



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20551

TO: Federal Open Market Committee

DATE: June 12, 1987

FROM: Normand Bernard *N.B.*

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Attached is a memorandum from Messrs. Bradfield and
Oltman regarding the appeal in the Melcher litigation.

Attachment

The following are thumbnail biographical sketches of the members of three judge panel who will preside at the oral argument in the Melcher case:

Harry T. Edwards. Judge Edwards graduated with honors in 1965 from the University of Michigan Law School, where he was an editor of the law review. After 5 years as an associate with a large Chicago law firm, Judge Edwards taught labor law at the University of Michigan for 10 years, until his appointment to the D.C. Circuit in 1980 by President Carter. His outside activities have included work as a labor arbitrator (prior to his appointment to the bench), as well as extensive writings in the areas of labor law, negotiation, and the judicial process. Lawyers' comments regarding his judicial demeanor include: usually courteous; sometimes somewhat curt; liberal; very bright; usually well prepared; and generally considered a good writer.

Douglas H. Ginsburg. After graduating with honors from the University of Chicago Law School in 1973, Judge Ginsburg clerked both with the D.C. Circuit (Judge McGowan) and the U.S. Supreme Court (Justice Thurgood Marshall). Judge Ginsburg thereupon taught at Harvard Law School for 6 years, after which he entered government service, serving both in the Office of Management and Budget and for one year as Assistant Attorney General in the Antitrust Division. Judge Ginsburg was appointed to the bench late last year. His extensive writings encompass the fields of communications law, antitrust, and bank regulation. His judicial reputation is only beginning to develop.

Kenneth W. Starr. After graduating from Duke University Law School in 1973, Judge Starr took several judicial clerkships, including one with former Chief Justice Warren Burger. Judge Starr then joined the Los Angeles-based law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, which he left after 6 years in 1980 to accept a position as Counselor to the Attorney General in the Justice Department. It was from this position that he was appointed to the bench by President Reagan in 1983. He has written on antitrust matters and deregulation. Lawyers' comments include: courteous, conservative pragmatist; smart; articulate; works hard; and writes crisp, careful opinions.