University.

The faculty, which had organized an effort to keep Halevy, was greatly disturbed when the school failed to match York's offer. It appears that Halevy's disagreement with Dean Hawkland over the administrative procedures to be followed by the library—especially those relating to record-keeping—may have been a motivating factor in Halevy's decision to move on.

Replacing Halevy was not without incident. A search for a new librarian was undertaken immediately and an offer was made to one person, who accepted it, but then repudiated the contract before taking over the position. Joseph Pascucci, an assistant librarian, then was named acting librarian.

The law school also was experiencing other problems with the library operation. The projected increase in student enrollment for 1967-68 was 20 percent. The servicing problems created by the influx of new students and personnel were intensified by divided reading facilities at 77 West Eagle and the special faculty library at the Prudential Building. Because of this situation, the library staff, mostly part time and inexperienced, was heavily strained. As noted above, the relationship between the law school and the director of the University Libraries was also strained. It was felt that inadequate support from the University was largely responsible for many of the library's problems. The 1966-67 annual report to the dean stated:

No one doubts that a law school library must operate at a high level of proficiency. No one contends that it does so now or will within the foreseeable future. Most of the faculty are reconciled to the present situation because, at the Law School level, we feel that whatever is reasonably possible to be done is being done. We do feel, however, that greater support could and should be provided by Central Administration with respect to book budget and particularly personnel budget.

Still, there were improvements. More than 13,000 books were

added, bringing the collection to 66,386. The seven-year plan, however, had projected that the collection would be at 79,000. To reach the revised goal of 241,000 volumes by 1972-73, the library would have to add 27,000 volumes per year, necessitating an annual book budget of \$353,000.

It was soon clear that this goal would not be met. One problem was that the amount budgeted for binding was unrealistic, necessitating that money appropriated for new acquisitions be used for that purpose. In 1966-67, expenditures were:

New acquisitions	\$153,680.66
Binding (\$6,000 budgeted)	24,000.41
Postage and freight	1,183.37
Equipment and supplies	<u>5,589.53</u>
Total	\$184,453.97

The law library book budget for 1966-67 and 1967-68 was said to be the largest of any law school in the United States. That year's annual report, however, indicated that this statement was misleading:

While this fact may be beguilingly impressive, it must be judged in light of the impoverished status of this law school library when compared even with the Big Ten schools mentioned above. While those law schools continue to grow, we are forced to overtake them in order to become comparable. Meanwhile, special research projects such as in Local Government and International Law become frustrated and cannot develop adequately. Thus the general education mission of the law school is impeded. It is significant that one of those to whom we offered a teaching appointment declined for the expressed reason that our library facilities were inadequate.

Indeed, the report argued that because of a shortage of personnel, "much of the book collection [was] unusable by either faculty or students." The report concluded:

Almost entirely due to the inadequacy of the law library staff, the following took place during the academic year: the Law School lost its librarian to York University in Toronto; a half-dozen candidates for the law librarianship visited the Law School and refused to come; the Law School still had no Law Librarian, but after a careful look at the problems of the library and its budgeting and staff situation, was able to hire an Assistant Law Librarian who is now Acting Law Librarian. All this occurred despite the fact that the Buffalo law library was the fastest-growing law library in the United States.

The library staff totaled 12. The seven-year plan had contemplated a staff of 22. To help alleviate problems caused by staff shortages, it was

suggested that the law library transfer certain administrative functions to the University Libraries computer center.

This suggestion served only to fuel the tensions between the law school and University officials over control of the library. The law school opposed the transfer, arguing that because the law school bears the burden of meeting accrediting standards, it should keep control of these functions. Also, in the school's view, it was not established that the University's central library could operate any more efficiently.

Space restrictions began to cause confusion. In September 1966, more space for the collection was provided in the Prudential Building. The school's collection was now housed in several buildings, and keeping tabs on the materials often proved difficult. A recount of the total collection, as of August 1967, was 89,000 rather than 79,000 as previously reported. Ten thousand official state reporters and session laws which were shelved at the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library had not been counted.

During the 1967-68 academic year, more than 11,600 books and 13,954 microfilms were added to the collection. The library had now passed the 100,000-volume milestone.

The library continued to experience staff shortages, rapid staff turnover and inadequate funding for the remainder of the 1960s and into the 1970s. Acting library director Joseph Pascucci left to become principal librarian at the Appellate Division library in Rochester. In 1969, Vaclav Mostecky, who had come to Buffalo from the Harvard Law Library, was named as librarian. His stay was short, however, as he left in 1971 to become librarian at the University of California at Berkeley. He was succeeded by Larry Wenger, who held law and library degrees from the University of Washington and had come to Buffalo from Harvard as Mostecky's assistant.

Financially, 1971 was not a good year for the library. There was a 20 percent budget cut which allowed only for maintenance of court reporters, statutes and periodicals. Duplicate copies and loose-leaf services were cut. Only 6,392 volumes were added, bringing the total collection to 152,518. On the positive side, 3,000 books were donated by the late George E. Phillis, a Buffalo attorney, and major progress also was made in reducing the bindery backlog; the University president's office provided \$11,000 for this purpose.

In the next few years, money for acquisitions became scarce. Up to two-thirds of the budget had to be used merely to maintain subscriptions, and the collection grew mostly by donations. Twelve thousand volumes were added. Four thousand volumes of session laws and 8,000 volumes of cases and points were donated by the Eighth Judicial District Court Library, 424 volumes were donated by the Library of Congress and American Association of Law Libraries, 2,276 volumes were donated by Lockwood Library, and 834 volumes were donated by the University of California at Berkeley.

The Library also received donations in memory of Professor Steven Marx and Sandy Ira Meiselman '71, plus 39 other individuals and institutions, bringing the total collection size to 152,518 by April 1, 1972.

In 1972, a great deal of time was being spent gearing up for the announced move to new facilities on the Amherst Campus. Though the move was certain to solve the space problem, the size of the collection still lagged considerably behind many law schools'. An accreditation team consisting of representatives from the ABA and the AALS recommended appropriations for 100,000 additional volumes as a step toward developing an "adequate" collection.

1973 was a significant year in the development of the library. After years of planning and preparation the library moved to O'Brian Hall, where, for the first time in nearly a decade, adequate space was available for users, collections and operations. The library was named in honor of Charles B. Sears, a longtime law school benefactor who presided over the Fourth Department of the Appellate Division and sat on the New York State Court of Appeals. Though some organizational work remained, the move facilitated the development of increased service programs to the school, the University and the bar.

The move to O'Brian Hall did not occur without difficulties that hampered both library staff and users for virtually all of 1973-74. First was the destruction in a factory fire of much of the new library furniture, including the circulation desk, card catalog, reading room tables, index tables and about 220 carrels. All this furniture had to be rebuilt, and though delivery of some pieces began in October, most were not in the library until early 1974.

The furniture problem was aggravated by the fact that all new pieces of furniture contained their own lighting. This was not the case with the temporary furniture used during the interim. The absence of lighting created extremely difficult working conditions for library users until February 1974. The installation of library stacks also was delayed. Thus when the library opened on September 24, 1973, only Floors 2 and 3 were available for use.

By the close of 1974, the library's staff had grown to 25. Of these, 12 were in public services (reference, government documents, audio-visual and circulation) and 13 were in technical services (acquisitions and cataloging). The technical services staff, under Mabel Jepson, did an admirable job of cataloging and processing a tremendous backlog of books that had been purchased in anticipation of the move to O'Brian Hall.

A major reduction took the acquisitions budget to \$141,930—the lowest since 1966. There was little left over after renewal of subscriptions. The collection was helped, however, by a substantial donation of more than 20,000 volumes from the Eighth Judicial District Court Library and the addition of the personal papers of John Lord O'Brian. The documents department also expanded by 12,000 items.

Circulation increased dramatically after the move. With only a 16 percent increase in the student body, reserve circulation increased 62 percent and regular circulation increased 230 percent.

The 1974-75 academic year marked the completion of the library's first full year in O'Brian Hall. It was in many respects a year of limitations. This is because the acquisitions budget, substantially reduced in

1973, did not materially improve, and collection quality continued to deteriorate. Also, staff turnover, recruitment delays and a series of personnel freezes seriously reduced support for existing programs and prevented the expansion of needed services. In addition, the question of administrative control remained unresolved. A review indicated that the library had only 25.6 percent of the works listed in *Recommended Books for Law Libraries*, published by the Association of American Law Schools.

During the 1974-75 academic year, attendance was up dramatically to 345,000 individuals. Circulation grew 29 percent with 36,041 volumes charged, 13,061 interlibrary loan requests and 12,787 reference requests.

Library operations during 1975-76 continued the trends developed over the previous four years. Service programs continued to improve, particularly the instructional programs offered by the library and the quality of reference and circulation services. Progress also was made with the library's bibliographic records and in a reclassification project.

Collections, however, continued to deteriorate precipitously. The 1975-76 annual report stated that "[t]here is now no doubt whatsoever that the library's collections are clearly inadequate to meet the instructional and research needs of the Law School and represent a severe handicap to it. Unless and until this trend is reversed, it appears certain that both the quality of the Law School and the Law Library will continue to suffer."

The acquisitions budget for 1975-76 was \$104,101, down from \$134,000 in fiscal 1974-75, thus presenting a financial crisis. That year's annual report stated: "As a result, more than one-half of the library's total subscriptions had to be immediately canceled, including most reporters, loose-leaf services, periodicals and laws. In short, the essential parts of the collection were canceled with virtually no notice to students or faculty. A partial reinstatement of these subscriptions has begun and will be continued, to the extent that funds are available, in 1976-77."

During late spring of 1976, Professor Wenger accepted an offer to become the director of the University of Virginia Law Library. At first, there was some thought given to appointing two assistant librarians to be co-acting librarians. However, it was decided that Professor Wade Newhouse would be appointed associate dean and acting law librarian while the search for a permanent librarian continued. In that year's annual report, Newhouse wrote:

This is not the place to explore at length the history of the arrangement concerning the Law Librarian. But it would be less than candid if I failed to acknowledge that this arrangement resulted from a controversy extending over a number of years concerning governance of the Law Library and an entanglement of that dispute with controversy concerning the Law Library acquisitions budget, its size, control and management. In short, the appointment of [myself] through the summer

of 1980 was made to facilitate a resolution of these past differences in, what we hope will be, a harmonious and mutually satisfactory fashion. If successful, we will have facilitated the search for a person to assume the position of Law Librarian by September 1980.

In the midst of this confusion, library operations continued and managed to meet student needs. During this year the library initiated what became a popular public service, the "bitch ticket," which allowed library users to write in complaints or suggestions. Responses were then printed in the student newspaper, the *Opinion*. In June 1978, the library hosted an Institute on Teaching Legal Research, sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries. The institute attracted more than 100 law librarians from all over the country and served to enhance the school's and library's national reputation.

A new problem arose during the 1978-79 academic year. Increasing numbers of undergraduate students began to use the law library's comfortable study facilities, making it difficult for law students and others using law materials to find work space. An effort was made to encourage undergraduates to use the Undergraduate and Lockwood libraries.

LEXIS arrived in February 1979, and the reference librarians quickly embarked on a program to teach students and faculty how to use this computer research service.

Meanwhile, many of the old problems persisted. The law library budget continued to be far less than the average budget for the Big Ten law libraries. The Big Ten average was \$207,758 compared to Buffalo's \$168,416. A permanent librarian was still to be hired. The tension between law school and University officials over control of the law library—still unsettled—seemed to impede the school's ability to hire a qualified librarian. As indicated by a proposal written by Dean Headrick, dated December 29, 1976, but included in the 1978-79 annual report, this tension was not new.

The past ten years have been punctuated by intermittent confrontations and continuing uneasiness between the law school and the central library administration over their respective spheres of influence in the law library. A review of that history would achieve no purpose at this time. It is, however, worthwhile to note that the dispute has sprung from differences of outlook and not from conflicts in personal styles.

The law faculty viewed the library as their "laboratory," and wanted to retain as much control over it as other departments exercised over their laboratories. Some University officials, however, saw no reason to treat the law library differently from any of the University's other libraries and argued that, in the interest of efficient use of library resources, central administration should control several of the basic administrative functions of the law library.

No agreement was reached that year, however, and discussion of the

problem would continue for several years. In the meantime, the library operated as efficiently as possible despite the unsettled situation.

The library had lived through seven years of intensive use and was beginning to show signs of wear. Between 1975 and 1980, the library had more than 400,000 visitors annually. The carpeting was worn, and there were lighting problems and leaks in the roof. The water damage on the seventh floor was so severe that no books could be shelved there for several years. As a result, the comprehensive collection of New York cases and points had to be disbanded.

Despite these problems, the library continued to implement new student services. A program to tape-record classes was begun so that students who missed a class, or wanted to clarify their notes on a certain area covered in class, could listen to the tape. Some professors refused to allow their classes to be taped, presumably for fear that students would skip the class and depend on the tapes. This did not turn out to be a problem, however, as few students saw the tapes as an adequate substitute for the classes. Also, in 1979, the entire first-year class was instructed on the use of LEXIS.

In 1980, Kathy Carrick, who had come to the law school in 1977 as a reference librarian, was named director of the law library.

In 1981, the library's rare book collection was made more accessible. The first part of the collection was selected by Morris Cohen in the early 1960s. Additions were made by Halevy, Mostecky and Wenger. The collection had remained in storage, with little bibliographical access, since that time. During 1981, the library organized the rare book collection, produced a checklist of the materials and formally opened it to the University. The University Council approved naming the collection after its original founder, Morris L. Cohen, now professor and law librarian at Yale University.

Throughout the early 1980s, budget problems and staff shortages persisted. The staff size, which had risen briefly to 27½ in 1977, had shrunk to 19½ by 1984.

In 1981-82, more than 400,000 individuals patronized the library. The heavy use of the library continued to show in wear and tear on the building and its fixtures. The roof leaks worsened and lighting remained inadequate, as did general maintenance. The 1982-83 annual report mused, "Like a movie queen who once complained that no one would take her mind seriously because of her beautiful body, O'Brian Hall's problems are not taken seriously because of its obvious beauty."

In the spring of 1983, Carrick left to become director of the Case Western Reserve Law School Library. Marian Parker, associate director, left to become director of the University of Tulsa Law Library. There was some indication that the strain caused by the fact that the law library was governed by the University library system, rather than by the law school itself, was a motivating factor in Carrick's decision to leave.

It was decided that Wade Newhouse again would act as director of the library and that Ellen Gibson, who had been a practicing attorney, would become associate director. A 1964 graduate of the University of Mich-

igan's library school and a 1980 UB law graduate, she had served as a reference librarian in the law library from 1974 to 1979.

Under the new administration, a new course in Advanced Legal Research was initiated and WESTLAW was added. In 1984, the M. Robert Koren Center for Clinical Legal Education was dedicated. Located on the library's fifth floor, this center provides videotaping facilities to help students improve their skills in negotiations, client interviewing and oral advocacy. In the fall of 1984, Ellen Gibson was promoted to the position of director of the law library and associate dean for legal information services.

The acquisitions budget was up to \$372,809, a 20 percent increase over the previous year's budget. Though this increase was significant, the budget still was considerably less than those of all the schools in the Big Ten, with the exception of the University of Wisconsin.

Perhaps the most significant event took place on March 27, 1985, when an agreement regarding the governance of the law library was reached. The agreement, a formal document, was signed by Provost William Greiner, Dean Headrick, Ellen Gibson, University Vice President Robert Wagner and interim University Libraries Director John Naylor.

The agreement provided that the dean of the law school, with the advice of his faculty, would establish the basic goals and policies of the law library. The director of the University Libraries would be given an opportunity to advise where the policies of the law library conflict with and impede the operation of the University Libraries. In such cases the dean and the University Libraries director would seek to minimize these effects without compromising the educational mission of the law school.

The agreement also provided that the director of the law library also hold the title of associate dean for legal information services. The appointment was to be made by the provost and vice president following a nomination by the law school dean.

On matters of academic support to the law school, the law library director, as an associate dean, would report directly to the law school dean. On matters of library budget and salaries, he or she would report to the University Libraries director. If a dispute should arise regarding implementation of the agreement, it was provided that either the dean or the University Libraries director could submit the matter to a panel consisting of the provost or his delegate, the vice president for university services or his delegate, and a third person to be selected by the provost and the vice president.

Also, it was provided that shortly after the University budget was established, the law library director or the law dean could request explanatory information or additional detail. It also was provided that the law library's allocation from the University Libraries budget would reflect the special needs and costs of the law library and the law school program. Before the University Libraries director proposed a revision in the formula or a change in its application, he or she would consult with the law library director and the dean. Failure to do so would void any decision.

Though the law library staff are also members of the University Libraries staff, the law director has the general authority to select, appoint and remove law library staff, subject to the personnel policies and peer review processes of the University and the dean's consultation. It was also provided that the University Libraries director would give the law library director a fair share of any discretionary acquisitions fund.

The law library director would establish all management and operational policies, including hours, types of services, purchases and use of funds, circulation policies, internal personnel practices, appointments and rates of pay for temporary services, use and access to the facility and collection plans.

More positive developments occurred in the 1985-86 academic year. These included a doubling of the use of the Koren audio-visual center, and a preservation grant that allowed the first "cleaning" of the book stock since 1973 and also facilitated the inventory of the law school archives and the purchase of four microfiche cabinets. Additionally, a private donation made possible the purchase of a microcomputer for the documents department and additional video equipment for the Koren center. Repairs to the library roof finally put an end to leaks on the seventh floor. Improvements also were made in the plumbing and heating systems along the south wall on the second floor of the library.

Not all the news was good, however. The library still ranked 62nd in the country in its acquisitions budget, and it suffered disproportionate staff cuts compared to other libraries in the University's system. In 1986-87, skyrocketing prices for law materials forced the dedication of more than 90 percent of the acquisitions budget for renewals, leaving relatively little for the purchase of new materials. The library canceled more subscriptions in order to stay within its annual allocation.

The limitations in the acquisitions budget have not hindered the creativity of the librarians, who have made significant contributions to the legal research literature. Their nationally distributed publications include Karen Spencer's legal research slide-tape series, Marcia Zubrow's *Pimsleur's Checklists of Basic American Legal Publications* and Ellen Gibson's *New York Legal Research Guide*. Both Zubrow and Nina Cascio have been awarded the prestigious SUNY Chancellor's Award for excellence in librarianship. The library's strong service programs also were recognized recently as the law library received the highest ranking in a UB faculty survey measuring the quality of life at the University.

The library staff is not content to rest on these laurels, however, and continues to seek new areas of growth. The library inaugurated the modest beginnings of a computer facility for the students in 1987. Comparable law schools boast 20 to 30 computers for student use, and the library hopes to develop similar facilities here soon. Within the next few years, the catalog for the whole University library system will be computerized, offering greater convenience for both on-campus and off-campus users. The library's audio-visual service program already has

received national recognition and hopes are that this program can be further developed in areas of interest to both students and alumni.

Despite its financial limitations; the library consistently has been able to serve the needs of the law school faculty and students, as well as the University, the bar and the Western New York community. The collection has topped 260,000 volumes; when microforms are taken into account, the collection is 350,000 volume equivalents, placing the UB law library among the 35 largest academic law libraries in the country.



A gathering of alumni volunteers.

THE LAW ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

Records for the early years are few and far between. The class that entered on October 3, 1887, graduated in the spring of 1889. The first indications of an alumni association appeared six years later in a notation in the 1895-96 *Bulletin*, then dubbed the *Announcement and Register*, which lists officers for the preceding year: James L. Quackenbush '90, president, William G. Newbrook '93, first vice president, Charles L. O'Connor '91, second vice president, James J. Lawless '92, secretary, Frank J. Sidway '94, treasurer.

The next record, also drawn from the *Bulletin*, appeared the following year, 1896-97, with a new slate of officers. Two men were holdovers. They were Lawless, the secretary, and Newbrook, the first vice president, who was treasurer: Loran L. Lewis Jr. '89, president, John F. Dee '90, first vice president, William B. Frye '94, second vice president, James J. Lawless '92, secretary, William G. Newbrook '93, treasurer.

With such skimpy records and no one alive to interview, we can only speculate about the fledgling alumni association. Did it meet annually at a dinner, or at least intermittently for lunch? Were dues assessed?

In May 1900, a 19-page pamphlet appeared, titled "University of Buffalo Law School Alumni Association." It was written by James J. Lawless '92, still the secretary, and lists all the officers dating to 1893-94, when the organization apparently was founded. The 1893-94 president was Godfrey M. Frohe '89, who was succeeded in 1894-95 by James L. Quackenbush '90. Thus, based on the Lawless pamphlet, we conclude that Frohe was the first law alumni president, and not Quackenbush.

Lawless' pamphlet contained a reprint of the alumni constitution, which was adopted on June 2, 1894. It is noteworthy in several particulars:

- The name of the association is Buffalo Law School Alumni Association.
- Its purpose is to perpetuate old friendships, to bring graduates into closer contact, and to advance the interests of the school.
- An annual meeting shall be held at or around commencement, as fixed by the Executive Committee.
- Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules set forth in Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law.
- Dues are \$1.

Nothing further is reported until 1915-16, when officers are again listed in the *Bulletin*. Surprisingly, Loran L. Lewis Jr. is still president: Loran L. Lewis Jr. '89, president, John Lord O'Brian '98, vice president, Joseph J. Lughino '06, treasurer, Judson Rumsey '02, secretary.

This slate continued in office each year until 1925-26, which sets a record of sorts, in that Loran L. Lewis Jr., the third president of the Law Alumni Association, had now been in office for 30 years.

In 1926-27, the *Bulletin* reports four new officers, probably the result of a reorganization: Henry Adsit Bull '98, president, David Ruslander '97, vice president, Willard Saperston '92, treasurer, Howard F. Cunningham '18, secretary.

The following year, 1927-28, Saperston moved up to vice president, and DeSilver Drew '17 became secretary-treasurer. After some shuffling in the lower ranks, a new slate emerged in 1928-29: Henry Adsit Bull '98, president, Francis E. Bagot '04, vice president, Oscar L. Georgi '95, treasurer, DeSilver Drew '17, secretary.

This group continued in office for nine years, from 1928-29 to 1937-38. Henry Adsit Bull '98 thereby became the first runner-up to Loran L. Lewis Jr. in length of service—11 years as president of the alumni association.

In 1938, plans were made to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Buffalo Law School and a movement began to reorganize the alumni association. The 1938-39 *Bulletin* reported: "At the time this Bulletin goes to press, the Law Alumni Association is in the process of reorganization. The temporary officers are as follows: Morey C. Bartholemew '09, chairman, Denis C. Harrington '08, secretary."

The call for a reorganization suggests that the practice of re-electing the same officers year after year was bad, because it created the appearance of a clique, and thus discouraged other alumni from becoming active. The reorganization was completed and new officers were in-

stalled for 1939-40: Morey C. Bartholemew '09, president, Karl A. McCormick '08, vice president, Myron S. Short '08, treasurer, Denis C. Harrington '08, secretary.

Ironically, the same individuals who reorganized the association in 1938-39 continued in office until 1946-47, a total of seven years. In 1947-48, a new group took over: LeGrande F. Kirk '25, president, Michael Catalano '34, vice president, Joseph A. Kolassa '24, treasurer, Kent Christy '24, secretary.

This group continued in office for three years, and was replaced in 1950-51 by: Robert J. Lansdowne '25, president, Gilbert J. Petersen '33, vice president, Albert R. Mugel '41, secretary-treasurer

By 1953-54, there were a new president and vice president but Mugel continued as secretary-treasurer. Lester S. Miller '32, president, Bernard L. Sicherman '47, vice president, Albert R. Mugel '41, secretary-treasurer.

This group remained in office for six years, until 1959-60, when another reorganization took place, presumably to pump up the association for the 75th anniversary, which would arrive three years later. The new officers were: Charles R. Diebold '35, president, Clarence R. Runals '15, vice president, Albert R. Mugel '41, secretary-treasurer.

Whatever was needed to revivify the group apparently fizzled, because in mid-1961 Dean Jacob Hyman began anew to reorganize the Law Alumni Association for the 75th anniversary, then only a year away.

As previously recounted, Hyman began by convening an organizational meeting of 22 individuals representing a cross section of graduates. The group met at the Buffalo Athletic Club on August 16, 1961. Two committees were formed, one to recommend nominations for a 21-member board of directors and the other to revise the bylaws.

Professor Albert R. Mugel '41, assisted by Anthony J. Renaldo '50 and Joseph C. Tisdall '53, made up the bylaws committee. In short order, Mugel's committee hammered out new bylaws that were unusual in one respect: No director or officer (except the secretary) who had served a full term could succeed himself in office.

Viewed as a radical proposal, it produced strong expressions of opinion, pro and con. Those who opposed the measure argued that there were not enough interested alumni to permit such a turnstile type of operation, and the alumni who proved dedicated and talented would be wastefully pushed out the door. Others opined that the lackluster record of the association for the preceding 75 years was the direct result of officers' holding over year after year. What the association needed most, they said, was new blood.

A general membership meeting took place on December 13, 1961. Twenty-one new directors were elected. After heated debate, Mugel's bylaws also were adopted. Reviewing the past 25 years, those who supported the non-succession rule were proved right. Credit is due them for their foresight, and due as well to Mugel and his innovative committee.

McDonough, a Buffalo trial lawyer, was elected president on January 10, 1962. He was assisted by the following officers: the Hon. Robert E. Noonan '31, vice president, Albert R. Mugel '41, treasurer, Robert Schaus '53, secretary.

McDonough worked closely with Dean Hyman. Committees were appointed to hammer out plans for the 75th anniversary. Although the new bylaws required only an annual meeting of the board of directors, McDonough instituted the practice of monthly meetings, which he felt were essential for the association's effectiveness. In the beginning, the monthly meetings were held at 6:30 p.m. at the Buffalo Athletic Club.

As the summer of 1962 approached, McDonough noted a decline in attendance, which he attributed to holding the meeting at the dinner hour. McDonough then instituted a second innovation. Beginning July 10, 1962, the monthly board meetings would be a "working lunch" that began at 12:15 p.m. Attendance immediately improved.

The deans also played a major role in making Hyman's reorganization a success. Since 1962, all the deans—Hyman, Hawkland, Schwartz, Headrick and Newhouse—have religiously attended the monthly board meetings and reported on activities at the law school. The dean's presence is a magnet that draws attendance to the monthly meetings. At the same time, the dean leaves the meetings charged with alumni enthusiasm and purpose.

After the Buffalo Athletic Club closed its doors in 1973, the monthly luncheons were moved to the Statler Hotel. In the summer of 1980, alumni President James B. Denman '65 exercised the prerogative of his office and moved the luncheon to the Plaza Suite on the 20th floor of the M&T Plaza, where the view—if not the food—was inspiring. In March 1986, the luncheons moved to the newly opened Hyatt Regency Buffalo, where they are currently held.

Minutes of the monthly meetings have been kept from 1962 to the present. Along with a reminder notice, a copy of the minutes is sent to every officer, director and past president. Past presidents are a valuable core of talent who are always available to help out. Those attending the luncheons pay their own fare plus a pro rata amount to cover the cost of any guests. More often than not, the dean will bring a guest from either the faculty or the student body.

Annual dues are the main source of alumni revenue. Initially \$5 in 1962, they are now \$20 in 1987. Current graduates automatically become members of the association and are not required to pay dues for the first year. Paid memberships fluctuate between 450 and 600, a poor showing for a body of 6,000 alumni. Added sources of revenue are the Convocation and the annual dinner, which traditionally show a profit. The treasury has grown from \$50 in 1962 to more than \$25,000 in 1987. The alumni association applied for and received tax-exempt status in 1982, which exempts it from sales tax and makes contributions tax-deductible.

Alumni funds are used for sundry purposes connected with the school, such as publication of the *Forum*, sponsorship of the annual January luncheon in New York City during the New York State Bar

Association's yearly meeting, part of the salary of the executive director (the only paid employee), placement activities, the moot court dinner and other worthwhile causes and activities.

The annual meeting of the alumni membership is held immediately before the annual dinner, which traditionally takes place in May. At the annual meeting, seven new candidates are elected to the 21-member board of directors to serve a three-year term. Also, the president and treasurer give their annual reports. Candidates for the board are selected by a nominating committee appointed by the president. The bylaws provide for independent nominations, but they must be filed no later than 25 days prior to the annual meeting. From 1962 to the present, no independent nominations have been received.

The nominating committee also proposes new officers. At the annual meeting of the board of directors, which is held in June, new officers are elected. Officers for 1987-88 are: Robert W. Keller, '66, president, Joseph G. Makowski '79, vice president, David E. Parker '77, treasurer, Robert Schaus '53, secretary.

The first president, Charles J. McDonough '28, has been followed by a long list of hard-working and dedicated successors: 1963-64 the Hon. Robert E. Noonan '31, 1964-65 the Hon. Thomas P. Flaherty '50, 1965-66 the Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39, 1966-67 Lawrence J. Schork '34, 1967-68 Eugene M. Downey '31, 1968-69 the Hon. Reid S. Moule '31, 1969-70 M. Robert Koren '44, 1970-71 Philip J. O'Shea '32, 1971-72 the Hon. Frank R. Bayger '55, 1972-73 John H. Gridley '50, 1973-74 the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65, 1974-75 the Hon. Rudolph U. Johnson '44, 1975-76 Harold J. Brand Jr. '67, 1976-77 Robert P. Fine '68, 1977-78 the Hon. William J. Regan '38, 1978-79 Everett M. Barlow '35, 1979-80 Anthony J. Renaldo '50, 1980-81 James B. Denman '65, 1981-82 Leslie G. Foschio '65, 1982-83 Andrew C. Hilton Jr. '55, 1983-84 Paul C. Weaver '61, 1984-85 Rose H. Sconiers '73, 1985-86 Leslie M. Greenbaum '74, 1986-87 Douglas S. Coppola '75.

As mentioned in the narrative, the alumni annual dinner, originally known as the Mid-Winter Dinner, was inaugurated in March 1963. Beginning with the first dinner, Distinguished Alumnus Awards have been bestowed. Award recipients are chosen by a selection committee composed of 11 members appointed by the dean and the alumni president, both of whom also serve on the committee. The remaining members are the other officers of the association, two past presidents of the association, two current members of the board of directors, the associate dean responsible for alumni affairs, and the president of the Erie County Bar Association.

Although three awards are traditionally given each year—in the areas of judiciary, public service and private practice—the guidelines do not mandate these awards. For example, in 1975 only one award was given, to Sidney B. Pfeifer '20 for private practice. Occasionally an award is given posthumously, but the guidelines specify that the recipient must have died during the preceding year. Because of this rule, "special" awards have been given on two occasions, when the three categories were filled, but it was felt that a recently deceased alumnus should be

given recognition. Recipients of the "special" awards were John E. Leach '32 and Charles Ryan Desmond '53. A complete list of the recipients from 1963 to 1988 appears in Appendix B.

The 100th anniversary of the Buffalo Law School, which was also the 25th anniversary of the revitalized Law Alumni Association, generated much alumni enthusiasm. President Robert W. Keller '66 worked closely with Dean Wade Newhouse and incoming Dean David B. Filvaroff. Keller recently remarked, "We are standing on the threshold of a new era, in which we will see an even better law school than before, and a more dynamic alumni association." President-elect Joseph G. Makowski '79, who took office in 1988-89, set an ambitious goal: "I'm aiming for a paid membership of 1,000."

The success of the revitalized alumni association is due to former Dean Jacob Hyman, who got it off the ground; Mugel's bylaws, which provide new blood each year; McDonough's monthly meetings and working lunches; and all the deans who attend the monthly meetings of the board to report on activities at the law school.

"Not to be overlooked, however," remarked one close observer, "are the talented men and women who have served as officers and directors. They are truly awesome."

"The Law Alumni Association," said Executive Director Fleischmann, "is looking forward to the school's second century with enthusiasm and optimism."

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

W

ithin O'Brian Hall, student organizations function at all levels—political, ethnic, social, etc. This chapter chronicles those in existence in 1987, the centennial year. For want of space, we are not reporting on organizations that have come and gone, victims of changing times and circumstances. These include, among others, the Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization (IPDO), which was very strong in the 1950s and 1960s; the Blackstone Legal Society; the Lincoln Law Club; Law Wives; the St. Thomas Moore Guild; Honor Court; and the Cafeteria Committee.

Moot Court

Intramural moot court traces its roots to the earliest years of Buffalo Law School. In the early 1900s, and continuing until the mid-1930s, moot court was a mock trial demonstration. Only a half-dozen students participated; the rest were spectators. Still, the event was a high point in the academic year and brought together in a courtroom setting students, faculty, members of the trial bar and local judges. In some years, several teams competed against each other. The *Buffalo Courier-Express* of April 20, 1933, reported that Philip Wickser, Esq., a Harvard Law graduate and a member of the New York Board of Law Examiners, donated a silver cup to UB to be awarded to the best of six law school teams then engaged in moot court trials. The cup was won by Epsilon Alpha Delta, one of the Buffalo Law School's legal fraternities.

Beginning in the late 1930s and continuing into the 1940s and 1950s, moot court became compulsory for all freshmen. Working as a team, two students collaborated on a brief and engaged in oral argument against an opposing duo. This competition was supervised by faculty

and grades were awarded. However, successful teams did not advance to an elimination round, so there was no overall winner.

From time to time, UB Law School was invited to compete against other law schools. These teams, composed mostly of seniors, were selected and coached by a member of the faculty. Fewer than a half-dozen students, however, participated in this type of competition.

A dramatic change occurred in the mid-1960s, when Professor Kenneth F. Joyce proposed a new format for moot court. For the first time, second-year students competed en masse in an elimination competition. The overall winner received a prize, as did the best oralist and the team with the best brief.

Influential in developing the new program was the late Charles S. Desmond, who had recently retired from the New York Court of Appeals. After his retirement, Desmond began teaching appellate advocacy to second- and third-year students.

The Joyce-Desmond format was an instant success and has continued annually. Appropriately, it was named the Desmond Moot Court Competition in honor of its greatest enthusiast. Following Desmond's death in February 1987, it was renamed the Desmond Memorial Moot Court Competition.

The moot court program begins each year in early fall, when second-year students are invited to an organizational meeting. In September 1987, 122 juniors signed up, producing 61 teams, a new record. The case is then distributed. Seniors on the moot court board act as mentors to the juniors, giving advice on the art of brief writing as well as the nuances of appellate advocacy.

Briefs, which cannot exceed 20 pages, are due within 30 days. They are graded by the seniors and count for 40 percent of the overall score.

Oral arguments get under way in November. Night by night, the successful teams advance up the ladder. The judging is done by local attorneys, faculty and members of the judiciary. In recent years, the bench on the day of the finals has been graced by such prominent jurists as the late Judge Desmond, the Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39, the Hon. Michael F. Dillon '51 and the Hon. M. Dolores Denman '65. The winners are honored at an awards dinner, which takes place on the evening of the last day of competition.

Moot court—run entirely by the students—is organized and supervised by the student Moot Court Board. Each year the top 31 contestants from the second-year class are offered memberships on the board. The new board convenes in the spring, at which time it elects officers and appoints committees. These committees prepare the case for the following fall, grade briefs, coordinate the competition and arrange the awards dinner.

Members of the 1987-88 executive board are:

Brian M. Martin '88, executive director
Susan L. Gigacz '88, assistant director
Julie R. Freudenheim '88, national competitions director
Barbara A. Johnson '88, secretary
Cora A. Alsante '88, treasurer

The success of moot court spawned an ancillary competition known as the Albert R. Mugel Moot Court Tax Competition. This was inaugurated in April 1974. Mugel, a member of the Class of 1941 and a tax lawyer of national reputation, has served the law school for more than 40 years as a professor, adjunct professor and charter member of the alumni association. The Mugel competition draws teams from all over the country. Unlike moot court, where the arguments take place at O'Brian Hall, the Mugel competition is held in downtown Buffalo courtrooms. Members of the U.S. Tax Court often serve as judges.

Expenses for the Desmond and Mugel competitions are underwritten mainly by the law school. In 1987, the school provided more than \$14,000. The alumni association donated \$2,000 and the Student Bar Association contributed \$1,150. These funds are used for photocopying, stationery and postage, telephone costs, the awards dinner, traveling expenses for out-of-town judges for the Mugel competition and traveling expenses for seniors who compete in intermural moot court competitions. In 1987-88, seniors on the moot court board represented the law school at the National Moot Court Competition in Boston, the Benton Competition at John Marshall Law School in Chicago, the C.J. Braxton Constitutional Competition at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the Polsky Criminal Procedure Competition at Philadelphia, the F. Lee Bailey Moot Court Competition in California and the Gabrielli Competition in Albany.

Is all the effort and money well-spent? Brian M. Martin '88 comments:

I've gotten more out of moot court than any other learning experience in my three years at school. It has taught me the art of appellate advocacy, to work with a partner as a team, to deal with time constraints, to write a clear and succinct brief, and most importantly, how to hone the "art of persuasion," which is the heart of trial and appellate advocacy.

Opinion

Making its debut on November 29, 1949, the *Opinion* is now 39 years old. "How can this be? If we are 39 years old," exclaimed 1987-88 Editor in Chief Krista A. Hughes '88, "why am I working on Volume 28?"

A good question. We will answer it shortly. Meanwhile, keep in mind that UB law students may be geniuses, but that's no guarantee they can count.

The first *Opinion* was smaller than a standard letterhead, measuring only 7 by 10 inches. Consisting of four pages—actually it was one sheet of paper, 7 by 20 inches, folded in half—it was tiny compared to the 1987-88 *Opinion*, which measures 11½ inches by 17 inches and contains 16 pages.

Asked to comment on this progress, Michael Beilewech Jr. '51, the founder and first editor in chief, replied, "You've come a long way,

baby.” What prompted him to start the paper, and why was it named the *Opinion*? Beilewech responded:

The University had a student newspaper serving all schools. The law school was downtown, however, and our views as law students seemed to require a different medium with more balance and decorum. On that note, that's what we set out to do . . . express with balance and decorum our "opinion."

Concurring with Beilewech, Editor Hughes supports “balance and decorum,” but sees the paper in a larger role:

The Opinion has developed into a prominent force within the school. Students know that they have a reliable and regularly published forum for their viewpoints, one that is consistently open-minded and responsible.

The press run of the first *Opinion* totaled 400 copies, printed by the *Buffalo Law Journal*. Funds were obtained partly from the law school, which donated \$50, and from six small advertisements. Three ads were from legal stationers and printers, two from local bars, and one from Bob Johnson’s Used Car Lot.

The 1987-88 *Opinion* is financed with a \$6,250 subsidy from the Student Bar Association, plus income of \$6,000 from advertisements from bar review courses, resume printers, armed forces recruiters and—naturally—local bars. Today’s press run totals 2,000 copies. These are dropped at distribution points throughout O’Brian Hall. Copies also are mailed to the officers and directors of the Law Alumni Association. The printing is done by Words and Graphics Inc.

Volume 1 of the *Opinion* came out quarterly in 1949-1950. The 1987-88 *Opinion* is published biweekly throughout the academic year. Meeting the biweekly deadline entails a lot of work and pressure. Given the burden of schoolwork and preparation for exams, it is easy to understand why the staff is sometimes short-handed.

To recruit workers, a beer and pizza party is held at the beginning of each semester. Students interested in joining the *Opinion* staff must qualify by publishing three articles or photos. According to the *Opinion* constitution, which was adopted in the spring of 1984, the staff elects the editorial board each April to a one-year term. Members of the 1987-88 editorial board are:

Krista A. Hughes '88, editor in chief
Zulma Bodon '88, managing editor
Daniel Ibarrondo '89, features editor
Melinda K. Schneider '88, business manager
Joseph Conboy '88, photographer

The following chart lists the previous editors in chief. At times, different names appear on the masthead during the same school year. Whether this was due to burnout, a need to share the glory or some other reason, we can’t say. We do know, however, that the count is off

by 11 years. To explain the miscount, we have listed alongside each academic year the consecutive year of publication and the corresponding volume number. The lost count is explained in the footnotes.

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Consecutive Year</u>	<u>Vol. No.</u>	<u>Total Issues</u>	<u>Editor in Chief</u>
1949-50	1	1	4	Michael A. Beilewech Jr. '51
1950-51	2	2	5	(Edward S. Spector '51 (Morton H. Abromowitz '52 (Robert F. Tietelbaum '52
1951-52	3	3	4	{Morton H. Abromowitz '52 {Donald J. Holzman '54
1952-53	4	4	3	Donald J. Holzman '54
1953-54	5	5	2	Ward G. Smith '55
1954-55	6	6	1	Ward G. Smith '55
1955-56	7	6 ¹	1	John P. MacArthur '56
1956-57	8	7	1	F. Steven Berg '58
1957-58	9	8	4	Donald P. Sheldon '59
1958-59	10	9	3	Donald P. Sheldon '59
1959-60	11	10	1	Jack R. Becker '60
1960-61	12	10 ¹	2	Stuart A. Gellman '61
1961-62	13	11	2	Joel L. Daniels '63
1962-63	14	11 ²	2	Joel L. Daniels '63
1963-64	15	IV	1	Michael Stern '64
1964-65	16	V	1	Thomas F. Leaden
1965-66	17	VI	2	William P. Sullivan Jr. '68
1966-67	18	VII	2	William P. Sullivan Jr. '68
1967-68	19	VIII	2	{Douglas S. Cream '69 {Lee J. Mondsheim '69
1968-69	20	IX	4	(Emil J. Warchol '70 (Lee J. Mondsheim '69
1969-70	21	X	3	Margaret Anderson '72
1970-71	22	11 ³	8	John R. Samuelson '72
1971-72	23	12	12	{John R. Samuelson '72 {Rosalie Stoll Bailey '73
1972-73	24	13	10	(Rosalie Stoll Bailey '73 (Kay B. Latona '74
1973-74	25	14	13	{Kay B. Latona '74 {John S. Levi '74
1974-75	26	15	13	{Raymond J. Bowie '76 (Raymond J. Bowie '76 (Kathleen G. Guinane '76 (David Geringer
1975-76	27	16	8	{Carl S. Heringer '76 {Raymond J. Bowie '76 {Cornelia A. Farley '77 {Tanis M. Reid '78
1976-77	28	17	12	(Louise M. Tarantino '77 (Kimberley W. Hunter '78 (John L. Simson '78 (Steven J. Errante '78
1977-78	29	18	11	{Kimberley W. Hunter '78 {John L. Simson '78
1978-79	30	19	14	(Jason M. Poliner '79 (Randy L. Chavis '80
1979-80	31	20	12	{Randy L. Chavis '80 {Edward M. Sinker '81
1980-81	32	21	11	(Edward M. Sinker '81 (Ralph W. Peters '82 (continued)

1981-82	33	22	12	{Ralph W. Peters '82 {Earl R. Pfeffer '83
1982-83	34	23	13	Earl R. Pfeffer '83
1983-84	35	24	11	Mary Ellen Berger Orvis '84
1984-85	36	25	12	Robert M. Cozzie '85
1985-86	37	26	13	Victor R. Siclari '86
1986-87	38	27	12	Paul W. Kullman '87
1987-88	39	28	12	Krista A. Hughes '88

From time to time the *Opinion* has won citations from the American Bar Association, which rates law school newspapers. These citations are for specific components, such as editorial content, editorial cartoons and feature articles, as well as for overall quality of the paper. In 1977, the *Opinion* won ABA's Award for Excellence for its overall quality.

Although writing for the *Opinion* does not afford the same stature as working on the *Buffalo Law Review*, in many aspects the training is similar. Indeed, one faculty member who has been close to both publications for many years opined: "If I were an employer and had to choose between one or the other, it would be a coin toss. I might give the edge to the editor of the *Opinion*, who is more used to getting work out under pressure."

Buffalo Law Review

The first issue appeared in the spring of 1951. As previously recounted, a group of interested students got together under the guidance of Professor Charles W. Webster, who had served as executive editor of the *University of Wisconsin Law Review*. Starting the *Buffalo Law Review* from scratch was not an easy task, as the first editor in chief, Robert B. Fleming '51, recounts:

A few of us—myself, Burton B. Sarles, and I believe Henry Rose and Louis A. Del Cotto (all from the Class of 1951)—dropped by the home of Professor Webster on Minnesota Avenue in the early spring of 1950. He tossed out the idea, and we picked up on it. Others joined us, including Philip A. Erickson and Edward L. Schwendler Jr. (also from the Class of 1951). It wasn't easy, but the challenge was appealing. Webster arranged for several of us to spend a day at Ithaca with the Cornell Law Quarterly editors, who gave us some good input. Other than that, we were on our own.

Money was a big obstacle. Sarles dug up some advertisers, but the student bookstore's monopoly profits were our mainstay. Everyone pitched in. My wife, Jeanne, designed the cover. Offermann Press—known mainly for printing baseball score cards—helped us immeasurably. They printed the first issue for practically nothing.

They were modest beginnings, to be sure. But the quality was there. The feature article, "Res Ipsa Lo-

quitur *Vindicated*," by former Dean Jaffe, set the standard.

The first press run totaled 100 copies. Volume 1, consisting of three numbers, totaled 350 pages and sold for \$3. The subscription base was nil.

By contrast, in 1987, Volume 36—also in three issues—will have more than 1,000 pages, and is priced at \$21. The 600 paid subscriptions are circulated to libraries throughout the world.

What does it cost, and where does the money come from? Randolph E. Sarnacki '88, the 1987-88 editor in chief, explains:

Our press run for each issue is 1,000. Our annual budget, which enables us to produce three issues per volume, is approximately \$30,000.

Of that total, \$20,000 is supplied by the University to pay the printer. The balance is also provided by the University, but we reimburse that account from paid subscriptions and the sale of reprints.

The University annually solicits bids from printers to produce the Review.

Since the *Review's* inception, several articles have become classics. A few of the more popular reprints, in addition to Dean Louis Jaffe's feature article on *Res Ipsa*, include:

- Del Cotto, "Sales and Other Dispositions of Property Under 1001: The Taxable Event, Amount Realized and Related Problems of Basis," 26 *Buffalo Law Review* 219.
- Del Cotto, "The Need for a Court of Tax Appeals: An Argument and a Study," 12 *Buffalo Law Review* 5.
- Katz, "Studies in Boundary Theory: Three Essays in Adjudication," 28 *Buffalo Law Review* 383.
- Kennedy, "The Structure of Blackstone's Commentaries," 28 *Buffalo Law Review*, 205.
- Posner, "Privacy, Secrecy, and Reputation," 28 *Buffalo Law Review* 1.
- Schlegel, "American Legal Realism and Empirical Social Science: The Singular Case of Underhill Moore," 29 *Buffalo Law Review* 195.
- Surrey, "Federal Tax Policy in the 1960s," 15 *Buffalo Law Review* 477.

In the early years, candidates for law review were nominated by the faculty, based on class rank. Articles submitted by other students, however, were printed from time to time. In 1980, membership on the review was opened to all students based on a writing competition. First-year students who are interested in law review are asked to submit a case note written on one of a dozen specified decisions.

In the spring of 1987, 111 freshmen submissions were received. After the winnowing process, 35 candidates were accepted. When classes resumed in September 1987, these 35 second-year students

joined 26 third-year students, who together make up the staff of the *Buffalo Law Review*. Officers are elected each March to serve from April 1 to the following March 31. Members of the 1987-88 editorial board are:

Randolph E. Sarnacki '88, editor in chief
 Harry E. Werner '88, executive editor
 James L. Jarvis, Jr. '88, publication editor
 James P. Kennedy, Jr. '88, " "
 Michael F. Zendan, II '88, " "
 Thomas F. Knab '88, business editor
 Brad Bobertz '88, articles editor
 Karen M. Elinski '88, " "
 Joseph Ferraro '88, " "
 James M. Tierney '88, " "
 Terrence Gilbride '88, head note and comment editor

Editors in chief of the *Buffalo Law Review* from 1951 to 1987 are:

Vol. 1	1951-52	(Robert B. Fleming '51	Vol. 19	1969-70	Anthony B. Tohill '70
		(Alvin M. Glick '52	Vol. 20	1970-71	Frank A. Valenti '71
Vol. 2	1952-53	Hilary P. Bradford '53	Vol. 21	1971-72	Bernard M. Brodsky '72
Vol. 3	1953-54	Frank J. Laski '54	Vol. 22	1972-73	David A. Sands '73
Vol. 4	1954-55	Irving D. Brott Jr. '55	Vol. 23	1973-74	Vincent L. Morgan '74
Vol. 5	1955-56	John P. MacArthur '56	Vol. 24	1974-75	John M. Mendenhall '75
Vol. 6	1956-57	John G. Putnam Jr. '57	Vol. 25	1975-76	William Ernsthaft '76
Vol. 7	1957-58	John H. Stenger '58	Vol. 26	1976-77	Sanford N. Berland '77
Vol. 8	1958-59	James L. Magavern '59	Vol. 27	1977-78	Neil S. Cartusciello '78
Vol. 9	1959-60	Alan H. Vogt '60	Vol. 28	1978-79	J. Gregory Yawman '79
Vol. 10	1960-61	William A. Niese '61	Vol. 29	1979-80	Wayne M. Lopkin '80
Vol. 11	1961-62	Anthony J. Polito '62	Vol. 30	1980-81	Elaine K. Herald '81
Vol. 12	1962-63	Roger V. Barth '63	Vol. 31	1981-82	Edward Martin Flint '82
Vol. 13	1963-64	James P. Manak '64	Vol. 32	1982-83	Robert J. Lane Jr. '83
Vol. 14	1964-65	Josephine King '65	Vol. 33	1983-84	Kenneth A. Schoetz '84
Vol. 15	1965-66	Stephen Kellogg '66	Vol. 34	1984-85	William J. Maffucci '85
Vol. 16	1966-67	Douglas C. Dodge '67	Vol. 35	1985-86	Karen L. DuWaldt '86
Vol. 17	1967-68	Peter J. Brevorka '68	Vol. 36	1986-87	Paul J. Wessel '87
Vol. 18	1968-69	Michael H. Stephens '69	Vol. 37	1987-88	Randolph E. Sarnacki '88

Serving on the *Buffalo Law Review* is a feather in the cap for those who are selected. To most, especially prospective employers, it indicates finely honed skills in legal research and the ability to write clearly and concisely. For this reason, law review graduates garner many of the highly selective jobs and judicial clerkships.

Student Bar Association

Founded in 1952, the Student Bar Association has grown in size and importance. Modeled on a format proposed by the American Bar Association, it provides the medium for student government within the school and also serves as the conduit for interschool contacts through its affiliation with the American Law Student Association.

The officers, a president, vice president, treasurer and secretary, are elected annually by popular vote of the entire student body. The election takes place between March 1 and April 20. Candidates are nominated by filing a written petition containing the signatures of at least 10 percent of the student body. Officers serve for one year, from

the last SBA meeting of the spring semester until the last SBA meeting of the following year.

The 1987-88 officers of SBA are:

John J. Williams '88, president
 Derek B. Akiwumi '89, vice president
 Kimi King '89, treasurer
 Michael Q. Kulla '88, secretary

In addition to the officers, SBA also has a board of directors. Six directors are elected from each of the three classes. Originally, only four representatives were elected from each class, but when enrollment mushroomed following the 1962 merger with SUNY, the board was enlarged.

The election of directors takes place in the fall "within 30 days of the first day of fall classes." Any student may become a candidate for director by filing a written petition signed by at least 10 percent of his or her class. Meetings are held weekly, on Mondays at 6:30 p.m.

A key function of SBA is allocation of the funds generated from the \$50 student activity fee. Because the school has an enrollment of more than 800, SBA receipts now exceed \$40,000, no small sum. Each year the finance committee prepares a budget which is voted on by the full board. The 1986-87 budget made the following allocations:

SBA Office Expense	\$9,525	Environmental Law Society	\$ 450
Sub-Board	5,400	Entertainment Law Society	360
Parents Law Association	250	Phi Alpha Delta	780
Center for Public Interest Law	3,110	Federalists	435
<i>Opinion</i>	6,495	Association of Women	650
Yearbook	350	Law Students	
Buffalo Public Interest	1,000	BLSA	1,725
Law Program		Gay Law Students Organization	515
Law Students Civil Rights	360	International Law Society & Research Council	67
Moot Court Program	1,150	National Lawyers Guild	1,280

In addition to the finance committee, there are a dozen SBA standing committees, several of which involve student participation on faculty committees that deal with law school administration. Student representation on faculty committees came about during the period of campus unrest in the late 1960s. The standing committees, in addition to finance, are:

Academic Policy and Program Committee	Mitchell Lecture Committee
Academic Standards and Standing Committee	Special Program Committee
Admissions Committee	Student Representatives to Appointments Committee
Faculty Meetings Committee	Budget and Program Review Committee
Committee on Resolutions	Faculty-Student Relations Board
Rules Committee	Library Committee

A list of the Student Bar Association presidents follows. In some years two names appear. In most instances, the person listed first stepped down before his or her term expired. The second name is the successor. There are one or two cases where the SBA fiscal year was

changed in midstream, producing two SBA presidents in one academic year.

1951-52	Marion J. Tizzano '53
1952-53	J. Vaughn Millane Jr. '54
1953-54	Morton Mendelsohn '55
1954-55	Joseph V. Abbate '56
1955-56	Salvatore J. Messina '57
1956-57	Thomas H. Rosinski '58
1957-58	Samuel Perla
1958-59	Arthur N. Bailey '59
1959-60	Leroy T. Ramsey '60
1960-61	Paul C. Weaver '61
1961-62	(Russell D. Coogan (V. James Sorrentino '64
1962-63	Louis M. Cacciato '64
1963-64	Joseph C. Terrizzi '65
1964-65	Dale M. Volker '66
1965-66	Carl E. Mooradian '67
1966-67	Brian H. Rhatigan '67
1967-68	Robert B. Moriarty
1968-69	Herbert M. Siegel '69
1969-70	William J. Neff '71
1970-71	Robert B. Penny '72
1971-72	Malcolm L. Morris '72
1972-73	John A. Hayden III '73
1973-74	Martin S. Miller '74
1974-75	Donald R. Lohr '75
1975-76	Rosemary Gerasia Roberts '76
1976-77	Barry R. Fertel '76
1977-78	(Thomas J. Murphy '78 (Jeffrey A. Licker '79
1978-79	{Andrew J. Cosentino '79 {Anthony Leavy '80
1979-80	(Leslie Wolffe Berkovits '81 (Dorie Benesh '81
1980-81	{Melanie K. Pierson '81 {William C. Altreuter '82
1981-82	Robin A. Romeo '83
1982-83	Jill L. Paperno '84
1983-84	Gregory T. Phillips '84
1985-86	Lori Cohen '86
1986-87	Brett D. Gilbert '87
1987-88	John J. Williams '88

We asked SBA President John J. Williams '88—who, by the way, is the first black ever elected to the post—why he chose student government over moot court, the *Opinion* or some other activity. He responded:

We don't live in Utopia. Let's face it, government is a fact of life, and someone has to do it. I like people. I also like the give-and-take that goes into forming a consensus. It amazes me how the board, with such diverse viewpoints and backgrounds, reaches an agreement on matters of common interest. To me, bringing people together like that makes politics the "art of the possible." My law school training has taught me to be logical and analytical. But SBA has honed my people skills. It's almost like a clinic program. Whatever field

of law I wind up in, I value my SBA experience as priceless.

Advocate

The school yearbook, the *Advocate*, was first published in the spring of 1953. It was the brainchild of Donald J. Holzman '54, who tells the story:

Nature abhors a vacuum. We had yearbooks all the time when I was at Amherst Central, and each year at UB the yearbook was an important event. It was something of a shock to realize that the law school—a professional school at that—had never published a yearbook during its previous 65 years of existence.

I was still active on campus, was a member of the Students Publications Committee there, and was also the editor of the Opinion at the law school. So I was definitely interested in publications. Norman R. Kuehnel (Class of 1953) and Jim Walsh (Class of 1955) were also still active on campus, as well as with the law school bookstore. We all recognized the yearbook void at the law school and thought something should be done about it. With my publication interest and their business management background, and recognizing the bookstore was a ready-made distribution vehicle, we got under way.

To get faculty sponsorship, I spoke with Professors Mugel and Webster, and they were enthusiastic. The next step was to organize staff. A natural approach was to enlist some of the Opinion's staff. This produced Lee Benice (Class of 1953), Ken DeGasper and Mario Pacelli (from my Class of 1954), and John Guzzetta, Gerri Radin and Ward Smith (Class of 1955), all of whom did yeoman work.

John Cooney (Class of 1955) volunteered in a key position to head up the literary and makeup area, being assisted by senior John Cahill, and Hubie Holler, Bill Kneeland and Pat Kowalski (from the Class of 1955). Ron Plewniak (Class of 1955) also worked very hard at the photography, as did seniors Larry Burke and Les Goodchild.

We had our concerns about finances, since everything was planned to be wholly self-sufficient. We weren't looking at any student budget allocation. These concerns, however, were soon put to rest by the students—mostly freshmen—who worked on the patrons list, advertising and sales. To name a few, they included Anne Mack, Ed Baco, Andy Hilton, Joe Kihl, Jerry Deinzer and Don McKenna (all from the Class of 1955). They raised the money.

Why did we name it the Advocate? There was no special reason. It just seemed like the right name at the time.

Supported by 63 patrons and six pages of advertising, the first *Advocate* was a financial success. In addition, it was an artistic accomplishment. Holzman's staff put together a first-rate yearbook, replete with photographs of all faculty and staff, seniors, juniors and freshmen, student organizations, alumni and a special supplement covering the Barristers' Ball, which was held that year at the Westwood Country Club.

The momentum of the first *Advocate* carried over for the next 12 years. The editors in chief, occasionally co-editors, were:

1953-54	Donald J. Holzman '54
1954-55	John J. Cooney '55
1955-56	Harold J. Boreanaz '56
1956-57	Robert D. Colestock '57
1957-58	(F. Steven Berg '58 (Thomas H. Rosinski '58
1958-59	Eli H. Frankel '59
1959-60	{Stewart A. Gellman '61 {Alex Kushner '61
1960-61	(John L. Curtis '61 (Peter R. Honig '61
1961-62	Stephen A. Blass '62
1962-63	{Jerome D. Carrel '63 {Seymour M. Mandel '63
1963-64	(William D. Scott '64 (Joseph G. Terrizzi '65
1964-65	{Marvin S. Greenfield '65 {Robert S. Pacholski '67

No *Advocate* was published in 1966. The *Opinion* reported:

The executive board of the Student Bar Association has decided that the Advocate will not be published this June. Certainly, some will be quick to criticize this decision. These are probably the same people who three or four months ago were critically discussing the quality of the 1965 Advocate. These are the same people who left the Student Bar Association with over 75 copies of the 1964 yearbook, which lost \$800. The Student Bar Association was unable to find anyone who had the time or desire to act as editor for 1966. Thus, the decision was not simply a good one, it was the only intelligent one available.

Was this really the case? Listen to Shonnie Finnegan, the University archivist, who collects and protects 140 years of UB treasures in her climate-controlled repository on the fourth floor of Capen Hall:

Aside from their sentimental value, annual yearbooks are one of the most accessible and reliable sources of historical information about the University. From that perspective, when the Advocate stopped publication, our knowledge of Buffalo Law School was diminished. It's a shame.

Negativism and indifference were epidemic during the late 1960s. For the next four years, the *Advocate* became another casualty of that troubled era. Finally, in 1970, Margaret J. Quinn '70 came forward and volunteered for the job. She was the first female editor in chief. Comments Quinn:

Everyone was so apathetic. Many didn't even want to wear gowns to the graduation ceremony. Maybe our emotions were wrung out from the '60s and the Vietnam War. In any event, I had worked hard, and I was proud of what I had accomplished, not just for myself, but for my family, too. Those traditions that go with graduation—the ceremony, caps and gowns, a yearbook . . . are important, and become more so as we grow older. So I decided we were going to have a yearbook. It was that simple. All it took was a little gump-tion.

The 1970 *Advocate* under Quinn was an artistic and financial success. Also successful was the 1971 issue, published under the direction of Sandra Kay '71, the second female editor in chief. After 1971, a long hiatus in publication set in that did not end until 1986.

Why the hiatus? There was no one cause. The SBA perennially had a yearbook committee and allocated seed money. Also, the *Opinion* regularly discussed having a yearbook. Sadly, nothing was done, and the *Advocate* did not appear from 1972 to 1985, a span of 14 graduations.

In 1986, Victor R. Siclari '86 resurrected the *Advocate*. For the first time, senior photographs were in color. Because of a late start, however, some photos of seniors were in black and white. Also, photos of some faculty members had to be left out, although student organizations were well-represented. Siclari was assisted by Gina M. Peca '86, Elaine M. Pers '87, as well as Paul F. Hammond, Josh Rosenblum and John J. Williams, all of the Class of 1988, to name a few. They all deserve credit for reviving the *Advocate*. In an editorial, Siclari pleaded, "Now will someone please take over for next year?"

The plea was heard. The Class of 1987 formed a yearbook committee in the fall of 1986, and it got off to a good start. However, no editor in chief was appointed; apparently no one volunteered. Serving on the committee, among others, were Bernadette Herward Davida and John C. Luzier, both from the Class of 1987, and John J. Williams and Zulma Bodon, both from the Class of 1988. More than 125 subscriptions were sold, as were several pages of advertising. As the weeks went by, however, the press of class work and other commitments took their toll, and progress slowed. In the spring of 1987, work came to a halt when the seniors on the committee began studying for final exams and the bar.

Because too many commitments had been made to abandon the project, Dean Wade Newhouse asked Aundra C. Newell, assistant dean for admissions and student affairs, to take over the reins. With the help

of staff member Marie D. McLeod and student Gail D. Ellington '88, the remaining work was finished and the 1987 *Advocate* was completed.

National Lawyers Guild

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was founded in 1937 as an alternative to what was perceived as an American Bar Association that was racist and sexist because it unofficially excluded blacks and women. Over the past 50 years, the organization has grown to the point where there are groups in every major state and city, along with more than 90 law school chapters.

Working to counter what it perceives as a right-wing trend in government and society, the guild is active in the fields of economic rights, voting rights, affirmative action, reproductive choice, gay and lesbian rights, defense of anti-nuclear activists, immigration law, refugee and sanctuary cases, international human rights and self-determination in the Third World.

The Buffalo chapter was founded in 1974, following the Attica uprising. Now its efforts are directed toward teaching legal research and writing skills to inmates at the correctional facility in Collins, New York, and to raising on-campus consciousness of discrimination in our society.

The law school chapter of the NLG does not have officers as such. Decisions are made by majority rule within a steering committee. The 1987-88 committee members are:

Andrew W. Bechard '88
 Martin J. Coleman '90
 Charles J. Myzel '89
 Nancy E. Pringle '88
 Martin Sanchez Rojas '90

Describing the NLG, Andrew Bechard says: "We are leftist-liberal activists. Whenever we perceive social injustices around us, or in other countries, we try to do something about it."

Federalist Society

A national organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies began at Yale in 1982. The seed, however, was planted by students at Harvard Law School, who in 1978 began publishing the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*.

The *Journal's* first editorial spelled out its *raison d'être*: to counterbalance the influence of liberal publications. It therefore promised its readers an alternative perspective. The movement, described as conservative, quickly caught on and has received wide support from students, attorneys, judges and scholars.

Today, there are more than 75 law school chapters of the Federalist Society. The UB group was formed in March 1984. Seth L. Goldstein '86 tells the story:

Quite a few of us were dissatisfied with the radicalism in some of our courses. One of the virtues of UB

is its openness. Unfortunately, at that time there was no one around to tell the other side of the story.

Christopher J. Bieda '87 mentioned the Federalists, and we decided to look into it. Thomas L. Jipping '87 and I went to Harvard and sat in on a meeting. We liked what we heard, and decided to organize a chapter at UB.

A meeting was held, and the following officers were elected:

Randolph H. Donatelli '85, president
 Arthur L. Scinta '86, vice president
 Thomas L. Jipping '87, secretary
 Seth L. Goldstein '86, treasurer

Succeeding Donatelli as president of the Federalists were:

1985-86 Arthur L. Scinta '86
 1986-87 Martin Pelcin '88
 1987-88 James P. McClusky '88

The Federalists believe in decentralized government, judicial restraint and the rule of law. They acknowledge that on many issues they are at the other end of the spectrum from the National Lawyers Guild. Randolph H. Donatelli '85 explains:

Our government was established to promote and protect individual freedoms. That was the intent of the Founding Fathers. More and more government is self-defeating and impinges on these freedoms. The place to solve problems is right here in the community. If we take care of our community, the country will take care of itself.

Consistent with their belief that local groups can best respond to social needs, the Federalists collect and distribute food to the poor. They also sponsor debates at O'Brian Hall on matters of public interest. Two are noteworthy:

On March 14, 1985, Professor Jacob D. Hyman and Professor William Kristol of Harvard Law School debated the future of civil rights and the U.S. Supreme Court.

On March 10, 1986, a debate took place between attorney Harvey Grossman of the Chicago ACLU and Professor Henry Holzer of Brooklyn Law School, presented opposing arguments on "In Re Walter Polovchak," the 12-year-old Soviet boy who sought U.S. asylum.

Phi Alpha Delta

Founded in 1902, Phi Alpha Delta is the world's largest legal fraternity, with more than 114,000 members. A coed organization, PAD has 20,000 women members. The UB chapter was organized in 1968,

largely through the efforts of Charles D. McFaul '70, with the assistance of Professor W. Howard Mann as faculty adviser.

The Buffalo chapter is named in honor of Carlos C. Alden, the fourth dean. From a modest beginning of 12, PAD now has 63 student members. National PAD headquarters, located in Granada Hills, California, issues a quarterly publication, *The Reporter*.

PAD seeks to help first-year students adjust to the routine of law school life. Study guides and law summaries are furnished to freshmen. Other services include individual counseling and a student directory.

During the academic year, PAD sponsors or co-hosts social get-togethers, where students can relax and make new friends. Also, PAD has a placement program that provides graduates with introductions to local and out-of-town law firms through its network of alumni.

The current PAD officers are:

Barry S. Stopler '88, chapter justice
Edward J. Jozwiak III '88, vice justice
Forrest Strauss '88, marshal
Richard C. Wong '88, clerk
Bruce T. Frankiewicz '88, treasurer
Joseph Ferraro '88, historian
Derek B. Akiwumi '89, tribune

Chapter justices from 1968 to the present are:

1968-69	Charles D. McFaul '70	1978-79	Christ Gaetanos '79
1969-70	Charles D. McFaul '70	1979-80	Ronald J. Winter '81
1970-71	Miles L. Kavalier '72	1980-81	Ronald J. Winter '81
1971-72	Mark G. Garrell '72	1981-82	Stewart I. Ball '83; Karen Leo '83
1972-73	Richard E. Clark '74	1982-83	Richard D. Murphy Jr. '85
1973-74	James A. McLeod '74	1983-84	Richard D. Murphy Jr. '85
1974-75	Raymond J. Bowie '76	1984-85	Richard D. Murphy Jr. '85
1975-76	Douglas D. Mott	1985-86	Richard T. Saraf '87
1976-77	Vacant	1986-87	George R. Faust '87
1977-78	Vacant	1987-88	Barry S. Stopler '88

What does a PAD member get for his \$50 initiation fee? Barry Stopler explains:

Truly, a lot. We all work together like an extended family, with all the support that concept suggests. For myself, the reward of knowing that I am doing something to help other people is worth all the time and effort. My PAD membership has been one of the most fulfilling experiences I've had at law school.

Black Law Students Association

Originally known as the Black American Law Students Association, BLSA (pronounced bliss-a) was founded in New York City in 1967 by black law students from New York and Columbia universities. The UB chapter was formed two years later when a minority recruitment drive produced an increase in black enrollment.

BLSA tries to attract young blacks into the legal profession, to help them with their schoolwork and to promote law and legal training as a

means of solving problems facing the black community. Some of the charter members and leaders in the UB chapter are:

Dannye R. Holley '70
Charles Lee Davis '72
William C. Lobbins '72
William G. Hamilton Jr. '73
The Hon. Rose Hamlin Sconiers '73
Richard E. Clark '74
Alvarez Ferrouillet '74
Lester G. Sconiers '74
The Hon. Hugh B. Scott '74
Horace M. Flowers '75
Mark G. Pearce '78
Jerry McGrier '80
Dana Cowan '82

Officers for 1987-88 are:

Diana M. Harris '89, president
Ewan D. Anderson '89, vice president
Shelley A. Forde '89, secretary
Thomas L. Coles '89, treasurer
Umar (Karl) Seabrook '89, community liaison

Diana Harris, who came to UB from Seattle, Washington, via Cornell University, is enthusiastic about Buffalo Law School and her role in BLSA:

We have the same goals and ambitions as everyone else in the school, with one difference—we have to work harder. Buffalo Law School is an ideal place to do this. It's very open, and everyone is helpful. I'm very fortunate to be the head of BLSA. Our 82-member organization has in it some of the most talented people I've ever met.

In recent years, BLSA has co-sponsored the annual Law Day conference. The 1986-87 conference was held on November 8, 1986, at O'Brian Hall, with the theme "Law and the 21st Century: Making the Difference." The year's 1987-88 conference was held on November 21, 1987, with the theme "Balancing the Scales: The Next 100 Years."

BLSA also sponsors the annual Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition, a national program that focuses on civil rights.

Latin American Law Students Association

The forerunner of LALSA was the Puerto Rican Law Students Association, which was formed in the early 1970s. Prominent in the group in the early years were:

Pedro J. Morales '74
Eneida R. Rodriguez '74
James G. Rodriguez '74
The Hon. Julio M. Fuentes '75
Hector R. Velazquez '75
Edwin Gonzalez '76
Victoria Quesada '76

Carlos Rodriguez '76
 The Hon. Raul Figueroa '77
 Juan A. Nevarez '77
 Jose M. Sosa '77
 Paul Volcy '77
 Kathy N. Nevarez '78
 Paul M. Gonzalez '79

Sometime in the mid-1970s, the name was changed to the Puerto Rican and Asian Law Students Association (PRALSA). In March 1979, it was changed again, this time to the Hispanic, Asian, and Native American Law Students' Association (HANALSA). President Hector L. Santiago '81 explains:

We had already taken in the Asians, and we felt we should share the services our organization offers to other minorities.

By doing this, we were recognizing our fellow Native Americans as an important part of the school's population.

In 1979-80, the newly elected officers of HANALSA were:

Hector L. Santiago '81, president
 Milton J. Carlier '81, vice president
 David B. Mora '81, secretary
 Dean Emmanuelli '81, treasurer

In 1984, "Hispanic" was dropped from the name in favor of "Latin." It was now called LANALSA. It continued as such until January 1987, when it was changed to the present name, Latin American Law Students Association (LALSA). The 1986-87 president, Samuel Rodrigues '88, explains:

As far as I know, there is only one Native North American presently enrolled in the school. The Asian students were so numerous that they started their own group.

The 1987-88 officers of LALSA are:

Awilda Matias '89, president
 Sue-Ann Nazario '89, vice president
 Raymond Benitez '89, secretary
 Felicia Bonillo '89, treasurer

LALSA membership provides a community feeling to students of Hispanic background, through social and cultural exchange. It also sponsors Law Day with BLSA, as well as an outreach program in local high schools. The latter promotes the value of education and stresses the need for young Hispanics to stay in school and use their knowledge to enrich the community.

Entertainment Law Society

The Entertainment Law Society came into being in February 1983. Active in its founding were Daniel S. Elias '85 and Melissa Rosse.

Since then, it has had an up-and-down existence. President Marjorie E. Klein '88 reports:

We had an up year in 1986, when recording artist Rick James, accompanied by his attorney, Irving M. Schuman '54, came to the campus. It's a real eye-opener to hear about the legal problems confronting a media star: contract negotiations, copyright protection, piracy and a host of other problems. Following Rick James, Harvey Weinstein, from Harvey & Corkey Productions, furnished us valuable insights into the life of a concert promoter and film producer. All media people desperately need legal counsel, whether it's rock stars, sports celebrities, TV anchorpersons, or just a fellow down the street who wants to publish a love song he wrote for his sweetheart.

Currently, UB Law School does not offer in-depth opportunities for entertainment law scholarship. Former Dean Thomas E. Headrick teaches a course on Intellectual Property, and Adjunct Professor Patrick G. Rimar teaches a course on Contract Negotiations. "Other than those, that's it," remarked senior student Klein; "but I'm trying to drum up interest."

As matters stand, Klein is a one-person organization. In the past, more students were involved, including Evelyn A. Gawronski, Fern R. Merenstein and Leslie T. Shuman, all from the Class of 1987, and Shari L. Berlowitz, John G. Farrel and Lois J. Liberman, all from the Class of 1988. Concludes Klein: "It's a fertile field, and we should do something about it."

Buffalo Public Interest Law Program

A not-for-profit corporation, Buffalo Public Interest Law Program Inc. was incorporated in April 1980. The charter, filed in Albany, outlines its objectives:

- To promote both concern for and participation in public interest legal work in the Buffalo community.
- To serve as a center for Buffalo public interest law groups in need of legal personnel.
- To educate . . . Buffalo law students on the need for the practice of public interest law.

The founding directors of BPILP were:

Assistant Dean Allan L. Canfield
Ruth Kennedy-Daise '80
Howard J. Grossman '80
Arthur J. Hall '81
Anthony Leavy '80

The Buffalo group is affiliated with the National Association for Public Interest Law, headquartered in Washington, D.C. The latter group publishes a bimonthly newspaper, the *Connection*. There are more than 35 law school chapters of PIL.

BPILP receives funding from SBA. Other sources of support are

private donations from BPILP alumni, members of the *Buffalo Law Review* and individual faculty and students.

BPILP funds summer internships for students at Neighborhood Legal Services, Legal Services for the Elderly and the Legal Aid Bureau, among others. The stipend is \$1,500 for each student.

BPILP also operates a registry that matches up students with public law employers. Karen V. Comstock '89, a graduate assistant and member of BPILP, works in the career development office developing job opportunities in public interest law, which she relays to students through a weekly newsletter.

Students who have been active in BPILP since its founding are:

Lisa Roy Baron '86	Richard S. Juda Jr. '81
Howard E. Berger '81	Michael Q. Kulla '88
Timothy T. Brock '84	Vivian T. Lazerson '80
Anne Carberry '84	Eric Lindauer '81
Jane E. Crosby '81	Mary C. McHale '83
Nancy E. Dean '88	David R. Milleken '83
James Desmond '83	Earl R. Pfeffer '83
Alan J. Ferster '82	Brett Puscheck '88
Elaine K. Herald '81	Charlotte C. Sibley '85

BPLIP officers for 1987-88 are:

Michael C. Wroblewski '89, president
 Martin Schwartz '89, vice president
 Michelle Mavoides '90, vice president
 Beth Irwin '90, secretary
 Barbara A. Gardner '90, treasurer

BPILP is considering a loan forgiveness program, whereby graduates going into public interest law will have all or part of their tuition loans remitted. President Michael Wroblewski predicts, "If we can get it adopted, it will give a real boost to public interest law careers."

International Law Society

The UB chapter was founded in February 1972. Serving on the organizing committee were:

William K. Buscaglia Jr. '73
 John B. Dick Jr. '73
 Terry DiFilippo '74
 Christopher S. Dix '73
 Mark R. Finkelstein '74

The first elected officers for the new group were:

George-E. Reidel Jr. '72, president
 Theodore S. Orlin '73, vice president
 Jean A. Hellman '72, secretary
 Lawrence C. Loveday, treasurer

President Reidel outlined the objectives of ILS:

We promote law as the preferable way for settling international disputes, advancing worldwide human rights and facilitating international commerce.

The UB chapter is affiliated with the Association of Student International Law Societies—ASILS—which was formed in 1962 and is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The latter group hosts an annual convention and publishes the *ASILS International Law Journal*, made up of student-contributed articles.

Other students who have been active in ILS from 1972 to the present are:

Dana Brutman '84	Boris A. Palant '83
Thomas C. Carey '75	Ralph W. Peters '82
Susan Biniszkievicz Collins '88	Sheila Hughes Rodriguez '88
Gary A. DeWaal '80	Robin S. Prinz '76
Sharyn M. Duncan '88	Irene B. Schall '78
Theodore W. Firetog '79	Robert B. Schultz '82
Stuart P. Gelberg '80	Steven A. Schurkman '80
David A. Gebben '86	Ellen A. Sinclair '83
Michael Gutierrez '88	Jay M. Solomon '76
Daniel C. Ibarondo '89	Howell I. Sporn '76
Cindy M. Kanterman '83	Kathleen E. Surgalla '79
Lawrence S. Lane '88	George A. Terezakis '85
Stephen A. Levine '75	Kenneth A. Wasch '76
Robin E. Miller '87	Harry E. Werner '88
Joseph P. Murphy '75	Elvin V. Williams '87
Theodore S. Orlin '73	Margaret W. Wong '76
Pearl L. Tom '75	

The officers of ILS for 1987-88 are:

Lawrence S. Lane '88, president
 Jennifer L. Kreiger '89, vice president
 Richard W. Perry '89, secretary
 Michael H. Misch '89, treasurer

Recent guest speakers have talked on topics of international debt collections, Canada-U.S.-Mexico trade, and job opportunities in foreign countries. Also, ILS hosted an International Law Symposium at O'Brian Hall in the fall of 1988. President Lane reported:

We live in a growth area. Buffalo is emerging as a gateway city for U.S.-Canadian trade. The recently enacted free trade bill will spur it even more. Indeed, truck traffic on the Peace Bridge is so heavy that a second span is needed. The symposium focused attention on Buffalo as an international city.

The symposium became a reality with the interest and support of Professor Virginia A. Leary, who joined the faculty in 1976. Leary comes from a family of lawyers, which includes her father, William Henry Leary—dean of the University of Utah Law School for over 30 years—two brothers and a brother-in-law. Leary earned her B.A. from Utah in 1947 and a J.D. from the University of Chicago in 1950. Specializing in international law subjects, she received a diploma in 1971 from the Academy of International Law at The Hague, Netherlands, and a Ph.D. in 1980 from the Graduate Institute of International Studies at

Geneva, Switzerland. Leary, following a one-year leave of absence spent teaching at the University of Saskatoon, Canada, is now associate dean.

The International Law Society also sponsors UB's entry in the annual Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

Jessup Moot Court Competition

Founded in 1960 as the International Law Moot Court Competition by law students from Columbia, Harvard and Yale, the competition was renamed in 1963 in honor of Philip C. Jessup. Jessup (1897-1986) was a world-renowned international lawyer who taught international law subjects at Columbia Law School for many years (1925 to 1960), then served as a judge on the International Court of Justice, The Hague, Netherlands (1960 to 1971), and was a U.S. representative to the United Nations from time to time in various capacities.

The annual Jessup Competition is co-sponsored by the American Society of International Law—which publishes the *Journal of International Law*—and the Association of Student International Law Societies. More than 250 law schools from 38 countries participate in the elimination rounds. The United States is divided into seven regions. UB is a part of the northeast region, comprising 18 law schools, including Harvard, Yale, Syracuse and Cornell.

Teams from all over the world compete for the coveted Jessup Cup. Prizes also are given to the best oralist and for the best brief (called a "memorial"). The memorials for the two finalists are published annually by Buffalo's Wm. S. Hein & Company Inc. and copies are available in the Sears Library.

UB's International Law Society selects the students who make up the Jessup Team. In recent years, this has been based on a written and oral competition. Valuable guidance in preparing the case and judging the candidates has been given by Professor George Kannar, the Jessup faculty adviser.

Students who have been active in the Jessup Competition over the years include, among others:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kurt E. Amend '84 | Caitlin McCormick '83 |
| Mary Ellen Berger '84 | Boris A. Palant '83 |
| Raymond J. Bowie '76 | Ralph W. Peters '82 |
| Joseph P. Burden '74 | Glenn Pincus '82 |
| Florence N. Bridges '82 | Gene P. Reibstein '76 |
| Dana Brutman '84 | Sheila Hughes Rodriguez '83 |
| Lawrence Cohen '79 | Irene B. Schall '82 |
| Ashram Dial '84 | Robert B. Schultz '82 |
| Michael E. Dunlavey '74 | Ellen A. Sinclair '83 |
| Theodore W. Firetog '79 | Robin A. Skinner '76 |
| Mark R. Helleher '76 | Kathleen E. Surgalla '79 |
| Jeffrey C. Johnson '84 | Chrysanthe E. Vergos '84 |
| Cindy M. Kanterman '83 | James J. Wilder '83 |

The Jessup receives financial support from the SBA and the University at Buffalo Foundation Inc. These funds are used primarily for stationery and postage, copying and travel expenses. The Jessup does not

have formal offices, preferring instead to manage its affairs by a committee with one person serving as the overall coordinator. For 1987-88, the coordinator and the committee members are:

Susan B. Collins '88, coordinator
Peter J. Baxter '88, member
Charles G. Johnson '88, member
Lawrence S. Lane '88, member
William G. Sandler '88, member

How does Jessup measure up against the Desmond and Mugel competitions? We posed the question to coordinator Susan B. Collins. She responded:

Our Desmond Memorial is intraschool. Mugel is harder than Desmond, because it pits the best teams from different schools, maybe a dozen in all. By comparison, the Jessup involves over 130 domestic and 120 foreign entrants. It's world-class competition, and for that reason it's a lot tougher. I would like our school to put more resources into the Jessup competition, because the recognition factor is so much greater if we field a winning team.

Association of Women Law Students

Prompted by the dramatic increase of enrollment in the early 1970s, female students began to band together. As a formal organization, AWLS emerged from a potluck dinner hosted at the home of Assistant Dean Marjorie C. Mix '77 in September 1973. Attending the gathering were 50 or more women law students—who brought with them 30-odd culinary delights—and Professors Marjorie L. Girth and Janet S. Har- ring. At the meeting the *raison d'être* for the organization was hammered out:

To promote gender equality within the law school and to assist and promote the assimilation of female graduates into the profession.

The first report of elected officers appeared in the 1974 *Opinion*. Voted in for 1974-75 were:

Karen B. Leeds '76, president
Carol M. Matorin '76, vice president
Cindy Lowney '76, secretary
Bette Gould Ross '76, treasurer

In subsequent years, AWLS appears to have been guided for the most part by steering committees, which allowed more informality and greater flexibility.

In addition to gender equality, other activities and goals supported by AWLS are a day care center for law students with children and support for battered spouses. The group also endorses the hiring of more female faculty members. From time to time, AWLS has sponsored career guidance panels, drawing from the growing reservoir of female lawyers

in the Western New York community. It also sends representatives to the annual National Conference on Women and the Law.

Students serving on the 1987-88 Steering Committee are:

Zulma A. Bodon '89
Barbara C. Brenner '89
Deborah A. Chimes '89
Jeannine S. Coggeshall '89
Jennifer L. Judelsohn '88

Barbara M. McLean '88
Annette L. Milleville '90
Donna M. Pollman '89
Shelley R. Rice '89
Lisa M. Yaeger '90

The group's activities in 1987-88 included an International Women's Day, consisting of a week-long series of films, panels, speakers and a rally; an AIDS education forum; revision of the AWLS constitution; and a series of brown bag lunches at which female students met informally with women members of the faculty.

Gay Law Students Organization

In the early 1970s, murmurs of dissatisfaction became audible from civil rights groups over discriminatory practices directed against homosexuals, both male and female. To focus on the problem, in the spring of 1974 three concerned freshmen—Shelley T. Convissar, Eileen J. Katz and Susan C. Silber, all from the Class of 1976—organized and produced a day-long conference at O'Brian Hall on the subject of "Gay Rights and the Law." Panelists included, among others, local and out-of-town lawyers, social workers, prosecutors, legislators and members of the faculty.

Well-received, the conference was a catalyst that moved 20-plus homosexuals at the law school to become more open. Thus the Gay Law Students Organization was founded, not only for homosexuals, but also for heterosexuals who support gay civil rights. The *Opinion* reports SBA funding of GLSO as early as 1975. GLSO objectives, as spelled out in the *Opinion*, were:

To encourage all gay students to develop as persons and as members of the law school community;
To promote legal research on gay rights issues;
To educate non-gay persons on the violation of gay people's civil rights.

Scott A. Smith '83, who revitalized GLSO in 1982, comments on that era:

We were breaking new frontiers, like the first astronauts. None of us knew the consequences, which ran the gamut from social and professional ostracism to rejection by the fitness committee. We put our trust in human decency, and it paid off.

Female law students were less hesitant about joining GLSO than men. Unlike their male counterparts, women's femininity was not at risk. Elaine A. Smith '85 comments:

None perceived me as being less a woman. Indeed, once people realized that I had no more choice in the

genes I inherited than a black or Hispanic had in the pigment of her skin, I was accepted.

The stature of GLSO was materially enhanced by Brett D. Gilbert '87, the bright, articulate president of the SBA who now practices in New York City:

If I accomplished nothing else in my three years at O'Brian Hall, it was to convince doubters and skeptics that gays are decent human beings who have something positive to contribute to this school and to our profession.

GLSO sponsors civil rights workshops, invites speakers to the campus and maintains a small library on gay rights issues. It also is taking an active role in AIDS prevention.

Parents Law Student Association

The birth announcement for the Parents Law Student Association appeared in the October 1983 *Opinion*:

The newly formed Parents Law Student Association has opened its doors at Rm. 604. Donations of furniture and toys are welcomed. We will provide a place where student-parents may take their kids between classes or arrange to have a baby sitter during classes. All interested persons—especially parents—are urged to join.

PLSA (pronounced "pliss-a") grew out of the increasing number of women attending law school who were mothers of small children, as well as student fathers with wives who worked full time. Professor Janet S. Lindgren has been especially supportive of the group, which is part of her broader interest in maternity leave, flexible work schedules for mothers, and employer-sponsored day care centers.

Students who have been active in PLSA since its formation include, among others:

Holly Baum '88
Paul G. Buchanan '88
Kathleen M. Carmody '88
Linda H. Crovella '87
Robert E. Cuffney '88
Henry D. Dickson '87

James D. Eiss '88
Thomas C. Farley Jr. '87
Leslie H. Gleisner '88
John C. Rowley '87
Anthony N. Torres '87
Cammille P. Wicher '89

In addition to the day care center, PLSA sponsors family-oriented events such as hayrides, trips to a petting zoo and potluck dinners.

Asian Law Students Association

The Asian Law Students Association was formed in the fall of 1986 to provide support for students of Asian descent, to facilitate Asian law students' interaction in the law school community, and to provide a forum for legal issues concerning Asians.

Prior to that time, many Asian-American students were members of LANALSA. The Asians separated so they could concentrate on their own cultural identity.

The first officers of the fledgling group were:

Carol S. Ho-Rezvani '87, president
 Brian H. Ton '87, vice president
 Mi-ae Park '89, secretary
 Christine Tsai '88, treasurer

There are 12 to 15 active members. The group hosted an introductory wine and cheese party in February 1987. It also sponsored a lecture on "Redress for Japanese Americans" in April 1987, which focused on reparations for the 120,000 West Coast internees during World War II.

This year, the ALSA is headed by a steering committee composed of Kyungsun Cha '89, Andrew Park '88 and Christine Tsai '88. Several events are in the planning stage.

Peer Tutorial Project

This altruistic group was organized in the spring of 1986 by students from the Class of 1987—Brett D. Gilbert, Susan Facer-Kreidler, Jane M. Smith and Brian H. Ton. Funded by the SBA, the project officially got under way in the fall of 1986.

According to Facer-Kreidler, PTP fills two needs: It tutors underclassmen who feel they need individual help, and conducts seminars on topics of special interest to first-year students.

Individual instruction is made available on a sign-up basis. About two dozen second- and third-year students staff the project, and they meet one-on-one with as many as 30 freshmen.

The effectiveness of the tutoring hinges on the skills of the instructor and the receptiveness of the pupil. Valerie S. Biebuyck '89, one of the volunteer tutors, observes that "the success rate is high because sometimes all students need is peer perspective."

The project also runs seminars, which are well-attended, on such basic subjects as "How to Brief a Case" and "How to Write an Exam."

Susan A. Weber '89, who helps to coordinate the program, notes that "we try to demystify law school, which often is half the problem."

Other students who have served as volunteer tutors since the group was organized are:

Belina Anderson '88	Thomas P. Laurino '89
Valerie S. Biebuyck '89	Glenn D. Leonardi '89
Gillian D. Brown '89	Michael P. McKeating '89
James A. Cimminelli '89	Michelle G. Perry '89
Vincent E. Doyle '89	Alexei M. Schacht '89
Vincent Dunn '89	David A. Scheer '89
Brenda M. Freedman '89	Forrest Strauss '88
Suzanne M. Garvey '89	John R. Vega '89
Carolyn M. Henry '89	Susan A. Weber '89
James G. Hayden '89	Tracey Wild '89
Bruce A. Ikefugi '89	Dana M. Young '88
Paula L. Kashtan '89	

Environmental Law Society

The seeds of the Environmental Law Society were planted in 1968, when Professor Robert I. Reis joined the faculty. Reis earned his J.D.

from New York University (cum laude) in 1964, and an LL.M. from the University of Southern California in 1965. He then served as a graduate fellow at Yale Law School, followed by an assistant professorship for two years, 1965 to 1967, at the University of Connecticut School of Law.

During the mid-1960s, the conscience of the nation was awakened to abuse and neglect of the environment. In 1964, Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* was published and became a best seller. This was followed by other books and articles, all of which spurred a congressional study and resulted in the passage of the National Environment Policy Act of 1969.

Professor Reis came to UB on the premise that he would focus his research and teaching on environmental subjects. His interest in this field generated student enthusiasm and resulted in formation of the Environmental Law Society in February 1972.

An *Opinion* article written by one of the student founders, Robert R. Rodecker '72, outlined the objectives of the new group:

The purpose of this organization is to provide students and the community with information about the environmental trouble spots in Western New York, and to propose solutions to those problems through legal proceedings and legislation.

In addition to Rodecker, other students who were active in the formative years of ELS were:

David A. Brody '79

Jean A. Hellman '72

Carl S. Herringer '76

James R. Piggish '78

John R. Samuelson '72

Gerald R. Schultz '75

Ellen D. Smythe '73

Robert W. Van Every '75

Other faculty joined Professor Reis in teaching, research and writing on environmental subjects. These included Professors Jeffrey M. Blum, Barry B. Boyer, Allan D. Freeman, Paul Goldstein, Milton Kaplan and Errol E. Meidinger. The subjects taught, among others, were air, soil and water pollution, solid and toxic waste disposal, radiation and microwave hazards, and coastal management. Many ELS students became active in the Sea Grant Program, which was administered by Reis.

Although he graduated before it was organized, Gerald S. Lippes '68 is an honorary member of ELS for his achievements in the Love Canal case.

ELS invites guest speakers to O'Brian Hall to discuss environmental problems as well as job opportunities in this field. It also hosts panel discussions and sends delegates to regional and national conferences. ELS provides a social dimension for its members through field trips, picnics, parties and socials. These activities, of course, are structured in such a way as not to pollute the environment.

Students who have been active in ELS in recent years, to name a few, include:

Kevin J. Brown '85
Mary B. Casey '88
Kevin M. Comstock '87
Thomas C. Farley Jr. '87
Michael Lavender '88
Catherine Rae Habermehl '87

John C. Luzier '87
Elaine M. Pers '87
David Plott '87
Jennifer L. Sanders '87
Lisa L. Strain '88
Karen B. Vance '86

The Center for Public Interest Law

The Center for Public Interest Law is a student-founded, student-run organization whose primary function is the publishing of a magazine containing scholarly articles on law, society and public policy. The publication, *In the Public Interest*, was founded in 1980 by Howard E. Berger and Eric M. Cahalan, both from the Class of 1981, Robert M. Elardo '82 and David R. Milliken '83.

Sarah S. Nichols '88, a current managing editor with Molly C. Dwyer '88, says low student funding and support in the beginning gave the magazine "the look of a well-done newsletter." Today, *In the Public Interest* is one of the highest-funded student organizations and produces an annual glossy magazine that contains about 50 pages of high-quality articles and artwork. The staff of more than 30 student editors selects from wide-ranging articles submitted from all sectors of the University community.

The past managing editors are:

1981-82	David R. Milliken '83
1983-84	Kathleen E. O'Hara '84 and Richard D. Furlong '84
1984-85	Mark D. Katz '85 and Sharon E. Kivowitz '85
1985-86	Mary E. Hurley '87
1986-87	Sara S. Nichols '88 and Molly C. Dwyer '88

Originally, stacks of the magazine were placed throughout O'Brian Hall. Circulation depended upon students who would pick it up. Today, the magazine is distributed to every student and faculty member, as well as shelved and indexed in many law libraries, public interest law firms and agencies throughout the country. In addition, there is a private mailing list. Subscriptions are free, and back issues are available for the price of postage.

The organization is considering increasing the number of pages in each edition and publishing twice a year.

Law Students Civil Rights Research Organization

Pronounced "liz-cric," LSCRRC was founded in 1963 by Northern law students who wanted to participate in the Southern civil rights movement. A tax-exempt corporation, it is headquartered in New York City. Funds are supplied by private donations from individuals and foundations. Its goals are to bring about racial, factual, ethnic and economic equality. In many aspects, it has the same objectives as the National Lawyers Guild.

The precise year in which the UB chapter was formed is uncertain. It is a low-profile group and the *Opinion* contains no information about its inception.

Over the years, LSCRRC has worked closely with the Career Development Office. So we asked Audrey A. Koscielniak, who has headed the CDO since 1978 and who joined the administration in 1962, what she remembers:

I remember LSCRRC was in existence in 1973, the year we moved to O'Brian Hall, because they were allotted office space. For this reason, I think the UB chapter came into being in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Those that I recall clearly who were associated with the group were dedicated and hard-working.

The parent organization supports law school chapters mainly through a summer internship program. Students who are interested in working in civil rights or poverty law are encouraged to apply. Interviews follow, with applicants being evaluated by a local committee composed of LSCRRC volunteers and a cross section of students from other organizations who are dedicated to public interest law. In recent years, a number of UB students have been approved for summer internships, which pay a stipend of \$2,000.

Amy R. Tobol '83 was active in LSCRRC while a student at O'Brian Hall, and after graduation became a director of the parent organization. Other students who have volunteered their time to LSCRRC over the years, to name a few, include:

Karen V. Comstock '89
Diane T. Dean '87
Daniel Figueroa '86

Michelle A. Missry '86
Hanif Abdus Sabr '86
Alison Webster '83

Unlike many other student organizations, LSCRRC does not have offices or a steering committee, nor does it offer a social dimension. In the words of Karen V. Comstock '89: "We work together on an informal basis, and are very low-keyed. We measure our success by the number of internships we corral for UB students."

LSCRRC does co-sponsor public law events organized by other student groups.

FOOTNOTES

1. The same volume number was used two years in a row. Because this happened twice, the count is now off by minus-two years.
2. At this point, the numbering changed from Arabic to Roman. Volume 11 in Arabic was interpreted as being Volume 2 in Roman. Consequently, the next issue — Volume 12— came out as Roman Volume III. Thus, in one stroke, the count lost another nine years, and it is now off minus-11 years.
3. Here the numbering reverts to Arabic, and continues as such to the present, off by minus-11 years.

BUFFALO LAW SCHOOL FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

Lee A. Albert
Carlos C. Alden
Ronald J. Allen
Frederick Almy
William H. Angus
Ronald B. Anton
Richard Arens
James B. Atleson
Dianne Avery
Louis L. Babcock
Joseph C. Baecher
Francis F. Baker
Lucius N. Bangs
Derrick J. Banning
A. Glenn Bartholomew
Morey C. Bartholomew
Eugene M. Bartlett
David T. Bazelov
Alfred L. Becker
August Becker
Tracy C. Becker
Charles Beckwith
Richard S. Bell
Dianne Bennett
Robert S. Berger
Howard R. Berman
Frederick K. Beutel
Guyora Binder
Paul I. Birzon
George R. Blair
Harvey Blakeslee
Adrian Block
Jeffrey H. Blum
Grace G. Blumberg
Barbara A. Blumenthal
Samuel B. Botsford
Barry B. Boyer
Hilary F. Bradford
James B. Brady
Henry J. Brandt
Marshall J. Breger
Bernard H. Brodsky
John C. Broughton
Ernest Brown
Irving Brown
David Buch
Frank Buch
George S. Buck
Thomas Buergethal
Alfred A. Buerger
George Burd
W. Haywood Burns
Willard T. Bushman
Dwight Campbell
Alan L. Canfield
Samuel P. Capen
Jay C. Carlisle

William A. Carnahan
Susan E. Carpenter
Charles E. Carr
S. Fay Carr
Alan S. Carrel
Kathleen H. Carrick
William C. Carroll
Bliss C. Cartwright
Michael Catalano
Carl T. Chester
Joseph H. Chirlin
Martin Clark
Mathilda J. Claus
George Clinton
George Clinton Jr.
Spencer Clinton
Emil Cohen
Morris Cohen
Ronald S. Cohen
Paul R. Comeau
J. Douglas Cook
Walter P. Cooke
Alexander C. Cordes
Fred D. Corey
Robert L. Cox
Thomas D. Crandall
Lois L. Crissey
George D. Crofts
Helen E. Crosby
John Cunneen
W. David Curtis
Donald A. Daley
Robert H. Daley
Mason O. Damon
Frederick W. Danforth Jr.
Charles Daniels
Thomas L. David
Kenneth M. Davidson
Michael Davidson
Marian Dean
Roger M. Deitz
Louis A. Del Cotto
Delores Denman
William A. DePonceau
Charles S. Desmond
Edward J. Desmond
David Diamond
Jack T. DiLorenzo
Daniel H. Distler
Charles E. Donegan
William J. Donovan
Charles H. Dougherty
George P. Doyle
Vincent E. Doyle Jr.
Thorton G. Edwards
David M. Engel
Charles P. Ewing

Stanley G. Falk
 Erica Federman
 Robert D. Fernbach
 David Fielding
 Marguerite Fisher
 Ilene Fleischmann
 Manly Fleischmann
 Robert B. Fleming
 Leslie G. Foschio
 Mitchell W. Franklin
 David Fraser
 Alan D. Freeman
 Betty Freer
 Maurice Frey
 J. Nelson Frierson
 John T. Frizzell
 Clifford C. Furnas
 Victor T. Fuzak
 Marc Galanter
 Vivian M. Garcia
 Arthur M. Gellman
 Joseph L. Gerken
 Ellen M. Gibson
 Daniel J. Gifford
 Marilla Giles
 Marjorie Girth
 James F. Gluck
 David J. Goldstein
 Paul L. Goldstein
 Bradley Goodyear
 Jules H. Gordon
 Robert W. Gordon
 George Gorham
 George R. Grant
 Harold Graser
 Frederick C. Gratwick
 Herbert L. Greenman
 William R. Greiner
 James W. Gresens
 Richard F. Griffin
 Lewis W. Gulick
 Ronald M. Hager
 Balfour Halevy
 James P. Hall
 Frederick Haller
 Harold M. Halpern
 Philip Halpern
 John A. Hamilton
 Chauncey J. Hamlin
 Clark H. Hammond
 Samuel J. Harris
 Louis B. Hart
 Edward W. Hatch
 William D. Hawkland
 Thomas E. Headrick
 Richard E. Heath
 John J. Herman
 Patricia A. Hollander
 John H. Hollands
 Dannye R. Holley
 Joan H. Hollinger
 Adolf Homburger
 David C. Horan

Edward B. Horning
 Clinton T. Horton
 Carl J. Hosticka
 William H. Hotchkiss
 Mark DeWolfe Howe
 William B. Hoyt
 Floyd E. Huntley
 Alfred Hurrell
 Sheldon Hurwitz
 Jacob D. Hyman
 Benjamin R. Idziak
 Bruce Jackson
 Louis L. Jaffee
 Mildred Miles Jaffee
 Paul Jolley
 Kenneth F. Joyce
 Mary K. Kane
 Milton Kaplan
 George Kannar
 Jason Karp
 Wendy Katkin
 Al Katz
 George P. Keating
 Charles H. Keep
 James Kelly
 Stephen Kelly
 Thomas J. Kelly
 Patrick L. Kelley
 Daniel Kenefick Jr.
 Mun Dal Kim
 Mautsby Kimball
 Josephine Y. King
 Michael J. King
 David R. Kochery
 Audrey Koscielniak
 Alfred S. Konefsky
 Harold L. Korn
 David R. Knoll
 Barbara A. Kulzer
 Stephen J. Lacher
 William K. Laidlaw
 Paul Lagomarcino
 David L. Landy
 Mary J. Lang
 Steven L. Larson
 Loran L. Lewis
 Loran L. Lewis Jr.
 Leroy A. Lincoln
 Janet S. Lindgren
 Allan R. Lipman
 John N. Lipsitz
 Philip R. Lochner Jr.
 Donald C. Lubick
 Martin E. Lybecker
 Stewart Macaulay
 Lillias M. MacDonald
 John P. MacKenzie
 William Macomber
 James L. Magavern
 William J. Magavern
 Irving C. Maghran
 Mark J. Mahoney
 James P. Manak

David E. Manch
Henry S. Manley
W. Howard Mann
Louis W. Marcus
Isabel Marcus
Stephen M. Marx
Joseph P. McCarthy
L. Thorne McCarty
T. Raymond McConnell
Frank L. Mechem
Errol Heidinger
Elizabeth B. Mensch
J. Henry Metcalf
John G. Milburn
Mildred D. Miles
Robert I. Millonzi
Edward N. Mills
George H. Minor
Marjorie C. Mix
James O. Moore Jr.
Adelbert Moot
Vaclav Mostecky
Albert R. Mugel
Bhupen Mukerjee
Frank Munger
John H. Napier
Edgar C. NeMoyer
Aundra C. Newell
Wade J. Newhouse Jr.
Thomas H. Noonan
Charles P. Norton
John Lord O'Brien
Oliver Oldman
R. Nils Olsen
Robert M. O'Neil
William J. Ostrowski
Arthur E. Otten
E. Lewellyn Parker
LeRoy Parker
Joseph Pascucci
Thomas Penney Jr.
Franklin R. Perkins
James W. Persons
Sidney W. Petrie
Sidney B. Pfeifer
George S. Potter
Cuthbert W. Pound
George L. Priest
Grace L. Primas
James L. Quakenbush
John P. Quinn Jr.
Frank G. Raichle Jr.
Albert M. Ranni
Robert I. Reis
William S. Reynolds
George R. Rich
Thomas G. Rickert
David Riesman Jr.
David S. Riesman
Kathleen Rimar
Patrick G. Rimar
Daniel T. Roach
Ralph K. Robertson

Charles K. Robinson
Sherman S. Rogers
Henry Rose
Norman S. Rosenberg
H. Lawrence Ross
Victor A. Rossetti
Frank Rumsey
Judson S. Rumsey
David Ruslander
R. Stanley Ruthven
James W. Sack
Judith Scales-Trent
Michael A. Schaeffler
William I. Schapiro
William J. Schapiro
Robert C. Schaus
John H. Schlegel
Edward C. Schlenker
Thomas E. Schofield
Herman Schwartz
Richard D. Schwartz
William D. Schulz
Sidney C. Schweitzer
Allen D. Scott
Hugh B. Scott
Charles B. Sears
Thomas F. Segalla
Gerald P. Seipp
Henry H. Seymour
Francis M. Shea
Jacob Sicherman
Peter Simmons
Barbara M. Sims
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer
George G. Smith
George P. Smith II
Littleton H. Smith
Terry D. Smith
Harold Somers
John A. Spanogle
Paul J. Spiegelman
Frederic K. Spies
Dana L. Spring
Alfred Spring
Charles F. Steele
Daniel J. Steinbok
Robert J. Steinfeld
John H. Stenger
Jacob Stern
Norton L. Steuben
George N. Stevens
Thurman W. Stoner
Bertha J. Strootman
Harold Sturges
Richard T. Sullivan
Clyde W. Summers
Robert O. Swados
Louis H. Swartz
Parton Swift
Anthony H. Szczygiel
James J. Tanous
Harry L. Taylor
Lee E. Teitelbaum

Irving R. Templeton
Richard H. Templeton
A. Wallace Thayer
John M. Thomas
Clarence H. Thurber
Victor Thuronyi
W. Lance Tibbles
Christopher G. Tiedeman
Michael Tigar
Albion W. Tourgee
Saul Touster
E. Corning Townsend
Sheldon T. Viele
Kenneth R. Vogel
George Wadsworth
Frederick A. Wagner
Lawrence H. Wagner
Graham G. Waite
Leonard F. Walentynowicz
Charles H. Wallin

George W. Wanamaker
George S. Wardwell
Eugene Warner
Anthony Jon Waters
Charles W. Webster
Orson J. Weimert
Aaron Weinstein
Lawrence Wenger
Charles B. Wheeler
Edward P. White
John K. White
John G. Wick
Alger A. Williams
Henry W. Willis
Edwin H. Wolf
Penny H. Wolfgang
M. Henrietta Wolfgang
William B. Wright Jr.
George M. Zimmermann
Jack Zusman, M.D.

BUFFALO LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES

1889

Herbert T. Auerbach
James D. Boyle
Arthur C. Coffey
Godfrey M. Frohe
Loran L. Lewis Jr.
Julius A. Schreiber
A. Wallace Thayer
Louis L. Ullman

1890

John F. Dee
Frederick Haller
Charles Oishei
John H. Prather
James L. Quackenbush
Frederic H. Sylvester

1891

George J. Arnold
Jesse H. Behrends
Sidney Bovington.
Otto J. Erickson
Benjamin F. Folsom
Frederick S. Jackson
William S. Jackson
N.B. Neelen
Charles L. O'Connor
George K. Staples
James O. Templeton
J. Howard Wheeler
Lester M. White
William W. Wright Jr.

1892

Fred M. Ackerson
J. Robert Anderson
Theodore S. Beecher
Fred D. Corey
William F. Delaney
Fred W. Ely
William H. Hoole
George P. Keating
Harry O. Kingston
James J. Lawless
Edward E. Lewis
William G. Meadows
James R. Pollock
Martin J. Quinn
Alphonse G. Roehner
Willard W. Saperston

Frank W. Saunders
Edward W. Smith
W.C. Wallace
Edward W. Werick
C. Howard Williams

1893

Charles H. Bailey
Martin A. Carey
Thomas Coghlan
Edward J. Frank
G.F. Gaskill
Samuel D. Glenn
Eugene W. Harrington
George H. Kennedy
R.K. Kirkpatrick
Ernest C. Kinne
Percy S. Lansdowne
William P. Lee
Edwin P. Lyman
F. Howard Mason
Louis M. Mundy
William G. Newbrook
O.T. Taylor
Clinton A. Webster
Edwin S. Webster
William H. Weick
Harrison Williams

1894

Cyrus L. Barber
Urban C. Bell
Herbert L. Bentley
Allen E. Billings
Thomas E. Boyd
Frank P. Church
John F. Dervin
John W. Edmunds
Asher B. Emery
Robert B. Foote Jr.
William B. Frye
Lincoln A. Groat
H.H. Hayner
Blanchard G. Hughes
Birdsey D. Jackson
Robert W. Lytle
W.H. Peabody Jr.
Alfred C. Scheu
John E. Selkirk
Frank S. Sidway
Preston R. Smith
Herman C. Storck
Frank J. Titus
Arthur H. Williams

1895

Wilford W. Childs
 Dewitt Clinton
 Reuben H. Coatsworth
 Oscar S. Cramer
 Clarence G. Erb
 Oscar F. Georgi
 William H. Jones
 Minor K. Johnston
 Robert W. Knox
 Troilus C. Koons
 Leonard B. Lancton
 Raymond J. Lyon
 Reginald F. Penton
 Henry W. Pottle
 Andrew J. Purdy
 Frank W. Standart
 George St. John
 Ulysses S. Thomas
 Albert G. Thorne
 T. Ellicott Truesdale
 Samuel Weill
 Harrison Ford White
 Louis F. Wing

1896

Edward J. Bowen
 George N. Brothers
 Myron P. Bush
 William C. Carroll
 William M. Carroll
 Chester W. Chapin
 Nelson G. Cheney
 Glenn M. Congdon
 John L. Cronin
 William R. Daniels
 Andrew B. Gilfallan
 Wilbur B. Grandison
 Edward C. Hard
 George C. Hillman
 Charles M. Hughson
 Edward L. Jung
 William B. Lynde
 Isaac H. McEwen
 Guy B. Moore
 Wells W. Parker
 Alford B. Partridge
 Thomas D. Powell
 Thomas M. Poynton
 William G. Preston
 Nelson M. Redfield
 Leo M. Rohr
 Harry B. Sanders
 Vernon Van Dusen
 H. Edson Webster
 Maxwell S. Wheeler
 Ernest M. Willcox
 Harris S. Williams
 William B. Wright Jr.

1897

John F. Allen
 William H. Burgess
 Frederick W. Claus
 George G. Davidson Jr.
 Charles Diebold Jr.
 George E. Dorland
 James D. Enright
 Charles K. Fogelsonger
 Albert F. Geyer
 Nathaniel Gorham
 Morris E. Greenberg
 Clark H. Hammond
 Edward C. Handwerk
 Frederick P. James
 J. Allen Keeney
 Levant D. Lester
 James M. Mitchell
 Charles B. Prescott
 Edmund M. Regan
 Samuel L. Robertson
 Edward J. Rosenau
 David Ruslander
 Leonard Van Bentheusen
 Vernon Van Dusen
 Spencer G. Watson
 Frederick Wende
 George W. Weyand

1898

Ole L. Becker
 George S. Buck
 Henry A. Bull
 Patrick J. Carey
 George A. Charlton
 John D. Clute
 William P. Conley
 Walter W. Cooper
 Robert L. Cox
 Timothy I. Dillon
 Arthur D. Eiss
 William A. Gerecke
 Alonzo G. Hinkley
 William L. Judson
 Albert G. Lange
 James S. McDonnell
 John L. O'Brian
 Charles A. Orr
 John W. Ryan
 Archie C. Ryder
 Henry Schwendler
 Charles C. Severance
 Louis W. Simpson
 J. Edward Singleton
 Charles A.B. Smith
 Edward Solomon
 William H. Stanley
 Herbert A. Taylor
 Frank D. Thorne

George W. Watson
William H. Watson
John K. White
Herbert C. Williams

1899

George W. Babcock
William P. Brennan
Francis S. Burzynski
W.T. Bushman
George Clinton Jr.
Almeron H. Cole
Alexander Davidson
Medford B. Farrington
David Gray
Herbert A. Hickman
Frederic S. Hoffer
Evan Hollister
James H. Huntington
Francis K. Kernan
Edwin S. Kerr
Carl Kruse
Edward V. Lockhart
William R. McConnell
William H. Means
John F. Mueller
Clifford Nichols
Seaman F. Northrup
Nelson J. Palmer
Edward W. Pearsons
Joseph B. Roberts
Helen Z.M. Rodgers
Frederick C. Rupp
Clyde E. Shults
Edward M. Sicard
William C. Smith
John J. Sullivan
Cecil B. Wiener

1900

Frank C. Alderman
Herman J. Arnson
George B. Barrell
Henry M. Bellinger Jr.
Jesse R. Benton
Henry J. Block
Joseph W. Bork
William Brennan Jr.
John C. Carpenter
Russell B. Clark
Robert Mathew Codd
Isaac Cohen
Harry W. Cullyford
Clinton K. DeGroat
Edward E. Delaney
Theodore M. Gowans
Floyd G. Greene
Charles A. Hahl
Herbert L. Hart

Morgan P. Jackson
Charles W. Johnson
Arthur Lawless
Adrian S. Malsan
Gordon F. Matthews
Clifford McLaughlin
Percy R. Morgan
Meredith Potter
Norman S. Riesenfeld
William E. Robertson
Joseph Rosch Jr.
Washington A. Russell
Julian C. Ryer
Frank J. Saxton
William F. Smith
Harry A. Talbot
Leland B. Terry
Arthur W. Thomas
William H. Walker Jr.
Lucy T. Waring
Perry E. Wurst

1901

Benjamin G. Baker
William J. Bullion
Robert T. Burns
Ernest W. Chandler
William J. Curtin
William D. Cushman
Alice H. Day
Alden E. Delano
Phillip R. DeMarse
Norris L. French
William H. Gorman
Edward Gram
F. Beaumont Griffith Jr.
George L. Hager
Frank C. Havens
Frank J. Koch
Horace O. Lanza
Herbert B. Lee
John E. Livermore
Charles H. Magee
John V. Maloney
Stewart N. Miller
Edward N. Mills
Charles B. Mouthrop
Frank T. Moynihan
James W. Murphy
Elbert N. Oakes
T. Edward Redmond
Francis J. Rohr
Hugh E. Rourke
Emil Rubenstein
Stephen V. Ryan
John A. Sayles
Burton W. Sly
Dana L. Spring
Jay E. Stagg
Robert C. Stetler
Joseph A. Stone

William M. Van Keuren
 Alfred W. Varian
 Karl E. Wilson
 Ray V. Woodbury
 Walter M. Zink

1902

Owen B. Augspurger
 Frank F. Baker
 Alfred L. Becker
 Harvey D. Blakeslee Jr.
 Samuel B. Botsford
 Frank H. Clement
 Lawrence J. Collins
 Edwin B. Collister
 Manley H. Cornwell
 Adon W. Crosby
 Gilbert C. Dean
 Albert F. Eckel
 William A. Haberstro
 George E. Houck
 Alfred Hurrell
 Byron H. Johnson
 Franklin Kennedy
 Norbert C. Kropp
 George E. Merigold
 Leon J. Nowak
 John C. Oldmixon
 George W. Preston
 George L. Sellers
 Peter B. Smokowski
 Ray Stanley
 Leonard B. Webb
 Joseph A. Wechter
 Charles J. Woltz

1903

Abram G. Bartholomew
 Paul J. Batt
 S. Fay Carr
 Henry W. Doherty
 Francis L. Driscoll
 Gerald B. Fluhrer
 Edward J. Garono
 Henry Ginnane
 John Howell
 John J. Kane
 Patrick J. Keeler
 John A. Kinney
 Frank S. Leary
 Myron M. Ludlow Jr.
 Almon W. Lytle
 Leonard B. McDannell
 Charles A. McDonough
 Charles M. McGill
 William S. Megreevy
 John W. O'Connor
 Walter S. Richardson
 Walter B. Walsh

J. Low Walton
 Artemus Ward Jr.

1904

Joseph C. Baecher
 Francis E. Bagot
 Mathew W. Bennett
 Alexander F. Chapin
 Clarence J. Cheevers
 William Grace Dargan
 John W. Ellis
 Charles C. Fenno
 Frederick H. House
 Sherwood S. Humphrey
 Frank Maytham
 E. Lothard McClure
 Alfred Morrison
 Daniel J. O'Day
 Edwin M. Robbins
 John A. Robison
 Fred H. Seaver
 George L. Sellers
 Dorr Viele
 Louis J. Voltz
 H. Goodman Waters
 Roy R. Whitaker
 Irving S. Wood

1905

Anna M. Boland
 J. Russell Borzellieri
 Charles D. Cummings
 Leo F. Donnelly
 Claude Ellis
 Robert W. Farrington
 Carl Filsinger
 Lewis R. Gullick
 Chauncey J. Hamlin
 Francis J. Handel
 Sundel J. Holender
 Floyd E. Huntley
 Frank A. James
 Charles W. Knappenberg
 Joseph J. Lunghino
 Daniel McCue
 John G. Milburn Jr.
 Seward H. Millener
 Daniel J. O'Neil
 George W. Walters
 William T. Welden
 Gus H. Wende
 Mary J. Wilkeson

1906

Ernest C. Anderson
 Jane W. Carroll, M.D.
 Michael A. Crage

Harry F. DeCeu
Charles M. Divins
George R. Grant
Julius A. Grass
Gorden T. Hackett
John J. Herman
Jay C. King
John T. Knappenberg
James F. Martin
Joseph Roemhild Jr.
Herbert N. Rothenmeyer
Benjamin N. Schaffer
Edward C. Schlenker
Ray H. Shoemaker
Clayton N. Smith
Warren B. Sumner
Layton H. Vogel
George W. Woltz

1907

Roy C. Bauer
Gregory E. Bergin
Glenn R. Brainard
Clifford J. Chipman
J. Herman Cowie
John L. George
Cyril F. Ginther
Samuel J. Harris
John L. Heider
Percy C. Hubbard
Dorsey W. Kellogg
J.E. Steele Lewis
Roderick H. Mac Gregor
Harold E. McDougal
Walter E. McCowan
Frank A. Miceli
Richmond D. Moot
Charles F. O'Connor
John H. O'Day
Cleveland Pond
John F. Reno
Ernst Sehmer
Bartholomew J. Shanahan
Austin J. Spaulding Jr.
Fred W. Thomas
Warren Tubbs

1908

Merritt N. Baker
George M. Blackmon
Charles C. Bradford
M. Rose Carroll
Willard B. Diebold
Charles L. Downs
William H. Day
Helen B. Fleming
Fred M. Fischer
William A. Fraser
Albert M. Hartung

William K. Hayes
Dana B. Hellings
Charles E. Hull
Reverdy L. Hurd
Richard E. Jacobson
John P. Langs
Allan M. Lynch
Karl A. McCormick
William C. McRorie
Anthony Miceli
Fay W. Miller
Edward H. Murphy
George A. Orr
Chester C. Platt Jr.
John G.C. Rothfus
Myron S. Short
Alexander Taylor
Harry S. Todd
William H. Watson

1909

Ralph A. Adams
Preston M. Albro
George E. Anderson
William J. Barr
Morey C. Bartholomew
John S. Bellanca
John J. Brown
George P. Burd
Edward J. Clark
George L. Grobe
Walter C. Hurd
Charles A. Kennedy
Bruno S.S. Linetty
Bert J. McWhorter
Frederick C. Maloney
Hugh W. Patterson
Roy J. Paxon
Andrew P. Ronan
George H. Rowe
Edwin B. Schlant
William F. Schohl
Robert T. Stern
Sebastian Tauriello
Irving R. Templeton
Foster B. Turnbull
James V. Walsh
Thomas R. Wheeler

1910

Christopher M. Baldy
Andrew T. Beasley
George Burns
Donald S. Carroll
George J. Cochrane Jr.
Michael M. Cohn
Harold V. Cook
Thomas M. Crowe
George B. Doyle

John Duchmann Jr.
 Hugh A. Fargo
 George J. Feldman
 Edwin G. Flemming
 Louis Goldring
 E. Pauline Hagaman
 Israel G. Hollender
 Ralph B. Ingalsbe
 Simon J. Karin
 John L. Kenefick
 Clinton H. Lathrop
 Glenn H. Leaty
 John G. Lesswing
 William K. Lyon
 Louis W. Manchester
 Frank A. McKowne
 Bartholomew A. Oddo
 Alvin E. Ouchie
 Wortley B. Paul
 Ansley W. Sawyer
 Angelo F. Scalzo
 Carl Sherman
 Howard G. Smith
 Alfred C. Ueck
 Vincent L. Wechter
 George E. Wisch
 Hiram Wooden

1911

Lynn S. Bentley
 William H. Bryan
 Lawrence E. Coffey
 William M. Connelly
 Harrison H. Crawford
 William W. Dickinson
 Charles M. Gaffney
 William A. Geiger
 Thomas P. Haley
 Dean R. Hill
 Frederick A. Hipp
 Frederick C. Howard
 Peter S. Jungers
 Jacob Kaufman
 L. C. Kinnius
 John S. McGovern
 Herbert G. Montillon
 Lech T. Niemo
 Roland L. O'Brian
 Hiram B. Parry
 Norman M. Pierce
 Charles W. Pooley
 Edward A. Purtell
 Wilson Rood
 Ralph W. Simson
 Charles J. Stein
 Harry A. Stevens
 Carleton J. Townsend
 George T. Vandermeulen
 Franklin W. Werner
 Karl E. Wilhelm

1912

Celia M. Allespach
 Joseph A. Benzinger
 Carl F. Borneman
 Hubert E. Collins
 Charlotte E. Cunneen
 Charles A. Drefs Jr.
 William H. Galentine
 Charles J. Griffin
 Gregory U. Harmon
 Raymond J. Heim
 William A. Johnson
 John M. Keyes
 Edward G. Kinkel
 John S. Knibloe
 Antoinette Kowalow
 Edward H. Lamb
 Harry Lipsitz
 Sebastian A. Lughino
 Robert H. Mahaney
 J. Neil Mahoney
 James Maisel
 Marvin M. Marcus
 Samuel F. Nixon
 Edward O'Conner
 Hugh H. Price
 Chester V. Reader
 Israel Rumizen
 John F. Ryan
 Edwin O. Saunders
 Isadore Setel
 David H. Stanton
 Bertha J. Strootman
 Fred Van Aernam
 Raymond C. Voght
 Albert E. Waterman
 Lincoln L. Watkins
 Joseph T. Wilson

1914

James W. Adamson
 Allen E. Bargar
 Chester O. Baysor
 Joseph Le Conte Bell
 Moses J. Bryman
 Martin L. Clark
 Jackson B. Clark
 Charles J. Drago
 Willis G. Hickman
 Joseph W. Kirkpatrick
 Jennie D. Klein
 Frederick W. Klocke
 Albert H. Kreitner
 Claude L. Newman
 Thomas R. O'Brien
 Basil H. Robillard
 Frank L. Robinson
 George J. Schopf
 William O. Shields

1915

George W. Ashby
William E. Barrett
Maurice F. Cantor
John J. Carroll
Cosimo A. Cilano
Irene M. Coggins
Edward J. Cohn
Francis E. Cornish
James P. Cotter
Fred V. Degnan
Edith J. Drumm
Adam Felerski
Edwin T. Hughson
Edwin F. Jaeckle
H. Merritt Kinsey
Raymond J. McDonald
Elmer C. Miller
George E. Phillies
George M. Raikin
George R. Rothfus
Edward J. Ruehl
Clarence R. Runals
Frances Scheffer
Jacob Sicherman
George G. Smith
Elmer R. Weil

1916

Glenn H. Adams
Gerald W. Brooks
Richard W. Caudell
Eldyn V. Champlin
Earl R. Churchill
Frank A. Corti
Joseph J. Desmond
Forbes F. Dougherty
John M. Fanning
Samuel Gellberg
Louis W. Grabenstatter
Frederick F. Grotz
Edminston L. Hagmeir
Henry B. Harrington
Vincent G. Hart
Joseph S. Kaszubowski
Raymond J. Kimball
James L. Kinney
John F. Lane
Loran L. Lewis
Chester McNeil
Michael J. Maher
Morris M. Minsker
Charles J. Mondo
Michael J. Montesano
Valentine E. O'Grady
Harold-Edward Orr
Casimer T. Partyka
Benjamin D. Reisman
Leo J. Rosen

Frank B. Rowley
Harry L. Scott
Elmer S. Stengel
James G. Stevens
Robert G. Strootman
D. Rumsey Wheeler

1917

William J. Brock
Timothy F. Burns
Bradford J. Burroughs
James V. Campana
Ethel Cantor
John F. Connelly
James F. Crowley
Charles Dautch
Frank E. DiBartolo
DeSilver G. Drew
Hamilton I. Driggs
George T. Driscoll
Lyle A. Findlay
John J. Fitzgerald
John B. Greeley
Samuel Green
Emery D. Haley
Adela Heller
Aaron A. Howard
Charles J. Kennedy
Irving H. Kennedy
Edwin B. Kenngott
George A. King
Lawrence Kogel
Arthur G. Maddigan
Wilfred McCarthy
Samuel G. McClellan
Arthur C. Minehan
Ethel M. O'Dea
Harold C. Orton
Chester A. Pearlman
Alta Ruslander
Maynard C. Schaus
Joseph A. Schwendler
John A. W. Simson
Percy R. Smith
Donald B. Stanbro
Albert Stover Jr.
Charles E. Thill
Gustave H. Unfug
Elmer K. Weppner
Helen F. Weyand

1918

Joseph Adler
Richard J. Baker
Charles G. Barth
Solomon J. Berkwitt
Robert G. Braunlein
Salvador J. Capecelatro
Bernard M. Cohen

Noel E. Coshway
 Howard F. Cunningham
 Peter W. CuvIELlo
 Samuel J. Dickey
 Alice I. Doorty
 Dudley A. Gaylord
 Dennis C. Harrington
 Edgar H. Hedley
 Oliver C. Joslin
 Russell N. Keppel
 Francis Kerwin
 Raymond A. Knowles
 Walter C. Lindsay
 Francis J. Maloney
 Charles I. Martina
 Augustine J. Martone
 John H. Patton
 Isadore Rabinovitz
 William J. Regan
 William H. Scott
 Michael T. Sullivan
 Wilton M. Taylor
 Talman W. Van Arsdale
 George W. Wanamaker

1919

Edna M. Bailey
 Chester M. Bliss
 Harold G. Conger
 Edward J. Coonly
 James L. Decker
 Ernest E. DeRosa
 David Diamond
 Frank E. Freedman
 Walter S. Hamilton
 John F. Harter
 Norris M. Hunt
 Louis Jacobson
 Edmund J. Kiefer
 William L. McGinnis
 Herbert P. Miller
 James J. Murphy
 Paul Z. Murphy
 Howard P. Nagle
 Daniel J. Naples
 Frank G. Raichle Jr.
 Samuel Sapowitch
 Bernard Swartz
 Uriah S. Ulrich
 Matthew X. Wagner
 Burt G. Weber
 Victor B. Wylegala

1920

James W. Andrews
 Lester Beitz
 Mary A. Blakely
 Ansley B. Borkowski
 Edna E. Briggs

Stanislaus J. Brzeski
 Abraham N. Carrel
 Alfred F. Cohen
 David Cohn
 Elton M. Dale
 Charles S. Desmond
 Madge T. Doyle
 William J. Driscoll
 Joseph M. Fiore
 Dominic Floriano
 Charles L. Goldberg
 Solomon Goldstein
 Eugene E. Grass
 Nicholas D. Grisanti
 Elias E. Harding
 Erwin F. Hetzelt
 John D. Hillery
 Herbert L. Himes
 Ella S. Humble
 Dean Hyland
 Anthony Johnson
 Julia Kaufman
 Harry Joseph Kelly
 Joseph J. Kelly
 Morris Lipsitz
 Alice B. Marion
 Loraine B. McCarthy
 William J. McCue
 James T. Moses
 Sidney B. Pfeifer
 Thomas C. Rowley
 Edward Schwartz
 Philip J. Snyder
 Joseph Swart
 Thomas M. Sweeney
 Arthur H. Taylor
 Clifford H. Treble
 Robert H. Tew
 Jacob Tick
 Walter R. Walsh
 Bernard Welt
 Nina G. Williamson

1921

Clark B. Bassett
 Goldie Block
 Edmund S. Brown
 H. Martin Buecking
 Christy A. Buscaglia
 Clyde T. Cadwallader
 Samuel B. Darlich
 Leland G. Davis
 William W. Dehn
 Clayton B. Emerson Jr.
 Genevieve J. Goergern
 Richard A. Grimm
 Louis F. Hall
 Norwood M. Hill
 Henry W. Hutt
 David S. Jackson
 Walter A. Kendall

Kevin Killeen
Albert Leitrick
Byron E. Letson
Francis J. Maguire
William B. Mahoney
James F. McIvor
Frank C. Moore
Edward E. Moran Jr.
Ralph W. Nolan
Roy P. Ohlin
John P. Patterson
William C. Sengbusch
William F. Sheehan
John S.N. Sprague
Milton C. Strebel
Robert L. Strebel
Newell H. Timmerman
Alger A. Williams
Lawrence G. Williams
Leslie B. Wood

1922

Maurice Abloff
Samuel C. Alessi
Harriette F. Breder
Frieda H. Brendel
Cleveland W. Crosby
Paul R. Curtin
Israel W. Dautch
James A. Deckop
Leslie G. Dinsbier
Harold B. Ehrlich
George Essrow
Thomas F. Fanning
Solomon Frank
John K. Gerken
Frank J. Grimmer
Frank A. Gugino
Leo J. Hagerty
Frank V. Hanavan
David F. Harris
Jacob G. Israel
S. Leo Janowitz
Harry A. Kulowski
Henry C. Lapp
Esther Lieberman
Vincent J. Loughlin
Robert E. Miller
Walter F. Mlynarczyk
William C. O'Keefe
Irene C. O'Sullivan
Harvey M. Parker
Anthony A. Petrino
Arthur J. Pier
Milton E. Praker
Dion T. Rahill
Victor Reinstein
Francis J. Riordan
Jerome F. Rozan
Samuel I. Schanzer
Irving I. Schwab

Edward J. Schwendler
Harold C. Seitz
Joseph F. Seitz
Edward M. Sheehan
Edward C. Sobolewski
Leo D. Sullivan
Vincent A. Tauriello
Arthur A. Ward
Daniel Webster
Robert L. Wells

1923

Thomas H. Alessi
Dorothy M. Anthony
Donald W. Beebe
Edward T. Berry
Eugene E. Burger
Ernest E. Cavagnaro
Ross I. Chamberlin
Willard R. Chamberlin
Leo J. Dietrich
Donald S. Dudley
Ethelyn Dudley
Henry M. Erb
Florence B. Farrington
Thomas G. Fitzgerald
James E. Foody
Clarence M. Fuhr
Edward A. Gilroy
Philip Halpern
Delos W. Haring
Benjamin Isenberg
Milton E. Kaesela
Marguerite E. Kennedy
Eugene L. Klocke
Albert M. Kraus
Leo V. Lanning
Lewis J. Leff
Albert R. Lindgren
Bella Maisel
James E. McEneny
Stanley H. Montfort
Jules J. Neifach
Adolph M. Newman
Francis P. Norton
Joseph C. Panzarella
David B. Roizen
Hyman Sapowitch
Daniel P. Scannell
Helen Stankiewicz
Francis L. Tauriello
Frank White
Harry M. Zimmer

1924

Milton L. Baier
Culvert A. Barr
Howard W. Barrett
Frank J. Biondolillo

Raymond J. Bleye
 Elmer O. Brinkman
 Daniel B. Britt
 Charles E. Brown
 Dean J. Candee
 Arnold A. Capecehatro
 Harold K. Christy
 Frank B. Corcoran
 Rose Cornblum
 Frederick T. Devlin
 Torry D. Dodson
 Martha V. Driscoll
 Benjamin Finegold
 Edward Gates
 Michael P. Geraci
 Andrew C. Hilton
 Alice E. Hoffman
 Ira J. Hovey
 Howard A. Kelly
 Edward K. Kennedy
 Earl H. Keyser
 Walter A. Kirkpatrick
 Joseph A. Kolassa
 Ralph A. Lehr
 Joseph E. McMahan
 Justin C. Morgan
 Omar G. Olds
 Sidney Otis
 Arthur E. Otten
 Stephen K. Pollard
 Harold I. Popp
 Nathan Rovner
 Marie T. Scalzo
 Harry Serotta
 George S. Shane
 Maurice D. Siegel
 Joseph Silbert
 Edith Silverman
 Samuel C. Sonnabend
 Nelson H. Staley
 Katherine I. Welch

1925

Charlton G. Blair
 Harris A. Britting
 James R. Buckley
 Otto M. Buerger
 Albert H. Burger
 Leonard H. Busch
 James J. Carlo
 Elmer O. Carlson
 Donald D. Case
 Louis E. Cohen
 Ambrose W. Connelly
 Donald M. Crawford
 Edwin J. Culligan
 Cornelius F. Deneen Jr.
 Howard W. Dickey
 Cyril E. Doney
 Ethel Evans
 Pauline Evans

Benjamin Farber
 Nathan H. Feldstein
 Stuart L. Fitzpatrick
 Gibson Gardner
 William J. Gibbons
 Gerald A. Gleason
 Julius J. Goldstein
 Bernard L. Gottlieb
 Gerald F. Granger
 Joseph A. Haindl
 Benjamin Harris
 Abbie E. Hauck
 Herbert Hillery
 Judson R. Hoover
 Emil Josephson
 Eldon L. Keil
 Leo C. Kinney
 LeGrand F. Kirk
 Robert J. Lansdowne
 Jacob A. Latona
 Edward T. Lawrence
 Joseph A. Lazarony
 Willard J. Magavern
 Robert W. McNulty
 Nathaniel S. Norton
 Carlton P. O'Connor
 Elmer C. Pagel
 Edwin J. Pfeiffer
 George F. Plimpton
 Hildegard I. Poppenberg
 David Posner
 Alonzo J. Prey
 John M. Roach
 George Robinson
 William L. Salacuse
 John H. Schank
 Joseph P. Shea
 David Siegel
 Sydney S. Siegel
 Nathan S. Silverberg
 Samuel H. Skinner Jr.
 Henry B. Staples
 George C. Sweet Jr.
 Howard W. Ward
 James R. Waring
 Rudolph S. Weinstein
 James B. Wilson
 John T. Williamson Jr.
 Abraham Wittman
 Charles T. Yeager
 Alfred M. Zisser

1926

Elsie E. Balsar
 Harold M. Baumler
 Charles A. Bennett
 Everett L. Bennett
 G. Monson Berg
 Lester J. Berlove
 Harold Brock
 Earl W. Brydges

John J. Burke
Robert Cantor
Stewart H. Cavanaugh
Allen C. Christman
Walter J. Davidson
Freda Dickman
Thomas P. Driscoll
Stanley J. Dryja
Rollin A. Fancher
Lloyd M. Fink
Edward E. Fleming
Clara Gilden
Samuel Gladner
Marvin M. Goldstein
Isaac Greenberg
William D. Hassett
John R. Henry
Julius Himelfarb
Herbert H. Hoffman
Ralph M. Hornlein
Harold Horowitz
Paul V. Huston
Henry Jadd
James F. Kelly
Frederick P. Klaasesz
George H. Lester
Hugh R. MacPhail
Charles F. Martina
Joseph S. Matala
Frank D. Maurin
Matthew Mayer
Kenneth F. McQuaig
George H. Metz
Harry K. Morton
Alfred W. Mowitz
Thomas F. Myers
Jay M. Newman
John A. Newsome
John S. O'Donnell
Abraham Okun
James E. Owens
Ira L. Powsner
Howard C. Praker
Harry Rachlin
Albert A. Rapaport
Nathan Relin
Arnold H. Rickler
William H. Robinson
Harry L. Rosenthal
Abraham Roth
Maurice J. Rumizen
Daniel D. Sandler
Marion B. Schnell
William J. Sernoffsky
Frederick T. Sherwood
Edward S. Smith
Howard H. Starrett
Howard R. Stesel
Edward J. Sullivan
Charles H. Tarbox
Mary D. Taylor
Matthew A. Tiffany
Howard S. Walter

Paul E. Weppner
Frederic Weyand
Franklin C. Wisbaum

1927

William A. Ader
Bessie G. Alpert
Esther R. Baker
Philip C. Barth
Sam C. Battaglia
Edward T. Berkery
Seymour Bernstein
John J. Bissell
Jacob Bleichfeld
Melvin L. Bong
Mildred M. Bork
Joseph Brownstein
Arthur J. Buckley
Marvin S. Burt Jr.
Boyce H. Butterfield
William A. Caldwell
Ernest S. Carnes
John S. Carriero
Isadore B. Cohen
Alfred D. Conn
Joseph E. Conners
John A. Corti
Alfred J. D'Amanda
Solomon Daniels
Donald E. Doran
Edward J. Elsaesser
Alton R. Erickson
Edward H. Farnham
Lester Fishman
Edward D. Flaherty
Frank Floriano
Alexander G. Foster Jr.
Arthur Fried
Thomas Ganim
Lillian E. Geiger
Karl Goldman
Emanuel Goldstein
Louis Goldstein
Jacob Goodman
Clarence W. Greenwald
Earl G. Harris
Alfred L. Hetzelt
George W. Holt
Joseph J. Jordon
Myer Kahn
Harold P. Kelly
Ralph N. Kendall
R. Norman Kirchgraber
Oscar C. Lautz
William T. Lennon
Frank Leone
Manuel Levy
John H. Little
Mursett C. Luckner
Benedict T. Mangano
Anthony J. Manguso
Joseph A. Marion

Jean A. Martin
 Bernadine McGowan
 Wallace H. Miller
 Marvin B. Morrison
 Herbert F. Mullenhoff
 Edward B. Murphy
 Andrew J. Musacchio
 Edwin G. O'Connor
 Alfred R. Pacini
 Louis E. Pelowski
 Steven L. Perkins
 Louis N. Roche
 Roswell P. Rosengren
 Joseph Rubenstein
 Philip Serling
 James F. Sheehan
 Marvin M. Simon
 David Smolak
 Ross A. Spoto
 Truman L. Stone
 Harry D. Sutor
 Sterling L. Tait
 Roland H. Tills
 Solomon Tully
 Wilbur J. Turner
 Julius J. Volker
 Robert R. Webster
 Nathan A. Weiss
 Jack Weissfeld
 Evelyn B. Williams
 Harry H. Wiltse
 Eva S. Woltz
 Joseph V. Wright
 Gordon F. Zimmerman

1928

George D. Aley
 Bernice S. Alpern
 Joseph C. Attardo
 Hyman Bass
 William Berger
 William H. Bernstein
 William A. Brim
 Stephen F. Burton
 Norman A. Chassin
 Pierson L. Cohen
 Charles E. Congdon
 Paul P. Creola
 Frank L. D'Arcy
 George J. Evans
 Keith G. Farner
 Helen E. Feasted
 Harry J. Forehead
 Benjamin Franklin
 Clara Franklin
 Maurice Frey
 Sunderland P. Gardner
 Whitney W. Gilbert
 Joseph H. Gintzler
 Joseph Guariglia
 John A. C. Halbin

James T. Hayes
 Bernhard H. Holt
 Wilfred F. Kerwin
 Claude V. Kister
 Jerome D. Lewis
 Chester F. Lexer
 Roland E. Logel
 Charles R. Loomis
 Sidney J. Martin
 Charles John McDonough
 Charles Joseph McDonough
 John K. McDonough
 Isadore Morrison
 Esmond D. Murphy
 Adrian M. Murray
 J. Philip Panepento
 Joseph F. Pantera
 Joseph R. Paprocki
 Philip J. Penny
 Vincent T. Ray
 Eli Roth
 William Roth
 Joseph E. Saccia
 Josephine E. Scaccio
 Alfred B. Silverman
 William P. Stewart
 James E. Sullivan
 Price H. Topping
 John F. Treble Jr.
 Leo Widgoff
 Michael E. Zimmer

1929

Manassah Abloff
 Harry L. Abt
 John M. Barrett
 Sebastian J. Bellomo
 Sidney Brachfield
 Leonard J. Brizdle
 John N. Brunacini
 Alfred A. Buerger
 Louis Burman
 William K. Buscaglia
 William J. Cain
 Vedo M. Candiello
 Nathaniel F. Cantor
 Hyman Carrel
 George A. Cofrancesco
 Milton S. Cole
 John L. D'Arcy
 Emmett L. Doyle
 Stanley Drumsta
 Leonard Finkelstein
 Lillian Franklin
 Joseph J. Gerbasi
 Walter Gosztyla
 Allen P. Gowan
 James H. Heffern
 William Hiller
 Louis Hoffman
 Herbert W. Holtz

Nathan Hyman
George H. Keating
Abraham Kushner
John F. LaDuca
Elmer I. Levy
Harry Lewis
Samuel D. Magavern
Bernard Maidy
James A. Mason
A. Irving Milch
Vincent C. Moscato
Peter J. Naples
Harwood S. Nichols Jr.
Abraham B. Ravin
Samuel Rosenthal
Ursula A. Rydzynski
Ralph Saft
Abraham Shtoulberg
Arthur E. Schulgasser
Robert J. Schutrum
Clarice S. Sparberg
Joseph Stein
Louis Sternberg
Herman Teibel
Anthony F. Valvo
Allison D. Wade
Lynn D. Wallace
Milton S. Weisberg
Richard L. Wolf

1930

John S. Allan
Daniel K. Boone
Christy J. Buscaglia
Edward V. Canavan
Lawrence T. Casey
Winton H. Church
Marion Cummings
Ernst Curto
Max Davidoff
David F. Doyle
Lena Franklin
Alan R. Fraser
Morris E. Freed
C. Gordon Gannon
Walter L.M. Gibbs
Frank T. Grace
Vincent J. Gullo
James A. Hughes
Cyril J. Kavanagh
John L. Kelly
Gilbert H. King
David J. Kulick
Maurice Lutwack
Francis J. McGrath
William F. Ness Jr.
Joseph A. Nicosia
Joseph L. Norton
Eldred F. O'Shea
Frank M. Osta
Amil J. Pasquerelle

Honorine T. Reinstein
Allen K. Sawyer
Daniel B. Shortal
David B. Simon
Norman Stiller
Harold P. Teresi
Ferdinand D. Tomaino
Robert D. Valley
John C. Ward
Abraham Zeller

1931

Matthew P. Berkery
Louis Borinsky
Verdon G. Breder
Percy Cohen
Arthur J. Cosgrove
James D. Cunningham
William J. Diamond
Frank S. DiFiglia
Eugene M. Downey
Ely Eber
Alvin J. Franklin
Mollie Franklin
Leo C. Gabriel
Sol H. Goldfeder
Stephen Goldstein
S. Jerome Hartzberg
G. Delwin Hervey
Frank J. Howder
Floyd H. Hurst
Milton A. Jacobs
Helen E. Johnson
Paul V. Jolley
Joseph P. Jordan
Samuel S. Joy
Hyman Karnofsky
Harold H. Kennedy
Leo J. Kennedy
Joseph J. Kerr
Alfred M. Kramer
Marion E. Kreinheder
Leonard N. Lakser
Bella F. Maisel
James W. Mallam
George E. Masters
Ignatius D. McCarthy
Edward F. Messing
Eli A. Moss
Reid S. Moule
John L. Murff
Paul Musacchio
Robert E. Noonan
Clarence Obletz
Norman J. Pecora
Philip Rosenberg
John W. Ryan Jr.
Eugene J. Sapowitch
Fred R. Scharf
Anne Schreiber
Frank A. Sedita

Monte L. Sheinberg
 Nathan Shien
 Paul N. Sisson
 Clarence S. Wertheimer
 Raymond W. Young

1932

San S. Angell
 Arthur Anthony
 Charles K. Baecher
 Edward F. Barrett Jr.
 Eugene B. Blazejewski
 Charles O. Burney Jr.
 George J. Carp
 Joseph R. Carroll
 Hugh B. Chace Jr.
 Joseph Cohen
 Ernest L. Colucci
 Samuel J. Conti
 John H. Coston
 Philip B. Dattilo
 George F. Davie
 Edward J. Desmond
 Francis P. Donogher
 George M. Donohue
 John P. Doyle
 John Drapanas
 John E. Drury
 John F. Dwyer
 William S. Elder Jr.
 Sylvester J. Ferrari
 William P. Garvey
 Abraham Glassner
 Harold L. Goldman
 Isadore Greenberg
 Robert P. Harrington
 Leona R. Hyland
 Felix Infausto
 Chauncey S. Kibbe
 Karl L. Klotten
 John E. Kralicz
 Stanislaus W. Kwiciak
 Edward J. Lanigan
 John E. Leach
 John W. Lennon
 Walter J. Mahoney
 Sydney L. Markel
 Norman F. Marx
 Joseph May
 Robert D. McClive
 George T. McGreevy
 Lester S. Miller
 Harvey H. Monin
 Augustine A. Mosco
 Francis T. Mulcahey
 Anthony J. Muriella
 Ruth E. Nye
 Philip J. O'Shea
 George W. Remenicky Jr.
 Joseph J. Schmitt

Leonard Schoenborn
 Roland Segal
 Arthur J. Sentz
 Nathan Shine
 Nathan L. Silberberg
 Arthur S. Tennant
 Leslie C. Thellemann
 Joseph A. Vallone
 Jerome D. Van de Water
 Vincent J. Welch
 Charles A. West
 Paul D. Williams
 Leo Winer

1933

David Badner
 Raymond J. Bartkowiak
 John N. Bennett
 Elliott L. Berger
 Walter M. Bernhardt
 Malcolm K. Buckley
 Clifford J. Burr
 Howard A. Campaigne
 George W. Carr
 Paul J. Cassidy
 John A. Church
 Emil L. Cohen
 Ernest U. Comito
 Robert H. Cunningham
 Thomas E. Delahunt
 Manly Fleischmann
 William P. Foster
 Cross S. Frederick
 Roswell F. Gardner
 Marvin R. Germain
 Paul M. Hassett
 Margaret D. Hazel
 William G. Heffron
 John Oliver Henderson
 Lawrence E. Hibbard
 Julius W. Hoffman
 Aline M. Jokl
 John K. Keeler
 Charles H. Kendall
 Robert J. Lawler
 David R. Levin
 Donald H. Lieberman
 Edward D. Mahoney
 Frank J. Militello
 Joseph S. Montesano
 Louis B. Morrison
 Anthony H. Mulla
 William C. Murty
 Dominic F. Nigro
 Joseph Palermo
 Gilbert J. Pedersen
 Harold S. Rapoport
 Gaetano J. Runfola
 Christopher P. Scaltsas

Benjamin C. Schanzer
Henry W. Schmidt
Charles W. Schohl Jr.
Alfred H. Schwartz
Morris Selib
John K. Serve
Edmond J. Shea
A. Jacob Silverberg
Charles C. Slaght Jr.
Wallace J. Stakel
Winifred C. Stanley
Genevieve R. Steffan
Helmuth C. Voss
Robert J. Whissel
John H. Wollenberg Jr.
Morris W. Yochelson

1934

William H. Bell
Norman P. Braun
George O. Brown
George E. Burns
Michael Catalano
Hyman C. Davidoff
Darvin DeMarchi
John H. Dittman
Eugene J. Donnelly
William J. Driscoll
Irving R. Green
Chester S. Grove
Elmer W. Howell
Charles M. Hustleby
Milton Karz
Henry W. Killeen Jr.
Paul W. Lapey
Henry A. Lytle
Joseph R. McCann
Thomas I. McElvein
Carmen T. Miceli
Frank J. Moran
Joseph C. Piraino
James R. Privitera
Edmund P. Radwan
Jerome H. Raynor
Joseph H. Reingold
Joseph S. Rippey
Joseph J. Roetter Jr.
Salvatore C. Salvo
Joshua Sands Jr.
Anthony L. Sapienza
Lawrence J. Schork
Marvin G. Schwert
Jacob Shapiro
Edward D. Siemer
Robert F. Spitzmiller
Paul C. Stillman
Israel J. Swerdloff
Paul Tully
Aaron Weinstein
Philip J. Weiss

Morris Wexler
Robert L. Wilson

1935

Harold A. Adel
Samuel S. Alt
Roger B. Bagley
Everett M. Barlow
John B. Bean
Albert C. Braunstein
Theodore A. Buhl
Burke I. Burke
John G. Burns
Joseph B. Burns
Charles E. Cook
Edward W. Decker
Thomas J. Delaney Jr.
Charles R. Diebold
Robert J. Dobbins
Gordon W. Ewing
Francis A. Farrell
William G. Flore
Joseph W. French
Joseph W. Gibbons
Katherine S. Graves
Sigmund J. Guca
Asa T. Hills
William D. Kiley
Gerald Kirshbaum
Harry P. Kirst
Kenneth W. Kitzinger
Herbert G. Kuhn
Daniel J. Lucitt
Robert L. Marthia
Thomas R. Mathias
Stephen A. McKay
James P. McNamara
Robert I. Millonzi
Raymond V. O'Connor
Louis Perlmutter
Bernard M. Pogal
Simon Pogal
Carlton B. Poppenberg
James O. Porter
Brainard E. Prescott
John J. Ray
Joseph J. Rooney
Arthur L. Rothschild
Lewis H. Ruslander
Joseph V. Sbarbati
Sanford H. Schaffer
Paul H. Seaman
Arthur I. Stecker
Alice F. Steckman
John J. Sullivan Jr.
Robert J. Sullivan
Mordecai Tonkonogy
Ross L. Weeks
Oswald R. Whyte
Charles J. Wick
Pearl C. Wildermuth

Walter Zavada
Edward Zolte

1936

Mary A. Boland
Gordon M. Brown
Dorothy M. Caldwell
William J. Carney
Nicholas G. Chaltas
Daniel J. Cirando
John H. Cooke
Charles W. Cornwall
Peter J. Crotty
Herman Doran
Marvin L. Falk
George W. Fisk
John T. Fraser
Edwin L. Guthrie
Erma R. Hallet
Frank V. Hanavan Jr.
Ernest J. Hasenfuss
James P. Heffernan
Bernhard J. Huber
Charles R. Huntley II
David Jadd
Thomas L. Kelly
Ralph O. Kreinheder
Arthur S. Lawless
Edmond A. Leone
George C. Lewis Jr.
Thomas Lippes
Lippman L. Lumberg
Daniel J. McCarthy
John T. McClelland
Edward N. Mills Jr.
Michael Mure
Downer B. Packwood
David Perman
Anthony L. Pusateri
Edward L. Robinson Jr.
John A. Roche
Morris Rosen
Vincent P. Scheidt
Olive W. Schneider
Arthur F. Vedder
Harold Weinberg
Lothrop M. Willis

1937

Frank M. Abbate
David C. Adams
Owen B. Augspurger Jr.
Sherman F. Babcock
Edgar J. Bardol
Paul A. Beelke
Roland R. Benzow
Ralph A. Boniello Jr.
Frank L. Bowen

Jerome Brock
S. Richard Buscaglia
William E. Carroll
John G. Cheney
Charles J. Cohen
Robert S. Cohen
Richard T. Cooke
Scott W. Crane
Harold A. Dautch
Frank A. DiGiacomo
Charles H. Dwyer
William H. Earl
Christian J. Ehmann
John P. Ellis
Eugene F. Elsaesser
John C. Gallagher Jr.
F. Grant Gardner
George W. Garnier
Edward F. Gibbons
Roy A. Hock
Robert J. Hovey
Edwin M. Johnston
Bernard D. Levy
Louis C. Lomanto
Harold C. Lowe
Frank J. Luchowski
Peter J. Mancuso
Donald B. McKillen
Michael J. McMorro
John A. Merrill
Carleton F. Messinger
Louis J. Nessel
William M. North
Leon W. Paxon
Joseph T. Pilato
Thomas D. Powell III
William A. Sari
Tuby L. Scarpino
Harold J. Seatter
James V. Serve
Irma R. Thorn
Joseph D. Trost
Frank R. Valone
Howard J. Van Nortwick
Charles J. Verbanic
Lester Weinberg
Clyde M. Williams
Merrill G. Windelberg
Aaron Yasinow

1938

Andrew A. Abulone
William J. Ackerman
Samuel C. Adornetto
E. Leo Backus
Carman F. Ball
Vincent T. Barone
George R. Blair
Brunon V. Boroszewski

Loren L. Brock
William V. Conroy
James L. Crane Jr.
Anthony D'Amanda
J.F. Henry DeLange
Ruth D. Denton
Edward J. Doran
Neil H. Duffy
Raymond J. Ferris
Richard Fleischman
Willard A. Genrich
Francis G. Gunderman
John F. Gunderman
Thomas D. Hogan
Ralph F. Howe
William L. Hunt Jr.
Thomas C. King
Leonard C. Lovallo
Richard F. McDonough
Edward F. Mergler
Walter S. Merwin
Crucian S. Messina
Raymond T. Miles Jr.
Simon J. Nash
Casimer J. Niemel
William J. Regan
Thomas A. Rodenberg
George G. Roth
Edward J. Ryan
Gerald C. Saltarelli
Sigmund Schwartz
Herbert M. Solomon
Reginald J. Sootheran
Leo Stein
Salvatore N. Valvo
Godfrey H. Wende
James J. White
Harold G. Wilson
Zygmund Ziolo

1939

Joseph D. Barone
Donald D. Bentley
William G. Beyer
John C. Boland
James S. Bonfiglio
Walter Brock
Arnold T. Burns
George H. Cooley Jr.
Paul S. Darling
John T. DeSantis
Howard D. Dugan
James T. Duggan
Charles E. Fadale
Samuel Fiandach
Sidney S. Fine
Jeanette R. Fink
Kalman A. Goldring
Charles J. Grieb
John J. Heffernan
William H. Hepp

Matthew J. Jasen
Marvin L. Kimmel
Betty R. Klein
Jeremiah J. Moriarty Jr.
William E. Murphy
Edwin S. Phillips
Seymour C. Pinch
Leon O. Prior
Nunzio N. Rizzo
Robert C. Sanborn
Frank S. Sawyer
William J. Schunk
Herbert Shaw
George H. Sisson
Zenja J. Smokowski
Arthur S. Stewart
Eleanor W. Tauriello
Betty J. Taylor
George M. Tuttle Jr.
Frederick A. Wagner
Jack Waldow
Robert E. Walsh
Stanley A. Weeks
Vincent S. White Jr.
Ruth M. Wisch
Frederick E. Woepfel
John M. Zajas

1940

George B. Anderson
Nathaniel A. Barrell
Joseph M. Casey
John A. Connors
Roger T. Cook
James P. Degnan
David D. Dinan
Elsie K. Fischer
John J. Flynn
William J. Flynn Jr.
Joseph A. Forma
Robert L. Fraser
Jack A. Gellman
Guido G. Gian-Franceschi
Benjamin Gold
Sarah Hertz
Paul J. Keeler
Frank J. Kronenberg
David F. Lee Jr.
James A. LiBrize
Donald J. McCarthy
Anthony E. Moscato
Thomas M. O'Connor
Laura O. Pellman
Louis Safren
Charles R. Sandler
James T. Sandoro
Sherwood M. Snyder
Louis Spector
William B. Spula
Joseph L. Tauriello

Charles W. Thompson
Sherwin V. Wittman

1941

Jean C. Allan
Norman R. Brown
Robert J. Buchholtz
Eugene V. Buczkowski
Stephen R. Cochran
James M. Conroy
Theodore W. Detenbeck
Benjamin Galperin
Adolf Homburger
Grover R. James Jr.
Edward J. Kuczumarski
Norman B. Lewis
Cameron L. Linderman
Ernest A. Lombardo
Joseph J. Lyons
Edward J. Marschner
Albert R. Mugel
Walter H. Nelson
Daniel J. O'Brien
Louis L. O'Brien
John I. O'Day
William D. O'Neill
Norbert M. Phillipps
Montgomery G. Pooley
Abram Pugash
Salten E. Rodenberg
George J. Saab
Robert H. Shatzel
Littleton H. Smith
Norman R. Stewart
Robert J. White
Manuel S. Wortzman

1942

Joseph Abraham
Carl D. Anderson
Donald G. Beitz
Marie C. Burns
William J. Copoulos
Robyn L. Dare
Eleanor B. Fabyan
Albert J. Fitzgibbons Jr.
Thomas J. Griffin
Harriet Kennedy
Milton F. Lawandus
Chester J. Niscora
James A. O'Neill
Samuel C. Pilato
Nora Rothschild
Leonard M. Sciolino
Nathan D. Seeberg
Edward A. Tourna
Frank W. Warhus

1943

Robert J. Ast
Floyd Bimber Jr.
Hamilton Doherty
Samuel A. Goldberg
T. Curtis Gray
Jeremiah M. Kennedy
Clarence L. Lanich
Richard Lipsitz
Leo A. Mack
Samuel R. Madison
John E. O'Donnell
Pascal J. Petrino
Frank D. Russo
James V. Scampole
Edward B. Suttell
Joseph L. Watson

1944

Margaret E. Baysor
John B. Corcoran
Nicholas R. Critelli
Belle W. Farrar
Abram Ginsburg
M. Robert Koren
Joseph P. Kuszynski
Lee T. Lewellyn
Robert T. Managun
Marie A. Messina
Sara R. Oronzi
Marguerite M. Poorten
Grace L. Primas
Ralph J. Radwan
Anthony Rousos
Joseph J. Thomas

1945

Larue Z. Brown
Donald J. Crego
Carol M. Crosswell
James F. Crowley
James P. Donnelly
Mark E. Fisher
Howard J. Hirschmiller
Joseph J. Lococo
Margaret M. Mockler
Richard M. Simon
Clarence E. Sprague
Morley C. Townsend

1946

Robert J. Carroll
Joseph E. Cassidy

Joseph H. Chirlin
Joseph F. Ciccarelli
Mathilda J. Claus
Eleanor J. D'Amato
Harris D. Gardner
James P. Higgins
Robert F. Hochmuth
Robert J. Kane
William J. Keeler
Charles P. McCabe
Ira J. Melzer
John J. Nasca
Raymond R. Niemer
Philip Pohl
Seymour W. Rollman
Carl C. Tarricone
George J. Trimper
Eleanor M. Walsh
Martha E. Webster

1947

John K. Adams
Lawrence J. Augustine
John L. Barrett
John C. Brady
Louis P. Brady Jr.
Harry L. Brown
Edward J. Burke
John F. Canale
Charles R. Fitzgerald
John G. Fitzgerald
Peter J. Gerard
Robert W. Grimm
Fenton F. Harrison
Levant M. Himelein Jr.
James E. Hunt
Cornelius J. Kelleher Jr.
Arthur V. Killian
Eugene F. Konczakowski
John J. Mathews
Marion L. McDonald
John P. McKenna
John J. Naples
Nunzio C. Nigrelli
Thomas J. O'Neill
Glenn G. Pauley
Basil R. Piazza
Ernest A. Polin
Raymond F. Roll Jr.
William J. Rose
M. Patricia Russell
Benedict J. Sander Jr.
Seymour L. Schuller
Norman J. Scott
Carl S. Sherman
Malcolm D. Sherman
Bernard L. Sicherman
Isadore Snitzer
Frederick D. Stevens
Donald L. Voltz
Seymore Zimbel

1948

William R. Brennan
Vincent S. Carroll
Thomas L.M. Coleman
Joseph M. Crotty
Jack T. DiLorenzo
Paul J. Diviak
Francis S. Faust
Llewellyn A. Frost
Walter J. Gunderman
Walter W. Howitt
Evan E. James
Rudolph U. Johnson
Francis A. Kelly
James E. Kelly Jr.
James L. Kinney Jr.
Arthur J. Maloney
Dale J. Manchester
James P. Marmion
Robert W. Martin
Francis M. Moore
George T. Moseley
Arthur F.H. Musarra
Anthony M. Palumbo
William J. Person
Thaddeus J. Piusiensi
John L. Poyer
Louis J. Russo
Thomas J. Ryan
William C. Vaughan
Charles W. Wohlford III

1949

John J. Bero Jr.
Margaret L. Bero
Sherwood Bestry
Francis B. Borowiec
James J. Brady
Roy R. Cesar
Joseph A. Contino
Victor F. Corcoran
James H. Coyle
John T. Curtin
Dominic S. Denaro
Edward F. Ehrman
William J. Fewkes
John C. Fiorica
Paul F. Frank
John F. Fronczak
James A. Garvey
George E. Gasner
James H. Gibbin
Elizabeth B. Gundlach
George K. Gundlach
Richard M. Handel
James C. Heaney
George R. Heberd Jr.
Robert J. Hellerer
Carlton F. Hengerer

John V. Hogan
 George J. Jung
 John C. Kenneally
 Alva R. Kitt
 Nicholas Konst
 Douglas W. Kuhn
 Robert P. Leacy
 Herman P. Loonsk
 Samuel A. Magistrale
 Philip H. Magner
 Michael A. Makohon
 Victor E. Manz
 Nino J. Marini
 Frederick M. Marshall
 George M. Martin
 Edmund F. Maxwell
 Michael E. McGarvey
 Peter J. Murrett Jr.
 Veneard D. Neri
 Bernard Obletz
 Edward T. O'Brien
 Peter J. Paonessa
 Andrew Parentis
 Thomas D. Perry
 George J. Pfeiffer
 William R. Raikin
 Joseph M. Ralabate
 John A. Ramunno
 Harvey C. Rivo
 James Robinson Jr.
 Sam S. Rothfield
 Catherine G. Rowley
 Alan W. Rubenstein
 Ross L. Runfola
 Albert J. Ryzynski
 Albert T. Scialfo
 Joseph A. Scime
 Walter T. Sendziak
 John W. Shak
 John F. Simcoe
 Donald F. Smith
 Robert A. Smolka
 Oscar Smukler
 Paul C. Stolzenfels
 F. William Tesseyman
 Ismar P. Tick
 Williams P. Tiede
 Joseph C. Vispi
 Lawrence H. Wagner
 Francis R. Whitcher
 George M. Zimmermann

1950

William E. Adams
 Raymond A. Anderson
 Arthur G. Baumeister
 William R. Baxter
 John Beich
 Joseph Bellonte
 Daniel Bookbinder

Robert H. Boysen
 Douglas H. Brock
 John C. Broughton
 John W. Callahan
 Edward J. Carland
 William G. Coleman
 Alexander C. Cordes
 John W. Creahan
 Anthony J. DeRose
 David A. Doll
 John S. Eaton
 David P. Feldman
 Eugene J. Finn
 Thomas P. Flaherty
 Sherwood E. Freed
 Robert P. Freedman
 Irving Fudeman
 Charles J. Gaughan
 Vincent M. Gaughan
 Robert A. Glasser
 Richard B. Good
 Carl A. Green
 John H. Gridley
 James J. Hagerty
 William A. Harrington
 Albert E. Hemstreet Jr.
 Paul H. Heubusch
 Earl T. Horohoe
 Anthony C. Ilardo
 Ralph W. Jackson
 Donald H. Jaffey
 Meldon B. Jones Jr.
 James E. Kehoe
 Martin F. Keil
 Wells E. Knibloe
 Donald J. Kohlmeier
 Melvin H. Kurland
 Philip Lippa
 Thomas C. McDonald
 Raymond J. McNamara Jr.
 Morris Mesch
 Paul I. Miles
 Gregory J. Moynihan
 James A. Moynihan
 Charles R. Newman
 C. George Niebarik Jr.
 Joseph D. Norris
 Francis J. Norton
 John F. Nugent
 Richard P. O'Connor
 Paul C. Pickert
 Edward Polosky
 Andrew T. Raniero
 Anthony J. Renaldo
 Charles C. Rooney
 Irving W. Rosenberg
 Christopher T.W. Ross
 Victor A. Rossetti
 Joseph P. Runfola
 Marie Sapowitch
 Richard H. Scalzo
 David A. Schmidt
 Thomas E. Schneider

Joseph F. Schwab
Mervyn J. Schwartz
Andrew S. Sciarrino
Joseph J. Sedita
Herbert Shafer
Milton K. Sigworth
Samuel P. Simon
William Sims
Richard Swanson
Henry J. Turner
Herbert W. Vogelsang
Jerald A. Wattengel
Arnold Weiss
William G. Willis
Virginia L. Wroblewski
Norman W. Zeis

1951

Michael Beilewech Jr.
Thomas A. Beitelman Jr.
Richard N. Blewett
Marvin Breskin
James C. Brown
David Buch
Eugene E. Burke
Thomas D. Caine
Herbert T. Cheiffetz
Dorthea M. Christian
Alfred F. Cohen Jr.
Hubert M. Crean
Charles A. Crockett
Kenneth P. Daumen
Louis A. Del Cotto
John A. Dillon
Michael F. Dillon
William H. Dillon
Jack R. Dudley
James T. Edwards
Philip A. Erickson
Joseph D. Figliola
William J. Fitzhenry Jr.
Robert B. Fleming
Melvin A. Freed
Jack O. Gaylord
Philip S. Gellman
Charles J. Globnick
John L. Goodell
Francis W. Greune
Nick Haragos
John J. Heffron
Herbert J. Herman
James A. Himelein
Kenneth G. Hodosy
Richard R. Jenczka
Calvin Kallett
George N. Kassman
Edward W. Kinney
John D. Klocke
George J. Kohl
Nelson H. Kraus
Michael F. Lalley

Ervin A. Lapp Jr.
L. Robert Leisner
William F. Lynch
John F. Macauley
Eugene Martin
William D. McCarthy
James M. McMahon
Thomas P. McMahon
Joseph P. McNamara
James J. Monighan
Dorothy F. Murphy
Luke C. Owens
William R. Pfalzer
Richard T. Powers
Francis B. Pritchard
David S. Reisman
Fred C. Rider Jr.
Anthony Rizzo
Harvey Rogers
Henry Rose
Burton B. Sarles
Bernard J. Saumby
Edward J. Schwendler Jr.
Edward S. Spector
Richard G. Taylor
Thomas V. Troy
Philip Twersky
Charles D. Wallace
Richard R. Walsh
James M. Whytock
Henry S. Wojcicki
Richard R. Wozniak
Raymond V. Wylegala
Nicholas Zinni

1952

Morton H. Abramowitz
Thomas P. Bagen
George E. Bingenheimer
Norman Bloom
Robert A. Borron
Salvador J. Capecelatro
Charles S. Carmer
William M. Case Jr.
John T. Collins
Kenneth L. Cooper
Mary K. Davey
Andrew Diakun
Ferdinand F. DiBartolo Jr.
Robert J. Edgcomb
Angelo N. Felice
Raymond F. Freaney
Morris Galpirin
Alvin M. Glick
Robert F. Glover
George L. Grobe Jr.
John J. Gruber
Phyllis J. Hubbard
Patrick T. Hurley
Charles E. Kaiser
Thomas J. Kelly

Mary A. Killeen
 John A. Krull
 Edwin J. Kuzdale
 Louis J. LaMantia
 Jules A. Lavett
 James W. Leising
 Morree M. Levine
 Robert Liebman
 Herbert W. Loeser Jr.
 David H. Lund
 William F. Mackey
 David J. Mahoney Jr.
 John M. McKee
 Donald F. Miller
 Edward J. Murty Jr.
 Gerard J. O'Brien
 John J. Olszewski
 Russell B. Osborn
 Frank R. Papa
 Carmelo A. Parlato
 Peter L. Parrino
 Joseph T. Pascucci
 Walter M. Pelkey
 Richard M. Pfeiffer
 Winthrop H. Phelps
 Nicholas A. Pierino
 Thomas G. Poulos
 Charles F. Rand Jr.
 John V. Rogowski
 Ralph P. Rollo
 Jerome C. Rosenthal
 Alexander J. Russ
 Stephen A. Scarfone
 Donald D. Serotte
 James J. Sherman
 Richard A. Slominski
 Anthony J. Spann
 James C. Sworobuk
 June Sworobuk
 Dominic J. Terranova
 Melvin C. Thompson
 Frank J. Wagner
 Gerard A. Walter
 Robert E. Wedlake
 Harry P. Weinrib
 John G. Wick
 Alfreda Wilczek
 Bernard P. Winton
 Spero L. Yianilos

1953

Paul H. Adema
 William A. Argenti
 Jack L. Benice
 Benny Berger
 James T. Biggie
 Robert J. Blaney
 Hilary P. Bradford
 David E. Brennan
 Lawrence E. Burke
 John D. Cahill

Ronald S. Cohen
 Frank N. Cuomo
 Julian E. DeCastro Jr.
 Gilbert J. Denton
 Charles R. Desmond
 Dean A. Drew
 Terry C. Duro
 John L. Egan
 Richard M. English
 Neil R. Farmelo
 Donald W. Farrell
 Thomas A. Fortunato
 Edwin A. Foster
 Lester C. Goodchild
 Robert S. Gottesman
 Stanley Grossman
 Bert F. Halderman
 F. Lambert Haley
 Ralph L. Halpern
 James N. Hite
 Sheldon Hurwitz
 Edward J. Jasinski
 Charles R. Kahl
 James L. Kane
 Leon M. Karas
 Theodore S. Kasler
 Joan S. Kelly
 Ronne R. Kobis
 Anthony Kocniski
 Emil A. Kratzer Jr.
 Richard D. Krieger
 Norman E. Kuehnel
 John P. Lane
 John C. Lanigan
 Gerald J. Lankes
 William E. Lawson
 Neal W. Leavell
 John G. Lochnicht Jr.
 John F. Lyons
 Gordon T. MacArthur
 Hugh D. MacArthur
 Donald T. Mahoney
 Joseph J. Malizia
 Joseph A. Marion Jr.
 Mitchell Matusick
 Richard J. McCarthy
 Janet C. McFarland
 Raymond P. McGowan
 Anthony J. Moore
 Jack I. Morris
 Frank T. Mure
 Paul J. Murphy
 Joseph M. Nasca
 Arthur F. Nehrass
 Eugene J. Ouchie
 Everett Pauley
 Kenneth F. Plumb
 Angelo J. Quagliana
 William T. Quigley
 William B. Reilly
 John W. Rickers Jr.
 Daniel T. Roach
 Anthony A. Rotella

Maynard C. Schaus Jr.
Robert C. Schaus
Edward L. Smith
James Spandau
Roger F. Stickney
Bernard M. Stillman
Michael T. Sullivan
Eugene D. Swenson
Joseph A. Taddeo
Robert A. Thompson
Joseph C. Tisdall
M. James Tizzano
Wilbur P. Trammell
Peter K. Tsiomis
Basil Tzetzso
Allan J. Vitch
Matthew X. Wagner Jr.
Frederic C. Washburn
Thad. P. Weiksner
Michael G. Wolfgang
Herbert M. Zepfowitz

1954

Jerome D. Adner
William P. Bellas
Anthony C. Ben
William M. Biniszkievicz
John J. Callahan
Peter B. Carr
David M. Coffey
Thomas V. Considine
Donald P. Coppola
Fred M. Corey
Kevin D. Cox
Irwin N. Davis
Thomas M. Donovan
Donald W. Drake
Dewey E. Ertell Jr.
Robert W. Frangooles
David M. Franz
Mario C. Gambacorta
Anthony J. Geraci
Herman J. Ginsburg
Aaron Goldfarb
Walter G. Goldstein
Paul Gonson
Edwin J. Granger
Stuart Greene
Lowell Grosse
Jerome L. Hartzberg
Donald J. Holzman
Bryant S. Kurtzman
Arthur D. Ladds
Frank J. Laski
Anthony M. Leone
Robert E. Lipp
Samuel A. Macri
Kevin P. Maloney
Robert L. Manuele
Richard S. Manz
John Markarian

Thomas J. Maurin
James T. McFarland
Ann T. Mikoll
J. Vaughan Millane Jr.
Samuel R. Miserendino
David F. Mix
Gaspore J. Morono
Stanley A. Moskal Jr.
John F. O'Donnell
Mario A. Pacelli
Eugene A. Panfil
Frank R. Parlato
Sally E. Peard
Russell T. Perla
James V. Philippone
Giacinto J. Ponterio
John P. Quinn
Paul J. Quintilone
Carl L. Rechin
Marlin B. Salmon
Thomas Santalucia
Theodore H. Schell
Edward V. Schmitt
Bertram C. Serling
Irving M. Shuman
Myron Siegel
Victor C. Silverstein
David L. Sweet
Norman A. Szymoniak
Eugene C. Tenney
Edgar F. Viggiani
Herbert A. Wieckmann
Richard J. Wierzbicki
Roger W. Wilber
Louis C. Zannieri

1955

William E. Balthasar
Nelson R. Barrett
Marvin Baum
Frank R. Bayger
Joseph A. Benzinger Jr.
John T. Bertell
John J. Bissell
William Blanchard
Irving D. Brott Jr.
John J. Cooney
Rudolph F. DeFazio
Vincent A. DeIorio
Anthony J. DeMarie
Harry T. Dixon
Frank A. Dombrowski Jr.
Florian C. Flierl
Ronald W. Freeman
John T. Frizzell
Arnold E. Galbo
Ronald G. Gannon
Leon Gelman
Irwin E. Ginsberg

Stuart Goldstein
 Jules H. Gordon
 William S. Gordon
 Gordon R. Gross
 Edward P. Gueth Jr.
 John A. Guzzetta
 Gerard R. Haas
 H. Robert Herman
 Andrew Hilton Jr.
 Hubert J. Holler
 Allan H. Kaminsky
 Richard F. Kinzly
 William R. Kneeland
 Rose LaMendola
 William D. Loncto
 Daniel J. Lynch
 Anne M. Mack
 John T. Maloney
 Frederick C. McCall
 Donald F. McKenna
 Morton Mendelsohn
 Leo S. Meyer
 John R. Minicucci
 Joyce Mirrington
 Harry L. Muse
 James M. Nesper
 Claude L. Newman
 James S. O'Brien
 William O'Connell
 Pasquale C. Pace
 Franklin Pack
 John P. Patti
 Arcangelo Petricca
 Ronald W. Plewniak
 William N. Poorten Jr.
 Gerald L. Radin
 Edward A. Rath II
 James E. Rooney
 Gordon W. Sacks
 Richard E. Schnell
 Frank V. Sidoti
 Barbara M. Sims
 Ward G. Smith
 Bernard E. Stack
 Milton J. Strebel
 Michael A. Telesca
 Burton R. Turner
 Peter A. Vinolus
 Leonard F. Walentynowicz
 James R. Walsh
 Robert J. Whetzle
 Robert L. Wolfe
 Anthony J. Vaccaro

1956

Joseph Abbate
 Henry Abbott
 William Barrett
 John Billman

Frank Boccio
 Harold Boreanaz
 Walter Bowman
 John Carney
 Ross Cellino
 Audrey Dale
 Thomas Dean
 Vincent DiPasquale
 Vincent Doyle
 Raymond Ettlinger
 Rosamond Ettlinger
 David Evans
 Herald Fahringer Jr.
 Carl Feinsinger
 Herbert Fink
 Paul Foley
 Richard Foster
 Leonard R. Giarrano Jr.
 Dwan B. Girard
 William Gorman Jr.
 Gordon Grant
 Harry J. Gray
 Anthony Gregory
 Thomas Hagneir
 Charles Hart
 Daniel Janik
 Richard Johnson
 John Lenahan
 Max Lenard
 Alan Levine
 Eugene Lexner
 Arnold Lieberman
 Michael Likoudis
 James Lindsay
 John P. MacArthur
 Harvey Mandelkern
 Owen Mangan
 Robert Martin
 Joseph Mattina
 Edward McCann
 Terrance McCarville
 Raymond McFarland
 Howard Meyer II
 Gerald Miller
 Joseph Mintz
 Robert M. Murphy
 Thomas O'Brien
 Edward O'Connor
 Blase Palumbo
 Charles G. Porreca
 Rocco Potenza
 Theodore Pyrak
 Evelyn Quinlivan
 John Quinn
 Charles Salter
 Aldo Santorri
 Leon I. Schulgasser
 Harold M. Somers
 Robert Stein
 Leonard Swagler
 Robert Switzer
 Eileen Tomaka
 Richard Wagner

William Weber Jr.
Charles Weston Jr.
Frederick Weyand
Clark Zimmermann

1957

Grace Ange
Joseph Bajak
Gerald Baskey
Richard G. Birmingham
Thomas Blair
Allan Botshon
Walter Brinson Jr.
Frederick Buscaglia
Carolyn N. Carpenter
Robert Casey Jr.
Alton Chambliss
Robert Colestock
Richard J. Couch
Edward Coughlin
Thomas Daley
Joseph Des Pres
Robert DiVita
John Elliott
John Frysiak
Peter Fundaro
Vincent P. Furlong
George Ganey Jr.
Nathaniel Gerstman
Richard Griffin
F. Bernard Hamsher
Shavasp Hanesian
William Keenan
Mark Klafehn
Melvin Kronson
Julian Kubinieć
James Malin
Harry Maynor
Thomas F. McGowan
Salvatore Messina
Robert Miller
Justyn Miller
James Milne
June A. Murray
Frank Nicosia
Frank Parlato
Tomara Pasichniak
E. Joseph Peperone
Robert Plache
John G. Putnam Jr.
Robert Rosinski
Hugh M. Russ Jr.
Arthur V. Sabia
Paul Shatkin
Sanford Silverberg
Jacob Sommerstein
Julian J. Sugarman
Peter Todoro
Weston Wardell Jr.
Gerald Watson
John Weigel

Gerald Weiner
Thomas E. Wojtaszek
Richard Wyszynski

1958

Michael A. Amico
Ronald D. Anton
John J. Barone
Walter J. Barrett
Thomas T. Basil
Framan S. Berg
Richard A. Boccio
Joel Brownstein
Charles V. Butera
Daniel Callanan
James N. Carlo
Anthony J. Colucci Jr.
Bartholomew J. Danahy
Samuel B. Dattilo
Barbara S. Dealy
Carl M. DeFranco
Pasquale Dinolfo
John E. Doran
Arthur D. Ehrenreich
Diane C. Gaylor
Jack L. Getman
George M. Gibson
Richard A. Grimm Jr.
Harold M. Halpern
Eugene B. Harper
Charles F. Harrington
Thomas C. Hartzell
George E. Henfling
Edwin R. Ilardo
Richard J. Kubinieć
Robert J. Lane
Nicholas J. Longo
Joseph D. Luksch
Alois C. Mazur
Philip A. McBride
Ronald L. Meer
Theodore V. Mikoll
Glenn R. Morton
Richard I. Mulvey
William N. Naples
Gerald H. Ollodart
Richard K. Phinney
Ira J. Pressman
Leslie M. Quitt
James B. Rath
Donald N. Roberts
Richard O. Robinson
Thomas H. Rosinski
Arthur J. Rumizen
Maryann C. Saccomando
David S. Schulgasser
James M. Seville
Myron S. Simon
Benton R. Simons
John H. Stenger
Charles S. Telly

James L. Tippet
 Anthony C. Vaccaro
 James D. Whitney
 Edwin P. Yeager
 Walter S. Zebrowski

1959

John W. Andrews Jr.
 Arthur N. Bailey
 Noel E. Bartlo
 Michael C. Battaglia
 Thomas R. Beecher Jr.
 Joseph S. Bengart
 Alan L. Berstein
 Richard G. Brocklebank
 William A. Brownjohn
 Bruno L. Cambareni
 Joseph Carlisi
 William L. Carman
 Joseph F. Crangle
 J. Mason Davis
 Richard J. Diebold
 Enzo A. Faga
 Eli H. Frankel
 John H. Galvin
 Gordon Gannon Jr.
 William H. Gardner
 Salvatore F. Giallombardo
 Ray E. Green
 Louis H. Grossman
 Kenneth H. Hall
 John F. Halpin
 Gerald P. Higgins
 Henry A. Jabczynski
 John K. Jones Jr.
 Franklin W. Kahn
 Robert B. Kaiser
 Marvin Kantor
 Richard N. Kirchgraber
 James W. Kirkpatrick
 Kenneth W. Knapp Jr.
 Jacqueline M. Koshian
 John P. Leahy
 Morton H. Levy
 James L. Magavern
 Ronald W. Malin
 Lawrence J. Mattar
 Beryl E. McGuire
 Eugene P. O'Connor
 Gerald J. O'Reilly
 John F. Papsidero
 Raymond M. Pezzo
 Michael J. Prospero
 Martin W. Rauch
 Louis A. Ryen
 James H. Schultz
 Joseph J. Schultz
 Richard G. Schwind
 Donald P. Sheldon
 Robert H. Shook
 Donald M. Silverberg

Vito C. Smiroldo
 William E. Sugnet
 Michael F. Taddonio
 Charles R. Testa
 Robert W. Tills
 Ronald H. Tills
 Joyce M. Topp
 Richard G. Vogt
 Norris L. Webster
 Thaddeus S. Zolkiewicz

1960

Joseph M. Augustine
 Jack R. Becker
 Herbert H. Blumberg
 John R. Bray
 James M. Buckley
 Eleanor J. Clark
 Peter M. Collard
 Peter L. Curtis
 Philip B. Dattilo Jr.
 Wayne A. Feeman Jr.
 David C. Fielding
 Eugene F. Fitzgerald
 Henry G. Gossel
 Henrik H. Hansen
 Charles M. Harrigan Jr.
 Richard Kania
 Daniel J. Kij
 John C. Lombardo
 Stanley M. Lopat
 John E. Mariano
 Norman J. Mattar
 John Morgan
 Jean E. Musacchio
 Anthony D. Parone
 Thomas S. Pera
 Roger E. Pyle
 Leroy T. Ramsey
 Mario J. Rossetti
 Eugene W. Salisbury
 Frank A. Sedita Jr.
 Joseph F. Shramek
 Anthony M. Sortino
 Dennis J. Speller
 Gerson L. Steinhaus
 Donald L. Summer
 Gary A. Sunshine
 Vincent R. Veltre
 Alan H. Vogt
 Peter C. Wiltse
 Roger J. Wittig

1961

Richard J. Attea
 Robert W. Bartels
 Julian T. Borkowski
 Paul J. Brinson
 Malcolm K. Buckley Jr.
 William J. Casilio

Stephen E. Cavanaugh
John W. Cegielski
Daniel S. Cohen
Charles D. Cummings Jr.
John L. Curtis
Ward E. Dahlgren
Robert W. Ellingson
Dace Epermanis
Stuart A. Gellman
Betsy L. Glaser
David M. Glenn
Richard H. Gordon
Charles F. Graney
Dante Gullace
Samuel M. Hall
Alfred L. Hetzelt Jr.
Peter R. Honig
Peter E. Klaasesz
Alexander Kushner
Spencer E. Lerch
Marvin H. Mason
Joseph F. McCarthy
Eugene J. Murphy
Edgar C. NeMoyer
William A. Niese
Peter J. Notaro
Henry J. Nowak
Francis D. O'Brien
John Y. Pax
Russell T. Quinlan
James L. Randall
Barbara J. Rogers
Elaine E. Salvo
Harold K. Schroeder
Thomas J. Shanahan
Edwin J. Shoemaker
Carl E. Snitzer
Robert M. Stengel
William C. Tamulinas
Phillip A. Thielman
Marie E. Volland
Paul C. Weaver
Thomas F. Wolfe

1962

Varkis Baligian
Daniel E. Barry
Stephen A. Blass
Morton Bornstein
Richard M. Brindisi
Phillip Brothman
Phillip C. Burke
William E. Carey
Lawrence D. Chesler
Roger D. Cleary
Peter D. Cook
Roger T. Davison
Carl H. Doboizin
Paul W. Dolloff
Marvin T. Dubin
John F. Evans

Conrad J. Gates
Daniel J. Gorman
Gerald J. Greenan Jr.
Robert D. Gunderman
Stephen S. Gurney
John R. Hamlett
Waldron S. Hayes Jr.
Edward C. Heller
Melvyn L. Hurwitz
Wilfred M. Lacey
Angelo F. LaDuca
Miles A. Lance
Patricia A. Leary
Willard J. Magavern Jr.
William J. Magavern
Alexander R. Manson
Angelo Massaro
Donald J. McCarthy Jr.
Francis P. McGarry
Edward J. McKenzie
Joseph S. Mogavero
Robert E. Nicely
Anthony C. Noto
Samuel J. Novara
Andrew F. Phelan
Anthony J. Polito
Edward R. Purser
David C. Quinn
Julius M. Ramm
Richard I. Reitkopp
Jerome D. Remson
Sanford Rosenblum
Samuel S. Sansone
William D. Schulz
Paul H. Schwartz
James P. Shea
Stanley Tarnell
Lewis A. Vallone
James R. Walsh
Bernice B. Weinstein
Norman J. Wolf

1963

Robert H. Alessi
Roger V. Barth
Charles W. Beck Jr.
Ronald P. Bennett
Frederick A. Burke
Gerald I. Carp
Jerome D. Carrel
Joel L. Daniels
Joseph DeMarie
Rosario J. DiLorenzo
Donald P. Dodman
Robert E. English
Peter J. Fiorella
Harry O. Fuller Jr.
William E. Horton
Hugh J. Kelly
David R. Knoll
Sanford C. Kulick

Timothy C. Leixner
 Herbert J. Lepage Jr.
 Saul Lerner
 Walter J. Licata
 James C. MacTarnaghan
 Seymour M. Mandel
 George M. Markarian
 Donald G. McGrath
 Robert A. Moeller
 Caesar J. Naples
 Roger A. Olson
 Leonard W. Pazderski
 Robert L. Rice III
 John P. Robshaw Jr.
 Louis H. Siegel
 Bernard J. Smith
 Eugene J. Smolka
 Richard H. Speranza
 Robert D. Stein
 Robert J. Tronolone
 Burt J. Valvo
 David M. Wexler
 Kevin Dean Wilson
 Edward M. Zimmerman

1964

Daniel M. Babcock
 James A. Benard
 Peter H. Bickford
 Lance W. Billingsley
 Joseph F. Biondillo
 John D. Bridge
 Louis M. Cacciato
 William A. Carnahan
 John P. Dee
 John O. Delamater
 William A. DePonceau
 Paul J. DiGiulio
 Albert Dolata
 John P. Doyle Jr.
 William H. English
 William C. Farner
 Bernard B. Freedman
 Joseph F. Gervase Jr.
 Francis A. Gilligan
 James V. Hall
 James Heary
 Sean D. Hill
 Bruce G. Horning
 Ronald P. Kaminski
 Barry D. Knox
 Theodore M. Kraft
 Francis L. Kroto Jr.
 Lorraine A. Kulpa
 Bernard D. Levine
 Gerald S. Lippes
 Thomas C. Mack
 Whitney W. Mallam
 James P. Manak
 Peter J. Martin

Richard S. Mayberry
 Neal M. McMahon
 Walter W. Miller Jr.
 William J. Mullins Jr.
 Peter R. Pancione
 William A. Purks
 Edward Van Buren Regan
 Peter T. Ruszczyc
 Robert G. Ryan
 Lenore M. Schreiner
 William D. Scott
 Stanely J. Setlik Jr.
 David A. Siegel
 Barry B. Silver
 Donald P. Simet
 Roger B. Simon
 Jerome I. Solkoff
 Vincent J. Sorrentino
 Frank M. Spitzmiller
 Robert W. Stephens
 Michael D. Stern
 William E. Straub
 Michael J. Suhalla
 Girard M. Ursitti
 Thomas E. Webb
 Randolph P. Zickl

1965

Robert N. Bakalik
 Judith Blake
 Robert C. Boasberg
 Salvatore A. Bottaro
 Donald T. Breen
 Thomas F. Brinkworth
 Harold P. Bulan
 James E. Condon
 James J. Cusimano
 Thomas C. D'Agostino
 Chester C. Dawson Jr.
 James B. Denman
 James G. Dobie
 Robert H. Docherty
 George P. Doyle
 David G. Ellis
 Walter A. Epel
 Sheldon Evans
 Ronald L. Fancher
 Ronald B. Felman
 Joseph S. Forma
 Leslie G. Foschio
 John M. Furlong
 Victor J. Gagliardi
 Jack J. Geller
 Ralph P. Genovese
 John H. Gilbert Jr.
 Malcolm S. Goddard
 Douglas F. Godinho
 Douglas P. Grawunder
 Marvin S. Greenfield
 Carley A. Keats
 C. Russell Kelleran Jr.

Josephine Y. King
 Marion A. Kobes
 Gerald L. Kohn
 Robert D. Kolken
 Anthony S. Kowalski
 Thomas E. Krug
 Carl B. Kustell
 David C. Laub
 Anthony P. LoRusso
 Samuel A. Marino
 Thomas F. McDonald
 Robert S. Moser
 Bruce W. Musacchio
 Marvin A. Niese
 P. Frank Pappalardo
 Thomas W. Petrillo
 Joseph F. Reina
 Peter M. Russo
 Joseph G. Sacco
 Bruce R. Schmidt
 Robert J. Schutrum Jr.
 Jerome D. Sekula
 Samuel L. Shapiro
 Franklin A. Stachowiak
 M. Dolores Stanton
 Charles D. Sumner
 Joseph E. Supples
 Joseph G. Terrizzi
 William J. Weiss
 Richard A. Weissfeld
 Eric C. Williams
 Roger P. Williams
 Ronald Willig

1966

Roger Aceto
 James E. Adel
 Thomas E. Andruschat
 Charles A. Ayers
 Richard D. Batiste Jr.
 Karl A.H. Bohnhoff
 Robert J. Bolm
 David M. Brown
 Craig L. Bryant
 John A. Cirando
 Samuel J. Civiletto
 Marshall L. Cohen
 James C. Collins
 Peter Crotty
 Douglas J. Crowley
 Thomas L. David
 Dennis Denny
 E. Carl DeSantis
 David E. Flierl
 Donald N. Fries
 John J. Fromen
 James F. Gaul
 James W. Grable
 Ronald J. Harrigan
 Richard G. Jackson
 Ronald L. Jaros

David G. Jay
 Richard M. Johnson
 Robert W. Keller
 Stephen Kellogg
 Karel F. Keuker
 James J. Kirisits
 William J. Kirk
 Peter M. Kooshoian
 Courtland R. LaVallee
 Joel D. Lasky
 David L. McIntyre
 Mary Ellen Rita Murphy
 Paul T. Murray
 James P. Naples
 Terrence P. Naples
 George W. Nash
 Robert L. O'Connell
 John T. O'Mara
 Paul S. Petronack
 Harry J. Poole
 Carmine R. Putrino
 Alan A. Ransom
 Robert S. Roberson
 James N. Rogers
 Thomas J. Sciolino
 Richard B. Scott
 Jerome V. Shipley
 Terry D. Smith
 Thomas F. Stefanini
 Dolores E. Telfer
 James V. Urban
 Dale M. Volker
 Richard P. Vullo
 Thomas M. Ward
 Thomas J. Whissel
 Peter L. Wolf
 Joseph E. Zynczak

1967

John T. Agate
 Carol J. Alaimo
 F. Rene Alvarez Jr.
 Erwin L. Atkins
 Sheldon B. Benatovich
 Alan S. Biernbaum
 Steven G. Biltekoff
 Wayne D. Blatner
 Robert Bogan
 David A. Bolm
 Harold J. Brand Jr.
 Kevin J. Brinkworth
 Rocco J. Bruno
 Theodore J. Burns
 Alan S. Carrel
 Frank J. Clark
 Anthony J. Conde
 Michael A. Connors
 Walter E. Constantine Jr.
 Charles J. D'Arcy
 Douglas C. Dodge

Timothy J. Drury
 Thomas S. Dubel
 Norman F. Ernst Jr.
 Fredric H. Fischer
 Thomas J. Gaffney
 Robert G. Gargiulo
 Henry K. Garson
 David A. Gerard
 Samuel L. Green
 Norman J. Haggerty
 Thomas H. Harmon
 Judith A. Hillery
 John A. Jenny
 Robert M. Kiebala
 Robert Kornreich
 Vincent O. Ladd
 David F. Lawlor
 Arthur W. Lazarowitz
 Patrick H. Mathews
 Charles E. Milch
 Carl J. Montante
 Carl E. Mooradian
 Ralph Morabito
 William A. Muoio
 Willard H. Myers
 William S. Nelson
 Roger J. Niemel
 Timothy M. O'Mara
 Robert S. Pacholski
 Allan L. Paglia
 H. Frank Parson
 Remy R. Perot
 Roger A. Pies
 Richard C. Pohlman
 George D. Randels
 Albert M. Ranni
 Brian H. Rhatigan
 Walter L. Rooth
 Paul E. Rudnicki
 Joseph P. Runfola
 Arthur A. Russ Jr.
 Robert A. Sandler
 James J. Sansone
 Romanas A. Sedlickas
 Michael Swart
 Wilbur K. Swick
 Ronald J. Thomas
 Brian J. Troy
 George Wallach
 Robert E. Walter
 Norman J. Weslow
 Fred R. Whaley Jr.
 Frederick A. Wolf

1968

Michael L. Abrams
 Patrick J. Baker
 Stuart B. Bedell
 William H. Bond
 Anthony C. Brankman
 Bartley A. Brennan

Peter J. Brevorka
 Edmund W. Burke
 Joseph Cane
 Thomas S. Carles
 Michael F. Chelus
 Norman W. Cleesattel
 Gary M. Cohen
 Robert B. Conklin
 Alan J. Cooper
 John J. Daley
 Harold Dankner
 Raymond C. Davis
 John D. Doyle
 Bruce D. Drucker
 Alan R. Eber
 Brian B. Eden
 Norman P. Effman
 Gary H. Feinberg
 Andrew Feldman
 Robert P. Fine
 Thomas E. Frank
 William P. Franklin
 Stephen S. Frey
 Paul L. Friedman
 Michael W. Gibson
 Richard A. Goetz
 Ronald S. Goldfeder
 Robert M. Hardies
 Roy M. Herzbach
 Paul C. Hilbert
 David C. Horan
 James A. Huber
 Patrick E. Joyce
 Kenneth S. Kirsner
 Edward I. Koren
 John J. LaDuca
 Raymond W. LeChase
 Paul A. Leipold
 Robert C. LePome
 Gerard R. Lombardo
 William J. Love Jr.
 Michael L. McCarthy
 Giles P. Manias
 Thomas A. Meldrim
 Gerard A. Mitrano
 Thomas M. Montante
 Jeremiah J. Moriarty
 Robert B. Moriarty
 Robert T. Mulig
 Michael J. Nelson
 Richard J. Notebaert
 Edward L. Nowak
 Mark J. O'Connor
 David R. Pfalzgraf
 Joseph A. Platania
 Ronald N. Ranus
 Howard R. Relin
 James P. Renda
 Sanford D. Rockowitz
 Jay L. Rodgers
 Michael F. Ryan
 Robert J. Salomon
 Max E. Schlopy

Nicky D. Segal
Jeffrey A. Sellers
John V. Sheedy Jr.
Richard C. Spencer
Brian S. Stern
William P. Sullivan Jr.
John J. Swieca
Samuel M. Tamburo
Paul H. Thielman
James W. Ulaszewski
James M. Van de Water
George B. Weires
Peter J. Wolfe
Michael R. Wolford
Paul K. Wustrack Jr.

1969

Donald A. Alessi
Steven M. Auerbach
Ronald J. Axelrod
John P. Bartolomei
Charles G. Beckstrom
Mary E. Bisantz
Ralph A. Boniello
Albert C. Boothby Jr.
Joseph M. Bress
Daniel E. Brick
Michael J. Brown
Richard S. Candee
E. Carey Cantwell
Richard J. Cardulla
Edward L. Chassin
Frederick B. Cohen
Kenneth A. Cohen
Michael F. Colligan
Michael P. Couture
Douglas S. Cream
John M. Dempsey
Charles E. Drake
Richard M. Earne
Allan J. Eisenberg
Joseph I. Elm
Donald B. Eppers
Robert M. Feinson
Alan R. Feldstein
Martin Fishman
Gary F. Forsyth
Kurt A. Franzenburg
Arthur J. Freedman
Jonathan Z. Friedman
Michael C. Gallagher
Arthur M. Gellman
Richard L. Gellman
Gary A. Gerace
Robert M. Glazer
Lois Ann Gochnauer
Lawrence W. Golden
Alan D. Goldstein
Howard F. Gondree
Robert J. Grossman
Bohdan M. Harasym

Elbert Hargesheimer III
Richard L. Harman
James P. Harrington
Neal I. Harris
Richard C. Heffern
Jerome O. Herrmann
Alan S. Hoffman
Mark A. Hulnick
E. Brownell Johnston Jr.
David L. Jones
Helen M. Kaney
Thomas G. Kobus
Dwight D. Kraemer
Richard S. Kwieciak
Allan M. Lewis
Richard J. Lippes
Myles Margady
John J. Mattio
Wesley E. McDermott
Michael R. McGee
Edward J. McGuinness
William F. McLaughlin
Donald W. Merritt
Lee J. Mondshein
Vincent J. Moore
Joseph M. Mordino
Ralph L. Peretz
Robert J. Pierce
Harvey M. Pullman
Robert M. Pusateri
Ronald P. Raab
Lawrence F. Ravetz
Howard T. Reben
Richard E. Reed
Dennis L. Repka
William H. Ridley III
Gary E. Roberts
Duane G. Root
Douglas E. Rowe
Nicholas J. Sargent
Charles L. Sawyer
Robert S. Scalone
Myron S. Schulman
Lawrence A. Schulz
Frank A. Schwartzman
Charles J. Scibetta
Denis A. Scinta
Joseph V. Sedita
John L. Segreti
Herbert M. Siegel
William E. Smith
Lawrence W. Solodky
Robert B. Sommerstein
Joseph L. Spaeth
Clifford J. Steele
Michael H. Stephens
William A. Stibel
Richard S. Usen
Robert A. Vogel
James E. Wawerczak
Daniel J. Weinstein
Kenneth D. Weiss
Michael G. West

Harold S. Youngentob
Stephen M. Zeitlin
Charles A. Zielinski
James C. Zyskowski

1970

David V. Abel
Abraham Abramovsky
Thomas M. Agate
James F. Allen
Norman D. Alvy
Arthur S. Anderson
Richard A. Ascher
Warren W. Bader
Richard Baron
Joseph W. Bennett
Kenneth R. Berman
Dennis T. Bernstein
Roger E. Billyard
Raymond W. Bulson
Thomas J. Casey
Alan R. Chase
Edward J. Coleman
Michael L. D'Amico
Kenneth S. Diamond
William P. Dixon
John W. Dorn
Timothy J. Dwan
Warren T. Erickson
Joseph Faerber
Martin B. Farber
Howard E. Fenton
Ernest F. Ferullo
Charles F. Foote
Thomas S. Frederick
Richard L. Furman
Ralph W. Fusco
Michael J. Gallant
Stuart F. Gartner
Frederick L. Garwood
Alan L. Gebell
Warren B. Gelman
Paul A. Gianelli
Ronald J. Gibb
Jay D. Haber
George V. Henel
Jerome M. Hesch
Samuel D. Hester
Dannye R. Holley
Arthur J. Kamp Jr.
Theodore S. Kantor
Jason M. Karp
Alan D. Keiler
Robert E. Keller
James S. Keysa
Stanton D. King
Robert J. Krengel
Chester G. Krom
Charles J. LaLoggia
Frederick M. Lang
Salvatore M. Latona

Stephen M. Lee
Jerrold M. Levy
Lawrence S. Lioz
John J. Livingston
David E. Manch
William H. Mattrey
Charles D. McFaul
William M. Mitchell
Joseph P. Muenkel
Jon A. Nichols
Ernest J. Norman
Thomas J. O'Neill
James R. Orłowski
Stephen J. Perrello Jr.
Margaret J. Quinn
Jeffrey A. Rabin
Patrick G. Rimar
Joseph J. Riva
Thomas E. Roberts
Richard M. Salsberg
Vincent J. Sanchez
Martin I. Saperstein
Eli H. Schmukler
Ronald L. Schoenberg
Richard J. Schroff
Charles Shabsels
William E. Shevlin
Joseph S. Silverman
Ronald M. Singer
Joseph A. Stoeckl
Harry N. Stone
Harry Sushek
Alan H. Susman
Daniel L. Sussman
Emanuel Tabachnick
Francis W. Tesseyman Jr.
Anthony B. Tohill
Joseph A. Tringali
James S. Tylock
Michael F. Wacks
Joel S. Walter
Emil J. Warchol
John R. Warren
Barry H. Webb
Richard Weiss
Alan S. Wexler
Robert E. Whelan
Jeffrey S. White
Thomas J. Wojciechowski
Edwin H. Wolf
Richard Wolstein
William J. Worthington
Jerold S. Yale
Ronald W. Zackem

1971

Peter J. Andolina
James Barrow
Grace H. Blumberg
James F. Brook
Peter J. Burke

Florence C. Burton
John R. Busch
Peter J. Bush
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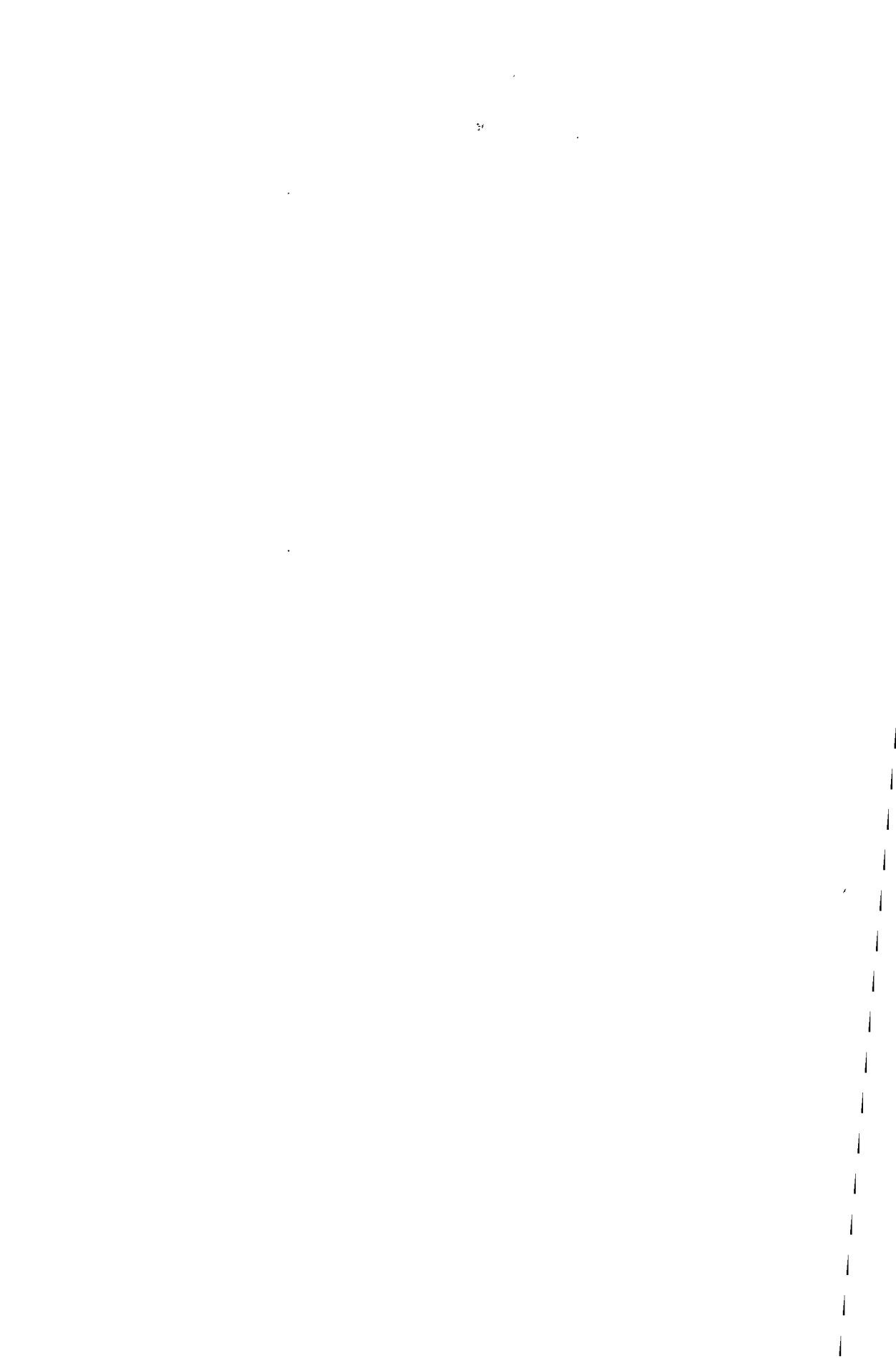
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1887-88	\$100	1937-38	\$ 300
1888-89	100	1938-39	350
1889-90	100	1939-40	350
1890-91	100	1940-41	350
1891-92	100	1941-42	350
1892-93	100	1942-43	350
1893-94	100	1943-44	350
1894-95	100	1944-45	350
1895-96	100	1945-46	350
1896-97	100	1946-47	350
1897-98	100	1947-48	400
1898-99	100	1948-49	450
1899-00	100	1949-50	450
1900-01	100	1950-51	450
1901-02	100	1951-52	500
1902-03	100	1952-53	550
1903-04	100	1953-54	550
1904-05	100	1954-55	550
1905-06	100	1955-56	600
1906-07	100	1956-57	600
1907-08	100	1957-58	880
1908-09	100	1958-59	880
1909-10	100	1959-60	880
1910-11	100	1960-61	1,000
1911-12	100	1961-62	1,000
1912-13	100	1962-63	1,000
1913-14	100	1963-64	800
1914-15	100	1964-65	800
1915-16	100	1965-66	800
1916-17	100	1966-67	800
1917-18	100	1967-68	800
1918-19	150	1968-69	800
1919-20	150	1969-70	800
1920-21	150	1970-71	800
1921-22	200	1971-72	800
1922-23	200	1972-73	1,600
1923-24	200	1973-74	1,600
1924-25	200	1974-75	1,600
1925-26	200	1975-76	1,600
1926-27	200	1976-77	2,000
1927-28	250	1977-78	2,000
1928-29	250	1978-79	2,000
1929-30	250	1979-80	2,200
1930-31	250	1980-81	2,200
1931-32	250	1981-82	2,500
1932-33	250	1982-83	2,500
1933-34	250	1983-84	3,150
1934-35	250	1984-85	3,150
1935-36	250	1985-86	3,150
1936-37	250	1986-87	3,214
		1987-88	3,214



APPENDIX B

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS AWARD RECIPIENTS

Year	Judiciary	Public Service	Private Practice
1963	The Hon. Charles S. Desmond '20	John Lord O'Brian '98	Harry J. Kelly '20
1964	The Hon. Philip Halpern '23	Elmer S. Stengel '16	G. Sidney Shane '24
1965	—	—	Sidney F. Pfeifer '20
1966	The Hon. Alger A. Williams '21	The Hon. Frank C. Moore '21	David Diamond '19
1967	The Hon. Philip J. Weiss '34 (Posthumous)	Edward F. Jaeckle '15	Charles J. McDonough '28
1968	The Hon. Burke I. Burke '35 (Posthumous)	Elmer R. Weil '15	Frank J. Raichle Jr. '19
1969	The Hon. Matthew J. Jasen '39	Manly Fleischmann '33	Lawrence J. Schork '34 (Posthumous)
1970	The Hon. Reid S. Moule '31	Owen B. Augspurger '37 (Posthumous)	Eugene M. Downey '31
1971	The Hon. John O. Henderson '33	Roland E. Logel '28	William J. Flynn Jr. '40
1972	The Hon. John T. Curtin '49	Margaret D. Hazel '33	William B. Mahoney '21
1973	The Hon. Frank J. Luchowski '37	Samuel C. Battaglia '27 (Posthumous)	Clarence R. Runals '15
1974	The Hon. Walter J. Mahoney '32	Michael F. Dillon '51	Robert I. Millonzi '35
1975	The Hon. Sebastian J. Bellomo '29 John E. Leach '32	Robert W. Grimm '47 (Posthumous)	M. Robert Koren '44 (Special)
1976	The Hon. Gilbert H. King '30	Adolf Homburger '41	Joseph F. Runfola '50
1977	The Hon. Frederick M. Marshall '49	Aaron Weinstein '34	Philip H. Magner Jr. '49
1978	The Hon. Norman A. Stiller '30	Willard A. Genrich '38	Wallace J. Stakel '33
1979	The Hon. William J. Regan '38	Maurice Frey '28	Albert R. Mugal '41
1980	The Hon. Dolores M. Denman '65	Louis J. Russo '48	Everett M. Barlow '35
1981	The Hon. Joseph P. Kuszynski '44	Edward V. Regan '64	J. Eugene McMahon '24
1982	The Hon. Samuel L. Green '67	Robert E. Casey Jr. '57 (Posthumous)	Philip J. O'Shea Sr. '32
1983	The Hon. Ann T. Mikoll '54	Frank J. Boccio '56	Edmund S. Brown Sr. '21
1984	The Hon. Rudolph U. Johnson '44 (Posthumous)	Louis A. Del Cotto '51	Herald Price Fahringer '56
1985	The Hon. Rose D. LaMendola '55 Charles Ryan Desmond '53	Henry J. Nowak '61 (Posthumous)	George M. Zimmermann '49 (Special)
1986	The Hon. Michael A. Telesca '55	George M. Martin '49	Richard F. Griffin '57
1987	The Hon. Ernest L. Colucci '32	Leslie G. Foschio '65	Samuel D. Magavern '29

Index

- AALS; *see* Association of American Law Schools
- ABA; *see* American Bar Association
- Abbate, Joseph V., 174
- Abbott, Dean Austin, 34, 43
- Abbott's Forms of Pleadings*, 43
- Abbott's Practice and Forms*, 44
- Abramowitz, Philip P., 86
- Abrams, Peter, 82
- Abromowitz, Morton H., 169
- Academic Standards and Standing Committee, 98
- Admissions policy, 42, 55 ff., 63
- Advocate*, 72, 131, 175 ff.
- Africano, Kenneth W., 140
- Aid to Indigent Prisoners Society Inc., 80
- Akiwumi, Derek B., 173, 180
- Albany Law Journal*, 17
- Albany Law School, 2
- Albert, Prof. Lee A., 132
- Albrecht, McGuire, Heffern & Gregg, P.C., iv
- Alden, Dean Carlos C., 32, 33 ff., 48, 49, 98 ff., 180
- admissions policy, 42
- Carlos C. Alden Fund, 65
- Carlos C. Alden Moot Courtroom, 99
- master of laws (LL.M.) degree established, 34
- named first professor emeritus, 64 ff.
- publications, 43 ff.
- salary controversy, 39 ff.
- Alden, Sue W., 70
- Alsante, Cora A., 166
- Altreuter, William C., 119, 174
- Alumni association, vi, 68 ff., 70 ff., 76, 77, 78, 88, 96, 102 ff., 109, 114, 115 ff., 121, 139, 159 ff.
- annual dinner, 70, 137 ff., 162 ff., 163
- annual meeting, 163 ff.
- constitution, 160
- deans attendance at meetings, 163
- directors, 68 ff.
- history, 159 ff.
- magazine, 123
- non-succession rule, 161
- officers, 69, 159 ff.
- reorganization, 160 ff.
- revenue, funds, 162
- 75th anniversary, 69, 161 ff.
- volunteers, 158
- Alutto, Dr. Joseph L., 124
- Amend, Kurt E., 112, 186
- American Association of Law Libraries, 150, 153
- American Association of Law Schools, 66
- American Bar Association, 2, 77, 95, 101, 146, 151, 170
- minimum standards for legal education, 48
- American Civil Liberties Union, 85
- American Law Students Association, 58
- Amherst Campus, 67, 82, 111, 112, 123, 151
- Anderson, Belina, 190
- Anderson, Ewan D., 181
- Anderson, Vice Chancellor Lester, 69
- Anderson, Hon. Margaret R., 95, 169
- Angus, Prof. William H., 81, 83
- Annual Participating Fund for Legal Education, 65
- Annual tuition, 263
- Antel, Helene M., 112
- Arnold, George J., 27
- Arnone, James R., vi, 132, 133
- Asian Law Students Association, 189 ff.; *see also* Puerto Rican and Asian Law Students Association
- Assembly on University Goals and Governance, 85
- Association of American Law Schools, 48, 101
- Association of Student International Law Societies, 185
- Association of Women Law Students, 187 ff.
- Atleson, Prof. James B., 64, 112

- Auerbach, Herbert T., 18, 21
 Auerbach, Steven M., 83
 Augspurger, Owen B., Jr., 68, 69,
 71, 73, 267
 Avery, Prof. Dianne, 132
- Babcock, George R., 2
 Baco, Ed, 175
 Bagot, Francis E., 160
 Bailey, Arthur N., 174
 Bailey, Rosalie Stoll, 169
 Baird, William C., 99
 Baker, Dr. Robert, 144
 Baldy, Christopher, 120
 Baldy Center for Law and Social
 Policy, 120 ff.
 Ball, Stewart I., 180
 Bangs, Lucius N., 16
 Bang's Law Library, 29, 35, 145
 Bank of Buffalo, 39
 Barlow, Everett M., 102, 115,
 163, 267
 Barnes, Terrence F., 132
 Baron, Lisa Roy, 184
 Barrett, Nelson R., 68
 Barrister Information Systems
 Corporation, 135
 Barristers' Ball, 67 ff.
 Barshter, Nancy E., 124
 Barth, Roger V., 172
 Bartholemew, Morey C., 160 ff.
 Bartholomew, A. Glenni, 35, 39
 Battaglia, Samuel C., 267
 Baum, Holly, 189
 Baxter, Peter J., 187
 Bayger, Hon. Frank R., 105, 125,
 163
 Bechard, Andrew W., 178
 Becker, Jack R., 169
 Becker, Tracy C., 6, 9, 10, 16
 Beckwith, Hon. Charles, 6, 9, 10,
 16, 17
 Beilewech, Michael A., Jr., 57,
 167 ff., 169
 Bell, Prof. R., 112
 Bellomo, Hon. Sebastian J., 267
 Bell plant, 147
 Benesh, Dorie, 174
 Benice, Lee, 175
 Benitez, Raymond, 182
 Bennett, Dianne G., 132
 Berg, F. Steven, iv, 169, 176
 Berger, Howard E., 140, 184, 192
 Berger, Mary Ellen, 186
 Berger, Prof. Robert S., 129
 Bergevin, Donald, 101
 Berkovits, Leslie Wolffe, 174
 Berland, Sanford N., 172
 Berlowitz, Shari L., 183
 Biebuyck, Valerie S., 190
 Bieda, Christopher J., 179
 Binder, Prof. Guyora, 120
 Birzon, Prof. Paul I., 68, 78, 81
 Bissell, Chancellor Wilson S., 25,
 27, 41
 Black American Law Students
 Association; *see* Black Law
 Students Association
 Black and Puerto Rican Caucus,
 120
 Black Law Students Association,
 84, 110, 135, 180 ff.
 Blackstone Legal Society, 43, 165
 Blair, George R., 78
 Blair, Martin and Messina, iv
 Blass, Stephen A., 176
 Block, Cheryl D., 112
 Block & Colucci, P.C., iv
 BLSA; *see* Black Law Students
 Association
 Blum, Prof. Jeffrey M., 120, 191
 Blumenthal, Prof. Barbara, 117
 Bobertz, Brad, 172
 Boccio, Frank J., 267
 Bodon, Zulma A., 168, 177, 188
 Bonillo, Felicia, 182
 Boreanaz, Harold J., 176
 Boreanaz, O'Shea and NeMoyer,
 59
 Borstein, Brian D., 131
 Bovington, Sidney, 27
 Bowie, Raymond J., 169, 180, 186
 Boyer, Prof. Barry B., 101, 107,
 109, 120, 132, 191
 Boyle, James D., 18, 21
 Bozer, Alan J., 113
 Bradford, Hilary P., 172
 Bradley, Peter K., 113
 Brand, Harold J., Jr., 103, 105,
 132, 141, 163
 Brandeis, Justice Louis, makes
 donation, 146
 Breger, Prof. Marshall, 110
 Brennan, William R., 116
 Brenner, Barbara C., 188
 Brevorka, Peter J., 172

- Bridges, Florence N., 186
 Brock, Timothy T., 184
 Brodsky, Bernard M., 172
 Brody, David A., 191
 Brooks, Dean Michael P., 132
 Brott, Irving D., Jr., 172
 Brown, Edmund S., 267
 Brown, Ernest J., 49, 61
 Brown, Gillian D., 190
 Brown, Gregory L., 124
 Brown, Kevin J., 192
 Browne, Irving, 28
 Brutman, Dana, 185, 186
 Bryant, William C., 4
 Buch, David, 58
 Buchanan, Paul G., 189
 Buerghenthal, Prof. Thomas, 81
 Buffalo and Erie County Public
 Library, 147, 150
 Buffalo Athletic Club, 77, 161, 162
The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser,
 8
Buffalo Courier-Express, 165
Buffalo Evening News Almanac, 93
Buffalo Express, 3, 4, 21
Buffalo Law Journal, 168
Buffalo Law Review, viii, 57 ff.,
 59n., 70, 126, 127n., 133,
 170 ff.
 Editors-in-chief listing, 172
 Buffalo Law School
 accreditation, vii, 48, 66, 101 ff.,
 146, 151
 administration, 195 ff.
 Alden administration; *see* Alden,
 Dean Carlos C.
 articles establishing, 7, 8 ff.
 becomes part of University of
 Buffalo, 26 ff.
 course requirements, 84
 early years (1887-1904); *see*
 Early years
 faculty, 9, 16, 28 ff., 45, 48, 64,
 65, 86 ff., 95, 98, 109 ff.
 demonstrations, 86 ff.
 listing of, 195 ff.
 50th anniversary, 160
 founders, 6
 founding, vii, 79
 grading system, 83 ff., 95 ff.
 graduates, listing, 199 ff.
 law library history; *see* Charles
 B. Sears Law Library
 original students, 18, 19
 origins, 1 ff.
 physical facilities, 21, 28, 29, 31,
 35, 36, 38 ff., 44 ff., 48, 52
 ff., 66 ff., 76, 77, 92 ff., 98
 ff., 123, 129
 75th anniversary, 68 ff., 70
 Seven-Year Plan (1966-1973), 76
 tuition, 20, 75, 119
 war years (1936-1953); *see* War
 years
Buffalo Law School—75 Years, iii,
 70
 Buffalo Legislation Project, 104
 Buffalo Library, 15, 21, 27 ff.
 Buffalo Model, 111, 120, 135
The Buffalo News, 139 ff.
 Buffalo Public Interest Law
 Program, 183 ff.
 Buffalo Savings Bank, 39
 Bull, Henry Adsit, 31, 35, 145,
 160
Bulletin, 159, 160
 Bunn, Ronald F., 111
 Burden, Joseph P., 186
 Burke, Hon. Burke I., 267
 Burke, Carol E., 95
 Burke, Larry, 175
 Burton, Justice Harold H., 117
 Buscaglia, William K., Jr., 184
 Bush, Peter J., 83
 Buskus, Michael S., 115
 Butterini, David F., 112
 Cacciato, Louis M., 70, 174
 Cafeteria Committee, 165
 Cahalan, Eric M., 192
 Cahill, John, 175
 Callahan, Hon. John J., 59
 Canfield, Assistant Dean Allan L.,
 111, 183
 Capen, Chancellor Samuel P., 41
 ff., 45, 54
 Carberry, Anne, 184
 Carey, Governor Hugh, 103, 118
 Carey, Thomas C., 185
 Carlier, Milton J., 182
 Carlino, Anthony, 99
 Carlisle, Assistant Dean Jay C., II,
 103, 105, 114
 Carlos C. Alden Fund, 65
 Carlos C. Alden Moot Courtroom,
 99, 140

- Carmody, Kathleen M., 189
 Carr, Prof. Charles E., 111, 124, 135
 Carrel, Associate Dean Alan S., 79, 114 ff., 122, 132, 133, 135, 138, 141
 placement program, 114
 Carrel, Jerome D., 176
 Carrick, Kathleen, 117, 122, 154
 Carter, Kevin M., 135
 Cartusciello, Neil S., 172
 Cary, Dr. Charles, 5
 Cascio, Nina, 113, 156
 Case method of legal academic training, 17, 48
 Casey, Mary B., 192
 Casey, Robert E., 267
 Cassidy, Sandra K., 140
 Catalano, Michael, 161
 Centennial celebration, 164
 archival exhibit, 139
 events, 140 ff.
 fund raising, 133
 plans to publish history of school, alumni directory, 133
 steering committee, 132 ff., 139
 Centennial committee, iii, vi
 The Center for Public Interest Law, 192
 Cha, Kyungsun, 190
 Champness, Grace Primas, 146
 Chancellor Norton Medal, 137
 Chancellor's Award, 156
 Chapin, Frank M., 18
 Charles B. Sears Law Library, 100, 123, 145 ff.
 accreditation standards, 146, 151
 administrative control dispute, 148, 150, 152, 153 ff., 155 ff.
 donations, 150
 early contributors, 35, 145 ff.
 expenditures 149
 furniture factory fire, 151
 history of, 145 ff.
 inadequacies, problems, 149 ff.
 Institute on Teaching Legal Research, 153
 librarians' publications, 156
 patron usage of physical facilities, 153, 154
 positive developments, 156
 rare book collection, 154
 seven-year plan, 147 ff.
 space restrictions, 150
 statistics on collection volume and circulation, 146, 151 ff., 157
 Chavis, Randy L., 169
 Chester, Carl T., 16
 Chester, Charles T., 28
 Chimes, Deborah A., 188
 Christy, Kent, 161
 Cimminelli, James A., 190
 City of Buffalo Library; *see* Buffalo Library
 City University of New York
 establishes law school, 117 ff.
 Clark, Dale J., 113
 Clark, Marylou E., 95
 Clark, Peter D., 105
 Clark, Richard E., 180, 181
 Clarke, Lynn A., 140
 Class of 1915, 16
 Clause, Patricia, 146
 Clegg, David J., 112
 Clement, Stephen M., 35, 145
 Clinton, DeWitt, 35, 145
 Clinton, Hon. George, 6, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17
 Clinton, Spencer, 6, 7, 9, 10 ff., 16, 17, 27, 35, 145
 Clinton Award, 20, 21, 31
 Clossey, Edmund P., 18
 Clute, John Dunn, 31
 Coffey, Arthur C., 18, 21
 Coggeshall, Jeannine S., 188
 Cohen, Lawrence, 186
 Cohen, Lori, 174
 Cohen, Morris L., 147, 154
 Colavito, Maria L., 113
 Coleman, Martin J., 178
 Coles, Thomas L., 181
 Colestock, Robert D., 176
 Colettis, George A., 112
 Collins, Susan Bniszkiewicz, 185, 187
 Colucci, Hon. Ernest L., 137, 267
 Columbia University, 2
 Comstock, Karen V., 184, 193
 Comstock, Kevin M., 192
 Conboy, Joseph, 168
 Concerned Law Students for Peace, 107*n*.

- Condon, John W., Jr., 86
 Conklin, Robert B., 102, 109, 116
 Connecticut Street Armory, 139,
 141
 Convissar, Shelley T., 188
 Coogan, Russell D., 174
 Cook, Thomas S., 112
 Cooke, Walter P., 35, 145
 Cooney, John J., 175, 176
 Coppola, Douglas S., 132, 137,
 163
 Corey, Fred D., 34, 35, 145
 Cornell University establishes law
 school, 5 ff.
 Cosentino, Andrew J., 174
 Costello, Timothy J., 113
 Coston, John H., 84
 Cottle, Edmund P., 18, 21
 Council on Legal Education
 for Professional
 Responsibility, 80
 Cowan, Dana, 181
 Cowper Construction Company
 Inc., 92
 Cox, Robert Lynn, 35, 146
 Cozzie, Robert M., 170
 Cream, Douglas S., 169
 Crean, Hubert M., 57
 Criminal Justice Training Program,
 81, 104
 Crissey, Lois, 146 ff.
 Critical Legal Studies, 131 ff.,
 143*n.*
 Crofts, Prof. George D., 35, 39,
 54, 145
 Crosby, David M., 135
 Crosby, Helen E., 135
 Crosby, Jane E., 184
 Crovella, Linda H., 189
 Cuffney, Robert E., 189
 Cunningham, Howard F., 160
 Curtin, Hon. John T., 56, 106,
 112, 267
 Curtis, John L., 176
 Cuthbert, Virginia, 99

 Dagon, John N., 135
 Damon & Morey, iv
 D'Angelo, Victor J., 114
 Daniels, Dean Charles, 6, 9,
 10, 14, 15 ff., 17, 21, 27,
 28, 30
 appointment, 11
 Daniels, Joel L., 169
 Daniels Award, 20, 21
 Daniels Inn of Phi Delta Phi,
 27
 Davida, Bernadette Herward,
 177
 Davidson, Prof. Michael, 110
 Davis, Bliss P., 18
 Davis, Charles Lee, 181
 Davis, J. Mason, 84
 Dean, Diane T., 193
 Dean, Assistant Dean Marion E.,
 89*n.*, 110
 Dean, Nancy E., 184
 Dean's Club, 115
 Dee, John F., 24, 159
 DeGasper, Ken, 175
 Deinzer, Jerry, 175
 Del Cotto, Prof. Louis A., 57, 64,
 72*n.*, 81, 83, 110, 132,
 140, 170, 267
 Delta Chi, 31
 DeMarie, Anthony J., 58
 Denman, James B., 105, 118, 119,
 162, 163
 Denman, Hon. M. Dolores, 95, 99,
 102, 103, 132, 141, 163,
 166, 267
 Dennis, Brian D., 113
 Design for Industry Inc., 139
 Desmond, Charles Ryan, 58, 164,
 267
 Desmond, Hon. Charles S., 65,
 68, 70, 71, 105, 125,
 127*n.*, 132, 136 ff., 166,
 267
 Desmond, James, 184
 Desmond Memorial Moot Court
 Competition, 166
 DeWaal, Gary A., 185
 Dewey, Melvil, 22 ff., 25
 Dial, Ashram, 186
 Diamond, David, 44, 49, 69,
 267
 Dick, John B., Jr., 184
 Dickson, Henry D., 189
 Diebold, Charles R., 65, 76, 93,
 161
 DiFilippo, Terry, 184
 Dillon, John A., 56
 Dillon, Hon. Michael F., 56, 86, 87
 ff., 105, 166, 267
 Dillon, William H., 56

- Distinguished Alumnus Award, 49,
56, 59*n.*, 64, 65, 70, 72,
73*n.*, 78, 78 ff., 89*n.*, 101,
124, 137, 163 ff.
list of recipients, 265
- Dix, Christopher S., 184
- Dodge, Douglas C., 172
- Doerr, Hon. John J., 105
- The Domesday Book*, 122
- Donatelli, Randolph H., 179
- Donegan, Prof. Charles E., 95
- Donovan, Joseph Ted, 112
- Downey, Eugene M., 78, 163,
267
- Doyle, Vincent E., Jr., 63 ff., 190
- Drew, DeSilver, 160
- Drucker, Bruce I., 112
- Duncan, Sharyn M., 185
- Dunlavey, Michael E., 186
- Dunn, Vincent, 190
- DuWaldt, Karen L., 172
- Dwyer, Molly C., 192
- Eagle Street Building, 37, 38 ff.,
48, 61, 77, 83, 98, 101, 146
Hutchinson Building fire, 67
library, 38, 66
new building, 47, 54
- Early years, 15 ff.
Class of 1915, 16
combining academic and law
office training, 17 ff.
contributions, 16 ff.
control of school, 21 ff.
course of instruction, 18
expenses, 28 ff.
financial statement, 41
first class, 15 ff.
first commencement, 21
first dean, 15 ff.
fraternities, 27
Great Depression, 44
rules, 30 ff.
textbooks, 19
tuition, 20
- Edelman, Lynn S., 112
- Eighth Judicial Court District
Library, 1, 35, 145 ff., 150,
151
- Eiss, James D., 189
- Elardo, Robert M., 192
- Elias, Daniel S., 182
- Elinski, Karen M., 172
- Ellicott Square Building, 20, 29,
31, 35, 36, 72*n.*, 140, 145
- Ellicott Square Company, 145
- Ellington, Gail D., 178
- Emmanuelli, Dean, 182
- Engel, Prof. David M., 120, 124
- English, Dr. James, 106
- Enrollment statistics, 52, 62
- Entertainment Law Society, 182 ff.
- Environmental Law Society, 190 ff.
- Epsilon Alpha Delta, 165
- Equal Rights Amendment, 107*n.*
- Erickson, Otto J., 27
- Erickson, Philip A., 58, 170
- Erie County Bar Association, 66,
68, 72*n.*, 79, 80, 81 ff.,
109, 139
- Erie County Bar Foundation, 139
- Ernsthaft, William, 172
- Errante, Steven J., 169
- Eve, Arthur K., 120
- Ewing, Prof. Charles P., 120, 130
- Extracurricular activities, 112 ff.;
see also Intramural sports
- Fabi, Keith A., 131
- Facer-Kreidler, Susan, 190
- Faculty, 9, 16, 28 ff., 45, 48, 64,
65, 86 ff., 98, 109 ff.
demonstrations, 86 ff.
listing of, 195 ff.
- Fahringer, Herald Price, Jr., 64,
86, 267
- Falk & Siemer, iv
- Falzone, Sam, 142
- Fancher, Hon. Rollin A., 69
- Fancullo, William P., 112
- Farley, Cornelia A., 168
- Farley, Thomas C., Jr., 189, 192
- Farmelo, Neil R., 58
- Farrel, John G., 183
- Farrell, Mark G., 132
- Fass, Joel S., 105
- Faust, George R., 180
- Federalist Society for Law and
Public Policy Studies,
178 ff.
- Feinsinger, Carl S., 140
- Feldman, Spencer G., 135
- Felicetta, Frank N., 86
- Ferraro, Joseph, 172, 180
- Ferrouillet, Alvarez, 181
- Ferster, Alan J., 184

- Fertel, Barry R., 174
 Fielitz, Allan E., 112
 Figueroa, Daniel, 193
 Figueroa, Hon. Raul, 182
 Fillmore, Chancellor Millard, 2,
 13*n.*, 41
 Filvaroff, Dean David B., 136, 137,
 138 ff., 140, 142, 164
 letter to alumni and friends,
 vi
 Financial aid, 118 ff.
 Fine, Robert P., 102, 109, 132,
 163
 Finger, Charles S., 112
 Finkelstein, Mark R., 184
 Finnegan, Shonnie, 176
 Finucane, Leo G., 112
 Fiorella, Peter J., Jr., iv
 Firetog, Theodore W., 185, 186
 Fisk, Arlene D., 112
 Flaherty, Hon. Thomas P., iii, 69,
 70, 132, 133, 163
 Fleischmann, Adelbert R., 137
 Fleischmann, Ilene R., vi, 125,
 132, 139, 164
 Fleischmann, Manly, 58, 71 ff., 76,
 93, 97, 99, 137, 267
 Fleischmann, Simon, 137
 Fleming, Jeanne, 170
 Fleming, Associate Dean Robert
 B., 58, 64, 71, 72*n.*, 85,
 102 ff., 109, 170, 172
 Flint, Edward Martin, 172
 Flowers, Horace M., 181
 Flynn, William J., Jr., 267
 Flynn, William J., III, 103
 Folsom, Benjamin F., 27
 Forde, Shelley A., 181
 Formica, John L., 131
 Foschio, Leslie G., 132, 137, 163,
 267
 Foster, Hon. Harry, 109
 Foster, Hon. William P., 68
 Frank, Jerome N., 49
 Frankel, Eli H., 176
 Frankiewicz, Bruce T., 180
 Franklin, Prof. Mitchell, 103
 Fraternities, 27, 31, 165, 179 ff.
 Freedman, Bernard B., 112
 Freedman, Brenda M., 190
 Freedman, Maryann S., 124, 139
 Freeman, Prof. Alan D., 120, 124,
 191
 Freudenheim, Julie R., 166
 Frey, Prof. Maurice, 65, 267
 Fricano, Amy Jo, 115
 Frohe, Godfrey M., 18, 21, 159
 Frye, William B., 159
 Fuentes, Hon. Julio M., 181
 Fuller, Nelson C., 18
 Fund raising, 114 ff., 122
 Furlong, Richard D., 192
 Furnas, Chancellor Clifford C., 65,
 67, 69, 71, 82
 Furnas, Mrs. Clifford C., 67

 Gaare, Ruth D., 124 ff.
 Gaetanos, Christ, 180
 Galanter, Prof. Marc, 103, 106,
 110, 138, 141
 Ganz, Mark D., 119
 Garcia, Assistant Dean Vivian M.,
 111, 124
 Gardner, Barbara A., 184
 Gardner, Sue S., 123
 Garrell, Mark G., 180
 Garver, Julia A., 123
 Garvey, Suzanne M., 190
 Gawronski, Evelyn A., 183
 Gay Law Students Organization,
 188 ff.
 Gebben, David A., 185
 Gelberg, Stuart P., 185
 Gellman, Jack A., 68
 Gellman, S. A., 169, 176
 Genrich, Chancellor Willard A., 49,
 267
 Georgi, Oscar F., 35, 146, 160
 Geringer, David, 169
 Gerkin, Joseph L., 130
 Gerstman, Sharon Stern, 140
 GI Bill, vii, 52, 62
 Gibson, Associate Dean Ellen M.,
 125, 129, 135, 154 ff.
 Gibson, George M., 109
 Gifford, Prof. Daniel J., 110
 Gigacz, Susan L., 166
 Gilbert, Brett D., 174, 189, 190
 Gilbride, Terrence, 172
 Giller, Evan B., 112
 Girard, Hon. Dawn B., 95
 Girth, Prof. Marjorie L., 95, 105,
 106, 134, 135, 140, 187
 Giunta, Robert G., 113
 Gleisner, Leslie H., 189
 Glick, Alvin M., 125, 172

- Gluck, James Fraser, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 16, 17, 30
- Goldstein, Prof. Paul, 83, 191
- Goldstein, Seth L., 178, 179
- Gonzalez, Edwin, 181
- Gonzalez, Paul M., 182
- Goodchild, Les, 175
- Goodyear, Bradley, 39
- Goodyear, Charles W., 35, 146
- Gordon, Prof. Robert W., 103, 110
- Gorham, George, 5, 27, 41
- Grace, Father Luke, 11
- Graduates, Buffalo Law School, listing, 199 ff.
- Gratwick, Frederick C., 35, 146
- Green, Carl A., 123
- Green, Ray Ellis, 84
- Green, Hon. Samuel L., 84, 89*n.*, 102, 267
- The Green Bag*, 17
- Greenbaum, Leslie M., 105, 123, 124, 163
- Greene, Christopher T., 132
- Greenfield, Marvin S., 176
- Gregory, Mary; *see* Perla, Mary
- Greiner, Provost William R., 83, 96, 103, 109, 112, 116, 124, 125, 126, 127*n.*, 133 ff., 142, 155
- Greiner, Mrs. William R., 142
- Gridley, John H., 163
- Griffin, Richard F., 68, 73*n.*, 78, 267
- Grimm, Robert W., 267
- Gross, Gordon R., 63
- Gross, Shuman, Brizdle, Laub & Gilfillan, P.C., iv
- Grossman, Harvey, 179
- Grossman, Howard J., 183
- Grossman, Stanley, 58
- Grue, Thomas, 113
- Guaranty Building; *see* Prudential Building
- Guardi, Noel E., 112
- Gueth, Edward P., Jr., 64
- Guinane, Kathleen G., 169
- Gutierrez, Michael, 185
- Guzzetta, John, 175
- Habermehl, Catherine Rae, 192
- Hager, Prof. Ronald M., 130
- Haight, Justice Albert, 21
- Halevy, Balfour, 147, 147 ff., 154
- Hall, Arthur J., 183
- Hall, J.P., 28
- Haller, Frederick, 24
- Halpern, Dean Philip, 49, 50 ff., 51, 59, 59*n.*, 98, 110, 124, 267
- Halpern Conference, 59*n.*
- Hamilton, William G., Jr., 181
- Hamlin, Chauncey J., 35, 146
- Hammond, Clark H., 35, 146
- Hammond, Paul F., 177
- Harring, Prof. Janet S., 101, 187
- Harrington, Denis C., 160 ff.
- Harris, Diana M., 181
- Harris, Samuel J., 35, 39
- Harris Publishing Company, 133
- Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*, 178
- Hawkland, Dean William D., 72, 74, 75 ff., 89*n.*, 142, 148
- academic growth statistics, 1964-1971, 77
- Blue Book, 76
- contributions, 88
- course requirements changed, 84
- J.D. degree designated, 77 ff.
- legal clinic programs established, 79 ff.
- new grading system adopted, 83 ff.
- Seven-Year Plan (1966-1973), 76, 88
- student proposals accepted, 83
- student protests lead to school closure, 87
- Trial Technique program established, 78 ff.
- Hayden, James G., 132, 190
- Hayden, John A., III, 174
- Hazel, Margaret D., 267
- Headrick, Dean Thomas E., 97, 98, 105, 106, 108, 109 ff., 127*n.*, 132, 133, 142, 144, 155, 183
- Buffalo Model of curriculum, 111, 120
- contributions, 126
- farewell address, 126 ff.
- financial aid program (SUSTA) threatened, 118 ff.

- New York Civil Practice course threatened, 116
 six-month sabbatical, 121 ff., 123
- Headrick, Mrs. Maggie, 121, 142
- Hecht, Ira R., 113
- Heffron, Hon. William G., 105
- Heilman, Pamela D., 104
- Hein & Company Inc., 186
- Helleher, Mark R., 186
- Hellman, Jean A., 184, 191
- Henderson, Hon. John O., 54, 59*n.*, 267
- Henry, Carolyn M., 190
- Herald, Elaine K., 172, 184
- Herbst, Leslie R., 112
- Heringer, Carl S., 169, 191
- Higgins, Patrick J., 112
- Hilton, Andrew C., Jr., 121, 132, 141, 163, 175
- Hispanic, Asian, and Native American Law Students' Association; *see* Latin American Law Students Association
- Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, iv, 88*n.*
- Hohensee, James M., 112
- Holland, Prof. John H., 81
- Hollander, Pat, 102
- Hollands, John R., 58
- Holler, Hubie, 175
- Holley, Prof. Danyne R., 95, 110, 181
- Hollinger, Prof. Joan H., 110, 141
- Hollister, Evan, 35, 146
- Holzer, Prof. Henry, 179
- Holzman, Donald J., 169, 175, 176
- Homburger, Prof. Adolf, 47, 110, 115, 267
- Honig, Peter R., 176
- Honor Court, 165
- Honor system, 31
- Hoover, Bruce W., 131
- Ho-Rezvani, Carol S., 190
- Horsky, Charles A., 99 ff.
- Horton, Clinton T., 35
- Hosticka, Carl, 104
- Howard Society, 81
- Howe, Hon. Barbara, 95, 132
- Howe, Dean Mark DeWolfe, 48, 49, 50
- Hoyt, William B., 39, 119, 120
- Hubbard, Phyllis J.; *see* Wilkinson, Phyllis J.
- Huber, James H., 102
- Hughes, Gov. Charles Evans, 34, 35
- Hughes, Krista A., 167 ff., 170
- Hunter, Kimberley W., 169
- Hurley, Mary E., 192
- Hurley, Thomas, 102
- Hurrell, Alfred, 35
- Hurwitz, Sheldon, 59
- Hurwitz & Fine, P.C., iv
- Hutchinson Building, 67
- Hyman, Dean Jacob D., 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 ff., 84, 101, 105, 106, 117, 123, 127*n.*, 132, 133, 135, 140, 142, 161, 164, 179
- accomplishments, 72
- admissions policy, 63
- enrollment statistics, 1953-1962, 62
- four-year program established, 63
- letter of resignation, 71
- moot court competition, 64
- pro bono work, 68
- revitalizes alumni association, 68 ff.
- submits and withdraws resignation, 69 ff.
- William SaMarion case, 68
- Hyman, Mrs. Jacob D., 67, 142
- Iacovelli, John H., 113
- Ibarrondo, Daniel C., 168, 185
- Idziak, Benjamin R., 101, 104
- Ikefugi, Bruce A., 190
- Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization, viii, 59*n.*, 79 ff., 165
- Institute on Teaching Legal Research, 153
- International Law Symposium, 185
- International Law Society, 184 ff.
- International Women's Day, 188
- In the Public Interest*, 192
- Intramural sports, 112 ff., 130 ff., 135
- IPDO; *see* Indigent Prisoner Defense Organization
- Iris*, 12, 34
- Irwin, Beth, 184

- Jackson, Frederick S., 27
 Jackson, Gregory A., 135
 Jackson, Justice Robert H., 59*n.*
 Jaeckle, Edwin F., iv, 76, 82, 105,
 122, 132, 133, 141, 267
 Jaeckle, Erma H., 122, 132,
 141
 Jaeckle, Fleischmann & Mugel,
 iv
 Jaeckle Award, 56, 72, 105, 124,
 126
 Jaeckle Center for State and Local
 Government Law, 122,
 125 ff.
 Jaffe, Dean Louis L., 48, 49, 53,
 54, 58, 65, 142, 146, 171
 James, Rick, 183
 Jarvis, James L., Jr., 172
 Jasen, Hon. Matthew J., 49, 67,
 68, 105, 125, 132, 163,
 166, 267
 Jasen, Mrs. Matthew J., 67
 Jay, David G., 85
 Jenkins, Verdia, 113
 Jepson, Mabel, 151
 Jessup, Philip C., 186
 Jessup Moot Court Competition,
 186 ff.
 Jipping, Thomas L., 179
 John Howard Society, 81
 John Lord O'Brian Hall, 65, 88, 91,
 101, 111, 112, 123, 129,
 151, 154
 cornerstone ceremony, 92
 ff.
 dedication ceremony, 99 ff.
 Johnson, Barbara A., 166
 Johnson, Charles G., 187
 Johnson, Jeffrey C., 186
 Johnson, Julian C., 140
 Johnson, Hon. Rudolph U., 103,
 163, 267
 Joint Conference on Legal
 Education, 63
 Joyce, Prof. Kenneth F., 64, 81,
 83, 101, 130, 140, 166
 Jozwiak, Edward J., III, 180
 Jubulis, Harriet Cleo, 89*n.*, 135
 Juda, Richard S., Jr., 184
 Judelsohn, Jennifer L., 188
 Judicial clerkship program,
 104 ff.
 Juris doctor (J.D.) degree, 77 ff.
 Kallin, Carol, 113
 Kane, Prof. Mary Kay, 110
 Kannar, Prof. George, 120, 186
 Kanterman, Cindy M., 185, 186
 Kaplan, Prof. Milton, 104, 125 ff.,
 191
 Kashtan, Paula L., 190
 Kassman, George N., 57
 Katz, Prof. Al, 103, 105
 Katz, Eileen J., 188
 Katz, Mark D., 192
 Kavaller, Miles L., 180
 Kavanaugh, Rev. Patrick V., 8
 Kavinoky and Cook, iv
 Kay, Sandra, 177
 Keating, George P., 35, 146
 Keenan, William F., 112
 Keller, Robert W., 132, 163,
 164
 Kelley, Harry J., 70
 Kellogg, Stephen, 172
 Kelly, Harry J., 267
 Kenefick, Daniel J., 35, 146
 Kennedy, Bernard J., 102
 Kennedy, James P., Jr., 172
 Kennedy-Daise, Ruth, 183
 Kerner, Sherman B., 113
 Ketter, Pres. Robert L., 87 ff.,
 89*n.*, 92, 93, 99, 101, 106,
 119, 120
 Kiebala, Robert M., 116
 Kihl, Joe, 175
 Killeen, Hon. Mary Ann, 94
 King, Hon. Gilbert H., 86, 89*n.*,
 267
 King, Josephine, 172
 King, Kimi, 173
 Kinney, Edward W., 57
 Kinzly, Richard F., 58
 Kircher, Rev. Michael J., 8, 10 ff.,
 21
 Kirk, LeGrande F., 161
 Kivowitz, Sharon E., 192
 Klein, Marjorie E., 183
 Knab, Thomas F., 172
 Kneeland, Bill, 175
 Knox, Seymour H., 43
 Kochery, Prof. David R., 64, 72,
 115 ff.
 Koine, Charles M., 18, 19
 Kolassa, Joseph A., 161
 Konefsky, Prof. Alfred S., 110,
 112, 132

- Koren, M. Robert, iv, 78, 99, 103, 105, 106, 124, 132, 144, 163, 267
- Koren Center for Clinical Legal Education, 124, 144, 155
- Koscielniak, Audrey A., 89*n.*, 114, 193
- Koshian, Hon. Jacqueline M., 95
- Kowalski, Pat, 175
- Kreidler, Frederick W., 18
- Kreiger, Jennifer L., 185
- Kristol, Prof. William, 179
- Kuehnel, Norman R., 175
- Kulla, Michael Q., 173, 184
- Kullman, Paul W., 170
- Kunstler, William, 92
- Kushner, Alex, 176
- Kuszynski, Hon. Joseph P., 267
- LaCapruccia, Alecia A., 131
- Laidlaw, Prof. William King, 44, 48, 76 ff.
- Laidlaw Prize, 77
- LaMendola, Hon. Rose D., 94, 267
- Lane, John R., 113
- Lane, Lawrence S., 185, 187
- Lane, Robert J., Jr., 172
- Lankes, Gerald J., 58
- Lansdowne, Percy S., 35, 146
- Lansdowne, Robert J., 161
- Lanza, Horace O., 35, 146
- LaRusso, Robert, 113
- Laski, Frank J., 172
- Latin, Asian, and Native American Law Students Association; *see* Latin American Law Students Association
- Latin American Law Students Association, 181 ff.
- Latona, Kay B., 169
- Laufer, Prof. Joseph, 64, 80, 83, 84, 114
- Laufer, Lily, 113, 114
- Laurino, Thomas P., 190
- Lautz, Hon. Catherine Rowley, 94
- LaValle, Cortland R., 123
- Lavender, Michael, 192
- Law Alumni Association; *see* Alumni Association
- Law and Policy*, 121
- Law and Policy Review*, 121
- Law Day, 135, 181, 182
- Lawless, James J., 159
- Lawless, William B., Jr., 67, 68
- Lawless, Mrs. William B., 67
- Law office experiences and training, 1, 17, 79
- Law Revue, 117
- First Annual, 112
- Law School Admission Test (LSAT), 55 ff.
- Law Students Civil Rights Research Organization, 192 ff.
- Law Wives, 165
- Lazerson, Vivian T., 184
- Leach, John E., 69, 164, 267
- Leaden, Thomas F., 169
- Leary, Prof. Virginia A., 116, 124, 185
- Leary, William Henry, 185
- Leavy, Anthony, 174, 183
- Leeds, Karen B., 187
- Legal Aid Bureau, 36, 80
- Legal clinic programs, 79 ff., 104, 130
- Legal fraternities; *see* Fraternities
- Lenhoff, Prof. Arthur, 47, 57, 65, 146
- Leo, Karen, 180
- Leonardi, Glenn D., 190
- Levi, John S., 169
- Levine, Stephen A., 185
- Lewis, Joyce, 113
- Lewis, Hon. Loran L., Jr., 16, 18, 19, 21, 39, 159, 160
- LEXIS, 117, 153
- Liberman, Lois J., 183
- Library of Congress, 150
- Licker, Jeffrey A., 174
- Lillis-Snajczuk, Margaret (Margaret Snajczuk), 132, 133, 141
- Lincoln, Leroy A., 35
- Lincoln Law Club, 43, 165
- Lindauer, Eric, 184
- Lindgren, Prof. Janet S., 104, 112, 189
- Lindley, Stephen K., 135
- Linowitz, Sol M., 127*n.*
- Lippes, Gerald S., 191
- Lipsitz, John M., 130
- Lobbins, William C., 181
- Lockwood Library, 150
- Loeser, Abraham, 18
- Logel, Roland E., 267
- Lohr, Donald R., 174

- Loke, Franklin D., 35, 146
 Lopkin, Wayne M., 113, 172
 Loveday, Lawrence C., 184
 Lowney, Cindy, 187
 LSCRRC; *see* Law Students Civil Rights Research Organization
 Luchowski, Hon. Frank J., 267
 Lunghino, Joseph J., 35, 146, 160
 Luzier, John C., 177, 192
 Lybecker, Prof. Martin E., 110
 Lynch, Rev. John L., 6
- M. Robert Koren Clinical Legal Education Center, 124, 144, 155
- MacArthur, Gordon T., 59*n.*
 MacArthur, Hugh D., 59*n.*
 MacArthur, John P., 64, 169, 172
 Mack, Anne, 175
 Macomber, William, 34
 Maffucci, William J., 172
 Magavern, James L., 130, 172
 Magavern, Jeffrey C., 130
 Magavern, Prof. William J., 127*n.*, 130
 Magavern, Samuel D., 130, 137, 267
 Magavern, Willard J., 130
 Magavern, Willard J., Jr., 130
 Magavern, William J., II, 130
 Magavern, William J., III, 130
 Magavern Fellowships, 130
 Magavern & Magavern, iv, 130
 Magnier, Love & Morris, P.C., iv
 Magnier, Philip H., Jr., 132, 267
 Mahoney, Berg & Cornell, iv
 Mahoney, David J., Jr., 59
 Mahoney, Hon. Walter J., 267
 Mahoney, William B., 59, 267
 Maiden names, 107*n.*
 Main Street Campus, 53, 83, 85
 Makowski, Joseph G., 163, 164
 Maldiner, Kyle, 132
 Malkison, Myron, 135
 Manak, Prof. James P., 80, 105, 172
 Manch, Joseph, 93
 Mandel, Seymour M., 176
 Manguso, Anthony, 67
 Manguso, Mrs. Anthony, 67
 Mann, Mrs. Kellogg, 99
 Mann, Dr. Matthew D., 5, 27
- Mann, Prof. W. Howard, 117, 180
 Manning, Bayless, 141
 Marcus, Prof. Isabel, 120
 Marcus, Louis M., 18
 Margaret L. Wendt Foundation, 139
 Marine Trust Company, 39
 Marlin, Jay, 118 ff.
 Marshall, Hon. Frederick M., 267
 Marshall, Orasmus H., 2, 41
 Martin, Brian M., 166, 167
 Martin, George M., iii, 69, 133, 267
 Marx, Prof. Steven, 150
 Matias, Awilda, 182
 Matorin, Carol M., 187
 Mattina, Hon. Joseph S., 86, 105
 Mavoides, Michelle, 184
 Mayer, Shelley B., 113
 McCarty, Prof. L. Thorne, 101, 103, 106, 112
 McClear, Michael M., 113
 McClusky, James P., 179
 McConnell, Chancellor T. Raymond, 59, 62
 McCormick, Caitlin, 186
 McCormick, Karl A., 161
 McDonough, Charles J., 69, 71, 162, 163, 267
 McDougal, Elliot C., 35, 146
 McFaul, Charles D., 180
 McGough, Lucy S., 137
 McGrath, Paul J., 113
 McGrier, Jerry, 110, 181
 McGuire, Hon. Beryl E., 105
 McHale, Mary C., 184
 McKeating, Michael P., 190
 McKenna, Don, 175
 McLean, Barbara M., 188
 McLeod, James A., 180
 McLeod, Marie D., 135, 178
 McMahan, Diane J., 132, 140
 McMahan, J. Eugene, 267
 McMitchell, James, 146
 McMorro, Michael J., 87
 Mead, Linda J., 95
 Meckler, Cynthia (Cynthia Perla), 72*n.*
 Meckler, Lawrence M., 72*n.*
 Meidinger, Prof. Errol E., 107, 120, 130, 191
 Meiselman, Sandy Ira, 150
 Mendelsohn, Morton, 63, 174

- Mendenhall, John M., 172
 Mensch, Prof. Elizabeth B., 117
 Merenstein, Fern R., 183
 Messina, Salvatore J., 174
 Meyerson, Chancellor Martin, 84
 ff., 87, 88, 89*n.*, 101, 106
 initiates interdisciplinary
 programs at SUNY, 82
 Mikoll, Hon. Ann T., 67, 94, 267
 Mikoll, Theodore V., 67
 Milburn, John George, 6, 9, 10,
 16, 35, 146
 Milburn, Tracy C., 17
 Milch, Charles E., 102
 Miles, Mildred, 146
 Millane, J. Vaughan, Jr., iv, 174
 Milleken, David R., 184
 Miller, George C., 35, 146
 Miller, Lester S., 69, 161
 Miller, Martin S., 174
 Miller, Robin E., 185
 Miller, Tanya B., 113
 Milleville, Annette L., 188
 Milliken, David R., 192
 Millonzi, Robert I., 105, 132, 267
 Minor, W. H., 28
 Minority alumni, 84
 Minority enrollment, 84, 94, 95,
 110 ff., 137
 Minority faculty, 95, 111
 Mintz, Hon. Joseph D., 80, 89*n.*
 Misch, Michael H., 185
 Miserendino, Krull & Foley,
 P.C., iv
 Miserendino, Samuel R., 58
 Missert, Anne M., 135
 Missry, Michelle A., 193
 Mitchell, James McCormick, 35, 49
 Mitchell, Lavinia A., 59*n.*
 Mix, Assistant Dean Marjorie C.,
 100, 187
 Mondsheim, Lee J., 169
 Montgomery, Michael L., 113
 Mooradian, Carl E., 174
 Moore, Hon. Frank C., 76, 267
 Moore, Guy B., 35, 146
 Moot, Adelbert, 6, 8, 9, 10, 16,
 17, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33
 ff., 35, 39, 146
 Moot Award, 20
 Moot Court, 165 ff.
 executive board, 166
 Moot & Sprague, iv
 Mora, David B., 182
 Morales, Pedro J., 181
 Morgan, Edmund M., 49
 Morgan, Vincent L., 172
 Moriarty, Robert B., 174
 Morris, Malcolm L., 174
 Moscowitz, Kenneth L., 113
 Mostecky, Vaclav, 150, 154
 Mott, Douglas D., 180
 Moule, Hon. Reid S., 86, 89*n.*,
 163, 267
 Moynihan, Gregory J., 59*n.*
 Moynihan, James A., 59*n.*
 Mugel, Prof. Albert R., 57, 58, 68
 ff., 101, 161, 162, 167,
 175, 267
 Mugel Moot Court Tax
 Competition, 101, 167
 Mullaney, Thomas C., Jr., 101
 Munger, Prof. Frank W., 120
 Murphy, Joseph P., 185
 Murphy, Richard D., Jr., 180
 Murphy, Thomas J., 174
 Musarra & Musarra, iv
 Myers, Willard H., III., 86
 Myzel, Charles J., 178

 National Conference on Women
 and the Law, 188
 National Council on Legal Clinics,
 80
 National Lawyers Guild, 110, 178
 Navagh, James J., 113
 Naylor, John, 155
 Nazario, Sue-Ann, 182
 Neelen, N.B., 27
 Neff, William J., 174
 Nelson, Lilly S., 89*n.*
 Nenni, Linda J., 114, 132, 133,
 141
 Nevarez, Juan A., 182
 Nevarez, Kathy N., 182
 Newbrook, William G., 159
 Newell, Assistant Dean Aundra C.,
 132, 134 ff., 135, 177
 Newhouse, Dean Wade J., Jr., 64,
 68, 76, 80, 88, 99, 103,
 110, 117, 122, 128, 129 ff.,
 152, 154, 164, 177
 movement to draft as permanent
 dean, 135
 Newhouse, Mrs. Wade J., 142
 Newton, Gary T., 112

- New York Board of Regents, 78
 New York Court of Appeals, 96
 Rule 3(a), 63
 New York State Commission to
 Investigate Defects in Laws
 of Estates, 36
 New York University, 2
Niagara Index, 8
 Niagara University, 10
 founders, 6 ff.
 separation from Buffalo Law
 School, 21 ff., 25
 Niagara University Board of
 Trustees, 8 ff.
 petition to, 3, 8
 Nichols, Sarah S., 192
 Niebank, George, Jr., 57
 Niese, William A., 172
 1915 Class, 16
 Noonan, Hon. Robert E., 69, 162,
 163
 Norton, Chancellor Charles P., 6,
 8, 11, 16, 17 ff., 28, 41
 Chancellor Norton Medal, 137
 Nowak, Henry J., 267
- O'Brian, Alma, 70
 O'Brian, John Lord, 35, 54, 70, 93,
 98, 99 ff., 137, 146, 151,
 160, 267
 O'Brian, Roland L., 70
 O'Brian Hall; *see* John Lord O'Brian
 Hall
 O'Connor, Charles L., 27, 159
Offermann Press, 170
 Office of Economic Opportunity,
 80, 81
 O'Hara, Kathleen E., 192
 Oishei, Charles, 24
 O'Loughlin, Sandra S., 133
 Olsen, Prof. R. Nils, Jr., 130, 140
 100th anniversary; *see* Centennial
 celebration
Onion, 113
Opinion, viii, 57, 68, 96, 98, 101,
 110, 112, 113 ff., 115, 116,
 118, 119, 132, 135, 153,
 167 ff.
 Editors-in-Chief listing, 169 ff.
 Orlin, Theodore S., 184, 185
 Orvis, Mary Ellen Berger, 170
 O'Shaughnessy, Kevin J., 131
 O'Shea, Edward K., Jr., 57, 58 ff.
- O'Shea, Philip J., Sr., 92, 163, 267
 Oswald, Russell A., 94
- Pacelli, Mario, 175
 Pacholski, Robert S., 176
 Pajak, David J., 140
 Palant, Boris A., 185, 186
 Papa, Frank R., iv
 Paperno, Jill L., 174
 Parents Law Student Association,
 189
 Park, Andrew, 190
 Park, Mi-ae, 190
 Parker, David E., 163
 Parker, Edward L., 16
 Parker, Prof. Kellis E., 135
 Parker, Vice Dean LeRoy, 11, 16,
 25, 27, 28
 Parker, Marian, 154
 Pascucci, Joseph, 148, 150
 Payne, James Timothy, 112
 Pearce, Mark G., 181
 Peca, Gina M., 177
 Pedersen, Gilbert J., 133
 Buffalo Law School—75 Years,
 iii, 70
 Peer Tutorial Project, 190
 Pelcin, Martin, 179
 Penny, Robert B., 174
 Peradotto, Erin M., 140
 Perla, Cynthia; *see* Meckler,
 Cynthia
 Perla, Jeffrey A., 72n.
 Perla, Keith A., 72n.
 Perla, Mark S., 72
 Perla, Mary (Mary Gregory), 72n.
 Perla, Russell T., 72n.
 Perla, Samuel, 67, 72n., 174
 Perry, Michelle G., 190
 Perry, Richard W., 185
 Pers, Elaine M., 177, 192
 Peters, Ralph W., 169, 185, 186
 Peterson, Gilbert J., 161
 Pettit, James F., 18
 Pfeffer, Earl R., 170, 184
 Pfeifer, Sidney, 69, 163, 267
 Phi Alpha Delta, 179 ff.
 Philip Halpern Conference, 59n.
 Phillies, George E., 150
 Phillips, Gregory T., 174
 Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine &
 Huber, iv
 Pierson, Melanie K., 116, 174

- Pigguish, James R., 191
Pincus, Glenn, 186
Plewniak, Ron, 175
Plott, David, 192
Poliner, Jason M., 169
Polito, Anthony J., 172
Pollman, Donna M., 188
Pomeroy, Robert W., 35, 146
Prather, John H., 24
Priest, Prof. George L., 110, 141
Pringle, Nancy E., 178
Prinz, Robin S., 185
Prudential Building, 77, 88*n.*, 98,
147, 150
Puerto Rican and Asian Law
Students Association, 84,
110; *see also* Latin American
Law Students Association
Puffer, Claude E., 57
Puscheck, Brett, 184
Putnam, Chancellor James O., 3,
5, 27, 41
Putnam, John G., Jr., 172
Putrino, Carmen, 85
- Quackenbush, James L., 24, 35,
146, 159
Quasi in Rem, 114
Quesada, Victoria, 181
Quinn, Margaret J., 102, 177
- Race Judicata, 112
Radin, Gerri, 175
Raichle, Frank G., Jr., 65, 99,
105, 267
Ramsey, Leroy T., 174
Rauhala, Gene A., 112
*Recommended Books for Law
Libraries*, 152
Reese, Iris, 113, 147
Regan, Edward V., 267
Regan, Peter F., III, 85, 86*ff.*
Regan, Hon. William J., 49, 105,
116, 121, 124, 163, 267
Reibstein, Gene P., 186
Reid, Tanis M., 169
Reidel, George E., Jr., 184
Reis, Prof. Robert I., 103, 104,
112, 127*n.*, 140, 190 *ff.*
Renaldo, Anthony J., 69, 92, 115,
161, 163
Resnick, Richard A., 131, 135
Rhatigan, Brian H., 174
- Rice, Shelley R., 188
Riesman, Prof. David, Jr., 48,
49
Rimar, Kathleen A., 130
Rimar, Prof. Patrick G., 183
Rissoff, Stuart M., 112
Rizzo, Thomas M., 140
Roach, Daniel T., 116, 133
Roberts, Rosemary Gerasia, 174
Robinson, James, Jr., 84
Robinson, John W., 35, 146
Rochester, Dr. Thomas F., 2
Rockefeller, Gov. Nelson, 94
Rodecker, Robert R., 191
Rodgers, Helen Z. M., 22, 31
Rodrigues, Samuel, 182
Rodriguez, Carlos, 182
Rodriguez, Eneida R., 181
Rodriguez, James G., 181
Rodriguez, Sheila Hughes, 185,
186
Rogers, Hon. Sherman S., 30
Rojas, Martin Sanchez, 178
Romeo, Robin A., 174
Rosa, Janice M., 104
Rosche, Richard J., 92, 107*n.*
Rose, Henry, 58, 170
Rosenberg, Prof. Norman S., 80,
103, 104
Rosenblum, Josh, 177
Rosinski, Thomas H., 174, 176
Ross, Bette Gould, 187
Rosse, Melissa, 182
Rossetti, Victor A., 78
Roth, Rachel A., 131
Rothstein, Robert T., 113
Rowley, John C., 189
Rubenstein, Jack, 112
Rumsey, Judson, 160
Runals, Clarence R., 105, 161, 267
Runfola, Joseph F., 267
Runfola, Ross L., 69
Ruslander, David, 160
Russo, Louis J., 267
Rutledge, Hon. Wiley, 117
Ryan, Bishop, 21, 25
Ryan, John W., 35, 146
Ryan, Stephen V., 8
Ryder, Archie C., 31
- Sabr, Hanif Abdus, 193
St. Thomas Moore Guild, 165
Salvo, Elaine E., 109

- Sample, UB Pres. Steven B.,
120, 122, 123, 124, 138,
141, 144
- Samuelson, John R., 169, 191
- Sanders, Jennifer L., 192
- Sandler, William G., 187
- Sands, David A., 172
- Santiago, Hector L., 182
- Saperston, Willard, 160
- Saperston & Day, P.C., iv
- Saraf, Richard T., 180
- Sargent & Repka, iv
- Sarles, Burton B., 58, 170
- Sarnacki, Randolph E., 171, 172
- Savino, William F., 123
- Scales-Trent, Prof. Judith, 111,
135, 140
- Schacht, Alexei M., 190
- Schall, Irene B., 186
- Schaus, Maynard C., 59*n.*
- Schaus, Richard M., 112
- Schaus, Robert C., vi, 59*n.*, 69,
78, 127*n.*, 133, 162, 163
- Schaus & Schaus, iv
- Schechter, Joel H., 135
- Scheer, David A., 190
- Scheffer, John B., II, 118, 119,
120
- Schelling, Robert F., 35, 146
- Schimminger, Robin L., 119
- Schlegel, Prof. John Henry, 101,
111, 112, 113, 120 ff., 126,
127*n.*, 129 ff., 133, 135,
138, 140
- Schneider, Melinda K., 168
- Schoellkopf, Willie, 140
- Schoetz, Kenneth A., 172
- Schork, Lawrence J., 77, 78, 163,
267
- Schreiber, Julius A., 18, 21
- Schroeder, Kenneth, Jr., 86
- Schultz, Gerald R., 191
- Schultz, Robert B., 185, 186
- Schuman, Irving M., 183
- Schurkman, Steven A., 185
- Schwartz, Martin, 184
- Schwartz, Prof. Herman, 64, 81,
85, 92, 94, 104, 105, 110
- Schwartz, Dean Richard D., 72*n.*,
88, 89*n.*, 90, 91 ff., 110,
121, 142
accomplishments, 106 ff.
Attica prison riots, 93 ff.
convocation, 105
curriculum, 104 ff.
enrollment statistics, 94, 95
grading system difficulties and
revision, 95 ff.
interdisciplinary program, 103
ff., 106
late grade reporting becomes
problem, 98
long-range planning committee,
101
placement program, 1101
women's legal clinic established,
95
- Schwartz, Mrs. Richard D., 142
- Schwendler, Edward L., Jr., 170
- Schwiete, Carl G., 18
- Scime, Anthony J., 113
- Scinta, Arthur L., 179
- Sconiers, Lester G., 181
- Sconiers, Hon. Rose Hamlin, 95,
120, 124, 133, 163, 181
- Scott, Hon. Hugh B., 120, 181
- Scott, William D., 176
- Seabrook, Umar (Karl), 181
- Sea Grant Law Journal*, 104
- Sea Grant Program, 104 ff., 125,
191
- Sears, Hon. Charles B., 35, 54,
59*n.*, 99, 151
Charles B. Sears Law Library;
see Charles B. Sears Law
Library
- Sedita, Frank A., 67
- Sedita, Mrs. Frank A., 67
- Seipp, Prof. Gerald T., 112,
113
- Seitz, Virginia A., 124
- Semmelhack, Tricia T., 95
- Seymour, H.H., 16
- Shanahan, Bart J., 34
- Shane, Sidney, 69, 267
- Shapiro, Michael A., 112
- Shapiro, Stuart B., 140
- Shea, Dean Francis M., 46, 48, 48
ff., 59*n.*, 142
- Sheldon, Donald P., 169
- Sheldon, Hon. James, 6, 8, 9, 10,
11
- Shire, Moses, 35, 146
- Short, Myron S., 161
- Shuman, Leslie T., 183
- Sibley, Charlotte C., 184

- Sicherman, Bernard L., 161
 Siclari, Victor R., 131, 170,
 177
 Sidway, Frank S., 35, 146,
 159
 Siegel, Herbert M., 174
 Siegel, Mark, 119
 Siegel, Robert P., 114
 Silber, Susan C., 188
 Simon, William, 131
 Sims, Hon. Barbara M., 84,
 89*n.*, 95
 Sims, William, 84, 89*n.*
 Simson, John L., 169
 Sinclair, Ellen A., 185, 186
 Sinker, Edward M., 169
 Skinner, Robin A., 186
 Skylon marathon, 112
 Slicer, T. R., 28
 Smith, Elaine A., 188
 Smith, Associate Dean George P.,
 III, 83, 102
 Smith, Hon. James M., 3, 9, 10
 Smith, Jane M., 190
 Smith, Pedersen & Smith, iv
 Smith, Scott A., 188
 Smith, Terry D., iv
 Smith, Ward G., 169, 175
 Smythe, Ellen D., 105, 191
 Snajczuk, Margaret; *see*
 Lillis-Snajczuk, Margaret
 Solomon, Jay M., 185
 Solomon, Jerry M., 112
 Somit, Vice Pres. Albert, 99
 Sorrentino, V. James, 174
 Sosa, Jose M., 182
 Spaccasi, Lawrence M., 135
 Spangenthal, Robert E., 113
 Spanogle, Prof. J. Andrew, 106,
 112
 Spector, Edward S., 57, 169
 Spencer, Karen L., 113, 156
 Spiritos, Samuel M., 135
 Sporn, Howell I., 185
 Sprague, Chancellor Eben
 Carleton, 4, 5, 25, 27, 41
 Sprague, Henry Ware, 35, 146
 Spring Run, first annual, 112
 Stachowiak, Franklin A., 102
 Stafford Building, 28
 Stakel, Wallace J., 267
 Stamm, Gregory, 83
Stanford Law Review, 131
 Staples, George K., 27
 State Board of Bar Examiners
 review of Buffalo Law
 School, 31
 State University of New York
 anti-war riots, 85 ff., 87
 Buffalo Law School early
 relationship, 25
 Chancellor's Medal, 125
 code of campus conduct, 85
 financial aid (SUSTA)
 threatened, 118 ff.
 interdisciplinary programs
 established, 82
 student unrest, protests, 82 ff.,
 85 ff., 87, 100
 University of Buffalo merger
 with, 66, 69
 State University Supplemental
 Tuition Assistance
 (SUSTA), 118 ff.
 Steinberg, Frederick W., 105
 Steinfeld, Prof. Robert J., 120
 Stengel, Elmer S., 267
 Stenger, John H., 78, 109, 172
 Stephens, Michael H., 172
 Stern, Jacob, 16
 Stern, Michael, 169
 Stevens, Dean George Neff, 55,
 57 ff., 142
 Stiller, Hon. Norman A., 267
 Stopler, Barry S., 180
 Strain, Lisa L., 192
 Strauss, Forrest, 180, 190
 Student Bar Association, viii, 58,
 67, 77, 94, 111, 131 ff.,
 172 ff.
 allocation of funds, 173
 committees, 173
 presidents, listing, 174
 Student demonstrations, 82 ff., 85
 ff., 87, 100
 Student governing committee, 30
 Student organizations, 165 ff.
Advocate, 72, 131, 175 ff.
 Asian Law Students Association,
 189 ff.
 Association of Women Law
 Students, 187 ff.
 Black Law Student Association,
 84, 110, 135, 180 ff.
Buffalo Law Review, 170 ff.; *see*
 also *Buffalo Law Review*

- Buffalo Public Interest Law Program, 183 ff.
 The Center for Public Interest Law, 192
 Entertainment Law Society, 182 ff.
 Environmental Law Society, 190 ff.
 Federalist Society, 178 ff.
 Gay Law Students Organization, 188 ff.
 International Law Society, 184 ff.
 Jessup Moot Court Competition, 186 ff.
 Latin American Law Students Association, 181 ff.
 Law Students Civil Rights Research Organization, 192 ff.
 Moot Court, 165 ff.
 National Lawyers Guild, 110, 178
Opinion, 167 ff.; *see also Opinion*
 Parents Law Student Association, 189
 Peer Tutorial Project, 190
 Phi Alpha Delta, 179 ff.
 Student Bar Association; *see also Student Bar Association*
 Sullivan, Louis H., 88*n.*
 Sullivan, Richard T., 116
 Sullivan, William P., Jr., 169
 Summers, Prof. Clyde W., 64, 65
 Suozzi, Paul J., 113
 Surgalla, Kathleen E., 185, 186
 Swartz, Prof. Louis H., 80
 Sylvester, Frederick H., 24
 Szanyi, Kevin A., 113
 Szczygiel, Prof. Anthony H., 130
 Taggart, Hon. Madge, 94
 Talcott, Frank S., 18
 Tarantino, Louise M., 169
 Teitelbaum, Prof. Lee E., 103, 105, 131
 Telesca, Hon. Michael A., 267
 Templeton, Irving R., 43
 Templeton, James O., 27
 Temporary Hearing Commission, 89*n.*
 Tenney, Eugene C., 102
 Terezakis, George A., 185
 Terrizzi, Joseph G., 174, 176
 Thain, Gerald J., 137
 Thayer, A. Wallace, 18, 21
 Third National Bank Building, 33, 36, 38
 Thuronyi, Prof. Victor T., 120
 Tibbles, Assistant Dean W. Lance, 81, 83, 102
 Tiedeman, Dean Christopher G., 26, 31, 33
 Tierney, James M., 172
 Tietelbaum, Robert F., 169
 Tills, Ronald H., 67
 Timon, Bishop John, 6
 Tisdall, Joseph C., 59, 69, 161
 Tizzano, Marion James, 58, 174
 Tobe, Susan Bring, 115
 Tobol, Amy R., 193
 Tohill, Anthony B., 172
 Tom, Pearl L., 185
 Ton, Brian H., 190
 Torres, Anthony N., 189
 Tourgee, Hon. Albion W., 11, 16
 Touster, Prof. Saul, 64, 86
 Townsend, E. Corning, 6, 8, 11, 16, 28 ff.
 Townsend, Mrs. George W., 43
 Townsend Hall, 43 ff., 48
 Trammell, Hon. Wilbur P., 84, 86
 Traut, J. Emery, 18
 Trial Technique program, 78 ff.
 Trow, W. Clark, II, 113
 Troy, Thomas V., 69
 Trubek, David M., 131 ff.
 Trubek, Louise, 131 ff.
 Tsai, Christine, 190
 Tuition, annual, 263
 Tuition Assistance Plan (TAP), 119
 Turkewitz, Robert M., 123
 Turner, Francis W., 112, 113
 Tutuska, B. John, 93
UB Law Forum, 123, 124 ff., 162
 Ullman, Louis L., 18, 19, 21
 University of Buffalo, 2 ff., 26 ff., 39
 College of Pharmacy, 5
 endowment fund campaign, 44
 establishes centralized accounting system, 41
 first law school graduation, 27

- University of Buffalo, *continued*
 law school annexation
 committee, 27
 merger with State University of
 New York, 66, 69
 rigors faced during conception,
 12
 Townsend building donated, 43
 University of Buffalo Council; *see*
 University Council
 University at Buffalo Foundation
 Inc., 122
 University of California at
 Berkeley, 150
 University Council, 4, 5, 26, 27
 University of the State of New
 York, 25; *see also* State
 University of New York
- Valenti, Frank A., 172
 Vance, Karen B., 192
 Van Every, Robert W., 191
 Vega, John R., 190
 Velazquez, Hector R., 181
 Vergos, Chrysanthe E., 186
 Viele, Sheldon T., 6, 8, 16
 Vietnam Moratorium Day, 85
 Villegas, George "Black Jack," 135
 Vogel, Hon. Ruth D., 94
 Vogt, Alan H., 172
 Volcy, Paul, 182
 Volker, State Senator Dale M., 77,
 89*n.*, 118, 174
 Volker, Julius J., 89*n.*
- Wachtler, Hon. Sol, 140, 142
 Wagner, University Vice President
 Robert, 155
 Walentynowicz, Leonard F., 69, 78
 Wallin, Assistant Dean Charles H.,
 110 ff., 134, 135
 Walsh, James R., 123, 175
 Walsh, J.B., 72*n.*
 Warchol, Emil J., 169
 Ward, Hon. Hamilton, 86
 Wardwell, Hon. George S., 11, 16
 War years
 accelerated program introduced,
 51 ff.
 admissions policy, 55 ff.
 Austrian lawyers become faculty
 members, 47
 economy, 48
 enrollment statistics, 1946-1953,
 52
 50th anniversary, 49
 GI Bill, 52
 GI student body, 56
 Korean war, 58 ff.
 law school admitted to AALS, 49
 law school receives ABA
 accreditation, 49
 new building completed, 54
 new student organizations, 57 ff.
 50th anniversary, 59*n.*
 Wasch, Kenneth A., 185
 Weaver, Paul C., 122, 123, 124,
 131, 133, 163, 174
 Weber, Susan A., 190
 Webster, Alison, 193
 Webster, Prof. Charles W., 57,
 59*n.*, 79, 170, 175
 Weese, Harry, 93, 99
 Weil, Dr. Charles, 3 ff.
 Weil, Elmer R., 267
 Weinstein, Aaron, 267
 Weinstein, Harvey, 183
 Weiss, Hon. Philip J., 267
 Wekstein, Adam L., 113
 Wendt Foundation, 139
 Wenger, Prof. Larry, 110, 150,
 152, 154
 Werner, Harry E., 172, 185
 Wessel, Paul J., 172
 77 West Eagle Street; *see* Eagle
 Street Building
 Western New York Trial Lawyers
 Association, 139
 WESTLAW, 155
 Wettlaufer, Catherine T., 133, 141
 Wheeler, Charles B., 16, 28, 30,
 39
 Wheeler, J. Howard, 27
 Whetzle, Robert J., 64
 Whitcher, Ann F., 133
 Whitcher, Francis R., 133
 Whitcher, Michael J., 133
 White, Dr. James P., 2
 White, Lester M., 27
 Wicher, Cammille P., 189
 Wick, Sharon L., 133, 141
 Wickmark, Steven T., 124, 132
 Wickser, Philip, 165
 Wiexsnar, William Jud, 112
 Wiener, Hon. Cecil B., 22, 31, 94
 Wilcox, Ansley, 5, 35, 146

- Wild, Tracey, 190
Wilder, James J., 186
Wilkinson, Phyllis J. (Phyllis J. Hubbard), 57
William K. Laidlaw Prize, 77
Williams, Hon. Alger A., 267
Williams, Elvin V., 185
Williams, John J., 173, 174, 177
Wilson, Gov. Malcolm, 100
Winter, Ronald J., 180
Wm. S. Hein & Company Inc., 186
Wolf, Edwin H., 83, 116
Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 43
Women's legal problems, 95, 107*n.*
Women students, 13*n.*, 22, 31, 94 ff., 187
Wong, Margaret W., 185
Wong, Richard C., 180
Wozniak, Richard R., 57
Wright, William W., Jr., 27
Wroblewski, Michael C., 184
Yaeger, Lisa M., 188
Yale, Jerry, 83
Yawman, J. Gregory, 172
Young, Dana M., 190
Zanglein, Jayne E., 112
Zendan, Michael F., II, 172
Zickl, William G., 131, 135
Zimmer, Hon. Michael, 67
Zimmer, Mrs. Michael, 67
Zimmermann, Prof. George M., 113, 267
Zubrow, Marcia, 156