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The Saga of the Notre Dame Law School Class of 1969 “Fierce Competition, Stronger Friendships”

Notre Dame Law School, Class of 1969

Jim Starshak

Joe Kennedy

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**The Saga
of the
Notre Dame Law School Class of 1969
“Fierce Competition, Stronger Friendships”**



The Saga has been compiled by Jim Starshak and Joe Kennedy based on recollections from the members of the Class of 1969.

October 7, 2021

Comments may be sent to

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Joe Kennedy (jkenn23333@aol.com).

In fond remembrance of those who left us all too soon:

1.	Michael Campbell Barry	March 17, 1944	September 5, 2003
2.	Gerald Ambrose Cavanaugh, Jr.	August 1, 1944	February 1, 2001
3.	James Michael Connell	June 24, 1944	February 15, 2018
4.	Thomas Michael Dowling	February 5, 1945	October 26, 2019
5.	James Charles Dukat	July 20, 1944	October 17, 2013
6.	Edward Ronald Durand, Jr.	September 9, 1936	Sept. 20, 2006
7.	Thomas Robert Elmer	May 13, 1945	December 30, 2004
8.	James Patrick Gillece, Jr.	May 26, 1944	Sept. 26, 2015
9.	Richard Gordan Harbinger	July 1, 1923	January 17, 2014
10.	Bryan John Hughes	January 4, 1945	May 29, 2021
11.	Alexander Dennis Lehrer	September 6, 1944	December 14, 2012
12.	Timothy Joseph Malloy	April 7, 1944	September 3, 2019
13.	Ronald Charles Marchione	June 10, 1944	March 2, 1998
14.	John Paul Mullen	February 17, 1944	October 29, 2015
15.	George Francis Rice, Jr.	April 18, 1945	October 15, 2020
16.	Lance Arlan Riemersma	July 12, 1943	December 28, 1969
17.	Brian Kieran Riordan	February 19, 1943	November 19, 2008
18.	John Patrick Rittinger, Jr.	July 16, 1944	May 18, 2021
19.	James Edward Rolls	March 28, 1944	October 15, 2012
20.	Jon Paul Rubach	June 5, 1944	September 7, 2014
21.	Donald Eugene Schonhoff	August 23, 1944	May 11, 2011
22.	Arl Berlin Williams	December 22, 1944	March 13, 2015

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This past June Jim Starshak decided that our class should have a memorial of our time at Notre Dame. He asked Joe Kennedy to take a first pass at something to start with. The first effort, based only on our initial memories, comprised 15 pages. Since then, the Saga has gradually increased in size as more and more of us contributed. We think it has also increased in terms of interest. As you read this you will certainly find many things you already knew, but perhaps forgot. You will also find some things that hardly any of us knew when we were students.

Many thanks from us to all those who enthusiastically contributed to this Saga. Greater thanks to those who took the time to help us all along the way with insightful comments, corrections and ideas for improvement, with special thanks to Bob Greene, Bill Keck, Joe McNeil, Jim Mackin, John Macleod, Dave Prior and Merle Wilberding. We are especially grateful to Merle for his expertise at editing as well as recalling significant events and giving great comments.

Special thanks to Beth G. Klein of the Kresge Law Library and to Elizabeth Hogan of the University Library for their help in finding some of the great old photographs you will find herein.

Jim Starshak

Joe Kennedy



Photo taken by Sue and Jim Starshak from the spire of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart



The First of the Fighting Irish

Notre Dame Law School was founded in 1869 and is the oldest continuing Catholic law school in the United States.



William Hoynes, Dean of the Notre Dame Law School, wearing an academic robe and mortar board, c 1893-1918, GNEG 2B/54, University of Notre Dame Archives

William J. Hoynes was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland in 1846. He arrived in the U.S. at age 7. He was fifteen years old when he volunteered for the Union Army at the start of the Civil War. He served bravely, was wounded, got discharged, but came back to see out the end of the war. He was a “grunt” and never made the rank of Colonel.

Hoynes attended Notre Dame after the War and then received his law degree from the University of Michigan. He both practiced law and was involved in newspaper publishing. In 1883 Notre Dame hired him as a professor of law, and soon thereafter as Dean of legal studies. He had been successfully practicing in Chicago prior to this.

Hoynes was a firm believer in all forms of education. See Hoynes, *Law as an Educational Factor*, 8 NOTRE DAME LAW REV. 338 (1933). He was a bachelor and lived his entire tenure in Sorin Hall. He was gregarious, energetic, brilliant, and kind. He trained a group of students in military matters, where he earned the nickname “Colonel.” (Does this remind anyone of our own “Chief”?) Hoynes saw the growth of the teaching of law at Notre Dame from almost the beginning. He was influential in the evolution of legal studies sometimes heavily based on historical classics, such as Coke’s “Institutes” and Blackstone’s “Commentaries,” to the case method we know and love today. He retired in 1919 as the University opened a separate building for the law school, called the Hoynes College of Law. He kept his room in Sorin Hall and stayed active in the law school until his passing in 1933. A sad event. See McKeivitt, *Colonel William J. Hoynes*, 8 NOTRE DAME LAW Rev. 391 (1933) for an encomium.

Dean Hoynes is forever memorialized in the law school’s use of the hypothetical State of Hoynes, where every case from every state is relevant. In addition, his is the name given to the highest award given to a graduating student at Notre Dame. The “Colonel William J. Hoynes Award” was established in 1928 is given for “outstanding scholarship, application, deportment and achievement.” (The next highest award is named after Dean O’Meara for “academic achievement.”) Hoynes is further enshrined in the law school’s memory by the “Hoynes Code. A compilation of Faculty Resolutions and Administrative Regulations Governing the Notre Dame Law School.” This work was first compiled by Dean Shaffer in 1971 and has been kept up to date ever since.

Notre Dame is fortunate to have had so many formidable Deans in our lifetime: O’Meara, Lawless, Murphy, Shaffer, Link, O’Hara, Jessup-Newton, and Cole. We are grateful to all.

The Saga of the Notre Dame Law Class of 1969 – “Fierce Competition, Stronger Friendships”



Introduction

This Saga compiles a brief history of our time at ND Law School. It is based on the recollections of many people. The Saga has become more comprehensive because more and more of our class contributed. Thanks to all for participating. If this is well received, we could also consider a new saga to memorialize some of our post-graduation activities.

If you don't see your name mentioned herein, you should not feel disappointed. The main reason you are not mentioned is that you have not yet submitted any memories. There is still time.

The subtitle is adapted from John Macleod's comments made near the end of our tenure in 1969. (See page 84.) Merle Wilberding proposed using John's original subtitle: "fierce competition, fierce friendships." It is a good summary description of our time at the law school. Tom McCusker especially concurred. Jim Starshak approved, but amended this to substitute "stronger" for "fierce" in order to emphasize all the great friendships resulting from our time together.

Herein, you will see which of us went to the Purdue game with Dean O'Meara and which of our professors was a closet intellectual. There was

another professor who knew Russian and was in Air Force Intelligence. You will discover who from our class had a very unusual car ride with Bobby and Ethel Kennedy. We will review some of our classes and some of the terminology that we learned to love. Everyone has an opinion on “the Dean.” (In his *Memoirs*, Dean Shaffer makes the point that of all the Deans who followed O’Meara, none were called simply “the Dean.” This was reserved for O’Meara.) As you read this, some memories will surface of your opinion of the Dean during our time at ND. It may be that some former opinions will differ from today’s perspective. There are also photographs of many of us who attended the 50th year reunion.

Before the Beginning

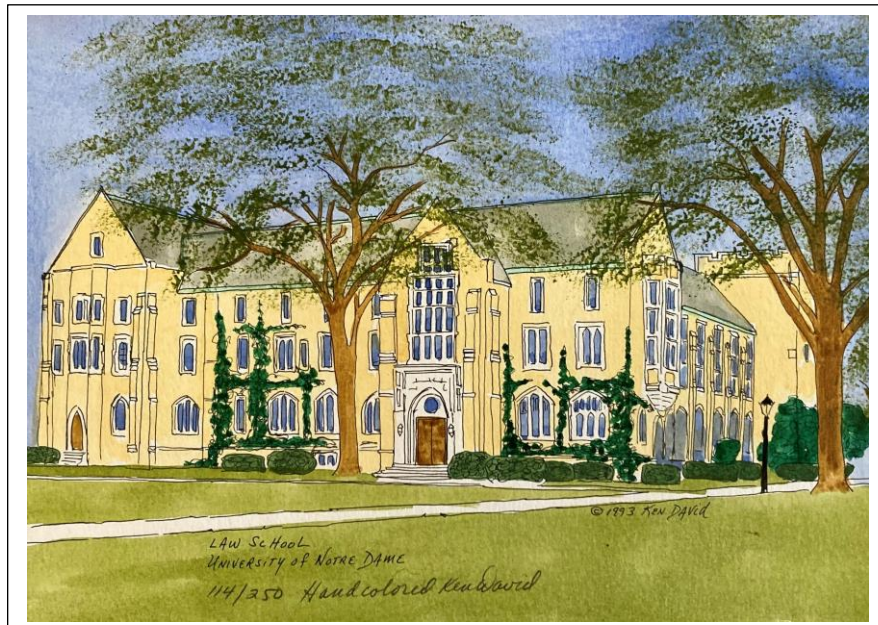
Before we arrived in August, 1966 we had to read four books, including Jeremy Bentham’s *Handbook of Political Fallacies*. Many of us considered this to be an excellent book. It was an important work when first published almost two hundred years ago and is still relevant today. Jim Starshak (aka “Star”) lent his copy of this book to one of his partners who was running for Congress. He found it very helpful in his successful campaign.

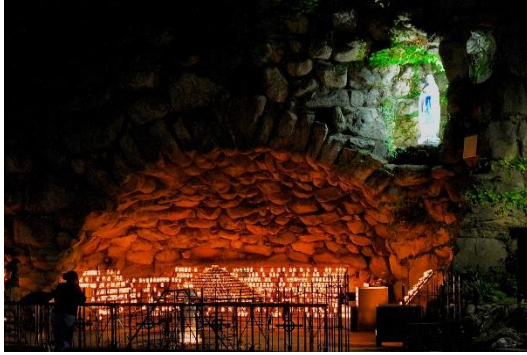
Another interesting book we had to read was Catherine Drinker Bowen’s *The Lion and the Throne* about Edward Coke’s dispute with King James I, who was a firm believer in the divine right of kings. Coke argued that while the King had vast temporal power, he was still “sub Deo et Lege.” Coke was the author of the maxim “a man’s home is his castle.” His theories on individual rights had a strong influence on our Bill of Rights.

There were some interesting stories even before anyone arrived. One of us had his car broken into during a layover en route. Joe Frantin impressed many drivers on the Turnpikes between New Jersey and Indiana with his Jaguar. Joe Kennedy lost himself in Blackstone’s

“Commentaries” as he rode a Greyhound bus. Dave Prior and Bryan Hughes had been classmates at Providence. (Their families each had a “cottage” in Newport, R.I.) They drove to South Bend in Dave’s Triumph Spitfire. They were quite hungry upon arrival in South Bend. Curiously, as they drove around downtown looking for a bite to eat, they came upon Sweeney’s Irish Shamrock Inn. Even more curiously, when they were enjoying a hamburger and a beer, they noticed a group of other new law students. Small world. This would have been the first get together of part of the class of ’69. It seems appropriate that it happened at Sweeney’s.

In the Beginning





The campus was beautiful. The Law School was just on the right at the main entrance. The Administration Building with the famous Golden Dome was prominent on the North side. Just to the west of it was the beautiful Basilica and the Grotto. The Rockne Memorial was at the western end and the main library was at the eastern end. The bookstore was conveniently located and was primarily devoted to selling books. There was a Gilbert's clothing store next door.

A few days ahead of the start of classes, a group of us were tossing around a football. At the end of this Scott Atwell suggested we might want to get a beer. Joe Kennedy instantly agreed and said "Yeah, let's go get a beah." There was some good natured banter about this. Joe then decided it was time to attempt to lose his Bronx accent.



Photo taken by Sue and Jim Starshak from the spire of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart



Our Class

The law school hosted a reception for all incoming students at the Morris Inn so we could get to know each other. Most of us were recent college grads. Some were a little older. Hugh Mundy, Ron Durand, and John Macleod had spent several years in the service. Our most senior classmate was Dick Harbinger who had received the Distinguished Service Cross

for his role as a fighter pilot during the Korean War. (The DSC is the second highest military award.) Dick had a very specific reason for attending law school. He had been legally shafted by Jack Webb of “Dragnet” fame and was not going to let anyone do that to him again. He did get some satisfaction against Webb on a social basis prior to law school. John Stolfus and Dick Harbinger had gone to graduate school.

Many were “Double Domers,” including Scott Atwell, Mike Barry, Hank Catenacci, Pat Cooney, Ron Durand (‘59), Matt Dwyer, Bob Hughes, Tim Malloy, John Macleod, Dennis Mackin, Jim Mackin, Tom McCusker, Harry McDonough, Al Reid, and Jim Starshak. Actually, Jim Starshak (aka “Star”) was a Triple Domer, since he attended Notre Dame High School.

The rest of us came from colleges all over the country, typically one or two from each. There were three from Loras College: Mike Runde, Jim Zak and Regis Trendera. We came from various states: Pat Berg from **Oregon**, Dick Harbinger from **California**, Pat Cooney from **Texas**, Scott Atwell from **Colorado**, Dan Hebert from **Kansas**, Gary Stoff from **Missouri**, Joe McNeil from **Vermont**, Peter Loughlin from **New Hampshire**, Jim Leavey from **Massachusetts**, Larry Rousseau and Dave Prior from **Rhode Island**, Tim Malloy, John Macleod and George Carr from **Connecticut**, Joe Frantin, Ted Gardner, Hank Catenacci and Al Lehrer from **New Jersey**, Bill Keck from **Ohio**, Jim Brady, Nick Trogan, George Ball and Doug Austin from **Michigan**, Arl Williams from **Tennessee**, Vince Stamp from **Kentucky**, Tom Bonner, Frank Murray, Ralph Litzenger and Russ Heiple from **Pennsylvania**, Merle Wilberding, Tom Dowling and Regis Trendera from **Iowa**, Matt Dwyer, Don Schonhoff, Bob Neiryneck, Mike Lannon, Tony Siemer, Harry McDonough, George Burgett, and Jim Starshak from **Illinois**, Tom McCusker from **Indiana** (South Bend).

There were five students from **Buffalo, New York**: Bob Greene, Jon Paul Rubach, Jim Rolls, Jim Dukat and Tom Elmer. This was exceeded only

by **New York City** with six: Pete Driscoll, Hugh Mundy, Ron Marchione, Joe Kennedy, Jeff Cavanaugh and Tim McLaughlin. These eleven plus those from other New York localities, such as Dave Larimer, Bryan Hughes, Jim Barba, Pete Kutcher, Bob Hughes, John Reid, George Rice and Jim Mackin made **New York** the most represented state.

One of us decided to switch to the Graduate School of Business after our first year. George Carr had attended St. Bonaventure University, where he was a friend of Joe Frantin. When George told Joe he planned to apply to law school at ND, Joe said that sounded interesting and maybe he would apply also. The rest is history. George had the good sense to keep in touch with some of the rest of us and often attended our renowned law school parties. He went on to a very successful career in real estate development. George remained good friends with Dave Prior over the subsequent years.

We had several accomplished athletes in our group. Those who participated in high school and/or college sports included (without limitation) Vince Stamp, Jeff Cavanaugh, Matt Dwyer, Dennis Mackin, Al Reid, Merle Wilberding, George Burgett, Harry McDonough, Hugh Mundy, Jim Starshak, John Macleod and Joe Frantin.

Most of us were single, but there were a fair number of married couples. The University provided campus housing for the married students. Some would get married in the next three years. As for the single students, some chose to take advantage of the special offer from the Pick Oliver Hotel. As an example, Al Lehrer and Jim Leavey shared a room. It was an easy commute to campus from downtown. Many of the rest got together with a few other students to rent a house. Some long lasting friendships resulted from shared housing. For example, Tom Bonner took a chance on renting a house on his own in the hope that others would join him. None other than Joe Frantin was the first to arrive at this Harrison Avenue house. Bryan Hughes and Peter Driscoll shared a house with Dave Prior, Jim Barba, and Ron Wietecha in their first year and then with Joe Frantin

and Tom Bonner in their second year at this same house. They formed lasting friendships. Likewise, Dan Hebert, Vince Stamp and Lance Riemersma shared a house on Ivy Road. Dan and Vince still get together each year. Bob Greene shared a house on Colfax with Al Bannon, Frank Murray and Jon Paul Rubach. Many of the Double Domers knew each other well during their undergraduate days. As an example, Matt Dwyer recalls that his buddy Star was notorious as a very cool dude walking around with a cigarette behind his ear.

Many had cars, so we could get around easily. One of us had two cars, one for the winter months and one for the nicer months, the latter being a 1966 Jaguar XK-E convertible. This was Joe Frantin's college graduation present. Joe would stand out in so many ways during the next three years. We never were able to arrange a drag race between the XKE and Anton Herman Chroust's Mercedes Benz 300S Gull Wing. The following photo shows Dean O'Meara negotiating with Professor Chroust for such a race.



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

Some of us had a general notion of what kind of law we wanted to practice, but most did not. Don Schonhoff knew he wanted to join the FBI. Jon Paul Rubach had the most specific program. He had an arrangement with an insurance company whereby they would pay his tuition at law school and medical school in return for his commitment to work for that company for a specified number of years.

Enrollment for women and minorities was still quite limited in all aspects of society. Our class started with two women students, Carol Gasson from Ohio and Diane Shaw from Alabama. It was a shame that they both left after Thanksgiving in the first semester. In retrospect, it might have been better if we all paid more attention to them, despite the fact that they seemed to keep to themselves. We realize now that we could have done better. There was only one Black student, Arl Williams, who holds the distinction of being the first Black to graduate from the Law School. (There had been a Black student in a prior year, who unfortunately dropped out.) The first woman to graduate, Grace Olivarez, was just one year behind us. It would take a few more years for Affirmative Action and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make an impact on society.

Orientation with Dean O'Meara



At orientation we saw Dean Joseph O'Meara for the first time. Since taking over in 1952, O'Meara made ND one of the best law schools in the country. ND was unique in its small size. Students knew each other and the faculty quite well. It was and still is a rigorous, but rewarding academic environment. He was an impressive person despite his short stature and hunched back. O'Meara came to Notre Dame in 1952 after a very successful tax practice in Ohio. He was a natural educator. He likened the Common Law to a tapestry, with classic themes persisting and

developing over time. He emphasized that when we read an opinion of an important case, we should always remember that lawyers presented the facts and the arguments on an adversarial basis before the court wrote its scholarly opinion.

It is fair to say we had mixed feelings about our Dean. While it was not always obvious, if one considered him without bias, he could actually be kind and fair. Nevertheless, he never lost his stern and formal side. We didn't always realize it at the time, but we were quite fortunate to have him as Dean. At what other law school could a student schedule an appointment with the Dean without a major bureaucratic hassle? Where else would the Dean invite you to lunch?

O'Meara told us that Notre Dame is a competitive law school and that some of us were not going to make it. He suggested we look to the left and to the right to see someone who would not long be with us. He announced that "excellence is our platform and we will settle for nothing else." O'Meara went on to say that the main thing we were going to learn in law school is how to read. (We now know that this is an ongoing effort.) To encourage us to study hard, he also quoted from *Macbeth*: "Lay on then, MacDuff, and damned be he that first cries 'Hold, enough!'"

He also suggested that all work and no play was not a good thing. He told us that we should get one hour of exercise each day. He recommended a 60-hour work-week at a minimum, but emphasized that we should take one evening off each week. We all followed this bit of advice and sometimes even surpassed that goal. One final thing is that he welcomed us to the legal profession, albeit as those on the lowest rung. Some of us are still trying to ascend. As Brutus said, "Lowliness is young ambition's ladder . . ."

This introduction made us all focus on how serious the next three years would be. Some people decided right away that O'Meara's law school was not for them and left before classes started. It appeared that many of these people were planning to attend law school as a way to avoid the

draft. This was not a good motive for accepting the challenges O'Meara presented. Those who stayed experienced perhaps the most exciting three-year period of their lives. We were fortunate indeed to attend a small law school dedicated to excellence and ethics. ND Law was a product of Dean O'Meara's hard work over the years. Besides the fact that we constituted a small class (about 100 to start), most of our courses had two separated sessions. A classroom with 50 students is not something one would find anywhere else.

The pressure we all felt was real. At one point one of us became convinced he had failed a final exam and would be expelled. This was not because he did not know the material, but because of time constraints. In a moment of pique he decided to send a "Parthian Shot" to the Dean, telling him in no uncertain terms what a jerk he was. He even composed a letter, but was saved by the intervention of a good friend who urged a "wait and see" approach. This friend was correct in that the student had in fact passed the exam in question. A potentially embarrassing situation was avoided. It is interesting to speculate how the Dean would have reacted. Some of us would feel he would have found it humorous; others not so much.

The pressure was most intense in the first semester. Those of us on scholarship felt additional pressure to perform well. If we did not, we would lose our scholarship. The only problem was that O'Meara's system would mathematically guarantee that some would lose it. This caused great trepidation, especially among those students whose families could not afford the tuition. Dave Prior used the term "bait and switch." However, if a student lost his scholarship for one semester, he could gain it back in the next. There were also loans available. Somehow, we all got by. This situation certainly inspired a strong competitive spirit. This is probably just what the Dean wanted. Also, with the benefit of hindsight we can suppose that O'Meara wanted to make the most of his scholarship budget. His way resulted in more students on scholarship. (He also

flouted the University's budget allotment for law school scholarships.) If some would necessarily lose their scholarships, they were still better off than they were before, at least in his mind.

Context

In terms of technology, this was the age when an Adler portable was a great typewriter. Typing on an electric was a luxury. (Basic word processing would be available by the time we graduated.) We did have the early version of Xerox machines, one page at a time. Law libraries were still full of actual books and periodicals. Push button telephones existed, but rotary dial up was still the norm. Phone booths and coin operated telephones were rampant. It was a good idea to carry some dimes. The first heart transplant was performed in South Africa in 1967. Watching a movie entailed actually going to a theater. When we started, one could play music on a record or a reel-to-reel tape. (Cassette tapes existed, but they were not perfected until the early 1970/s). When we graduated, one could also use 8-tracks. Looking back, one has to wonder what our law school lives would have been like if we had today's technology. We might have pioneered the concept of remote learning, either from home or from places like Sweeney's or the Linebacker.

In terms of business, AT&T was still intact. Penn-Central was recently formed and not yet bankrupt. Steel mills still operated in many places, including Gary, Indiana. The EPA and OSHA did not exist. The trend to conglomerate for the sake of conglomeration had not yet started. Most things Americans purchased were made in America. One could buy a nice suit, made in America, for under \$100. Mutual Funds were a novelty. Bonds were just bonds, not weapons of mass destruction. The Zip code started on our watch. The term "telephone line" was in common usage. The term "landline" was not used since there was no alternative -- there was no thought of a "landline" versus something else.

In terms of politics and society, this was the age of the growing civil rights movement, the War on Poverty, the Long Hot Summer, the Summer of

Love, the riots at the Democratic Party National Convention in 1968 as well as the protests against the war in Vietnam, and the election of Richard Nixon. Credibility gaps became more common. Still, there was some basic agreement on what a “fact” was at this time in our history.

Our class would see significant developments in all these areas. At the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, we saw two U.S. medal winners raise their fists in a Black Power Salute. When we started, it was fair to say there was significant support for the war in Vietnam. This support eroded over our three school years. We could all see the downward slope of that war in Walter Cronkite’s daily newscasts. Eric Severeid provided insightful commentary. The war in Vietnam started to become even more tragic in early 1968 with the simultaneous Tet Offensive and the assault on the Marines base at Khe Sanh. The number of casualties became too much to bear. The Kent State tragedy occurred in 1970. National support continued to erode until the U.S. left on April 30, 1975.

We were also still in the chilly part of the cold war. We saw the tension surrounding the USS Pueblo incident. China was a remote country just finishing its unsuccessful Great Leap Forward and starting its famous Cultural Revolution.

The Legal Profession did not yet advertise.

Our national sense of security was in hindsight quite naïve. We had seen JFK get assassinated a few years earlier. In the spring of 1968 we saw the assassination of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. followed soon after by the assassination of Bobby Kennedy. When you read about the security surrounding the RFK visit to ND in our second year, it may seem amazing how trusting the whole country was.

Just after our graduation the U.S. landed the first man on the moon. In addition, the Stonewall Riots and the Woodstock music festival took place. A “miracle” occurred in New York when the Mets won the World

Series. Few of us would have paid much attention since we were all studying for our bar exams.

In terms of religion, Vatican II was still fresh in everyone's mind. Issues surrounding contraception and abortion were discussed and debated. Folk Masses were just getting started. Vocations were declining everywhere and departures from the religious life increased. It was still correct to use "BC" and "AD."

In terms of popular culture, the Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, Peter, Paul and Mary, and Tammy Wynette were very popular. The shows "Hair," "Man of La Mancha," and "Fiddler on the Roof" were successful. Notable movies included "A Man for all Seasons," "In the Heat of the Night" and "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner." Spaghetti Westerns became popular. James Bond was still popular as was the "Batman" TV show. Smoking was permitted in most places indoors. McDonald's was still selling hamburgers only in the millions. Coors beer was sold only in the Rocky Mountain area. Gasoline was cheap. Most cars used carburetors. Air conditioning in cars was somewhat rare when we started and commonplace when we graduated. Honda was still basically a motorcycle company, at least as far as the U.S. was concerned. College football games were played on Saturday. Professional football games were played on Sunday. The Green Bay Packers were dominant.

In terms of the law itself, our class was at the point where the Common Law was becoming more and more affected by statutes and regulations. Many important statutes were long in effect when we started, such as the National Labor Relations Act and the Internal Revenue Code. There were other more recently enacted laws, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Consumer Protection Act of 1968. Many more were passed thereafter both at the federal and state level. At the state level, the Uniform Commercial Code and Comparative Liability Acts are good examples. On the federal level, the Americans with Disabilities Act and

the Environmental Protection Act are also good examples. The proliferation of federal agencies with their regulations was growing.

One of the traditional distinctions between the Common Law system and the Civil Law system is the reliance on case law in the former. This aspect of the distinction was starting to erode. Still, the Common Law's mandatory use of juries in an adversarial context and the fact that once a trial starts, it can be suspended only for extraordinary reasons will keep the two systems forever separate. (In an inquisitorial system, it is common for the judge to postpone a trial many times as he continues to investigate. This could take some time.)

Coffee and the "Spook"

Any good law school must have an adequate supply of caffeine. Hugh Mundy and Ron "Crash" Durand kept us supplied with coffee, perhaps the greatest contribution made by any of us.

For insurance purposes, someone had to live in the basement room of the law school. (This room is now a lady's room.) Hugh Mundy was hired for this duty and immediately earned the nickname – "the Spook" (based on *The Wizard of Id* cartoon). Hugh's duties included closing the Law Library after its midnight closing each day. He recalls he often felt like a "spook" while walking the halls late at night. Hugh also had to raise the Stars and Stripes each morning. One morning he inadvertently raised it upside down. A faculty member asked him if the campus was in distress.



First Semester

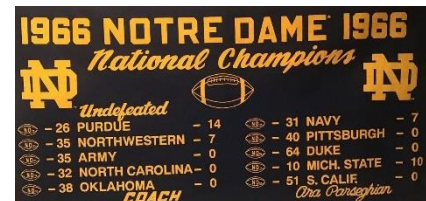
It did not take long for us to notice the level of maturity, sophistication and sensitivity we all exhibited. (Indeed, it is probably fair to say that we

were PC before anyone else.) We certainly thought we were a diverse group, coming from all around the country. Perhaps we were in the context of 1966. Compared to later years at the Dome, we were fairly homogenous. Almost all came from Catholic Colleges and were products of Catholic education from grade school through high school. Many came from blue collar backgrounds. Indeed, Notre Dame Law School gave out more scholarships than most schools. The University was still male only, except at the graduate level. The number of people of color was still small and initially was comprised of athletes.

Football

Since we arrived on August 20, 1966, we had the campus to ourselves for about two weeks.

The marching band entertained us during the afternoon at this time. In addition, those who



studied in the library in the evening were treated to the sound of the marching band passing by below our windows. Hearing and seeing the band was thrilling and made all of us newcomers instant “Domers.” This was especially true on the Friday evening before our first home game. We were all impressed by the Marching Band’s performance of the Victory March. The newcomers had Double Domers like Jim Starshak (aka “Star”), Matt Dwyer and Jim Mackin to show us the ropes in terms of lyrics and the main players on the team. Jim Mackin recalls some of the newly minted Domers, such as Bryan Hughes, Pete Driscoll, John Rittinger and Tim McLaughlin, watching from the library windows. Jim also led a delegation to that evening’s Pep Rally.

Tom Bonner recalls that one of the nicest things the Notre Dame Development Office did was give law students seats on the 35 yard line for home games. This fostered a school spirit that was not found at any other law school. It gave us all something in common and engendered a sense of camaraderie. Few can forget our first home game against Purdue and Bob Griese. What a thrilling victory, resulting in a Sports Illustrated

cover story! As the semester went along we were all glued to the TV screens to watch the “Game of the Century” at Spartan Stadium in mid-November. The 10-10 tie was a significant occurrence. On one hand, the status quo should prevail after a tie. On the other hand, there was much criticism of Ara for not going for the victory. Jim Mackin played an active role in this debate and even sent a letter to Sports Illustrated (which was published). In any event, ND handily prevailed against Southern California (51-0) the next week. This major victory was payback for past heartbreaking setbacks and eliminated any doubt about who was number one. We were all so happy to see ND win the national championship.

There is an interesting story about one student who planned to spend the Saturday of the Purdue game in the library studying. It was the first game of the season and this fellow did not yet fully appreciate ND football. Around noon, Dean O’Meara was walking through the library as he was leaving to go to the game and asked Bill Keck what he was doing. When Bill explained that he was preparing for Monday’s classes, O’Meara suggested he accompany him to the game instead. After hearing the Dean’s Orientation speech, Bill was flabbergasted. How could the man who gave that speech be so kind? What about the one night a week for free time rule? Bill accepted the offer and even sat with O’Meara at the game. Bill also thought that if the man who gave him a scholarship wanted him to go to the football game, it would be prudent to comply.

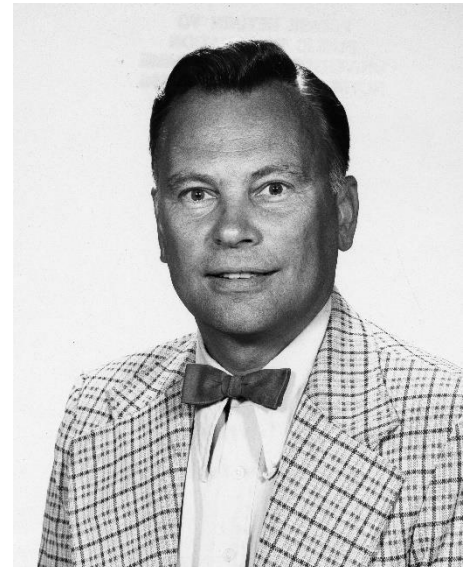
Preliminary Matters

The law library itself was a big change for us all. Occasionally, we were visited by birds and bats, just to break up the routine.

The following photo shows the main reading room as it exists today. It does not look very different from the main reading room we where we all studied so diligently.



Kathleen Farmann was the new Law Librarian when we started class. She had graduated first in her class at Catholic University Law School and worked eight years at Covington and Burling. She then changed her focus to library science. She



Photos courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

received her Master's Degree in Legal Librarianship from the University of Washington, where she met her husband Stan, who was a classmate.

Kathleen Farmann had prepared an exhaustive and challenging questionnaire which helped us learn how to use the library. Stanley Farmann was her assistant and very helpful to us all. We were fortunate, indeed, to have them as our librarians.

The Farmanns ably ran the Law Library until they retired in 1988. During their tenure they oversaw the major 1973 expansion. The name of the Law Library was then changed to the Kresge Law Library. In 1990, Jack Sandner's generosity enabled the Library to obtain all of the works in the Chicago Bar Association Library. In 2008 law school addition was completed on the site of the post office and named the Eck School of Law. In 2010 the old law school building was expanded and renovated thanks to a major gift from Bob Biolchini. The new building was named the Biolchini Hall of Law. It houses the expanded library and staff offices as well as several classrooms. For a good overview of the Library's history, see Beth G. Klein's, *The Life of a Library: A Brief History of the Kresge Law Library at Notre Dame Law School*, LAW LIBRARY STAFF AND FACULTY WORKS 17 (2010). For a concise photographic exposition of the construction of the Eck building, see LAW LIBRARY NEWSLETTER, Vol. 1, Issue 2 (July-August, 2009).



Professor Thomas L. Shaffer was our mentor in our Introduction to Law classes. He was a Notre Dame Law School alumnus, Class of 1961 (Valedictorian and Editor in chief of the Notre Dame Lawyer). Shaffer graduated *cum laude*. During O'Meara's reign, this was the highest award the law school offered. There was only one other student who received this honor: Jim Seckinger. In addition to his lofty academic achievements, Shaffer was a down-to-earth human being who became a good friend to all of us. In many ways he helped us understand and enjoy the human side of the practice of law.

A photo of Jim Seckinger ('68) after an argument with one of us.



Photos courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

Shaffer's background was unique. He grew up in Wyoming where his family had lived for generations. There was a time when his great grandparents used Butch Cassidy as a hired hand for a week. When they were asked about this later, they said they never thought it was their

business to ask him his name. Shaffer was raised a Baptist, but, to the disappointment of his parents, he converted to Catholicism at age 17. After high school he enlisted in the Air Force for four years. They sent him to the Monterey Language School to learn Russian and then assigned him to a listening station in Newfoundland. He took many college correspondence courses while he was there. He finally got his degree from the College of St. Joseph in Albuquerque when he left the service. One of the nuns had just heard about Dean O'Meara's Brennan scholarship program and suggested he apply. He did well on his LSAT and was awarded the scholarship. Lucky us.

We also had to become familiar with *Black's Law Dictionary*, *Shepard's*, as well as certain horn books. One unauthorized library search involved a 1943 case from the State of Florida about an old man (probably about our age now) prosecuted for some kind of sex crime. 12 So.2nd 305 (Fla. 1943). Most of us were so mature that we found it hilarious.

We were immediately confronted with legal terminology and English terms that were new to us. For example, who knew what "albeit" or a "forbearance" meant before law school? How about "seasonable," "disparate" or "subrogation?" One case we read concerned a defendant who was hiding in another state to avoid service of process. The court stated that he was "secreting himself without the jurisdiction." In Real Property we learned what a "moiety" is. We also discovered the terms "enfeoffment," "seisin" and "devise." In Torts we encountered the term "delictual" (which we learned was the same root as "delinquent"). In Professional Responsibility we contemplated Champerty and Maintenance and Barratry. These were minor matters when compared with the Law French and Latin contained in many early cases. Who will ever forget the common law writs of *de bonis aspertatis*, *assumpsit*, *quare clausum fregit*, and *trespass vi et armis*? Yes, most of our class would.

This first semester introduced many of us to the experience of serving on a jury. It was interesting to see the third-year students performing as trial

lawyers. It gave us all something to aspire to. More importantly, this gave some of us a chance to meet some of the Holy Cross nursing students. Tim McLaughlin recalls:

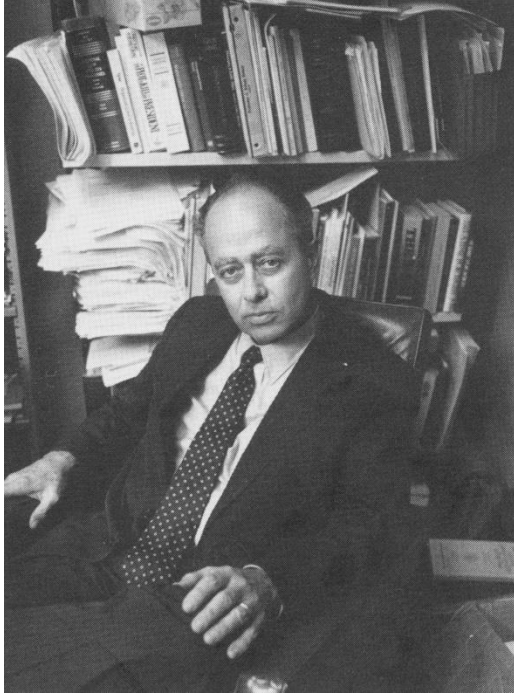
Our initial contact with Holy Cross was when we and they served as jurors for the trial practice cases. We invited them to our parties and the rest is history. They joined us at all of the off campus blowouts for the next 3 years. And just how lucky we were. Without the nursing students, (Sue, Kasey, Jane, Libby, Monica *et al.*, along with Patsy Plunkett from St, Mary's), our 3 years would not have been the same. Such great women; such fun girls. Our thanks to each of them.

We all know that certain long term romances occurred as a result of this association.

The first practical thing we all learned, albeit informally, was how to “brief” a case. There was no formal instruction and it took a while to get the hang of this. Everyone had his/her own style. The main point was to concisely state the facts, the issue (s) and the holding of each case we studied. These briefs were later combined with our class notes to form a basis for a “dope sheet,” which we all used to prepare for our exams. Dope sheets were invaluable to get prepared for the exams.

Courses

Real Property with Professor G. Robert Blakey was an interesting course in terms of the material covered. In the very beginning we covered the “dominion and control” theory of the ownership of animals. Our first case, *Pierson v. Post*, concerned the ownership of a fox in the wild.



We learned a lot of English legal history, specifically, the feudal system created by William the Conqueror. When William conquered England in 1066, he considered himself the owner of all of the land in his new realm. He granted large tracts to his leading nobles in return for their pledge of loyalty and assistance. In turn, the nobles could grant portions of their land to lesser nobles. The enfeoffment procedure usually included a visit to the land site where the grantor gave the grantee a clump of dirt to symbolize the transfer.

Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

There was also a document commemorating the transfer, which eventually became known as a “deed.” Ownership of the land was called “seisin.” Transfers were in the form of fee simple absolute (e.g., to John Doe and his heirs) or a fee tail (e.g., to John Doe and the heirs of his body) or a fee tail male (e.g., to John Doe and the male heirs of his body).

What fun! While the Common Law basically did a good job in developing the law of Contracts and of Torts, it did not do a great job in developing Real Property law, as we learned to our chagrin. The Common Law gave us many esoteric notions resulting from the feudal system. We learned of early trusts with the *Quia Emptores* statute as well as the Statute of Uses. Who cannot fondly recall the Doctrine of Worthier Title and the Rule in Shelley’s Case?

Most challenging of all was the Rule against Perpetuities with its Fertile Octogenarian and Precocious Toddler hypotheticals. We all spent a lot of time trying to master this rule. As Professor Casner said: “It is one thing to put the rule in a nutshell and another thing to keep it there.” In one case, *Lucas v. Hamm*, 56 Cal.2d 583 (1961), the California Supreme Court

had a field day criticizing this rule. The court reviewed the words of several scholars who called it a rule “that facilitates error” and a “dangerous instrumentality.” Unfortunately for us, we did not cover this case in class and were forced to think ourselves dense as we tried to master this Rule. We should quiz each other on such matters at the next reunion. We could bring our copies of the *Moynahan* book.



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

We were lucky indeed to be one of the 38 classes to learn the basics of Contract Law from Professor Edward Murphy. The Corbin and Simpson hornbooks were also helpful. New notions such as freedom of contract, consideration, peppercorns, the Law Merchant, the Statute of Frauds, the Parol Evidence Rule, promissory estoppel, *quantum meruit*, and substantial performance were covered. From *Hadley v. Baxendale* we

learned there were limitations on the amount of damages a plaintiff could recover. We learned about a significant mutual mistake of fact in the famous “Peerless” case where there were two ships called “Peerless.” We also learned the basics of Article 2 of the UCC from Professor Murphy in person and through his article about facilitation and regulation in the UCC. Other courses covered Article 3 (Negotiable Instruments) and Article 9 (Secured Transactions). Most people who knew him would agree that Murphy was among the best teachers anywhere. (See Volume 69, Issue 5 (1994) and Volume 71, Issue 4 (1996) of the Notre Dame Law Review for not one, but two, issues devoted to Edward J. Murphy.)

The following photo is from the University of Notre Dame Archives is included here courtesy of the Hesburgh Library.

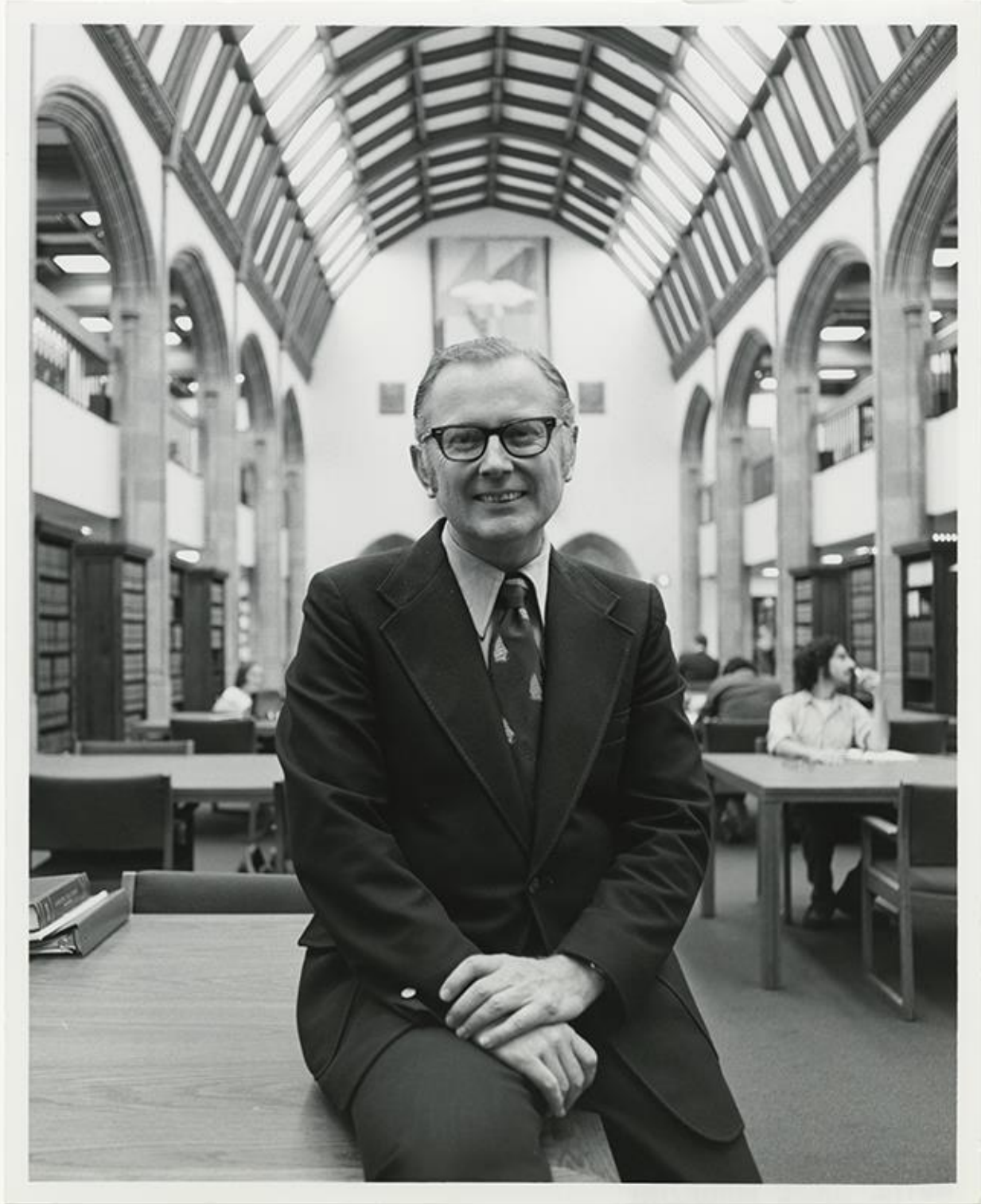


Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

One of our oft repeated sayings related to Murphy's class – "The cream always rises to the top." Some ascribe the first use of this to Joe Kennedy,

but he cannot remember. In any event, it was a great line, no matter who first said it.

Another Professor whom many would rank on a par with Murphy was Father William Lewers, C.S.C, who taught us Torts. Lewers had taught law at the University of Kentucky and the University of Illinois before converting to Catholicism and becoming a Holy Cross priest.

We learned all about intentional torts from Lewers and from Prosser's hornbook. We can still recall the *I. de S. et ux.* case, where we learned that physical contact is not a prerequisite for the tort of assault. Lewers told us that Henry II created the foundations for the English court system, first covering crimes and then torts. King Henry was reputed to say to the judges he appointed: "Go out and do justice according to the customs of the people."

One interesting phenomenon was that for many years, law students everywhere were/are taught all about the merits of the Common Law in Torts, Contracts and Real Property using the case method of instruction. It is curious that the history of the U.S. from Colonial times to the middle of the Nineteenth Century shows a strong antipathy to the Common Law.

We also learned that while a child could never be guilty of negligence, it could be guilty of an intentional tort such as moving a chair the baby sitter was about to sit on. This class also included Libel and Slander, self-defense and the recaption rule. This was an interesting notion. One has the right to use reasonable force to recover one's property at the time of the unlawful taking, but not thereafter, when a legal remedy is required.

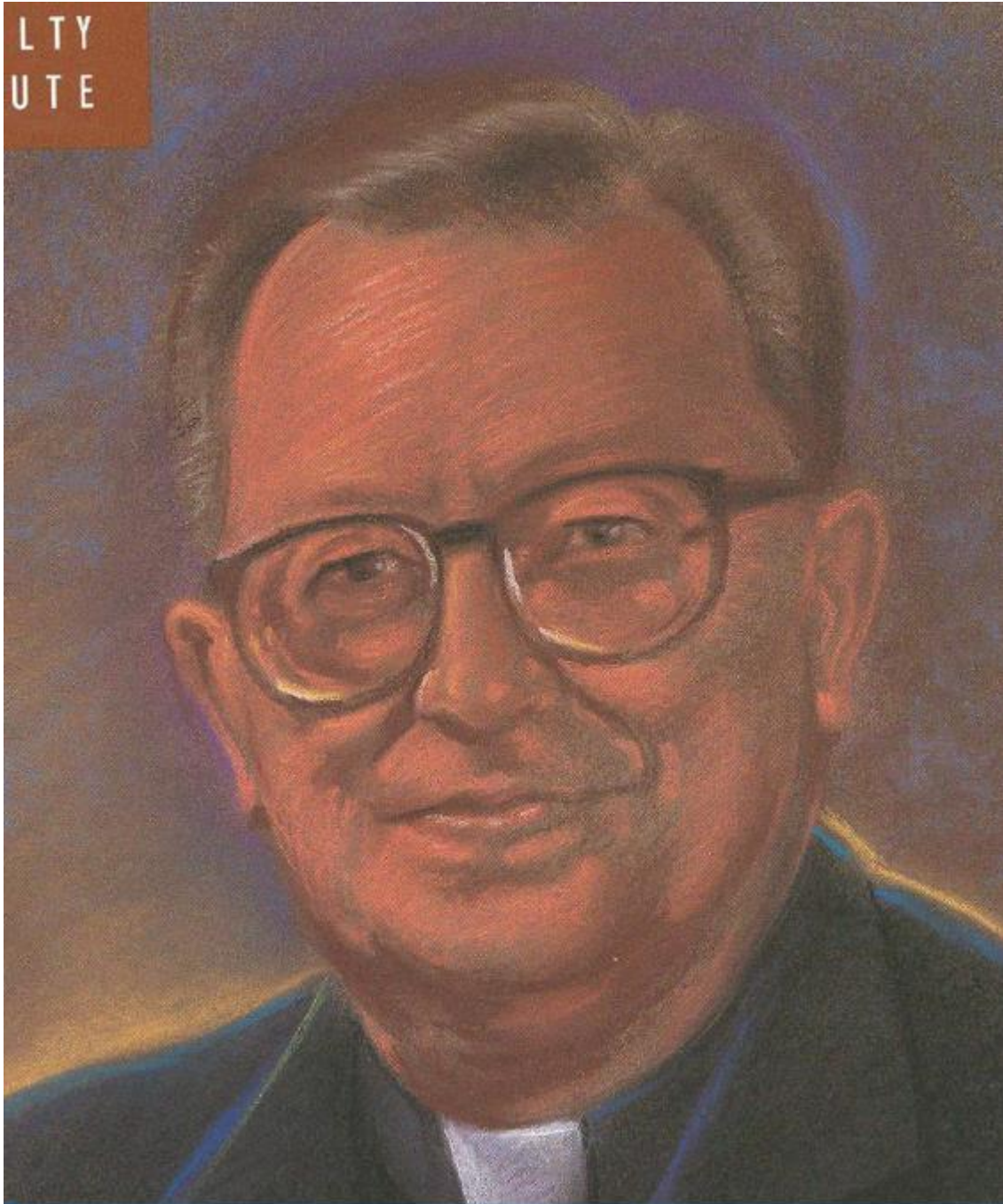


Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

Dean O'Meara was one of the first law school deans to recognize a need for a class in Professional Responsibility. When Professor John T. Noonan first arrived, Dean O'Meara asked him to create and teach such a course. In this class we had our first introduction to genius (as opposed

to high intelligence). Years later, when Noonan was being vetted for a judicial nomination, one lawyer at the Justice Department called him “one of the five smartest guys in the world.” Dorsen, *John T. Noonan, Renaissance Man in the Catholic Tradition*, 76 NOTRE DAME LAW REV. 803 (2001). Noonan had a PhD in Philosophy as well as a law degree from Harvard. Professor Noonan also authored a very significant book called *Contraception* just before we all arrived at ND. We learned of overzealous prosecutions, such as the *Sacco and Vanzetti* case, the professional conduct rules, conflicts of interest, as well as attorney client relations. As noted above, we did not have to spend time on advertising.



Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

Noonan went on from ND to teach at Berkeley and sit on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Despite his busy “day jobs,” Noonan continued to write scholarly books and articles on many subjects. One significant book he published in 1972, *Power to Dissolve*, is a scholarly treatment of the Catholic Church’s history on marital annulments. Tony Siemer and Joe Kennedy used to discuss this work often. See Notre Dame Law Review, Volume 76, Issue 3 (2001) for a complete bibliography of Noonan’s writings. Indeed, when one looks at that list one would be hard pressed to think of anyone who could have published more scholarly works than that. Then one thinks of Thomas L. Shaffer, probably the world record holder.

Trial Exams

There were trial exams midway through the first semester. This was good training for the real thing at the end of this semester. We also learned to love the Prescribed Form for answering exam questions. These exams were “wake up” calls for virtually all of us. As hard as we had studied up to this point, we realized that was not enough. O’Meara was right! One

aspect of our exams that continued throughout our time at ND was that each student received a random number to put on his exam answer sheets. We were anonymous to the professors for exam purposes.

Miscellaneous Matters

Those students that spent most of the day in the law school got to know some of the second and third-year students. Pete King, Jack Sandner, Tom Curtin and Jim Seckinger were always willing to chat over coffee breaks and give us advice. Jim, especially, was a natural teacher. It is quite appropriate that he later joined the law faculty. Interestingly enough, we do know that all four had illustrious careers.

Bob Greene has reminded us that the Student Bar Association presented a film on how the courts were dealing with the issue of pornography. It surprised (and indeed offended the delicate sensitivity of some) that this movie spent so much time replaying examples of pornography. Nevertheless, as dedicated students we persevered and watched it all. Those not in attendance said they were sorry to have missed it.

Some students got involved in real legal issues right away. Ron Wietecha was engaged to a young woman named GiGi whom he met during his acting days. When he soon received a “Dear John” letter, Ron was devastated. Furthermore, his fiancé refused to return the engagement ring. His housemates (noted above) researched this situation and advised Ron that he had a strong case to obtain his ring back. Ron, however, decided to drop the matter. During the following summer Ron reconnected with GiGi. The good news is that they got married. “Thank heaven for little girls” The sad news is that Ron decided to drop out of law school. Ron finally completed his legal education at Loyola University Law School and continued his interest in acting and politics thereafter. He became mayor of a small town in the suburbs of Chicago for many years until his retirement.

Social Activities

On the social side of things, the Student Bar Association hosted the Law Ball each semester, giving wives and girlfriends an opportunity to meet the other students and the faculty. These were well attended each semester.

We had an informal touch football league each fall. Many teams had interesting names such as the Tortfeasors and the Blackacre Braves. Matt Dwyer fondly recalls that we had some exciting games. This was another method for us to get to know each other as well as the upper classmen.

There were some interesting stories early on, including one concerning a party hosted by Jim Starshak at his house on Colfax Avenue in South Bend. Many of the single students, such as Matt Dwyer, Jeff Cavanaugh, Tim McLaughlin, Joe Kennedy, Peter Kutcher, Joe Frantin and Scott Atwell were in attendance. Tim McLaughlin recalls one particular incident:

The event which forever bonded '69L. THE FIRST PARTY ON COLFAX! A huge off campus party. Unheard of in the annals of the University. No one had ever conceived of such an event, yet it took place and that first party became "A Night to Remember". Here's what I recall.

A great party for sure. Late in the evening, a group of us and several female guests were hanging out front at Colfax. Some Townies drove by and shouted something disrespectful. We shouted back something disrespectful. Minutes later, the Townies returned. Words were exchanged, then one Townie pulls and shoots a gun. At that moment, the Iona Classics scholar, the black Irish son of a New York subway motorman, yes, the boy from Grand Concourse in the Bronx, Joseph P. Kennedy, jumped into action. Joe tackled the shooter, grabbed the gun, no doubt saving lives. Other first year guys jumped into the fray, but it was

Joe Kennedy, who led our defense. For that, we are forever grateful. From that night on, 69L was as one. What a party! What a night.

On a more pleasant note, our first party in the early weeks of this semester saw the beginning of the love story of Scott and Patsy Atwell. This picked up again a short while later when Patsy came to the infamous Colfax party. Scott still recalls chatting with Patsy on the terrace of Jim's second story. Indeed, despite the excitement Patsy witnessed, their relationship must have soon blossomed into love when Patsy invited Scott to attend the Michigan State game that semester. (They would tie the knot shortly after graduation.)

As we all got to know Joe Frantin better we discovered that he called his mother "Rita," instead of "Mom." When Joe needed some additional money for living expenses, he would always tell Rita to "send a bundle." One time Rita and his Aunt Josie drove out to South Bend for a visit. They enjoyed meeting many of us. Joe has reported that when he was clearing out his mother's papers, he discovered "chits" that she had created each time she sent him a "bundle."

Lunch with Dean O'Meara

Ever mindful of our morale, Dean O'Meara hosted a weekly luncheon for a small group of students to discuss how things were going. Brian Riordan boldly set a precedent during his luncheon by ordering a cocktail. This was a shock to virtually all of us. Since the Dean did not object to Brian's order, many of the rest of us did the same when our turn came.

Food

Those who stayed on campus for most of the day and night could eat in the South Dining Hall or in the Huddle. There were some nice restaurants in the area, but most were beyond the budgets of lowly students. One could always get a good bowl of chili or a hamburger deluxe at Smitty's,

which was popular with Jim Starshak, Tim McLaughlin and Joe Kennedy. There were also many fast-food chains to choose from, including McDonald's and Burger King, to name just a couple of the most prominent.



Second Semester

Courses

As we continued our studies in Contracts we learned all about Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. There was also some overlap with Torts as we learned about how the doctrine of strict liability developed. For example, the “dangerous instrumentality” cases (belladonna, wild animals, etc.) were relevant. Likewise, there were many cases contributing to the “assault upon the citadel of Privity.” The development of the Strict Liability theory gave us an interesting example of how the common law grows. We also covered the tort doctrines of *res ipsa loquitur*, attractive nuisance, last clear chance, assumption of the risk, and the “reasonable man” standard. We spent a fair bit of time on Justice Cardozo’s opinion in the famous *Palsgraf* case. We learned from Learned Hand’s opinion in *The T.J. Hooper* case that conformance to industry standards may not necessarily suffice as a defense against a negligence complaint. The topic of joint and several liability was also covered in some detail. Modern notions such as Dram Shop Acts and comparative liability were also studied.

One final topic was “Sovereign Immunity.” The general rule under the Common Law was that one could not sue the monarch or his/her



Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

government. In 1946 the Federal Tort Claims Act was enacted allowing suits against the federal government for negligence. Most states enacted similar laws. One important condition for bringing either a federal or state action was the requirement to file a notice of claim within a certain period after the claim accrued. This is similar to a Statute of Limitations, but is much more severe, at least in theory. The general rule under the FTCA is two years, but the rule in many states and municipalities is much shorter, as low as 90 days in New York City, as an example

Father Lewers was expert in international law as well as tort law. He spent many years working for international human rights just after he taught us. His calm professionalism and deep sense of right and wrong made him stand out. He was instrumental in the movement to divest from investments in South Africa and in establishing the Center for Civil and Human Rights at ND. He also was the prime mover in creating the Master of Laws in International Human Rights program at ND. See 73 *Notre Dame Law Rev.* 775 (2014) for an excellent summary of his career. Likewise, see 24 *Journal of Legislation* 1 (1998) for another encomium.

Our second class in Real Property had a much more modern and pragmatic bent. Instead of fee simples, we explored the concept of the “Megalopolis” and land use controls. This class included restrictive covenants, as well as adverse possession, eminent domain and zoning. Blakey covered the basics of the process of buying real property from the contract of sale to checking into the appropriate deed index to the deed itself and closing. We learned of the standard Grantor and Grantee indices as well as the non-standard Torrens system.

Two new courses, Agency and Remedies, were also on the agenda. Each was interesting in its own way.

In Agency we learned all about vicarious liability with Professor Edward F. Barrett. Here we learned that it is possible for a person to be deemed

the employee of two employers, such as when one company exercises too much control over the activities of its service providers. For example, if the University controlled most of the activities of its cleaning contractor's employees, these employees could be deemed employees of both. This was a useful lesson for us to keep in mind during our professional careers.



Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

This class introduced us to the subject of “Frolic and Detour.” Indeed, this topic was so interesting that many of us thought that this would be a good area for specialization. Whether an employee would be considered to be on a “frolic,” as opposed to a “detour,” was almost always a question of fact. This was one of the most important things we took from Agency. When reasonable men can differ, a jury should decide the issue. If there can be no doubt, a judge may rule as a matter of law. As sophisticated as

we were, many of us, especially Merle Wilberding and Joe Kennedy, seized on this distinction in social, rather than legal, issues.

This semester gave us an introduction to Bernie Ward in our Remedies class. Bernie was unique – he was urbane, articulate and always impeccably attired. He had a knack for using the English language. Which is more pleasing: “I don’t like this” or “I like this not?” How about, “that is most retrograde to our desires” instead of “I disapprove.” Here we learned the historical significance of the words “in all actions at law” in the Seventh Amendment. Actions for which a standard writ applied (involving damages) were deemed to be “at law.” If the Chancellor granted his own relief (typically in a case where an injunction was sought), this was an action in equity. Bernie also explained the difference between *res judicata* and collateral estoppel. We also covered unusual topics such as actions *in rem*, judgments N.O.V. and a Rule *Nisi* versus a Rule Absolute in England. We learned for the first time that arbitrators may be arbitrary. In other words, they are not required to apply the relevant law. At one point Bernie also reminded us that our opponents in the legal profession put their pants on one leg at a time, no matter their background.

Luckily for us, we would have Bernie Ward as a Professor in two more courses in our second year.

We got our first introduction to the genius of Professor Robert Rodes (“Dusty”) in our Legislation class. One of the first things we saw was that when a piece of legislation is passed by the legislature, it is called an “Act.” While it is being debated, it is called a “Bill for an Act.” We each paired with a partner to draft a piece of legislation. He allowed us to pick our own subject matter and encouraged us to draft something that might help make the country a better place. Dusty’s critical comments on our drafts were outstanding and showed us how much we still had to learn. We learned about “triggers,” I.e., what kind of action or event causes a statute to apply. One major rule of thumb in drafting legislation was:

“Everybody’s business is nobody’s business.” He also cautioned against inadvertently creating “landmines” when we drafted legislation.

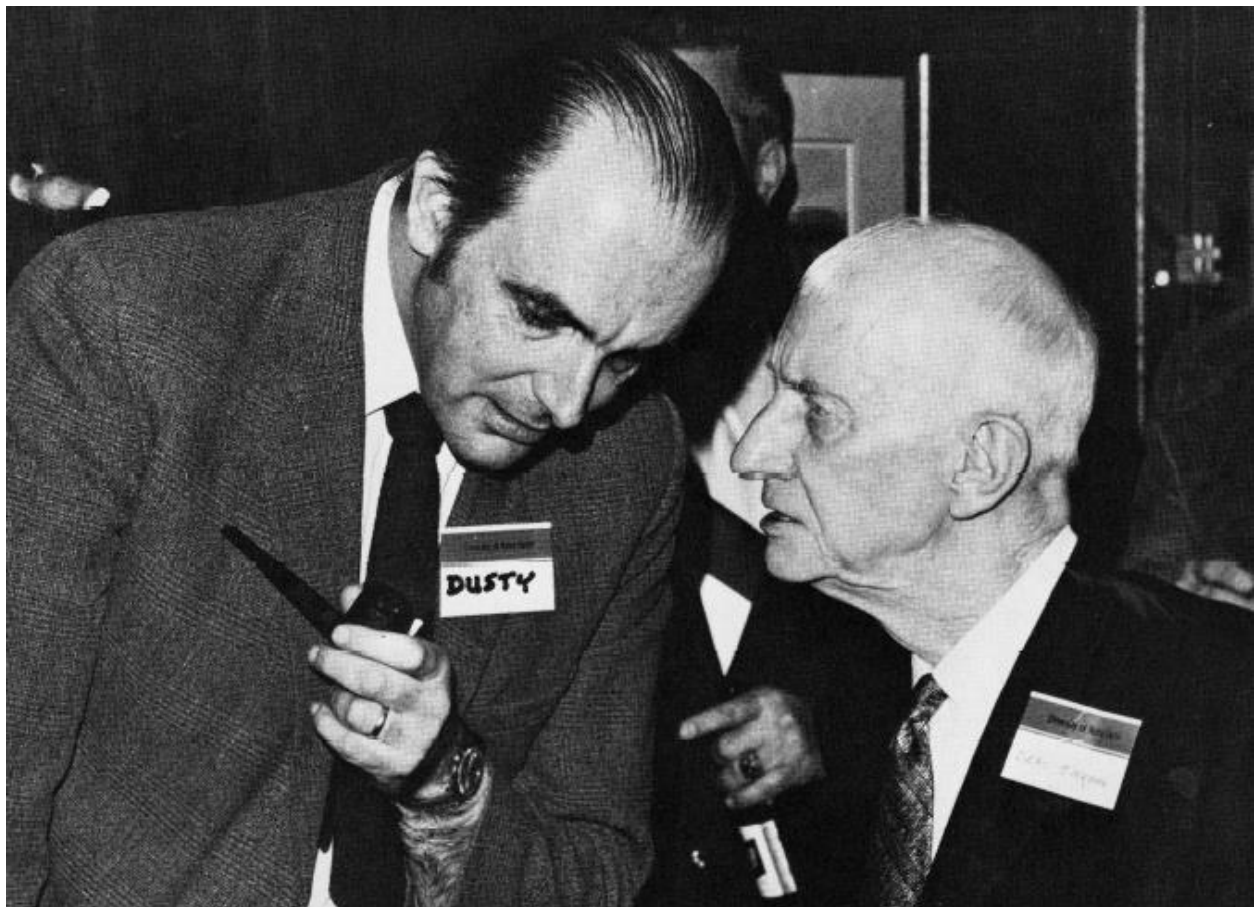


Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

Furthermore, we saw that the organization of the Uniform Commercial Code is helpful when drafting complex legislation. There were many practice legislative debates. When we were debating a bill to create some new civil rights, Brian Riordan raised an interesting practical point that one would not always consider in an academic environment – he argued that he could not support this bill because his constituents would oppose it. Democracy is contentious.

We were fortunate that in our year there were no communists hiding among us. In the prior year, J.C. Coyle brought down the house when he stood up and said to Dusty: “Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I have

documentary evidence that there are several card-carrying communists in this chamber.”

We all got an introduction to appellate advocacy when we each had to prepare and argue an appellate brief before a moot court panel composed of local lawyers. While this project was not graded, we all took it seriously. It was an interesting experience.

Lunch with Dean O’Meara

Lunches with Dean O’Meara continued during this semester. At one lunch Dean O’Meara asked Bill Keck to sit next to him. Bill, of course agreed, but had no idea what this was all about. At one point O’Meara announced that Bill Keck had the lowest LSAT score of any of the class of 1969. Bill was stunned. He greatly respected O’Meara. The Dean went on to challenge the rest of those in attendance to work harder, since Bill was far ahead of them in grades. Yes, O’Meara wanted to make his point dramatically. In his mind, he undoubtedly meant no offense to Bill. Bill understood what O’Meara was doing. Some of us would not have been so understanding. This was just one of the many instances where reasonable men could differ.

Cartels and Comprehensive Exams

After surviving the first semester exams, many students joined “cartels” and shared their “dope sheets” with their fellow cartel members. A cartel would typically consist of about five students, at least one student per course. This seemed to work out well in most cases. It helped to further enhance a sense of camaraderie. Professor Thomas L. Shaffer always felt that students were far better off cooperating rather competing.

At the end of this semester we had our first comprehensive examination on top of the course exams. We like to say that this was no problem for our class, since we were always “putting cases” to each other instead of partying. More seriously, this was a major exam and caused some anxiety, since it counted so much in tallying the final grades. Half of the

grade was based on the score on the individual exams and half on the comprehensive exam. Our exam was based on the *Lucas v. Hamm* case noted above. The case involved both contractual and tort theories as well as the Rule against Perpetuities issue.

Social Activities

Early in this semester South Bend got hit with a major blizzard on a Friday afternoon. That evening a group of students in the law school lounge were wondering what to do in terms of getting home. Many decided to stay. Tom Bonner made a very intelligent suggestion about making a beer run. Tony Siemer seconded this motion, and everyone present instantly agreed. A similar situation occurred at Sweeney's on this same evening. Those of us in attendance wanted Mary to keep the bar open and declare a "Snow Day." Mary declined.

On the social side of things, our vocabulary expanded to use Joe Frantin's term "blowout" instead of a "party." Also, the name change from "Joe" to "Zep" commenced for both Joe Frantin and Joe Kennedy. At this time, if not sooner, Sweeney's and the Linebacker became our official watering holes. Many students would gather around 11:00 PM after a full day of classes and studying in order to have a snack and drink a few beers to wind down. The students often talked about the law and sometimes other topics. For example, we debated the meaning of "Hey Jude" as well as how long it lasted. Was it really about 7 ½ minutes long?

Some students would make use of the Rockne Memorial (the "Rock") for swimming or other exercise. A group including Joe McNeil, Tony Siemer, Tim McLaughlin, Joe Kennedy and Tom Bonner usually would swim before dinner in the dining hall. Another group, including Merle Wilberding and Vince Stamp (starting guard on the St. Xavier High School team that won the Kentucky state title in 1962) would play in the pick-up basketball games. Several others, including Tim Malloy, Al Reid, John Macleod and Dave Larimer, made good use of the handball courts. Joe Frantin especially liked to do his weight room routines there, often

alongside Jack Sandner. Joe got to meet a lot of the football players in the weight room. One player, who would later play in the NFL, asked Joe if he should call him “Mr. Frantin,” since he was a law student. Joe was the last person who would require that.

Late one evening in a local watering hole, John Macleod and George Rice decided to drive to Kentucky. John was wrongly cited by the police in southern Indiana for speeding. George Rice ably defended John by pointing out the unreliability of radar detectors. The next morning the local judge dismissed the case. Jim Starshak and Tony Siemer had a similar experience one year later, on a trip to visit their girlfriends.

This was the time of another great line from Bernie Ward. Upon learning from Joe Frantin that his wife had already left a party, he exclaimed in his unique accent: “Gone home? My wife’s gone home?”

Summer Recess

O’Meara did not want anyone getting “stale” over the summer. He assigned our class two books to read before we returned – *The Spirit of the Common Law* and *Briefing and Arguing Federal Appeals*. Some of us may not remember this assignment, but Jim Starshak still has O’Meara’s letter. (See Appendix A.)

A few students decided to spend the summer vacation working in South Bend. Dave Prior, Merle Wilberding and Scott Atwell shared a house for the summer. This house had a framed photo of JFK on one wall and a framed photo of Marilyn Monroe on the opposite wall. The photo of Marilyn was wired to sing: “Happy Birthday, Mr. President.” All three interacted socially with Jack Ammerman, Tim Woods and John “JC” Coyle of the class of ‘68. Coyle introduced them to the Mack family, which had a very nice vacation house in Cassopolis, Michigan. This was their customary weekend retreat for swimming and boating. JC had

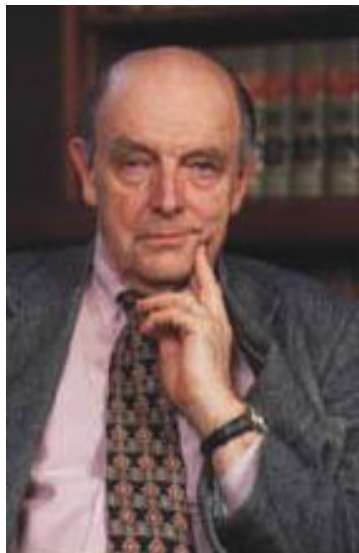
access to a boat they could use. They were quite fortunate to get to know such a nice family and enjoyed their time with them.



Third Semester

Courses

After our summer break we returned anxious to study new matters such as Business Organizations, Federal Procedure and Criminal Law and Labor Law.



For Business Organizations we were back with Professor Robert E. Rodes. Dusty had one of those amazing genius minds that was reminiscent of John T. Noonan whom we had had in our first semester. This class covered corporate formation and some basic corporate accounting. We also learned the differences among sole proprietorship, partnership and corporations, conflicts of interest for corporate directors and executives, mergers and acquisitions, and acceptable agreements among competitors on things like the thread sizes on nuts and bolts.

Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Library.

In our Federal Procedure class Bernie Ward continued to amaze us with his statement that there must be “more than a gossamer sort of caress” for one state to assert personal jurisdiction over a corporation of another state. Bernie taught us all about federal jurisdiction and the federal court system.

It was far more complicated than just “diversity plus ten.” (Today, it is “diversity plus seventy-five.”) Diversity jurisdiction could get complicated with more than one party in a case. Federal question jurisdiction posed unique issues. We learned of the concept of “removal,” where an action commenced in state court could get removed to a federal court. We covered three judge courts, class actions, justiciable controversies, political questions, standing and other procedural matters as well as the major difference between “holding” and “*dicta*.”

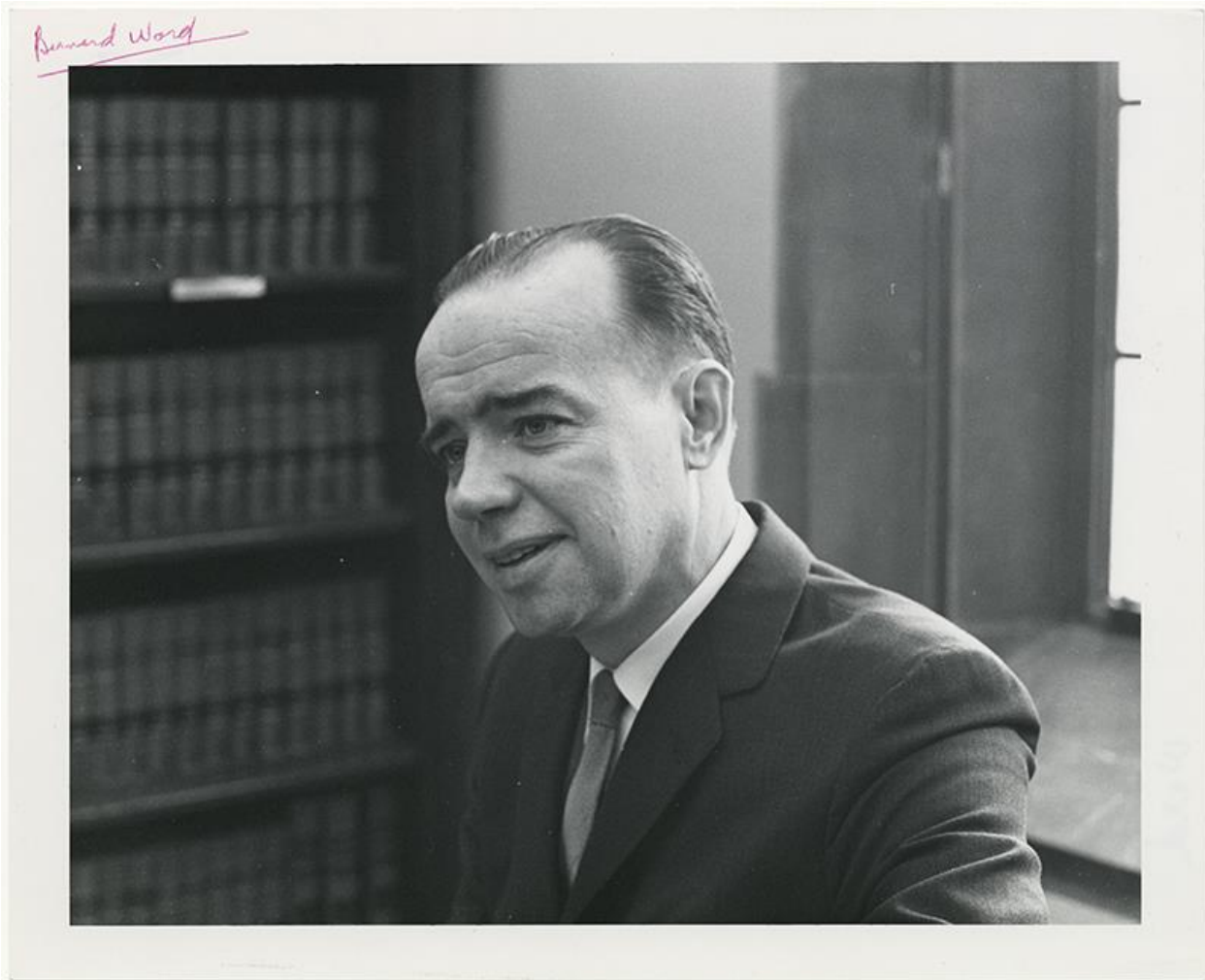


Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

Bernie explained that most District Court cases were not generally considered a solid precedent until it is affirmed by its Circuit Court. He also advised that when the Chief Judge of a Circuit Court felt that a

particular District Court judge was not competent, he might decide to “kick him upstairs.” In other words, he would do less harm on a bench with at least two other judges. We also learned that “*cert. denied*” means nothing more than that the Supreme Court does not want to take the case. Like Julius Caesar, the “cause” (i.e., the reason) is in their will.

In Criminal Law we first learned the basics such as *actus reus*, *mens rea*, and specific intent crimes. The felony murder rule was most intriguing. We saw changing times on procedural matters. *Miranda v. Arizona* was decided in 1966. Other liberal opinions were also significant. We can remember Professor Blakey complaining that the courts were basing their decisions on a mistrust of the police. Many of us thought: Duh! Blakey also spent a lot of time on organized crime. He would later write the RICO statute.

One theory we learned from this class is that “there is no harm in asking” as a defense to a claim of harassment. At the time, we all thought this was humorous. How times have changed!

Any course on Criminal Law cannot help but offer some interesting true stories. One notable story concerned a character named “Acton Jackson.” Blakey explained that when he ran afoul of the code of conduct of his colleagues, he was hanged by his armpits with meat hooks in a cold meat locker.

Blakey encouraged us to take a ride with the South Bend police to see first-hand how the criminal justice system worked at the street level as well as to see how unreliable eyewitness testimony can be. This was a valuable experience. One night when Arl Williams was riding with the police they received a call of a burglary at a house in South Bend. When the woman saw the police arrive with Arl, she immediately said: “Oh good. You caught him already.” A sad story from 1967, which could never happen today. Could it?

One great story relating to this class involved Hugh Mundy. Hugh was so well prepared for our final exam that he was playing golf just before he took the exam. Blakey happened to notice Hugh on the golf course as he was driving to campus. To make sure Hugh would arrive on time, he sent a student out to advise Hugh to terminate his game.



Most notable of all, of course, was Labor Law under the tutelage of Professor John Broderick, a/k/a the “Chief.” This was an area of the law where the Common Law had little application. Historically, the Common Law was not helpful to labor organizations. This changed with the passage of labor legislation. Professor Broderick taught us all about the doctrine of preemption. This was seen by many as an intrusion of states’ rights, but it was obvious that a uniform system of law was necessary in the labor environment. He taught us all about a union organization drive, starting with “cards.” We learned of the various kinds of Unfair Labor Practices, “the iron fist inside the velvet glove,” the reserved gate doctrine, among other things. Many will recall that Merle Wilberding made a great map illustrating the Reserved Gate doctrine. For any of us who would encounter this situation in our practice, this was a valuable aid. The Chief had a great act to illustrate what could have happened before the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act:

Two employees approach the boss. The first says that some of the men are thinking that a union might be a good thing. The boss says “You’re fired!” The second employee says the boss can’t do that to his friend. The boss says “You’re fired also.”

This course gave us our introduction to the Commerce Clearing House publications.

Those of us who had some experience with Labor Law know that politics plays a big part. There are still debates about the suitability of Section

14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act (permitting state right to work laws). Likewise, the NLRB changes its outlook with each shift in power in the White House. To his credit, the Chief never taught us from any particular political viewpoint.

Golf is a nice game for most people. If one does not use a cart, one can get some good exercise just by walking 9 or 18 holes. How much better would it be to jog instead of walk while carrying your own clubs? The Chief knew the difference. It was a sight to see him, at his age, jogging between his strokes. For some reason he usually played alone. George Burgett and Hugh Mundy were serious golfers and could have kept up with him, but they decided to keep their golf separate from their jogging. There was a time when someone asked the Chief if he played golf during the winter, perhaps with red balls in the snow. Chief replied that if his golf balls were not red when he started, they would be red when he finished.

The Friday morning pep rallies were incredible. We knew beforehand about the rallies, but we had no idea how lively they would be. The Chief would lead us in cheers and then write his prediction on the blackboard. We have recently learned from Hank Catenacci the origin of that nickname – from his days in the Navy as a Chief Petty Officer. We can also thank Joe McNeil for reminding us that the spirit of the Chief lives on today when we root for our favorite team. Also, Matt Dwyer convinced him to schedule a pep rally in the afternoon, so that some of the football players could attend.

An excellent example of how nice the Chief was concerns Frank Murray. At age 12, Frank had written to Moose Krause announcing his intention to come to ND to play football. Moose replied that he should work hard and wished him well. When Frank told this story to the Chief, the Chief arranged a meeting for Frank with Moose. Moose then sent Frank a letter stating: “I always knew you would make it to ND.” Frank still has this letter hanging on his wall.

At our next reunion, we should play a trivia game asking the following questions:

- Who declined a chance for a commission in the Navy and became a CPO instead?
- Who came to ND for the first time during WWII to teach Navy OCS students?
- Who graduated *Summa Cum Laude* from Washington and Lee University with a Phi Beta Kappa key where he majored in Classical Languages and History, all the while being captain of the track team?
- Who was instrumental in having the University eligible for Phi Beta Kappa awards?

Issue 4 of Volume 50 of the Notre Dame Lawyer (1975) is dedicated to the Chief in honor of his retirement. He was again memorialized by many colleagues in Volume 73 (1997), Issue 1, upon his demise.

Another academic factoid – around this time some people noticed that George Burgett took fantastic notes during class. They were almost verbatim. George was nice enough to lend them out to anyone in need. Of course, we had to give him a nickname – “The Machine.”

Gray’s Inn was a great student organization, ably led by Peter King. Pete arranged for the visit of Roy Cohn and Louis Nizer. Peter was ably assisted by Bryan Hughes, Master of Revels, and Hugh Mundy, Keeper of the Black Book.

Social Activities

On the social side, there was the trip to the Pittsburgh game by Joe Frantin and the Chief in the XK-E. This trip probably set the record for driving

from South Bend to Pittsburgh. Since he was with the Chief, Joe was able to watch the game on the field.

There were two humorous headlines in the Sports section of the South Bend Tribune at this time. One read: "IRISH NEED MORE POLISH." Another reported: "IRISH BEAT OFF TARHEELS.'

In October, Star had a party at his house on Ironwood. It was well attended. Bernie Ward came and had a few too many drinks. Joe Frantin was designated as the person to take Bernie home. Richy Cerbone, then a new boy, went with them, all crowded in the XKE. When they got to Bernie's house, Joe had to carry Bernie to the front door where he and Richy leaned him against the side of the house and rang the bell. As they left Bernie in the care of his wife, Bernie uttered one of his best lines: "Confound you Frantin, for eons and eons." This has often been quoted as "Frantin, I will hate you for eons and eons." Either line is memorable.

Just as a reminder – this was the semester that "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club" became popular. At one of our parties Joe Frantin became enchanted with a very cute St. Mary's girl named Georgia and was singing along with the Beatles "Do you believe in love at first sight? – yes I'm certain that it happens all the time."

Lance Riemersma was our classmate who did his undergraduate work at our chief rival, Michigan State. Somehow, we all forgave him this transgression. Lance was a nice guy who went an extra mile in getting to know the rest of us. Lance would often invite a handful of single students to have dinner with him and his wife Kris, a former Homecoming Queen. This was a great way to socialize and was very kind of Lance and Kris. It is hard to imagine something like this occurring at a large law school.



Fourth Semester

Courses

This semester included a class on Jurisprudence with Professor Rodes. One of the greatest things we learned from Dusty was the maxim: “when you shoot at a king, shoot to kill.” Professor Rodes taught us the philosophy of law, e.g., how a law must be viscerally acceptable to a vast majority of the population to be effective. No matter how well reasoned by “experts” acting in good faith, it still must pass this test. Any government that is consistently incompetent or corrupt will not last long. John Macleod likes to cite Justice Louis Brandeis in this regard:

“The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in the insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding.”

He also cites Judge Learned Hand’s warning:

“Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it.”

If people stop believing in their government, they will have no inclination to vote in it or fight to defend it.

Even if a majority are in favor of something like mandatory vaccination during a pandemic, there are going to be people who disagree vehemently for a variety of reasons. This would have been a great topic for our course.

We also covered different types of civil disobedience. Professor Rodes also showed us the difference between giving counsel to a client versus advocating for a client in court. In an ideal world, wise counsel would eliminate the need for litigation. He also pointed out that diplomacy was often necessary in the practice of law. For example, if you are negotiating on behalf of your client a contract with a potential customer, it would not be wise to antagonize opposing counsel just to make a debating point.

This was the class when Dusty fell out of the classroom window and came back inside to resume teaching without missing a beat. As he walked into the classroom, we spontaneously chanted: “Dusty, Dusty, Dusty.” Knowing that this outburst was meant affectionately, he actually smiled.

This was the semester when the police were called to the law school to investigate some alleged impropriety at a meeting of the local ACLU chapter in our basement auditorium. As Tom McCusker recalls, when the police were walking around and happened to see Dusty’s office they thought a major fight had occurred. Tom assured them this was just the way Dusty kept his office.

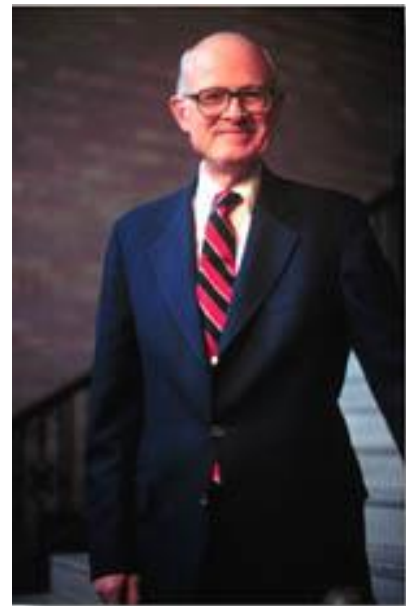
We had Constitutional Law under Professor Peters. We learned of the importance of our first Chief Justice, John Marshall, who was an expert at building consensus in trying political times. Of lesser importance we discovered that Supreme Court Justices loved to go on and on about their personal theories. We read some historical cases such as the Dredd Scott decision and *Plessey v. Ferguson*. One recent case we studied was *Griswold v. Connecticut* where Justice Douglas found “penumbral rights” in the First, Third, Fourth and Ninth Amendments to establish a right of privacy for married couples in light of Connecticut’s “uncommonly silly” law.



Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

Professor Ward was back to teach us all about the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which were not as simple as may have first appeared. As usual, Bernie impressed us with his command of the English language as well as Federal Procedure. It was good to learn the basics of the federal rules and use those as a frame of reference for the often different rules in each state court. For example, in the federal Courts an action is commenced when the complaint is filed with the court. (Fed. R. Civ. P. 3). The summons is served forthwith (Rule 4). We learned of an *ex parte* application for a TRO (ten day limit) versus a hearing for a temporary injunction. Another memorable Bernie line concerned the public's perception of a group of lawyers – “enough to make a hearse horse snicker.”

We also learned Administrative Law from Professor Conrad Kellenberg. We covered the administrative rule making process and publication requirements for proposed regulations. There must be an adequate time period for interested parties to comment on any proposed rule. We studied important concepts such as *ultra vires* actions, i.e., an agency cannot create its own authority. Nor can it act in an arbitrary manner. This class also taught us all about the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.



As we practiced law we saw the immense growth of Administrative Agencies and administrative regulations. Professor Conrad Kellenberg spent about 50 years in service to Notre Dame and has an award created in his honor. He was a great man and great teacher. Professor Kellenberg was selected to go to London with the first group of students in 1968. (Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library.)



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

We had the Chief again for our course on Evidence. Even though there were no pep rallies, it was good to have him teach us and entertain us about Evidence. (The Chief was so dynamic in class that we could not

help but be entertained.) We spent a lot of time on the Hearsay Rule and its many exceptions. It was interesting to hear the Chief's very diplomatic way of disagreeing with a proposition: "If I may suggest . . ." One early example of "scientific" evidence was a case where one party tried to show paternity by comparing footprints. Once, Chief pretended to put a dog on the witness stand and ask it to identify the perpetrator. Great stuff! We also learned the meaning of an "autoptic proference" (real evidence). Professor Broderick had a great definition for cross examination – "the greatest legal engine ever invented for the ascertainment of the truth." Another great line from the Chief concerned when he wanted to move on to a new topic: "Next case!"

Professor Broderick had a great sense of humor. He suggested that the University's recently announced fund drive would be a "long hot Summa." Also of note was his advice that life as a university professor was ideal, except for one thing: students. (To be fair, he also told his colleagues who might complain about students: "No students, no professors.")

The Chief was not all about jocularly. One quite serious statement he made to some students was his belief that the U.S. Government should pay \$20,000 to each Black person in America. This was a unique and controversial viewpoint in 1968. He could foresee today's debate.

One could go on and on relating stories about Professor Broderick. Just one more great story concerned a dinner hosted by Dean O'Meara for the faculty. When the sommelier poured a small amount of wine for the Dean to appraise, the Chief yelled: "Come on, waiter, he deserves a full glass of wine. He is the Dean."

Social Activities

Many of us were hoping to find some interesting legal work for the summer. At one point Bryan Hughes told a group of us about his interview with the best firm in Malone, N.Y. They asked him a few

questions about the warranty provisions of the U.C.C. Bryan astounded them and us with his command of this subject one full year after we studied it. He was a great student as well as a great fellow.

There was a time when we had a party at one house that we had to move to another, just as Bernie Ward arrived. “I have been to parties from San Francisco to Marseilles, but I have never been to a party that ended just as I arrived.” This was one of our favorite sayings from Bernie.

We had our first experience with Fir Road in April, which had been rented by some first-year students. Zep and Zep immediately saw its potential and decided to reserve this house for the next year. This house would become the “go to” location for the post football game parties.

This semester saw the beginning of Tim McLaughlin’s switching to a barber named Armando and getting silver streaked highlights in his hair. Many of his classmates warned him that his hair might become completely white, if he kept this up. Indeed, Tim and George Rice were both admonished at one of our reunions for overdoing this hair treatment. We understand that Dave Prior is now guilty of this, and he is not alone.

At this time Dave Prior had an interesting experience concerning a parking ticket he received from two ND security guards. He happened to be walking by his Triumph just as the guards were discussing whether to give him a ticket. Dave decided it would be wiser to say nothing. One guard noticed that Dave had a U.K. license plate on the front and an “overseas visitor” tag on his windshield. (This tag was a hangover from England, where Dave purchased his Triumph.) He said that being a guest would not exempt this student from getting a ticket. When the second guard remarked that this car was so small that it would be impossible to “make out” in, Dave was sorely tempted to correct him. Still, Dave kept silent. When the guards left he tore up the ticket, correctly thinking that they would never trace him back to England. Even if they eventually catch up with Dave after all this time, he will rely on the Statute of Limitations for his defense.

There is a great Tim McLaughlin story concerning Giuseppe's. For some reason, the Puma was denied entry one evening. He retaliated by rolling up the carpet runner at the entrance. He even asked people to step aside while he did this. Tim took the runner to his house, which he happened to be renting from a cousin of Giuseppe. The runner remained in Tim's house when he left at the end of the semester. We still debate what, if any, legal liability resulted from this.

Another great Puma story occurred at Frankie's. Tim and Star were having a few beers and some snacks and Tim thought the waitress was ignoring them. They took their table, with all of its contents, and placed it just outside the front door. They left their money on the table and left.

Scott Atwell drove a nice Volvo. Unfortunately, there was no Volvo dealer in South Bend. One time the mechanic Scott found recommended that he get new shock absorbers. The parts he installed were definitely not Volvo parts. The mechanic called them "pleasure lifters." They must have been made by a shop of dubious expertise. Jim Starshak said that Scott's Volvo now looked like the driver's cab on a semi. Scott decided to buy a new car for the next year.

Dean Joseph O'Meara's Retirement

This was Dean O'Meara's final semester. Two theories were in play at this surprising, at least for us, development. (While everyone knew that O'Meara would soon retire, we never thought it would happen so soon.) The first theory concerned the televised speech at an ABA Convention by Dean O'Meara during which he criticized Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was assassinated shortly afterward (No connection.). Many of the law school faculty wrote a letter to the editor of the South Bend Tribune critical of O'Meara's stance. This speech caused Father Hesburgh to accept the Dean's annual letter of resignation. This was a turbulent time in politics and university life in general. When Joe O'Meara died in June,

1983, Father Hesburgh gave a wonderful eulogy of Dean O'Meara. He acknowledged his independence, determination and, most of all his success, adding with a wry smile: "When I hired Joe O'Meara, he said I would come to regret that decision, since he would be very demanding and difficult . . . Joe O'Meara is a man of his word."

The second theory is probably more valid and is at least more documented. O'Meara had emphasized to the University in 1966 that it was becoming time for him to retire, even though he still felt fine and wanted to stay. He felt it was better to go too soon than to linger too long. Under this theory there was a planned and orderly transition to naming William B. Lawless to succeed Dean O'Meara. However, O'Meara was not retained in the post-retirement position he desired, the Director of Admissions. O'Meara remained in South Bend and was active in the Legal Aid Society. He also continued to keep an eye on his school. This was difficult under Dean Lawless, but easy to do when Shaffer, Link and O'Hara were in charge. When Dave Link became Dean in 1974, he welcomed O'Meara's counsel on his strategic plans. Indeed, one time Link was publicly criticized for being a "new Dean O'Meara." Dean Link saw this as a badge of honor. Most of us would agree. O'Meara was one tough S.O.B., but he always tried to make the Law School a better place and succeeded most of the time. Perhaps he would not be comfortable in today's political and politically correct environment, but if one recalls his speech and article about rioting, he cared more for the victims of rioting (of any color) than for the perpetrators.

In the mid-50's when Senator Joe McCarthy was holding his infamous hearings, the Dean invited opponents of McCarthy's methods to campus for a symposium. At this time Father Hesburgh was not pleased at his creating such a controversy. O'Meara further stirred the pot by announcing at an ABA conference that he would admit a communist to the law school, not because he liked communism, but because he thought a good debate would result. Nevertheless, he received a written rebuke

from Father Hesburgh. (Most probably Hesburgh was anxious to avoid a controversy. It is doubtful he would have supported McCarthy.)

The Dean also stayed active in legal scholarship after retirement. In 1974 he wrote a cogent attack on the *Roe v. Wade* decision published in the *Supreme Court Review*. (A 1974 graduate, Patricia O'Hara, helped in the research.) Whether one agrees or disagrees about *Roe*, there can be no doubt that O'Meara's analysis was brilliant. In short, what one feels about Dean O'Meara is a question of fact, where reasonable men may differ.

One of our fellows has proposed a brilliant analysis of the Dean's tenure.

The atmosphere at Notre Dame was one of community and mutual support. We worked, laughed, partied, cried and mourned together. We focused on competing against the system, not against each other. I doubt we would have tolerated it otherwise. In retrospect, I suspect that Dean O'Meara and the faculty devised it that way. The Dean focused the acrimony on himself, paying that price, I think, to assure we had a law school community. Greene, *O'Meara's Link to the Present*, 69 NOTRE DAME LAW REV. 989 (1999).

In a companion article, Peter King ('68) cited O'Meara's final Report of the Dean:

Our School has become a *community*, come together to study law and, I should add, committed to justice. . . . In short the School has been a happy as well as a busy place. (Emphasis added.)

Pete did not want to leave us with the impression that the Dean was about to start singing "Kumbaya," when he cited another passage at the end of the Report stressing the need for dedication and hard work. King, *Legal Education at Notre Dame*, 69 NOTRE DAME LAW REV. 995 (1999).

Robert F. Kennedy at Notre Dame

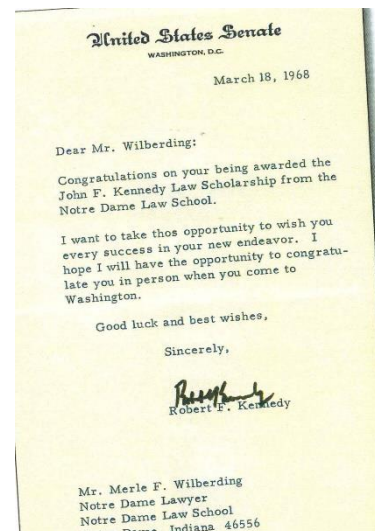
Even before President Lyndon Johnson announced that he would not seek re-election, many people started to campaign for the Democratic

nomination. This resulted in the visit of Bobby Kennedy to the campus. Bobby Kennedy spoke at Notre Dame in the morning of April 4, 1968. Sadly, that same evening Bobby's ally, Martin Luther King, was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

Four interesting stories flowed from Robert F. Kennedy's visit to Notre Dame:

Dan Hebert and George Ball had previously volunteered to drive some of RFK's staff. Dan rented a car at the South Bend airport and drove some of the speechwriters to Gary so they could meet some people to help prepare Bobby's speech for the Ball State event. Once they had drafted the speech, they had to rush to Midway Airport in order to fly to Muncie. Luckily for Dan, he was then able to meet his fiancée for dinner in Chicago before driving back to South Bend. All in all, it was a busy day for Dan.

Merle Wilberding had received the John F. Kennedy scholarship in his second year. This was created and funded by Bobby, who then sat on the Law School Advisory Council. At Dean O'Meara's direction Merle had previously written a thank you letter to Bobby. Bobby was gracious enough to reply that he hoped to meet Merle during the summer when Merle would be working in Washington, D.C. Thus, Merle was especially pleased to see Bobby come to campus. Merle was able to position himself so that Bobby passed right next to him on his way out. He was quite impressed and inspired. Naturally, he was very saddened when the news came from Los Angeles just two months later. See Appendix B for Merle's own words.





Bob Greene had worked on Bobby Kennedy's campaign in the past; thus Bob Greene was part of the Kennedy entourage at the South Bend airport. He formed part of the motorcade to the Stepan Center. Upon arrival Bob and several other volunteers acted as a *de facto* security team to make sure the

candidate did not get crushed. This is the photo from the Observer the next day that shows a partial shot of Bob and Bobby together in the crowd. (It is also possible that Bob Neiryneck and Joe Kennedy are in that photo.) (See Appendix C for Bob Greene's own words describing this day.)

After his speech Bobby, along with Ethel, got into a large red Lincoln convertible for the trip to a local nursing home. Bob Greene was again on hand to help with crowd control. As the car slowly departed a woman kept speaking to Bobby and hanging on to his arm. Since it was clear to Bob that she could not keep up, he tried to help her disengage. All of a sudden Bob found himself off balance and on the trunk of the Lincoln being held in place by one of Bobby's aides on one side and on the other side by this woman who had grabbed Bob's leg. When she finally gave up, she had shredded a good portion of his pants leg. Ethel told Bobby: "You are always asking people for the shirt off their back, but this is going too far." The Lincoln stopped in a quiet spot down the road where Bob was able to get into in the next car of the motorcade. He had to accompany them into the nursing home despite his appearance, since the campaign did not want anyone left in one of the cars. All in all, this was an exciting time for Bob. Luckily, about one week later, Bob received a \$100 check

from Bobby's campaign so he could buy a new suit. He really needed this in order to be ready to work at his summer job.

When they attended the campus rally, Zep and Zep learned that Bobby and Ethel planned to visit that same nursing home. They quickly donned jackets and ties and drove to this site. They missed Bobby's entrance along with Bob Greene, but when Bobby and Ethel later walked out the front door they were greeted by the two Zeps. They each shook hands. Then when Bobby and Ethel walked down the stairs, the two Zeps fell in right behind. The next day's South Bend Tribune had a great photograph of all four people walking down these steps. This caused some surprise among the third-year students when they saw the photo. Unfortunately, this photo has not survived.

MLK Candlelight Vigil

Shortly after his assassination on April 4, 1968 one of the local churches with a predominately Black congregation held an evening memorial service. Father Hesburgh led a candlelight procession from the Circle to that church. It was a long walk in the rain. When they arrived at the church, it was already full. Hesburgh and his group knelt in prayer on the lawn outside the church. Bob Greene recalls that several members of our class participated.

The Summer of 1968

The Democratic Nominating Convention was held in Chicago. The riots surrounding it were notable. Dave Prior was almost there. Through his girlfriend at the time he had already met Abbie Hoffman and Tom Hayden. He was invited to attend the convention as an assistant to the reporter, Victor Riesel. (Riesel had been blinded with acid in New York City by a gangster connected to Jimmy Hoffa.) Dave could not attend as he was tied up interviewing for positions with law firms in Philadelphia. Dave recalls this was the "road not taken" for him.

Another significant development this summer was that a few more of the single students got married. The remaining single students missed John Macleod, Merle Wilberding and Matt Dwyer very much, but wished them well in their new state. Actually, they just preceded most of the rest of the class by merely a year or so. Scott Atwell and Patsy Plunket were married shortly after graduation.



Fifth Semester

As Winston Churchill said in a different context, this semester was not the end and not even the beginning of the end, but it was the end of the beginning. We were all happy to be back in harness for one last struggle. Before anything else started, some of us were invited to attend the welcoming reception for the Class of 1971. This was a good opportunity to meet the newcomers and give them some general guidance.

Student Organizations

Many students participated in the school's various student organizations. In the previous spring, John Macleod was elected Editor in Chief and Merle Wilberding was named Executive Editor of the **Notre Dame Lawyer** (now called the Notre Dame Law Review). (See Appendix D.) Jim Barba was elected President and Tom Bonner was elected Vice President of the **Student Bar Association**. Joe Frantin was elected **Class President**.

A few words about our **SBA** is in order. It is fair to say that the Student Bar Association in any other year or at any other law school would have a normal slate of officers. Our class was ever unique. Besides the normal

slate, our class had a Parliamentarian (Bob Greene), a Social Director (Scott Atwell), an Athletic Director (Jim Starshak), a Loan Director (Russ Heiple) and a Vice Chancellor (Pete Driscoll).



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library.

Our active **Moot Court** program was under the directorship of Bryan Hughes, ably assisted by Al Lehrer, Vince Stamp, Pat Cooney, Al Bannon, Mike Barry, and John Reed. They had their annual competition on November 2, 1968. Bryan had arranged for Justice Thurgood Marshall to preside over the final arguments. When Marshall cancelled at the last minute, Dean Lawless quickly arranged a substitute from the Seventh Circuit. In any event the final competitors did a great job on a difficult case. Al Bannon, Pat Cooney, Dave Prior and Jim Rolls argued their sides of the case persuasively. Jim and Dave won first and second place, respectively.

Gray's Inn was headed by George Ball as President and Dan Hebert as Vice President. The speakers they arranged to visit the campus included Hans Rupp, Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The **Legal Aid and Defender** program had Hugh Mundy as its Executive Director. The Legal Aid section was headed by Dave Larimer and Ron Durand was in charge of the Prosecutor's Program. Tim McLaughlin

covered Post-Conviction Remedies and Tony Siemer handled Special Projects. Paul Mullen took care of the Development Program. Jim Zak was in charge of the Public Defender Program.

The **Student Legislative Project** was a new organization in our third year and was in keeping with Dean Lawless' vision of combining the study of the law with social matters. Nick Trogan did a great job as its initial Director.

Major Changes



William Lawless, our new Dean promoted many changes, including plans for a new building and the start of the London Program. He also brought Les Foscio as an Assistant Dean and Granville Cleveland as an Assistant Librarian. (We can all recall what a great singer he was when he performed at the Law Ball.) Two new professors were Peter “Thunder” Thornton and Frank Booker. Another example of our sophistication was nick-naming our dean “Buffalo Bill.”

Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Library

We temporarily lost Bill Keck in our third year. Bill decided to enroll in the brand-new London program. He successfully completed this and graduated with the class of 1970. However, Bill always counts himself among our number and we were always proud to have him. There is an interesting backstory here. In the previous semester, Bill was very impressed with Dean Lawless and expressed an interest in the London Program. Dean Lawless was also impressed with Bill. He wanted a senior student to be part of the first group to go to London and asked Bill if he would consider this. Once it was agreed that Bill would keep his scholarship and have his airfare paid, he accepted. At this time, there were many personal factors that influenced Bill's decision to go to London. When Lawless visited the students in London every couple of months, he

always took Bill to lunch or dinner to get his assessment of the progress of the program.

One major change to the campus was the opening of the Athletic and Convocation Center (the “ACC”) near the stadium. This building provided both a first-rate athletic stadium and a major convocation facility. We were able to use the many gyms and ball courts. Bob Neiryneck and Joe Kennedy often walked over to play handball. Swimming was still confined to the Rock. On December 7, 1968, UCLA (with Lew Alcindor, Sidney Wicks and Curtis Rowe) christened the ACC by thumping the Irish. Later in the year the ACC would host the University’s graduation ceremony.

Another major change was that Joe McNeil replaced Hugh Mundy as the resident of the law school. Rather than continue the nickname “Spook,” Joe was known as “Dungeon Joe.” He recalls a curious incident one evening as he tried to enter the building on the south side. Joe had already noticed many police vehicles, including a paddy wagon, parked on the roadway between the Post Office and the law school. As he tried to enter, he was forcefully stopped by two burly South Bend policeman. Joe tried to explain that he lived in the building, but they did not believe that. Then Joe saw many undergrads being escorted out the basement conference hall. They were singing: “You can get anything you want at Alice’s Restaurant” Joe had never heard this song before and was wishing that Pat Berg were there to explain it. Things finally settled down and Joe was allowed to enter. As part of his job, he had to clean up the detritus left by the undergrads. He also noticed a strange smell.

As Joe recalls, this was just another example of “The Sixties” unfolding in rapid succession – nationwide campus protests, Kent State, Ted the Head’s fifteen-minute warning, the student takeover of Columbia University. We also saw the ending of graduate student deferments. Joe recalls that this presented “a poignant preview of the end of our wonderful life beneath Our Lady’s Dome.”

Courses

We had a great teacher for Antitrust Law in Professor Vincent Romeo. He was well suited to teach antitrust law in his position as Vice President and General Counsel at Miles Laboratories (Alka Seltzer). This class covered the intricacies of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Section 1 prohibited “contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade.” Certain activities, such as price fixing were deemed *per se* illegal. Section 2’s prohibition of “monopolizing” and attempted monopolizing was less crisp. It seems that size does matter, but it is not dispositive. It basically required proof of predatory conduct (conduct that could not occur in a competitive market). The definition of the relevant market was of critical importance. A narrowly defined relevant market would be problematic for the defendant. We also studied the other antitrust laws, such as the Clayton, Robinson-Patman and FTC Act. We learned of Price Discrimination and Tie-In Sales. There was one famous case where the movie “Gone with the Wind” was tied to “Getting Gertie’s Garter.” I am not sure how, but we did find this example easy to remember.

One non-legal thing Romeo taught us was that Glenlivet scotch was unique in that it is a single malt. Today everyone knows about single malts, but we learned about them early on.

We can all fondly recall Tax Law with “Shaky” Peters. We all read the *Chommie on Taxes* hornbook. Joe Frantin was so intrigued by this class that he went on to receive an LL.M in Taxation under Professor Chommie’s tutelage. Professor Peters had a very dynamic style of teaching. One time John Rittinger was demonstrating to a group of classmates (Jim Mackin, Bryan Hughes, Pete Driscoll and Dave Prior)

how Shaky would bang his fist on the desk to emphasize a point. Unfortunately, John Rittinger got carried away and hurt his hand.

In our Trial Practice class with Professor Barrett we each had to prepare for our jury trials before a real judge in the federal courthouse. Barrett started at ND in 1948 and decided to institute a program that gave students a realistic trial experience. Barrett gave each two person team the name of the parties and witnesses to a hypothetical lawsuit as well as some basic information. Each team then would interview its client and the witnesses in order to prepare for the trial. In 1968-69 Barrett's program was well established and recognized widely as an important educational tool. We never took the time to consider the vast effort he must have expended over the years to arrange for all the witnesses and judges involved. This class was good training even for those of us who didn't intend to become trial lawyers. For a detailed exposition of Barrett's plan, see Barrett, *Practice Court at Notre Dame*, 31 NOTRE DAME LAW REV. 28 (1955).

One of the most memorable things Barrett told us in this class is that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes used to write his opinions standing at his lectern. This forced him to focus on writing a clear and concise opinion. It would be nice if more judges followed this example.

Dean Lawless introduced elective courses as well as seminars to our third year curriculum. (This was a major change for the law school, since O'Meara detested electives.) For example, there was a new class on Political and Civil Rights as well as a class on Social Problems and the Law. There was also a new class on Legislation to Address Current Social Problems. One popular seminar in the first semester was Professor Murphy's course on strict liability, the Uniform Commercial Code and related topics. Murphy was just as great a teacher in a seminar context as in a classroom.

Miscellaneous Matters

In November, Richard Nixon won the presidential election. Not everyone was happy. One day Jim Starshak observed Shaky Peters run down the hallway exclaiming: “Don’t feel safe, don’t feel secure!” Shaky was prescient. He knew Nixon from earlier days when Peters worked for the government in D.C. Who could have guessed then that the debacle resulting from the Watergate affair would be so dramatic?

Many students were involved in Legal Aid and Defender program. Dave Larimer (eventually United States District Court Judge Larimer) was in charge of the Legal Aid section in our final year, ably assisted by many others. (Dave is our only classmate to be appointed to a federal judgeship. President Reagan personally called Dave at the time to give him the good news.) One aspect of Legal Aid was for students to visit the prison at Michigan City to interview certain inmates and help them file appeals if appropriate. Tim McLaughlin was successful in securing the release of one of his clients. Joe Frantin often chauffeured people to the prison. (Joe had a playful side. He would often keep all the windows in his Thunderbird locked so his passengers could feel the full effect of his wind.) For anyone who had never seen a real prison before, it was an eye-opening experience. Merle Wilberding visited one prisoner twice when he was assisting a local attorney draft an appellate brief on that inmate’s behalf. One visit was more than enough. Many would think of the sign at the entrance to Dante’s Inferno: “Abandon all hope, you who enter here.” Of course most of us would use the original Italian: “Lasciate ogni speranza, voi che entrate.”

Perhaps the most important aspect of our final year was finding a job. Some were happy to receive an offer based on their summer employment. Some took time off to travel for interviews. For example, John Macleod scheduled an eventful trip to New York and Washington, D.C. Tom McCusker and Gary Stoff flew to New York to interview successfully with Cravath, Swaine and Moore. Tom accepted his offer, but Gary

declined his. Most students had interviews on campus. In hindsight, it is fair to say one doesn't miss what is not there. In our final year there was no formal Placement Office or a designated location for interviews. As Jim Mackin recalls, interviews were held in a spare office or classroom or at the Morris Inn in a bedroom. This was far from ideal, but somehow, we got by.

Social Activities

The social scene got in full swing early on. Just before classes began, Jim Starshak and his eventual wife Sue invited a group of us to a get together at Sue's family's summer home on Lake Michigan. One of us sat in an old baby chair and wondered why it could not support his weight. Sue and Monica (Tony Siemer's date) went swimming and got caught in some rough waters. They were rescued by a member of the class of '70.

Dean Lawless had a small get together in the Faculty Lounge that some of us attended. (Richard Cerbone, '70, was the bartender and had the clearest memory of this affair.) At this reception Tom Bonner found out he had received an offer from Roy Cohn and started to celebrate. Many of us joined in. This reception was scheduled to last for two hours. Certainly, the faculty left, but many of us felt obligated to stay with Tom to celebrate and take advantage of Dean Lawless' generosity.

We had six home games instead of the normal five. The Chief remarked: "This is the best year ever – six home games for the Irish." Fir Road became the post-football game party house. It was nice to see so many Professors dropping by. These parties were actually quite calm and civilized before things got rowdy later on. One could say that a "party" evolved into a "blowout" as the evening progressed.



Sixth Semester

Courses



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library

Just one more to go. We had Estate Planning with Professor Thomas L. Shaffer. We had previously had him for a short time in our first semester in our introductory class. Shaffer was a great teacher who made even a dry subject interesting. Shaffer was also one of the most prolific legal writers in the country. We covered the basics of will drafting and holographic wills. (The original meaning of “holographic” is a document

handwritten by the author. Holograms did not exist at this time.) Professor Shaffer had a great admonition that one should never “punt into the Intestacy Statute.” In February, 1969 we learned the hard and fast rule that “undertakers get paid first.” This became one of the (unofficial) Five Principles of the Common Law that Hugh Mundy had the foresight to preserve for us. Merle Wilberding even had it framed and hanging in his office:

1. People are no damn good (still true today).
2. Creditors always win.
3. Avoid litigation.
4. It’s not the principle, it’s the money.
5. Undertakers get paid first. (See Appendix E.)

The musical “Hair” was popular at this time. As a project for this class, a group of students decided to put on a musical called “Heir.” (See Appendix F.) They portrayed a summary of the basics of testation as well as a hypothetical dispute among the heirs. This play seriously covered all the basics of matters testamentary and added many great songs so ably performed by the entire cast. We still can recall Jim Barba’s solo rendition of “All I want is a court somewhere, far away from disputing heirs. Oh, wouldn’t it be lovely ...” This play was memorialized in one of Shaffer’s law review articles in a long footnote.

We recall Professor Shaffer mainly for his work in Estate Planning and in the rights of the unborn. More importantly, he always had an encouraging smile and word for us. Shaffer recalled that in 1991 he decided to concentrate his efforts to working with students in ND’s Legal Aid Clinic. He went on to become renowned in the field of legal aid and legal ethics. Volume 77, Issue 3 of the Notre Dame Law Review is dedicated to his work in this area. It even includes a bibliography of his books and articles in this field. In 2013 the Notre Dame Law Fellowship was renamed the

Thomas L. Shaffer Public Interest Fellowship. The Dome and the world lost a great man when he passed on in 2019.

Shaffer as Dean

A brief diversion concerning Shaffer's years as Dean is outside the scope of this Saga, but it is so interesting that it should be addressed. We recall that after Dean Lawless abruptly resigned, the University (Father Ted Hesburgh and Father James Burtchaell) called Shaffer back from his stint teaching at UCLA Law School. Not many of us know what a difficult job this turned out to be. us who dropped by to say hello to TLS when he was Dean saw the same affable, easygoing person we always knew. He did not share his frustrations. First, Burtchaell and Shaffer did not get along at all. There were many issues in contention such as faculty salaries, tuition and scholarship money. The most difficult issue was Burtchaell's insistence on his "tenure quota" policy. Things got so bad that Hesburgh and Burtchaell told the Notre Dame Lawyer not to publish the Dean's Report for '73-74. They didn't like what Shaffer said in the previous Report. Shaffer was happy, when he handed over the reins to his friend Dave Link. Unfortunately, the animosity between the University and Shaffer lingered. After ten years teaching at Washington and Lee Law School as well as several other law schools, Notre Dame Law School invited Shaffer to return for good. This return had to wait one year, since Hesburgh would not approve it. When Hesburgh retired the next year Monk Malloy approved Shaffer's return home.

It is likely that Hesburgh felt he had been too easy on the law school when he hired O'Meara and Lawless. Since Hesburgh had recruited them, they each had the leverage to be independent. He probably thought that things would calm down with the Deanship of the mild-mannered Shaffer. It was not to be. One can think of Clark Kent or even of Henry II and Becket (of course, without the bloodshed).



Photo courtesy of University of Notre Dame Archives, Hesburgh Library

We continued our Trial Practice class with Professor Barrett. There was also Saturday AM tax class with the Thornburg law firm as well as a course on New York procedure by Professor Thornton for those interested. Anyone planning to take the New York Bar Exam really appreciated this class.

One quite interesting seminar was G. Robert Blakey's advanced class on criminal law. The class met at Blakey's and allowed him some leeway in presenting certain material. For example, he played tapes of Mafia dons testifying. In hindsight, many of us wish we had signed up for this.

Miscellaneous

In February of 1969 Dean Lawless hosted a great celebration of the law school's 100th anniversary. The weekend commenced with a "red mass" in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart. Many VIP's attended, including Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., who gave the Convocation speech. There were several great speeches from notable visitors from all around the country. If one could detect a common theme, it would be that lawyers should strive to improve the common good, not just their clients' interests.

As President of the Student Bar Association Jim Barba gave an excellent speech about the current state of the law school. Dean Lawless gave a vivid description of the new law school building project, which contemplated a significant increase in the student body and faculty in just a few years. (Professor Broderick often referred to any discussion of the law school building as "edifice complex.") Dean Lawless exhibited an architectural model of the new facility, which he would place near the main library. He contemplated a new theory of legal education where the law and social sciences would be taught together. This was certainly a novel, even revolutionary proposal. Lawless recited one of Bobby Kennedy's most famous lines in support: "Some men see things the way they are and ask "why." I dream things that never were and ask, "why not?" While this particular dream did not materialize in subsequent years, much of its rationale survived as the law school grew at a slower pace.

(The following photograph from the Law School Archives shows the beginning of construction on the major expansion of the law library in 1973. You will note the sign requiring hard hats to be worn. We did not have this requirement during our tenure, but we were probably the cause of this rule finally being adopted. It was always a tough law school, but we did our best to make it tougher. Since he had known us so well, it should not be surprising that Dean Shaffer eventually adopted this rule.)



Photo courtesy of Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library.

Finally, Father Hesburgh conferred an Honorary Degree on former Dean O'Meara. A complete memorial of all of the speeches can be found at 44 NOTRE DAME LAWYER, Issue 6 (1969). A "meet the speakers" reception was held on the Saturday evening. It was interesting to see Justice Brennan up close and have a chance to say a brief hello.

Jeff Cavanaugh and Ted Gardner decided to visit the Aspen ski slopes in February. They had a great time. When some of us expressed concern about their having missed out on a few things, they assured us they had been studying while away and would catch up. Likewise, Scott Atwell and Joe Kennedy drove to New York for a week of culture. Scott's new car had an 8-track tape system, so they could listen to several Broadway show tunes. They attended the Metropolitan Opera. They saw "Hair" and some off-Broadway shows. They watched ND beat St. John's in basketball. They also visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art as well as several other attractions. Some of us can recall that in later years Scott and Patsy often attended the Met Gala. They liked to dress for these special occasions and mingle with the glamorous people. That was just the way they were.

On May 1, 1969 the Law School held The Law Day Banquet at the Morris Inn. Dean Lawless, the President of the St Joseph's County Bar Association, and Jim Barba were the main speakers. Joe Frantin was Chairman of this event and Tom Bonner was Master of Ceremonies. It was well attended and deemed a great success.

Just before graduation, Dean Lawless hosted a small get together for our class and offered to bring in a special speaker. We selected Bernie Ward to come back from the University of Texas to give us one last informal lecture.

Before we were graduated we had to sit for our last series of exams. Hugh Mundy again showed how well prepared he was by arriving a few minutes late for one exam, carrying his golf clubs. He said: "Just playing through."

We always thought that Hugh “trained too hard” getting ready for his exams and had to play a game of golf to wind down just a little.



Graduation

Finally, we graduated. (See Appendix G.) **We were the first class to receive the Juris Doctor degree.** We had Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan as our commencement speaker. We followed some good people in the class of '68 and left behind many good people in the class of '70, but we like to think that we “69’ers” were unique. We had a group photo taken just before the end. It’s a great photo of marathoners just before the finish line. It’s nice to have a memento such as this,

What did we all learn? When Dean Lawless first arrived, Joe Kennedy happened to meet him and Bernie Ward in the cafeteria. During lunch Joe recalls that Bernie told Lawless that the Law School does a great job of teaching “blocking and tackling” -- an apt analogy for ND. We certainly were well trained to go forth and practice many different areas of law. Any lack of esoteric seminars with distinguished professors or classes by TV personalities was not missed. One thing we did learn during our three years was a real sense of justice. We all felt/feel that this is the most important attribute of a good lawyer. We are grateful to the Professors we had. They did not need to sermonize to instill a fervent sense of justice. It just came naturally to them (as well as our Deans). We can consider ourselves fortunate when we recall that virtually all our teachers actually cared about teaching and about justice.

O'Meara sometimes asserted that Notre Dame was the best law school in the country. Not many agreed with this. Notre Dame certainly did not have wide national recognition at the time. He did, however, have some strong points in his favor. The law school had a great faculty that was wholly devoted to teaching. Notre Dame is fortunate in its remote location. The faculty in law schools in and around big cities typically have important "day jobs" that take time away from teaching. Notre Dame's small size meant that faculty and students could interact with each other. Notre Dame did not teach esoteric subjects like aerospace law, but it covered, and covered well, all of the basics. In any event, some years ago a visiting Ivy League professor told the University heads that they should not try to turn Notre Dame into a Yale or Harvard, since Notre Dame was doing fine by being Notre Dame.



In his last editorial in the Notre Dame Lawyer, John Macleod noted:

[Our Class] has been a class of unusual ability and collective character, of **fierce competition and fierce friendship**, of promise

and of discontent. It has been an uneasy class – a blessing, perhaps, signifying that it is still alive. (Emphasis added.)

He noted that discontent and uneasiness can activate our more positive capacities and lead us on a moral course. John also cited a famous quotation from Brutus in Shakespeare’s *Julius Caesar*:

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. (Act IV, Scene iii.)

This was quite apropos for all of us. We could be seen “as greyhounds standing in the slip, straining at the start” as we realized “the game was afoot.” (*Henry V.*) We all ventured forth with enthusiasm, confidence, trepidation and a sense of justice. One of us has concisely portrayed our experience from today’s perspective. Matt Dwyer recalls that “law school was very tough, but frankly we made it fun.” Despite the “cutthroat atmosphere created by O’Meara’s scholarship program, we all enjoyed each other and were a very congenial group.” Matt feels the words from a famous hymn are apropos:

*Golden is thy name,
And our hearts forever praise thee Notre Dame,
And our hearts forever love thee Notre Dame.*



Post-Graduation

Scott Atwell and then Jim Starshak worked hard to try to keep us all apprised of each other's stories. This effort never really ends. This Saga was the result of contributions from so many of us. We could always update it as new memories awaken.

No class is immune to tragedy. We learned that Lance Riemersma was killed in an automobile accident in Los Angeles in December, just seven months since graduation. We were all shocked. Lance was certainly one

of our best fellows. His dear wife Kris, a friend to many students, had a serious case of MS and did not long survive Lance. Very sad.

Some stayed quite active in regard to the law school. For example, Jim Gillece, one of our most affable fellows, served as President of the Notre Dame Law Association for 15 years, from 1984 to 1999. Such dedication! Bob Greene and John Macleod were also quite active in law school affairs for many years.

We made good friendships for life. Many of us keep in touch on a regular basis. Some even vacation together annually. It's always nice when we run into each other at a football game, as Star and Matt Dwyer did just last year. One great story that occurred shortly after graduation was when John Rittinger stayed in Tom McCusker's small apartment in New York City when they took the New York Bar Exam. They both planned on an early night, but became interested in the moon landing and stayed up late to watch. Luckily, this sleep deficit had no adverse effect on their passing the Bar Exam.

Jim Mackin and Bryan Hughes studied for the New York Bar Exam together in a dormitory in Syracuse. Bryan came from Malone, N.Y. which is on the border with Canada and is part of what is called the "North Country." A few years after graduation Jim Brady was in Malone on a professional matter. As he was dining in a restaurant he was surprised to see Bryan. Jim recalls sharing happy memories with him. At another time Joe Kennedy stayed with Bryan during a visit en route to Montreal. Another example of post-graduation friendship was when Tony Siemer acted as best man for Bryan Hughes' wedding. It was a long way from Effingham, Illinois to Malone, New York, but Tony was happy to make the effort. Another mini-reunion occurred in Binghamton, NY when John and Patty Rittinger hosted Jim Mackin and Joe Kennedy for a get together a few years after graduation. Likewise, Tom McCusker, Tom Bonner, Joe Frantin and Richy Cerbone all lived in New York City and got together

often. In later years Tony Siemer, George Burgett and Joe Kennedy often saw each other in Chicago.

Our class reunions are historically well attended. At one of our reunions, during the football game, the public address announcer made note of our group, sitting together in the North End Zone, all wearing our shiny gold hats with "'69 Law" emblazoned thereon. This resulted in a nice round of applause. We also made the cover of the South Bend Tribune at this same time. It was a great photo of a great group of people.

Tim McLaughlin wants to share his thoughts on one of us.

Finally, I must give tribute to the man who led '69L. What would we have done without our great leader, the one, the only, the Triple Domer from Arlington Heights Illinois, James L. Starshak, aka "Star"! It was Star who ran the show from beginning to end, starting with the first Colfax blowout (which he organized of course). Colfax was followed by many other great blowouts on Ironwood and Fir Road. For three years, many of our weekends were a total blast and all thanks to Star. It was Star who organized virtually every blowout (and legendary blowouts they were). Even the Notre Dame Football players sometimes attended. Notre Dame had never seen such parties. And now, 50 plus years later, Star continues the tradition of organizing parties (now called "Reunions"). He was then, and he remains to this very day, our leader. For that, we are forever indebted to, and we say thanks to, James L. Starshak. To Star I say: ALL HAIL! ALL HAIL! HAIL YES!

If someone tried to blame Star for any instance of bad luck, the Puma would say, along with Cassius, "The fault dear Brutus is not in our Star, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

There are several great photographs at the end of this document. They show some of those who attended the 50th reunion. We are fortunate to have two great photographers (Bob Greene and Dave Prior) among our ranks. See Appendix H.

END PIECE



What we know as The Notre Dame Law School Building. Actually, this is a photo of the old law school building expanded in 1973. It is now known as the Biolchini Hall of Law and houses the Kresge Law Library. The new Eck School of Law is attached to this on the south side.

The photo on the next page is courtesy of the Notre Dame Law School, Kresge Law Library. It shows Professor Shaffer on his way to teach us Estate Planning.

MEMOIRS



THOMAS L. SHAFFER

APPENDIX A

On June 26, 1967 Dean O'Meara sent a letter to our homes:

“MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1968 AND 1969:

I call your attention to the following statement on page 24 of the Bulletin:

‘In addition to other requirements ... students are expected to read each summer a number of books having a bearing on the historical background and development of Anglo-American legal institutions.’”

He assigned one book to the class of 1968. Knowing the greater thirst for knowledge of our class, he assigned us the two books cited in the text. As a bonus, those who chose to join a group discussion of *The Spirit of the Common Law* had to read two novels by C.P. Snow.

We all welcomed this additional opportunity to excel.

APPENDIX B

rsion: 1



Robert F. Kennedy looks over his notes prior to his speech in the Stepan Center at Notre Dame in 1968

Remembering RFK

On the morning of April 4, 1968, the campus tingled with excitement, the same kind of excitement I felt when the band struck up the *Victory March* just as it reached the main campus after its nightly practice. Bobby Kennedy was coming to the Stepan Center to speak. In the month before, Bobby Kennedy had announced his candidacy for President amid a growing national movement against the Vietnam War. Two weeks after that, President Lyndon Johnson announced that he would not seek or accept nomination for another term. Bobby Kennedy was now atop the crest of a national frenzy.

Kennedy's visit to Notre Dame was especially exciting for me. I was in my second year of law school and, having done well academically in my first year, I was awarded the John F. Kennedy Law Scholarship, a new full scholarship just funded by Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was a member of the Law School Advisory Council.

At Dean O'Meara's suggestion, I wrote Senator Kennedy a letter of appreciation, and he responded in a letter that expressed hope that he would have the opportunity to congratulate me in person during the summer of 1968 while I was working as a summer clerk in a Washington, D.C., law firm.

I got to Stepan Center early so I could have an end seat on the main aisle and would be standing next to him as he came in and out. He gave a rousing and impassioned speech, focusing on his own dreams of things that never were. As he came down the aisle to leave, he walked right next to me, and his spirit became of a part of my Notre Dame spirit.

After the Notre Dame stop, Bobby Kennedy went to Muncie, Ind., and then on to Indianapolis where, standing on the back of a truck, he informed a stunned crowd of the assassination of Martin Luther King, which had happened a few minutes before in Memphis. Kennedy's speech turned into a plea for compassion and nonviolence.

Just two months later, on June 5, 1968, as he celebrated the results of that day's California primary in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, Bobby Kennedy was himself assassinated.

His impassioned presence at Notre Dame, set against the backdrop of the senseless assassination of Dr. King, had the cumulative effect of searing into my spirit the image of Bobby Kennedy at Notre Dame, and searing into my spirit the value of my experience at Notre Dame.

Appendix C

Robert F. Kennedy at Notre Dame, April 4, 1968

I do not remember who may have been writing for RFK's campaign, but here is a description of my brief and embarrassing involvement that day.

As I had met RFK before in Buffalo when he was Attorney General, I was happy to sign on for his Indiana campaign in 1967. I will endeavor to provide the details as best I can after 53 years.

Since I had a suit and a car, a big old 1961 Buick convertible with a V8 engine ("the Beast"), I was enlisted to file the petitions in late March to put RFK on the ballot for the Indiana Primary in the counties along the Michigan border East of South Bend, As I remember, there were three county seats to visit. I was told that all counties in the state had to be covered in order to get a ballot position in Indiana, and it had to be done in one day. So the pressure was on!

There was obviously a Democratic administration in Indiana at the time because I was "escorted" by a State Trooper with lights flashing along the 1-90. The only problem was that he cruised at 100-110 mph. I freely admit I was not driving, I was aiming the car. I assumed the Trooper was not a fan of Kennedy, and he was hoping that either I would not keep up and get lost or the ballots, the Beast and I would be scattered over some manure covered farm field. I was happy to limp back to South Bend alone within the speed limit hoping that the Beast had not suffered expensive damage.

A few days later, RFK visited campus. Again, because I had both a suit and a car, I was asked if I could drive in the motorcade escorting RFK from the airport to campus. A photo of the motorcade bumper sticker indicating I was the sixth car is attached.

When we arrived at the Stepan Center, the other drivers and I were asked to surround the Senator as he entered and then exited the building doing our best to keep him from being crushed by the crowd. I am not sure where Mrs. Kennedy went, but I do not remember her walking in with RFK.

The Stepan Center was bonkers with as many folks from town as there were students. The only proof, weak as it is, of my presence was the photo on the front page of The Observer, the next day showing RFK trying to move through the crowd. A copy is attached. If you look directly above the Senator's head, you can see my forehead and left ear. I remember having it brought to my attention by one of our classmates saying it was obviously me because no one ever had such an enormous forehead.

After Bobby's speech, the crowd followed us out of Stepan Center. The Kennedys got into their car which was a very large red Lincoln Continental convertible. RFK stood in the back seat waving and shaking hands. We were instructed to stand around the car supposedly as some form of crowd control.

After a few minutes the car started to move slowly and we walked along. One woman apparently had an important message to relay to RFK because she continued to hang on to his arm as the car moved. She unfortunately could not keep up. I endeavored to assist her release and this is when my memory fails as to the sequence of

events. I ended up on the trunk lid of the car, a passenger in the rear seat with Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy hanging on to me as the car continued to move, and the lady who precipitated my dilemma, was hanging on to my pant leg running next to the right rear fender. Ultimately, she won and a large piece of my pants went with her while I remained on the trunk lid with my head above the rear seat somewhere between Ethel and Robert Kennedy. At this point Mrs. Kennedy said something to the effect "Bobby, you are frequently asking people for the shirt off their back, but this is going too far". Much laughter.

After a few blocks the car stopped. I moved from the trunk lid to another vehicle. The Senator whose shirt had been destroyed as well was given a new one from the trunk. Unfortunately I didn't see any spare pants in there.

I requested to be dropped off somewhere, anywhere so I could return to campus, with my shredded pants blowing in the breeze, to retrieve my car. No! I was to go on to the Senator's next stop which was a nursing home because he was behind schedule.

When we arrived, I was planning to stay in the car. No! I was to walk in with the Kennedys and the few others. That walk up to the front door was beyond embarrassing. Happily afterwards, I was taken back to my car.

That evening I watched the news coverage. Included was a film clip of the walk to the door of the nursing home with the image from the waist down for everyone blacked out.

There are two footnotes, one recent.

A week or so after RFK's visit, I was told to stop at the Dean's Office. There was an envelope from Hickory Hill, McLean, Virginia. Inside was a

check for \$100 and a note explaining it was for a new suit. I needed a suit for my summer law firm job so I cashed the check and unfortunately have lost the note.

And a few weeks ago, I received a call from a Domer who knows this whole episode. He said I should watch the three-part series on RFK presently running on Netflix because he was quite sure I was in the segment on RFK's visit to ND. As soon as one of my kids shows me how to stream the series, I will watch it and let you know. I just hope I am wearing a complete pair of pants.

Thank you for letting me share. If only he had lived....

Bob Greene

APPENDIX D

Notre Dame Law Review



The Board of Editors of the Notre Dame Lawyer

Clockwise, beginning at 7:00 pm: Jim Gillece, Jim Mackin, John Rittinger, Bob Neiryck, John Macleod, Merle Wilberding, Joe Kennedy, Larry Rousseau, and Gary Stoff

HEIR

Synopsis

Act I

(Lawyer's Office): Otis Lothario comes to the law office of Tom Shaffer and Dusty Rodes and wishes to make some changes to his will. Specifically, he wants to change the beneficiary from his only relative (Heir) in favor of his nurse and his psychotherapist. After discussing with Otis his prior background, Tom Shaffer ends this scene pondering the decision whether to accept this case.

Act II

(Lawyer's Office): Accepting the case Tom Shaffer proceeds through the formal execution of the will. He first explains the provisions of the new will and then calls upon several people to witness the will, including Dusty Rodes, co-draftsman of the will and partner to Shaffer, Benny Fishery, psychotherapist and beneficiary under the new will, and Arthur Anderson, an accountant with offices across the hall. [To this date, no one knows why they didn't ask Evans.]

Act III

(Courtroom): After Lothario's death a will contest has ensued, with Mr. Justice Douglas presiding. Opposing the will is P. Heir Lothario, the son represented by his attorney, Flee Bailey. Representing the proponents of the will, the executors (Shaffer and Rodes) and the beneficiaries (Pussy Galore and Benny Fishery) is D. Bard, noted Irish trial attorney.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Character	Function	Played by
Herr Lippe	Narrator	John Macleod
Otto Lothario	Testator	Joe Frantin
Tom Shaffer	Attorney-Draftsman	George Rice
Dusty Rodes	Attorney-Draftsman	Al Lehrer
Benny Fishery	Beneficiary	Bryan Hughes
Pussy Galore	Nurse	To Be Announced
Arthur Anderson	Accountant	Merle Wilberding
P. Heir Lothario	The Heir	Tom Bonner
Wm O. Douglas	Presiding Judge	Jim Barba
D. Bard	Attorney (proponent)	Joe Kennedy
Flee Bailey	Attorney (Opponent)	Pete Driscoll
Walter Crankcase	Technician	George Burgett
(Witness)	Expert Witness	Dr. Meany

* * * * *

“Nothing in his life
 Became him like the leaving it; he died
 As one that had been studied in his death
 To throw away the dearest thing he owned,
 As ‘twere a trifle. MACBETH, Act 1, Sc. 4

APPENDIX F

PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW

(A not quite frivolous memento of the courses on Property Settlement, Notre Dame Law School)

The First Principle

PEOPLE ARE NO DAMN GOOD

The Second Principle

CREDITORS ALWAYS WIN

The Third Principle

AVOID LITIGATION

The Fourth Principle

***IT'S NOT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE THING, IT'S
THE MONEY***

The Fifth Principle

(Discovered in February, 1969)

UNDERTAKERS ARE PAID FIRST

APPENDIX G

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Commencement Exercises

OFFICIAL JUNE EXERCISES

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Athletic and Convocation Center at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, June 1, 1969

THE CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES by the Reverend **Theodore M. Hesburgh**, C.S.C., Ph.D. President of the University

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES by **William B. Lawless**, LL.M. Dean of the Law School

THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES by the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Ph.D., President of the University

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS by Dr. **Daniel P. Moynihan**, Assistant to the President

THE BLESSING by His Eminence **George B. Cardinal Flahiff**, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

NOTRE DAME, OUR MOTHER-ORCHESTRA AND AUDIENCE

RECESSIONAL OF THE PLATFORM PARTY

The University of Notre Dame confers the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, on:

His Eminence George B. Cardinal Flahiff, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, Washington, D.C.

Honorable John Brademas, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thomas P. Carney, Chicago, Illinois

Monsignor Luc P. Gillon, Kinshasa XI, Republic of Congo

Honorable Sol W. Linowitz, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Nathan M. Newmark, Urbana, Illinois

Honorable Stephen O'Connell, Gainesville, Florida

Honorable George P. Shultz, Washington, D. C.

Judge Luther M. Swygert, Chicago, Illinois

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The Degree of **Doctor of Jurisprudence** on:

Atwell, Harry Joseph, Colorado Springs, Colorado A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Austin, Douglas John, Royal Oak, Michigan B.A., Michigan State University, 1965

Ball, George Frank, St. Clair Shores, Michigan B.S., Western Michigan University, 1966

Bannon, Albert Joseph, Feasterville, Pennsylvania A.B., St. Joseph's College, 1966

Barba, James Joseph, Glenmont, New York (Cum laude) B.A., Siena College, 1966

Barry, Michael Campbell, Park Ridge, Illinois D.B.A., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Berg, Patrick Richard, Portland, Oregon B.A., University of Portland, 1966

Bonner, Thomas Joseph, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania B.A., LaSalle College, 1966

Brady, James Salim, Grand Rapids, Michigan B.S., Western Michigan University, 1966

Burgett, George Leonard, Deerfield, Illinois B.A., Marquette University, 1966

Catenacci, Henry Joseph, Woodbridge, New Jersey A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Cavanaugh, Gerald Ambrose, Bronx, New York B.B.A., Niagara University, 1966

Connell, James Michael, Dayton, Ohio B.A., University of Dayton, 1966

Cooney, James Patrick, Beaumont, Texas A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Delfino, Patrick Joseph, Chicago, Illinois B.A., St. Mary's College, 1966

Dempsey, James Walter, Calumet City, Illinois B.A., Northwestern University, 1966

Dodge, Michael Edward, Royal Oak, Michigan A.B., University of Detroit, 1966

Dowling, Thomas Michael, Des Moines, Iowa B.A., St. Ambrose College, 1966

Driscoll, Peter Joseph, Staten Island, New York A.B., Providence College, 1966

Dukat, James Charles, Buffalo, New York B.S., Canisius College, 1966

Durand, Jr., Edward Ronald, Salem, Ohio B.S., University of Notre Dame, 1959

Dwyer, John Matthew, Jerseyville, Illinois D.B.A., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Elmer, Thomas Robert, Williamsville, New York B.A., Canisius College, 1966

Frantin, Joseph George, River Vale, New Jersey D.B.A., St. Bonaventure University, 1966

Gardner, Theodore Addison, Pompton Plains, New Jersey B.A., LaSalle College, 1966

Gillece, Jr., James Patrick, Linthicum, Maryland B.A., LaSalle College, 1966

Greene, Robert Michael, Kenmore, New York A.B., Canisius College, 1966

Harbinger, Richard Gordon, Hollywood, California' B.A., University of California at Los Angeles, 1953 M.A., Princeton University, 1955

Hassing, William Joseph, Alpha, Minnesota B.A., St. John's University, 1966

Hebert, Daniel Leo, Salina, Kansas B.A., St. Benedict's College, 1966

Heiple, Russell John, Johnstown, Pennsylvania B.S.B.A., Seton Hall, 1966

Hughes, Bryan John, Malone, New York A.B., Providence College, 1966

Hughes, Robert James, Chittenango, New York A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Kennedy, Joseph Patrick, New York, New York, (Cum laude) B.A., Iona College, 1966

Lannon, Michael Edward, Joliet, Illinois A.B., St. Ambrose College, 1966

Larimer, David George, Rochester, New York B.A., St. John Fisher College, 1966

Leavey, James Hilary, Allston, Massachusetts B.A., Northeastern University, 1966

Lehrer, Alexander Dennis, Toms River, New Jersey B.S., University of Connecticut, 1966

Litzenberger, Ralph Wayne, Durham, Pennsylvania B.S., Villanova University, 1966

Loughlin, Peter Joseph, Portsmouth, New Hampshire B.A., Merrimack College, 1966

Mackin, Dennis Stephen, Lorain, Ohio A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Mackin, James Edward, Sherrill, New York A.B., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Macleod, John Amend, Greenwich, Connecticut B.B.A., University of Notre Dame, 1963

Malloy, Timothy Joseph, Stamford, Connecticut B.S.E.E., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Marchione, Ronald Charles, Brooklyn, New York B.S., Xavier University, 1966

McCusker, Thomas Joseph, South Bend, Indiana (Cum laude) A.B.,
University of Notre Dame,

McDonagh, Harry Francis, Wilmette, Illinois · A.B., University of Notre
Dame, 1966

McLaughlin, Timothy Paul, Bronx, New York A.B., St. Joseph's College,
1966

McNeil, Joseph Edward, Burlington, Vermont A.B., St. Michael's College,
1966

Mullen, John Paul; Virginia Beach, Virginia A.B., LaSalle College, 1966

Mundy, Hugh Francis, Brooklyn, New York. A.B., King's College, 1962

Murray, Francis Xavier, Darby, Pennsylvania B.S., St. Joseph's College,
1966 ·

Neiryneck, Robert Wayne, Bloomington, Illinois (Cum laude) A.B.,
University of Illinois, 1966

O'Connor, Robert James, Aurora, Illinois A.B., University of Illinois, 1966

Prior, Hugh David, Jamestown, Rhode Island A.B., Providence College,
1966

Rawers, Thomas Gerald, Kettering, Ohio B.S., University of Cincinnati,
1962

Reed, Albert Abraham, Camden, South Carolina B.B.A., University of Notre
Dame, 1966

Reed, Thomas James, South Bend, Indiana A.B., Marquette University,
1962

Reid, John Bruce, North Tonawanda, New York B.S.B.A., SUNY at Buffalo,
1966

Rice, George Francis, Stony Brook, New York B.S., Niagara University, 1966

Riemersma, Lance Arlan, Wyoming, Michigan B.S., Michigan State University, 1966

Riordan, Brian Kieran, Chicago, Illinois, B.A., College of St. Thomas, 1966

Rittinger, John Patrick, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. (Cum laude) B.A., St. Bonaventure **University, 1966**

Rolls, James Edward, Buffalo, New York A.B., Canisius College, 1966

Rousseau Laurent Louis, Tiverton, Rhode Island A.B., Providence College, 1966

Rubach, Jon Paul, Buffalo, New York B.S., Siena College, 1966

Runde, Michael Charles, Cedarburg, Wisconsin B.A., Loras College, 1966

Schonhoff, Donald Eugene, Quincy, Illinois B.A., Quincy College, 1966

Siemer, Quintin Anthony, Teutopolis, Illinois B.A., University of Illinois, 1966

Stamp, Vincent Boyd, Louisville, Kentucky B.A., Bellarmine College, 1966

Starshak, James Lesle, Mount Prospect, Illinois B.B.A., University of Notre Dame, 1966

Stoff, Jr., Leo Gregory, St. Louis, Missouri B.S.C., St. Louis University, 1966

Stoltzfus, John Bruce, South Bend, Indiana B.A., Goshen College, 1958

Straub, James Michael, North East, Pennsylvania A.B., John Carroll University, 1966

Trenda, Regis John, Cedar Rapids, Iowa A.B., Loras College, 1966

Trogan III, Nicholas Richard, Saginaw, Michigan A.B., Central Michigan University, 1966

Wilberding, Merle Francis, Breda, Iowa B.A., St. Mary's College, 1966

Williams, Arl Berlin, Memphis, Tennessee B.A., St. Benedict's College,
1966

Zak, James Joseph, Cedar Rapids, Iowa A.B., Loras College

APPENDIX H
50 Year Reunion 1969 – 2019



Dinner at the Morris Inn



Regis Trenda and Joe McNeil at 50 Year Reunion



Pat Cooney, Dave Prior & Tom Bonner at 50 Year Reunion



Dan Hebert and Jim Starshak at 50 Year Reunion



Jim Starshak, Hank Catenacci, Dan Hebert, Tom Bonner & Merle Wilberding



Jim Starshak, Regis Trender & Bill Hassing



Tom Bonner & David Prior



Joe Frantin in the Stadium



Dave Prior, Playing Like a Champion at the Reunion



Jim Starshak and Sue. All Hail!

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