

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COURT  
FOR A  
MEMORIAL SERVICE AND THE PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT  
OF

**THE HONORABLE EDMUND V. LUDWIG**

Friday, The Twenty-Eighth Day of April  
Two Thousand Seventeen  
Three O'Clock In The Afternoon

Courtroom 12-A  
United States District Court  
For The Eastern District of Pennsylvania  
601 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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1 CLERK OF COURT BARKMAN: All rise.

2 The Honorable, the Chief Judge and the Judges of the  
3 United States District Court for the Eastern District of  
4 Pennsylvania.

5 (Pause in proceedings)

6 CLERK OF COURT BARKMAN: Oyez, oyez, oyez, all  
7 persons having business before the Honorable, the United  
8 States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania  
9 are admonished to draw near and give their attention for the  
10 Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this  
11 Honorable Court.

12 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: While we are all standing and  
13 before we begin, I'd like for each of us to take a moment of  
14 silence in honor of our colleague, Judge James Knoll Gardner,  
15 who passed away this week.

16 (Moment of silence)

17 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Thank you.

18 Welcome to everyone, especially to Judge Ludwig's  
19 family. This was a long time coming but I'm glad that we were  
20 able to -- I'm glad we were able to come together for this  
21 special session.

22 I'd like to recognize some members of the Judge's  
23 family and ask that they just stand. Edmund Ludwig, Jr.

24 JUDGE RUFÉ: He's on his way.

25 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: He's on his way. Toby and

1 David and daughter-in-law, Bella Hristova. I needed a  
2 phonetic version. Thank you. And welcome to all of the other  
3 family members and friends including two cousins, Barry Ludwig  
4 and Robert Ludwig.

5 Also I would like to recognize some of the former  
6 Judges or retired Eastern District of Pennsylvania Judges.  
7 Former Chief Judge Edward Cahn, former Chief Judge James Giles  
8 and Senior Judge Bill Yohn.

9 And from Bucks County we have -- at least the Judges  
10 who have responded, Judge Theodore Fritsch, Judge Robert  
11 Baldi, Judge Gary Gilman, Judge Clyde Waite, Judge John Rufe  
12 and Judge Michael Kane.

13 If there are any other Judges either from  
14 Philadelphia County or any of the other surrounding counties,  
15 could you please stand to be recognized. Judge Bernstein.

16 Now we will hear remarks from -- first Judge Baylson  
17 from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

18 JUDGE BAYLSON: Well, thank you very much, Chief,  
19 and I appreciate the opportunity to speak for a few minutes  
20 because I have very clear and wonderful memories of having  
21 known Judge Ludwig when he first became a Judge in 1969. I  
22 was then an Assistant D.A. in Philadelphia, and shortly  
23 thereafter went into private practice.

24 And one of my interests at the time was mental  
25 capacity, insanity defenses in criminal cases and things like

1 that. And the -- actually, the Judge that I had clerked for  
2 had first introduced me to a group that met on Camac Street in  
3 -- I believe it was the Franklin Inn that had dinners. They  
4 were on Tuesday nights. I don't know if anybody here was ever  
5 at one of these dinners. But the group called itself the  
6 Camac Street Irregulars which attracted some irregular people  
7 to put it mildly.

8           And they -- these were very casual but intense  
9 meetings of basically -- I was on the very young side of the  
10 group, but along with me was Alan Davis, some of you may  
11 recall was also an Assistant D.A. and later City Solicitor.  
12 And we had these meetings with -- the Mental Health Reform Act  
13 of 1966 had just been passed and it was just coming into  
14 effect.

15           And the Pennhurst litigation was about to brew, and  
16 it was a very fervent time concerning mental health, mental  
17 retardation and what to do about that in the judicial system.  
18 And Judge Ludwig took a leadership role very early and  
19 significantly in terms of procedures that should be followed  
20 in terms of getting help to people who need it, but it was  
21 mostly the role of the Courts in interpreting this brand-new  
22 statute which meant a great deal for Pennsylvania. And these  
23 meetings continued for about ten years and some of the other  
24 people involved also have recently passed.

25           Mel Heller was a very well-known psychiatrist. He

1 was a regular attendee. Bob Sadoff who later became an expert  
2 witness in our Court and many Courts throughout Pennsylvania  
3 was a regular attendee, and Judge Ludwig really took a  
4 leadership role in the discussions and in a lot of  
5 implementation. And I just remembered this very well and I  
6 suggested to the Chief and Judge Rufe that I'd just like to  
7 relay that as a very distinct memory in my mind.

8 Thank you very much.

9 (Applause)

10 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Thank you, Judge Baylson.

11 Now we will hear from the Honorable Gary Gilman.

12 JUDGE GILMAN: Thank you, Chief Judge Tucker, and  
13 thank you, Judge Rufe, for inviting me and allowing me to pay  
14 tribute to Judge Ludwig.

15 So before I do so, I think we should introduce his  
16 former Bucks County law clerks who are here in the audience.  
17 I think he was on the Bench from 1968 to 1985, and I think we  
18 need to ask everybody, please don't do the math to figure out  
19 how old we are, but I see his very first law clerk here in the  
20 audience, Steve Cotlar, to say hello, 1968 to 1969, is that  
21 right?

22 MR. COTLAR: Actually, '69 to '70.

23 JUDGE GILMAN: '69 to '70, okay. Next to him is now  
24 Judge Robert Baldi who preceded me more than a few years ago.  
25 What year, Rob, '75 to '76?

1 JUDGE BALDI: Yes -- or '76 to '77. I can't  
2 remember. '75 to '76 --

3 JUDGE GILMAN: I remember. Yes. Okay. Doug Praul,  
4 former Chief Court Administrator in Bucks County. What year,  
5 sir?

6 MR. PRAUL: '74 and '75.

7 JUDGE GILMAN: Okay. Terry Clemons, I see here.  
8 What years, Terry?

9 MR. CLEMONS: '73 to '74.

10 JUDGE GILMAN: Any other Bucks County law clerks in  
11 the audience? Okay. Yes? Jeff.

12 MR. McCULLOUGH: Jeff McCullough, '83 to '84.

13 JUDGE GILMAN: Okay. All right. So I think that's  
14 just an example of the devotion that all of us as law clerks  
15 had to Judge Ludwig.

16 And when Judge Rufe called me to ask me to speak,  
17 she gave me a two-part assignment. Number one was his  
18 approach to the law, and later on in my remarks I'm going to  
19 tell you why that was a difficult assignment. Number two was  
20 to talk about what it was like to be his law clerk, and that's  
21 not a difficult assignment.

22 So I think it's entirely fitting that this is the  
23 spring time that we are having this memorial service for Judge  
24 Ludwig because to serve as his law clerk was really to  
25 experience tremendous growth, and not only as a lawyer and as

1 a human being, but most importantly as a tennis player. So we  
2 came to the Judge as saplings and I think it's truly fair to  
3 say that under his very active mentorship we sprouted, we  
4 branched out, we blossomed, we flourished.

5 And he did nourish us, sometimes literally, gave us  
6 food, but he certainly did a variety of law as those of us in  
7 Bucks County are wont to do. So we learned, you know,  
8 obviously, not like the back of our hand, but we experienced I  
9 should say, criminal law, civil law, preliminary injunctions,  
10 permanent injunctions, family law, juvenile justice, mental  
11 health law, some Civil Rights law and appellate practice. So  
12 it was a wonderful experience.

13 And his feedback and his gentle use of a Socratic  
14 method was extremely helpful to us as his clerks. He really  
15 sharpened our legal analytic skills and he improved our legal  
16 writing. He was a wordsmith I think it's fair to say. Those  
17 who know him know that he was indeed a wordsmith and he was  
18 really brilliant at separating holdings from dicta and  
19 sometimes separating holdings from holdings and very deft at  
20 distinguishing factors when he thought it was appropriate.

21 He was also a lot of fun to be with quite frankly  
22 and to hang out with, and we did in those days hang out  
23 together sometimes, and social events and certainly a lot of  
24 conferences and meetings and played tennis a lot as I  
25 mentioned. And I had the great privilege of for 15 years

1 after my clerkship to continue to play tennis with him.

2 He had a wonderful sense of humor and his sense of  
3 humor I think we could aptly call it dry and perhaps wry and  
4 on certain occasions obtuse. So what was he talking about?

5 But he did care deeply about the careers of his law  
6 clerks, and he gave us a lot of career advice, sometimes  
7 solicited, sometimes not. He helped many of us secure jobs  
8 not just immediately after our clerkship but decades later, he  
9 was still interested in his law clerks.

10 For me, he literally forced me to handle my first  
11 piece of litigation, and it was a criminal jury trial of all  
12 things. The Trial Judge, Judge Ludwig; my employer, Judge  
13 Ludwig. So while I was his law clerk, he thought it would be  
14 amusing to appoint me in a conflict situation in a theft case,  
15 a criminal case. Don't worry, all the waivers were signed.  
16 So don't bet on that.

17 In any event, it was a jury trial involving a fellow  
18 who was accused along with his alleged co-conspirator of  
19 stealing 1,000 pounds of frozen hamburger meat from a tractor-  
20 trailer in Croydon. So there was a lot of humor about the  
21 case, not the least of which is the co-defendant was asked  
22 upon cross-examination by the then D.A. David Heckler --  
23 excuse me -- who later became the District Attorney and the  
24 President Judge of Bucks County, he was asked did you have  
25 anything of an alcoholic nature to drink? And the defendant,

1 yes, I had a few beers. And Mr. Heckler said, how many is a  
2 few? He said, oh, about 25. So -- true story.

3 And that guy was convicted. Somehow my guy got off.  
4 I have no idea, I think the jury felt sorry for me honestly.  
5 I didn't sleep for a week. I was totally anxious. Judge  
6 Ludwig was bemused and amused during the trial, but I know --  
7 and I kind of knew at the time -- but thinking back, I really  
8 knew. He did this for my own good, to help my confidence, to  
9 make me understand I could do this. And it was really the  
10 beginning of, for me, a 33-year career as a litigator, and  
11 I'll always be grateful to him for that really, even if I  
12 wasn't at the time.

13 The only thing was it gave me -- while it gave me  
14 confidence, it also gave me a false sense of confidence that  
15 when I later became a public defender, I would win most of my  
16 trials. That did not happen. So he was indeed, and I think  
17 everybody who ever tried a case in front of him, realizes he  
18 was a wonderful Trial Judge. He knew evidence like the back  
19 of his hand. He was really sharp on evidence, and his rulings  
20 were right down the middle, free of bias as -- as they should  
21 be, right?

22 So getting back to the first part of Judge Rufe's  
23 assignment, why was that difficult, his approach to the law?  
24 I had to give this a great deal of thought about his approach  
25 because he was incredibly bright as everyone knows and

1 learned, but his approach to the law was different. And,  
2 really, what I think is true about his approach to the law is  
3 what he cared about was the forest not so much the trees when  
4 he was in Bucks County.

5 He cared about systems of justice. He cared about  
6 access to the Courts, of indigents, of disabled people, of  
7 minorities. He cared about due process, procedural due  
8 process. He cared, as we know, about mental health law very  
9 much. And when I was his clerk, I had the great privilege to  
10 help work with him on the Mental Health Procedures Act of 1976  
11 which has since been amended, but which was really an amazing  
12 experience.

13 He did not legislate from the Bench. What he did  
14 is, he actually went to Harrisburg and legislated, and that's  
15 true and that's what he did. So as a Judge, he worked very  
16 hard to settle cases, and I was speaking with Jeremy Heep  
17 about this just a couple minutes ago.

18 And he believed the role of a Trial Judge was not  
19 just to sit up and make evidentiary rulings and preside over  
20 the jury or win a waiver trial but to get cases resolved and  
21 how important that was to litigants and how a lot of litigants  
22 expect a Judge to help them and there's so many benefits to  
23 cases resolving without protracted litigation. So he worked  
24 hard at that, and that's certainly been a model for me as I've  
25 been on the Bench.

1           He strongly believed that litigants should own their  
2 settlements, and for him sometimes that meant delay. And if  
3 there was more than a little delay, it didn't really bother  
4 him quite frankly, as we know, those of us who practiced in  
5 front of him.

6           So an example of his delay was kind of stark when I  
7 was his law clerk just for a few months when he had his clerk  
8 sit up right next to chambers with him which was unusual in  
9 Bucks County at that time, and his secretary was out in a  
10 given week. And so I had to open the mail. So opening the  
11 mail, and I opened a birthday card, and strangely it was not  
12 addressed to Judge Ludwig, it was not addressed to his  
13 secretary, not addressed to me. It was addressed to a case  
14 file.

15           And lo and behold, it was a one-year birthday card  
16 for a case where there was a summary judgment that Judge  
17 Ludwig had taken under advisement at least a year ago. So --  
18 and it was sent by, shall we say, a veteran attorney with a  
19 lot of gumption. So, anyway -- so none of us are perfect,  
20 right?

21           So Judge Ludwig just possessed a wonderful intellect  
22 as I mentioned. He was a combination of intellectual rigor,  
23 this practicality and humor, and his attributes affected us as  
24 former law clerks in a positive and a profound manner. He is  
25 truly the primary reason why I dreamed of becoming a Judge

1 some day and I dare say it's probably true of Judge Waite and  
2 Judge Baldi and perhaps others. Judge Coyle I know is a Judge  
3 in Philadelphia County.

4 I don't think it's a coincidence that a number of  
5 his former clerks have become Judges because he was just a  
6 wonderful role model. And I am extremely proud to be part of  
7 his Bucks County legacy and I will be eternally grateful for  
8 his mentorship. Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Now, we'll keep with the law  
11 clerk theme and hear from Jeremy Heep.

12 MR. HEEP: Chief Judge Tucker, Judge Rufe, thank you  
13 very much for organizing this very meaningful event today.  
14 Greetings to the many members of the various Benches, fellow  
15 lawyers, friends and family of Judge Ludwig. It's really  
16 great to be here back in this courtroom. I was a clerk here  
17 in 1994-1995. And following Judge Gilman, I would like the  
18 Federal Court clerks to now please just stand and identify  
19 themselves and your year of clerkship, please.

20 MR. BARR: Evan Barr, 1989 to '90.

21 MR. LANE: Sean Lane, 1991 to '92.

22 MR. FOLEY: Brian Foley, 1993 to '94.

23 MS. CIMINO CODY: Chapin Cimino, '97 to '98.

24 MR. SCHWARTZ: Mike Schwartz, '90 to '91.

25 MS. TURNER: Suzi Turner, '87 to '88.

1 MS. SCHOOR-RUBE: Patty Schoor-Rube, 1992 to '93.

2 MR. LIM: Bryant Lim, 1996 to 1997.

3 MR. FETTEROLF: Jon Fetterolf, '99 to 2000.

4 MR. PONVERT: Antonio Ponvert, 1990, '91.

5 MR. GICKING: Jim Gicking, 1986 to '87.

6 MR. YELNOSKY: Michael Yelnosky, 1987 to '88.

7 MR. HEEP: Okay. So we are -- we are part of 51  
8 clerks that Judge Ludwig had since 1969.

9 Now, to play on your theme a little bit of his sense  
10 of humor, here's how he described us at one of his reunions  
11 that the clerks threw. He showed up -- we were giving him an  
12 award, and then he came -- he came with certificates for all  
13 of us titled In re Indentured Law Clerk Servitude. And it had  
14 the name, the year, the seal of the Court, his signature and  
15 said that it was, "In accordance with the high standards of  
16 pro bono publico and that the clerk was somewhat overworked  
17 and substantially underpaid."

18 The easiest and most direct way for me to talk about  
19 Judge Ludwig is to tell you the story of nominating him for  
20 the very prestigious Philadelphia Bar Association's Brennan  
21 Award which was bestowed upon him in 2005.

22 I was sitting at my desk in early 2005 and for  
23 whatever reason, I came across the description of this award,  
24 and it was for a jurist who adheres to the highest standards  
25 and ideals of judicial service. The focus of the award was on

1 innovations in Court administration and the assumption of  
2 leadership roles in the administration of justice.

3           And so I immediately knew upon reading these  
4 standards that this was an award that Judge Ludwig should  
5 receive. What I didn't know is that was going to put me onto  
6 a whole adventure and educational experience of all kinds of  
7 accomplishments about which I had no idea.

8           So what I thought I would tell you about is what I  
9 knew at the time from being a clerk and then what I learned  
10 through the process and finally what it meant to me to be  
11 Judge Ludwig's law clerk. So I'll start with what I knew at  
12 the time. What I knew, of course, came from being a clerk.  
13 He had an open door policy for his clerks, so we spent a lot  
14 of time back in his chambers.

15           And what we witnessed was a Judge who was doing so  
16 much more than judging. He was using the imprimatur of being  
17 a Judge to try to improve the lots of people who were  
18 disadvantaged, and he would literally spend hours on the phone  
19 speaking with other Judges, with lawyers of the private Bar,  
20 professors, doctors and other people asking them to do things  
21 in the furtherance of making access to the -- to our Justice  
22 System better. He was a true motivator of people.

23           And what he would do is he would put people of like  
24 mind together for a particular cause like the Plaintiffs'  
25 Employment Panel, like a Prisoners' Civil Rights Panel, and he

1 would tell them what task he wanted them to do. And if you  
2 know Judge Ludwig well, you know he would tell them how to do  
3 that task, and then he would follow up afterwards to make sure  
4 that they did it. And, lo and behold, so many things  
5 happened. He brought out the best in people to accomplish  
6 things.

7           So that's what I knew going into this award process.  
8 So I called him up and I said, would you be willing to go  
9 along with a nomination for this award? And, again, if you  
10 knew him well, you would understand that I was nervous in  
11 making that phone call. In one of his quips, he said -- his  
12 response to me was that, in his deep voice that David does  
13 quite well, he said, "I have no objection." And I said, okay.  
14 And he said, "I'll -- I will cooperate with you in this  
15 process."

16           So that sent me on to this learning experience, and  
17 it was really extraordinary. And with the help of some people  
18 in this room, Chapin, with my partner, Ned Madeira, we  
19 organized his accomplishments -- there were so many of them --  
20 into categories. And I'll just mention briefly four  
21 categories today.

22           The first is improved representation of indigents,  
23 and that is primarily through those two panels that I just  
24 mentioned. Second, Judge Baylson mentioned improved forensic  
25 mental health services, and Judge Gilman mentioned -- he was

1 one of the primary authors of the Mental Health Procedures Act  
2 of 1976.

3           The third category was improved juvenile justice  
4 which he began passionately in the 1960s, developed innovative  
5 programs that moved away from punishment to the needs and age  
6 of the children or the juveniles and began this process of  
7 psychological evaluations that are now commonplace today. And  
8 he won -- these programs won national awards and have been  
9 copied all throughout Pennsylvania.

10           The fourth category was improved adult corrections.  
11 He actually was instrumental, primarily in Bucks County, in  
12 bringing private volunteers into the prisons to teach  
13 literacy. And the program that endures today is called  
14 Volunteers in Teaching Initiatives or VITA.

15           And there was much more. As Judge Baldi has said  
16 that just to read Judge Ludwig's resume was extraordinary.  
17 And so I brought here today Exhibit 1 which is one of two  
18 resumes. The first -- this one -- this one starts from the  
19 time he became Judge in 1969 through 1985, and I'm just going  
20 to read a couple of passages, because there's no way to do  
21 everything.

22           Co-founder and organizer of Probational Volunteer  
23 Services, Inc., a citizen volunteer educational program using  
24 a directed self-image treatment base. Founding director of  
25 Today, Inc., a residential and outpatient substance abuse

1 treatment program for adolescents and young adults. Chairman,  
2 Mental Health Committee, Pennsylvania Conference of State  
3 Trial Judges. We said principal drafter of the Mental Health  
4 Law. Organizer and Court sponsor of Psychological Screening  
5 Unit for Bucks County Juvenile Court.

6 Co-sponsor of Court Diagnostic Unit in Bucks County  
7 Prison. Co-founder of Youth Services Agency of Bucks County,  
8 a county-operated diversion program. Leader of movement to  
9 exclude juveniles from Bucks County Jail. Co-founder and  
10 Court sponsor of Boys on Probation, a program operated by Big  
11 Brothers of Bucks County. And this -- this is just scratching  
12 the surface. This goes on for pages and pages.

13 And then Exhibit 2, his more recent resume that  
14 began in 1985. Chair, Public Interest Committee, U.S.  
15 District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Co-chair,  
16 Public Interest Summer Fellowships for the Harvard Law School  
17 Association. Co-chair, Third Circuit Task Force, counsel for  
18 indigent litigants in civil cases. Director, Federal Judges  
19 Association and Chair of the Membership Committee.

20 And then these community organizations. Co-chair,  
21 Juvenile Justice Alliance. Chair and Founder, Doylestown  
22 Historic Society. Director, New Directions for Women, an  
23 Alternative to Prison. And, again, it just goes on and on.  
24 It's no wonder that in putting this award together, we got 29  
25 letters of support from Judges, lawyers and other

1 professionals.

2           And we said at the time, we actually wrote that we  
3 understood that quantity was not an indicia of quality, but we  
4 could not help but remark how extraordinary the long list of  
5 leadership positions and accomplishments of Judge Ludwig. So  
6 I read these 29 letters again this week and some adjectives  
7 that ran through them as themes were innovative, creative,  
8 practical, hands-on, respectful, appreciative, persistent.

9           So now just a few words on what it was like to be  
10 his clerk. First of all, what an honor to be here in this  
11 courtroom and what a tribute to Judge Ludwig and his family  
12 that his portrait will adorn this courtroom. But it's not  
13 just a tribute to him and his family. It's a tribute to the  
14 disenfranchised for whom he worked so hard and devoted so much  
15 of his career and gave them better access to justice.

16           So we arrived here, some of us fearful or slightly  
17 fearful that the Judge would be severe, and we found him fair,  
18 even-handed and respectful, and that was reflected in the  
19 comments that were collected by the Federal Almanac of the  
20 Judiciary who described him as the best and the brightest, a  
21 ten or 11 on a scale of one to ten, a wonderful person, a  
22 human being, even-handed, street smart and judicious.

23           Judge Gilman mentioned his wordsmithing. We all  
24 learned to hate four-letter words so long as they could  
25 replaced by three-letter words or even deleted. Brevity,

1 directness and clarity were the goals of ours in writing under  
2 the influence of his pen, and there was so much more. He was  
3 -- he was and continues to be a source of inspiration and a  
4 source of motivation. He was charismatic, interesting,  
5 stubborn, funny, brilliant and unusual.

6 The most meaningful part of my clerkship was to  
7 watch him use the power and influence of his robe to effect  
8 meaningful change. He showed us that we could take the  
9 impossible and make it possible, and in doing so, he empowered  
10 us, his clerks, in our careers and our lives. And for that,  
11 we're grateful.

12 (Applause)

13 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: We will now hear from Judge  
14 Mitchell Goldberg.

15 JUDGE GOLDBERG: Thank you, Chief.

16 It's -- I'm so proud to be a part of the Bucks  
17 County judicial legacy so to speak. And, Chief, based on your  
18 impressive title, Judge Rufe and I are going to allow you to  
19 be a part of that here today.

20 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Thank you.

21 JUDGE GOLDBERG: So you're part of the --

22 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Thank you.

23 JUDGE GOLDBERG: -- the Bucks County group as well.

24 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Thank you, thank you.

25 JUDGE GOLDBERG: It's also, Cynthia, great to see so

1 many of our friends from Bucks County here and they made the  
2 effort to come down 95, and they will, as they always do, I'm  
3 sure, remind me at the reception about the commute and ask me,  
4 you left Doylestown for what, why did you do that? So feel  
5 free to do that after -- after this ceremony.

6 Judge Rufe tasked me with giving a little background  
7 on the Public Interest Litigation Committee and our pro se  
8 panels, and I'm honored and happy to do that. That was Judge  
9 Ludwig's -- one of his many huge accomplishments, part of his  
10 legacy in this Court.

11 In 1993, the Third Circuit issued an opinion, Tabron  
12 vs. Grace, and I've seen that referred to often as a civil  
13 Gideon case.

14 That opinion was authored by Judge Becker. And very  
15 briefly, the facts in that case were, as a pro se prisoner,  
16 and emphasis, this is a Middle District case because it  
17 eventually was reversed, so it was Middle District. The pro  
18 se prisoner was attacked by inmates and it was a very serious  
19 case. There was a razor blade used, and his allegations, 1983  
20 allegation, was that the prison guard stood by and failed to  
21 protect him. So it was a failure to protect, 1983 claim.

22 Like Gideon, the prisoner, asked the Court for  
23 counsel and the Federal Magistrate refused that request. The  
24 Federal Magistrate applied a standard called the "exceptional  
25 circumstance" test and found that this was not an exceptional

1 circumstance.

2           The prisoner took the case up to the Third Circuit  
3 and Judge Becker disagreed, remanded for the appointment of  
4 counsel and wrote, "Representation of indigent litigants is an  
5 important responsibility of members of the Bar. We encourage  
6 lawyers within this circuit to volunteer for such service and  
7 we urge the District Courts to seek the cooperation of the  
8 Bar."

9           I would posit that this opinion was a window into  
10 Judge Becker's future thinking about pro se litigation in the  
11 Third Circuit. And, lo and behold, in 1998 when he became  
12 Chief Judge of this circuit, he formed a task force. The task  
13 force was put together and tasked to study the need for  
14 volunteer counsel to represent indigent pro se litigants. In  
15 forming the task force, Judge Becker proclaimed, "When a party  
16 does not have a lawyer, it not only puts an undesirable burden  
17 on the entire system, but can also lead to an unjust and  
18 unnecessary result."

19           Judge Becker appointed 12 Judges to that task force,  
20 and I believe, Judge Bartle, you were -- you were one of the  
21 persons who were assigned and it should be a surprise to no  
22 one in this room that he made the Chair of that task force  
23 Judge Ludwig.

24           A lot of work occurred, a lot of study occurred, a  
25 lot of interviews occurred, the result of which was an 83-page

1 report that I have here along with appendixes. We would  
2 expect nothing less from Judge Ludwig. And it's fascinating  
3 reading -- I'm not going to go through it -- but it details  
4 the whole history of how these pro bono panels came about, and  
5 it's all the genius of Judge Ludwig.

6 The result of the task force was the formation of  
7 our Court's three pro bono pro se panels which we're very  
8 proud of, the Prisoners' Civil Rights Panel, the Employment  
9 Panel, and Social Security Panel. These panels have resulted  
10 in literally, and I went back and asked our new Clerk of Court  
11 to pull some stats for me, so this is not an embellishment,  
12 literally have allowed for over thousands of litigants to have  
13 counsel represent them in what often times were meritorious  
14 claims. That's an incredible legacy on the part of Judge  
15 Ludwig.

16 Not only were the pro se litigants who couldn't  
17 afford counsel privileged to have volunteer counsel, but young  
18 lawyers, as a result of these programs, young lawyers from  
19 firms who take these cases, get to come into this Court and  
20 try cases in front of Judges in this Court. Our panels are  
21 made up of, a majority of which are from big firms, the  
22 Dechert firm, the Schnader firm, Cozen firm lead the way.

23 But normally, a first, second-year associate  
24 wouldn't have an opportunity to come down here and try cases,  
25 but they get to do that vis-a-vis these panels. They get to

1 argue motions. They get to appear in front of Federal  
2 Magistrates. They get to be real lawyers. So it's an  
3 incredible benefit thanks to Judge Ludwig to the indigent  
4 litigants. It's an incredible benefit to the young lawyers,  
5 and, of course, it's an enormous assistance to our Court by  
6 way of brief example.

7 In 2016, we had approximately 8,000 civil cases  
8 filed on our docket. Approximately 1,900 of those cases were  
9 filed pro se. That is a 23 -- that is 23 percent of our  
10 docket, civil docket, cases are filed without a lawyer. 62  
11 percent of that subset, the pro se subset, are prisoner Civil  
12 Rights cases. So with all the legal talent in the room, I  
13 don't need to explain in too much detail how difficult it is  
14 to manage a case where you have a pro se litigant from the  
15 Judge's standpoint and from defense attorney's standpoint as  
16 well.

17 All of these benefits could not have occurred  
18 without Judge Ludwig. He was the architect of these panels.  
19 This was his idea. He created the template. He handed that  
20 off to Judge McLaughlin as head of our Public Interest  
21 Committee and now to me and it's real easy to run these  
22 programs, because Judge Ludwig put in so much time and effort  
23 to set up the template.

24 So on behalf of all of the plaintiffs who could not  
25 afford a lawyer, who had legitimate Civil Rights claims and

1 employment claims and Social Security claims, we thank Judge  
2 Ludwig. On behalf of defense counsel who would rather deal  
3 with a lawyer on the other side rather than the pro se  
4 litigant, we thank Judge Ludwig. And on behalf of all of my  
5 colleagues on our Court, we thank you, Judge Ludwig, for your  
6 incredible vision.

7 (Applause)

8 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Now, we will hear from our  
9 other Bucks County colleague, Judge Cynthia Rufe.

10 JUDGE RUFÉ: Thank you, Chief Judge Tucker.

11 Well, now that you have heard about the great many  
12 deeds accomplished by the Jurist and man called Ed Ludwig, his  
13 career in law in private practice, but especially on the  
14 Benches of the Court of Common Pleas and the Eastern District  
15 of Pennsylvania, he has in numerous ways touched these Justice  
16 Systems and those in it, Judges, attorneys, litigants, the  
17 public.

18 You heard from his mentees, law clerks in two  
19 systems, attorneys and Judges who have worked with him on so  
20 many special projects that he created and collaborated with  
21 other professionals on. I have been associated with those  
22 efforts with Judge Ludwig and succeeding him. It is perhaps a  
23 typical portrait that I paint of his mentoring of this much  
24 younger lawyer and how this brilliant man took the time to  
25 notice the qualities of a young advocate as he did his law

1 clerks, that coincidentally fit quite well with his plans for  
2 the improvement of the individuals in the Justice System.

3 I considered it a privilege to be assigned to  
4 Juvenile Court and Mental Health hearings as an Assistant  
5 Public Defender. The new Mental Health Procedures Act  
6 required legal representation and involuntary commitment  
7 hearings to which I was sent, a sometimes hair-raising  
8 experience. But the due process afforded these patients  
9 identified with my own interpretation of constitutional rights  
10 and the template for accessing those rights was the MHPA, the  
11 very law that Ed Ludwig created.

12 He was our Judge in Juvenile Court at the time I  
13 started to practice, when another new law, the Child  
14 Protective Services Act, was enacted, giving voice to another  
15 vulnerable and heretofore voiceless group, abused children.  
16 Finally, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania gave legal  
17 representation to the little human beings that they were, and  
18 I was so thrilled with these assignments I thought I had died  
19 and gone to heaven.

20 If I suggested psychological evaluation and  
21 treatment for a client or a family, Judge Ludwig listened. I  
22 think the word Gary Gilman used was somewhat bemused as he was  
23 already there, way ahead of me. If I advocated literacy and  
24 job training or drug treatment for a client, and I always do,  
25 the services were accessible because the genius that was Ed

1 Ludwig had already created the organizations to provide the  
2 pertinent services.

3 A few examples to illustrate for creative,  
4 dispositional recommendations in juvenile cases as you heard  
5 Jeremy Heep say as he reviewed Ed Ludwig's entire record, he  
6 created the first Juvenile Diagnostic Center for evaluating  
7 adjudicated offenders and it's still in existence today. It  
8 became a comprehensive mental health unit with public and  
9 private funding for Court referrals serving the entire Bucks  
10 County Juvenile Justice System.

11 He also saw needs and acted on them somewhat  
12 instantaneously. If there was a need for prevention and  
13 referral services, he wrote grants such as the one that Bill  
14 Ford reminded me -- Bill Ford is here, now a consultant on  
15 juvenile justice issues but actually he was for many years the  
16 Chief of the Juvenile Probation Department in Bucks County.  
17 And he worked with Ed Ludwig closer than any of us.

18 Over a long weekend, he says that Ed Ludwig wrote a  
19 grant which established the Youth Services Agency which became  
20 a comprehensive multi-state private, non-profit corporation  
21 providing alternative education, truancy reduction, mental  
22 health group homes, intensive learning centers, school-based  
23 counseling, short-term residential placements and community  
24 service work. It also had alcohol components of treatment and  
25 also was involved with Habitat for Humanity.

1           He was instrumental in establishing drug and alcohol  
2 treatment centers such as the Today Program, one that was  
3 started with another persons who's here, Gordon Youngkin. And  
4 this has grown, and actually when I saw how the services were  
5 being performed and I got a little nudging from the right  
6 person, I joined the Boards of Youth Services which merged  
7 with the Today Program, so I know firsthand the actual work  
8 that he accomplished. For a less bleak stint in the County  
9 Detention Center for adult inmates, they could access literacy  
10 education, drug treatment and behavioral modification therapy,  
11 and he was a force in improving conditions of adult  
12 corrections in Bucks County.

13           He played an active role in the formation of the  
14 Bucks County Association for Corrections and Rehabilitation, a  
15 citizens' group whose focus was to encourage community  
16 involvement in the Criminal Justice System and to ensure  
17 humane treatment of inmates. Yes, following the long line of  
18 Quaker tradition in our very old Quaker penal building which  
19 is now a modern justice center, but through his role as an  
20 adviser to backer and his ability to engage other Judges and  
21 Criminal Justice professionals, the community initiatives were  
22 able to succeed.

23           And these services humanized what was otherwise an  
24 old, out-dated, overcrowded jail in an era where there were  
25 very few rehabilitative services and it existed on volunteers

1 who were recruited and trained to teach a cognitively-based  
2 education model, imaginal education they call it, that helped  
3 inmates see what they were capable of doing, to change.

4 He also formed a pilot project called Probational  
5 Education. That program recruited and trained volunteers in a  
6 decision-making model that they in turn taught to clients  
7 referred from the Court. These volunteers provided personal  
8 support and helped their clients apply sound decision-making  
9 techniques to their every day situations.

10 Judge Ludwig had hands-on involvement in this  
11 program. He not only met with volunteers but with each  
12 probationer in the program, rather like our Reentry Courts and  
13 our Drug Courts.

14 The program was incorporated in 1976 and Judge  
15 Ludwig served as Chairman of the Board of that organization  
16 for over ten years. He laid the strong foundation for that  
17 agency that is now VITA, Vital Education Services, which  
18 serves all of Bucks County, not just inmates, providing  
19 literacy services to over 2,000 adults per year. In addition,  
20 VITA remains true to its roots by continuing as a community  
21 adjunct to the Criminal Justice System.

22 It's one thing to create a temporary as-needed  
23 organization. It's another to create a permanent institution,  
24 and these are the types of departments and groups that became  
25 non-profits that he established that are so vital to the

1 public and the community in Bucks County. And you heard what  
2 he did here.

3           There's more to tell, but there's another aspect to  
4 what Ed Ludwig became interested in doing when he became a  
5 Federal Judge, and that was to -- not just join the Federal  
6 Judges Association but to run it, and that makes sense to all  
7 of us, doesn't it?

8           When he was in the Federal Judges Organization, and  
9 you have to be elected to it by your peers, he worked on the  
10 objectives of this organization which I know quite well. It  
11 furthers the independence of the Federal Judiciary, and he did  
12 this mostly as Vice President of Membership of the FJA. The  
13 FJA is a voluntary association of Article III Judges devoted  
14 to protecting the independence of the Judicial Branch, a  
15 fundamental principle embodied in the Constitution of the  
16 United States.

17           It provides the collective view of Article III  
18 Judges whenever judicial independence or the principle of  
19 separation of powers is threatened. Its mission is especially  
20 critical during times such as we experience almost routinely  
21 now when there is negative attention to the judiciary and a  
22 vocal few threaten judicial independence with ideas that would  
23 diminish the core constitutional value of our Courts, the  
24 third, separate and equal branch of the Government.

25           And as Vice President of Membership, Judge Ludwig

1 was both visible and vocal in urging all Article III Judges to  
2 join the FJA and work with their fellow Judges to protect our  
3 country's independent judiciary. He did so and grew the  
4 organization to I think in 2008 it was over 900 members, now,  
5 we have 1,100.

6 I took the role, but not directly from him, and I am  
7 very involved in it as well, because most of us believe that  
8 the independence of the judiciary only has one true voice and  
9 that's the Judges themselves. It helps to know that the U.S.  
10 Supreme Court Justices are our colleagues in the FJA at the  
11 same time. He also helped that organization grow simply by  
12 showing them how to save on costs, something he did in every  
13 organization he developed, created and obtained funding for.

14 So Ed Ludwig did leave the county that he loved and  
15 contributed so much to and came to the Federal Court in 1985.  
16 And it was not long before he reconstructed, as you have  
17 heard, the Access to Justice Volunteer Lawyer Panels in civil  
18 cases. He spread his wings and worked with his colleagues to  
19 establish further improvements for the Court's pursuit of  
20 justice in an efficient manner.

21 Never one to rest easy, Ed Ludwig took on the role  
22 of Federal Judge Board Member. He set an example for all  
23 members of the legal community in his tireless efforts to  
24 administer justice fairly, to improve the legal system and to  
25 balance inequities in the system caused by poverty, illiteracy

1 or disability.

2 But he was demanding as a Judge. Did anybody say  
3 that yet? I've appeared in front of him, and his tone was  
4 stern, but he was always fair. As the many treatment  
5 alternative dispositional programs he created, he was a tough  
6 sentencer. His purpose was outcome-based and he demanded  
7 excellence from all participants, off the Bench, too, but he  
8 showed respect to all. He was a role model to other Judges  
9 about the importance of community service and the judiciary's  
10 duty to contribute to the improvement of the legal system.

11 Through his leadership and example, he demonstrated  
12 that public service is an integral and admired part of every  
13 lawyer's role in the community. His ability to coagulate -- I  
14 use this word softly -- to gather like minds and pertinent  
15 skills, to create solutions where others merely saw obstacles  
16 was, in my humble opinion, his forte. He set standards for  
17 services. He proved that costs could be conquered and  
18 personnel could be recruited as he was the magnet for  
19 creative, intelligent and compassionate souls and together  
20 solutions would be found.

21 One more note. I likely would never have permitted  
22 myself to be recruited to enter the fray that is the Federal  
23 Court selection, appointment and confirmation system without  
24 his encouragement. A long time ago when we met for coffee at  
25 Strawbridge's -- remember when that used to happen -- to

1 discuss my opportunity to either run for County Judge or  
2 perhaps be selected for Federal appointment to this esteemed  
3 Court, I discussed this with him.

4 And I was much more comfortable in my home  
5 jurisdiction, but I wondered how he could have made the  
6 transition and give up the programming that he thrived on. He  
7 encouraged me to seek a Judgeship in either Court and we  
8 discussed the pros and cons of the day.

9 I asked him, "How did you leave all that you loved  
10 about the County Court System, all the programs, the boards,  
11 the children's issues, the addiction treatment options and the  
12 wonderful professionals that you created, Ed, and encouraged  
13 to do the same and to carry on?"

14 "Simple," he answered, "you don't have to leave or  
15 give up what you love. You can have both."

16 And so I made my decision because he said I could  
17 live in the best of both worlds and I appreciated that advice.  
18 It may make me tired most evenings, but I do the same, at  
19 least I try to and I say thank you. And it's because of that  
20 that I wanted so desperately to have Ed's portrait hung in his  
21 courtroom which became later my courtroom, and I thank the  
22 family for allowing this great honor and privilege.

23 And to all of you in Ed's family that I've come now  
24 to know through this process, I thank you for your cooperation  
25 and your assistance, and it's been a pleasure to work with

1 each and every one of you.

2 (Applause)

3 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Before we hear from David, I'm  
4 going to give the Judges an opportunity to make some comments  
5 if there's anyone who wishes to make a comment.

6 JUDGE DuBOIS: Thank you, Chief, and I'm going to  
7 use the lectern, and I'll be very brief.

8 First, a disclaimer, I'm one of the few Judges in  
9 the room not from Bucks County. I'm from Montgomery County  
10 and I can assure you that Montgomery County loves Ed Ludwig  
11 just as much as Bucks County.

12 You know, a lot has been said about Ed Ludwig's  
13 contributions to the administration of justice, to this Court  
14 and to the community at large, but one major contribution to  
15 the Court has not been mentioned. I refer to Ed's major role  
16 in saving the Court's Arbitration Program.

17 I was prepared to give you some background on the  
18 Arbitration Program, but I'm mindful of the hour and I'm going  
19 to skip that except to say that it's a program whereby cases  
20 involving less than \$150,000 are diverted into an Arbitration,  
21 a mandatory Arbitration Program.

22 The cases are tried before three arbitrators usually  
23 within, oh, four months of the filing of an answer. So the  
24 program provides a speedy trial and hopefully an inexpensive  
25 trial. The Arbitration Program was the brain child of the

1 late Judge Raymond Broderick. It's been in effect since  
2 February 1st, 1978, and is permitted by the authorization of  
3 Congress in only ten districts. Now, the legislation  
4 authorizing the program expired on October 1st -- October  
5 19th, 1993. It was extended for about a year.

6 Because of our successes in the Compulsory  
7 Arbitration Program, the Court embarked on a lobbying effort  
8 to continue the program. There was a lot of dissatisfaction  
9 with similar programs in other districts and so we decided we  
10 better stand on our own, and we led the effort pretty much  
11 alone. Ed was the sparkplug behind the lobbying effort.

12 I did not have access to his communications with  
13 members of Congress but I can recall talking to him about his  
14 numerous conversations with Howard Coble, a representative  
15 from North Carolina who served on the House Judiciary  
16 Committee. Ed got to know Representative Coble who has worked  
17 with the Federal Judges Association, and it's my recollection  
18 that at the time in the 1990s, Representative Coble was the  
19 ranking member on that committee.

20 In short, the result of Ed's lobbying with a little  
21 help from others was the unlimited grandfathering of  
22 Compulsory Arbitration Programs in the ten District Courts  
23 which had been granted authority to adopt those programs in  
24 1978. Ed is largely responsible for the fact that we still  
25 have in place a successful Compulsory Arbitration Program.

1           How successful, despite the hour, I'm going to share  
2 with you some statistics, very brief. From February 1st, 1978  
3 through the end of March of this year, the total number of  
4 civil cases filed in this District was about 290,000. Of that  
5 total, 43,000 cases, about 15 percent, were placed in  
6 arbitration. These are cases that Federal Judges never have  
7 to look at.

8           Of the cases placed in arbitration during that  
9 period, only 836 or two percent, were tried in this Court. A  
10 bit of explanation, in order to comply with the constitutional  
11 mandate that citizens have a right to a jury trial, a trial de  
12 novo was permitted and the losers in arbitration could appeal  
13 to this Court, file a demand for trial de novo and be granted  
14 a trial de novo, but of the -- of all the cases that were  
15 transferred to arbitration, only two percent resulted in a  
16 trial de novo.

17           I think that represents a tremendous savings of  
18 judicial resources. The figures demonstrate how well the  
19 arbitration system works and it most -- and they most  
20 certainly show that the system advances the mission statement  
21 of the Federal Courts as set forth in Federal Rule of Civil  
22 Procedure 1 which I doubt that very many of you have read, but  
23 I can -- I can tell you what it says.

24           It says the Courts are here to provide a forum for  
25 the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of cases. In

1 large measure, we have Ed Ludwig to thank for all that  
2 continues to be accomplished by our very successful  
3 arbitration system. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Okay. David.

6 DR. DAVID LUDWIG: Hello. Good afternoon. I am  
7 David Ludwig. I am Ed Ludwig's youngest child. I am also the  
8 smartest and best looking. Those of you who knew him can see  
9 that I inherited his sense of humor, to call it that.

10 It's a tremendous honor to be here today, and I'll  
11 thank everyone from the family in a moment. But a good friend  
12 of mine who's actually a Unitarian Minister, reminded me the  
13 other day of a writer who said that we pass away three times.  
14 The first with our bodies; another when the last person who  
15 knows us passes away; and, finally, at the last utterance of  
16 our name. My father passed away nearly a year ago, but in  
17 this sense, he's very, very much still here with us now, and  
18 soon his image will be in this courtroom as well.

19 I do want to speak for the family and just say how  
20 much we appreciate this recognition of our father and cousin  
21 and family member and his acknowledgment of his work as a  
22 Judge and especially thank Judge Rufe for bringing us  
23 together. This work and this time for him as a Judge is so  
24 important and meaningful, he was immensely proud of this work,  
25 and his position, it was really everything to him. So on

1 behalf of the family, I just want to convey that profound,  
2 profound thanks.

3 My father was born in 1928 right here in  
4 Philadelphia at the Versailles, I believe, right near  
5 Rittenhouse Square, and he had his fair share of kind of old  
6 time expressions that he would like to use. And as Jeremy  
7 mentioned, I would impersonate him occasionally -- rarely to  
8 his face. That wasn't always met with a lot of approval.

9 But one of the expressions he used a lot that always  
10 kind of struck me as funny was that he asked to be remembered  
11 to. So if I would go, I would have lunch with him every --  
12 every Sunday for about ten years when I was going to Curtis.  
13 And then at Juilliard, I remained here in Philadelphia and  
14 then started teaching at Curtis and I would drive out in the  
15 Mercury Sable that my brother gave me and see him. And then I  
16 would come back and he would say remember me to Bella, my  
17 wife, who you'll hear play in a minute.

18 Or I would visit my mother afterwards and he'd say  
19 remember me to Mom or, you know, someone that -- that he knew  
20 I would see, he would say remember me to. And I think about  
21 that a lot today as we remember my father. Memory, it's a  
22 funny thing, and we remember in bits and pieces and sometimes  
23 falsely or incompletely. I'm sure memory is a very important  
24 thing for the Court.

25 I haven't mentioned this. It says in the program

1 I'm a composer. That's what I do, and I live here in  
2 Philadelphia with Bella, and I teach at Curtis now. I've  
3 heard a lot of Latin today. The only Latin I know is  
4 Gregorian Chant. So -- but I can kind of suss it out.

5 As a musician, I can say that memory is very, very  
6 important. And for a composer, we write for posterity in the  
7 hopes that our works will be remembered long after we're gone,  
8 and in this way, my father composed quite a life for himself.

9 I remember him as a Dad. I remember he taught me  
10 how to shave. That didn't stick. But, you know, with the  
11 grain, all that. We had snowball fights. He took me to  
12 Phillies games even though he was a Tigers fan. I remember he  
13 was a little concerned, we were talking about this before, he  
14 was a little concerned about me becoming a composer. He was  
15 always gentle with me with it -- about it.

16 But after I got my first degree, he took me aside,  
17 visited me in New York where I was getting my Master's, and he  
18 said, I think it's time for you to look a little more  
19 professional. So he took me to Brooks Brothers and he got me  
20 two shirts, a blazer and an actual pair of shoes that weren't  
21 sneakers with holes in them. And that was kind of a first  
22 step, he was very supportive of me in my career as a musician.

23 My memory of my father and our memory was actually  
24 really deeply affected by things that have been mentioned  
25 really all afternoon here that I don't know how aware we were

1 -- I certainly wasn't -- as his children. My father didn't  
2 brag. He didn't -- he didn't talk about himself that much.  
3 You know, right after he passed away, my sister, who's not  
4 here today, spent a week here in my place in Philly and we got  
5 materials together for his obituary to send to The  
6 Intelligencer in Doylestown and the Inky here in Philly.

7           And one of the things we found was a CV that he had  
8 kept updated over the years. It was on his computer, and it  
9 was pages long, and it was just one -- one thing after  
10 another, one organization that he founded or supported that  
11 helped people in need, some of the most vulnerable members of  
12 society as has been talked about here.

13           For me that was incredibly moving to discover that.  
14 I know he had been involved in the public interest and pro  
15 bono work, but just that level of commitment was incredibly  
16 moving for us to see and how far back it went. So even though  
17 he -- he wasn't one to brag, it's nice to make note of this as  
18 his son, I can brag for him a little bit today. So his  
19 accomplishments as a Judge and member of the community had  
20 such an amazing and lasting impact on so many people.

21           And so, Dad, you are remembered and he's remembered  
22 so well to all of us today. Thank you.

23           (Applause)

24           DR. DAVID LUDWIG: Maybe -- maybe even more daunting  
25 for me than speaking at my father's memorial in front of the

1 judiciary of the United States is introducing my wife, Bella  
2 Hristova who will be performing a short piece by Bach for you  
3 now.

4 Bella is, I think, the greatest young violinist in  
5 the world, and you actually could probably go to a number of  
6 newspapers, the New York Times, and many others to see  
7 confirmation of that. She's played all -- all over the world  
8 and it's -- my father was a very, very big fan and always  
9 asked for her and we spent a lot of time together, and I don't  
10 know that he ever heard you play live. And so this is a very,  
11 very special thing for us. And so thank you on Bella's  
12 behalf.

13 Please welcome her now. Thank you.

14 (Applause)

15 (Sonata No. 2 in A minor for solo violin, Andante  
16 movement by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750) performed by  
17 Bella Hristova at this time.)

18 (Applause)

19 JUDGE RUFÉ: Thank you so much. Thank you. Very  
20 special.

21 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Okay. Are we ready now for the  
22 portrait? First we'll hear from the artist, Barbara Lewis.

23 MS. BARBARA LEWIS: Thank you, Chief Judge Tucker,  
24 and Judge Rufe. Good afternoon, Judges, and family and all of  
25 the former law clerks.

1 I have to confess I'm very intimidated after  
2 following that beautiful music and all these wonderful  
3 speeches, especially hearing about all these achievements of  
4 Judge Ludwig which I wasn't aware of either. Very impressive.

5 I first met Judge Ludwig in 2013. I was chosen by  
6 the Bucks County Bar Association to do about ten portraits of  
7 retired Judges for the Court of Common Pleas, and his was the  
8 first one. So we began this project together. He was very  
9 supportive. He agreed to pose for photographs and a sitting  
10 or two even though that was probably not high on his list of  
11 things he wanted to do.

12 What he did like to do was go out to lunch, so I  
13 quickly realized that was part of the project and it was an  
14 enjoyable part. It seemed that everyone in Doylestown knew  
15 Judge Ludwig. He led a long life of community service on the  
16 Bench and in the local Historical Society and in so many other  
17 programs that we have heard about today.

18 He had a keen intellect and wit. I didn't always  
19 get his jokes, but I never felt embarrassed because I always  
20 felt as though he was in my corner which was very nice. And I  
21 gather most of you felt the same way. When we had lunch he  
22 would share interesting information about the area and talk  
23 about his family which was very important to him.

24 In late 2015, Judge Ludwig was due to have his  
25 portrait done for this Court after serving 30 years on the

1 Federal Bench. I was greatly honored that he, again, chose me  
2 to do this portrait. Despite his failing health and mobility  
3 at that time, he agreed to, albeit grudgingly, come to my home  
4 studio to take more photographs. Of course, his price for  
5 this was taking him to lunch afterwards.

6 I didn't know Judge Ludwig as long as all of you  
7 did, but I value the years of friendship that I did have with  
8 him. I hope my portrait of him captured his -- something of  
9 his personality and his leadership, and thank you all very  
10 much.

11 (Applause)

12 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Can we have the members of the  
13 family come forward and unveil the portrait.

14 DR. DAVID LUDWIG: We haven't done this before.

15 JUDGE RUFÉ: Take a deep breath and count to three.  
16 Gently.

17 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Yes. Good job.

18 (Applause)

19 CHIEF JUDGE TUCKER: Okay. The portrait has its  
20 slot over here on the right.

21 JUDGE RUFÉ: That's where it will hang so I can see  
22 him every time I'm in Court. Okay.

23 CLERK OF COURT BARKMAN: All guests are invited to a  
24 reception immediately following the completion of this  
25 ceremony which is now.

