

## ORAL HISTORY OF ROBERT KOPP

This interview is being conducted on behalf of the Oral History Project of The Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit. The interviewer is Judy Feigin, and the interviewee is Robert Kopp. The interview took place at the home of Robert Kopp in Bethesda, Maryland on Thursday, July 18, 2013. This is the first interview.

MS. FEIGIN: Good afternoon.

MR. KOPP: Good afternoon.

MS. FEIGIN: You have an amazing career, and you have an amazing family history, so I want to start with the family to put you in context. Let's establish where and when you were born and then we'll move back to the family.

MR. KOPP: I was born in Los Angeles, California, in 1941, on November 29.

MS. FEIGIN: A week before Pearl Harbor.

MR. KOPP: A week before Pearl Harbor.

MS. FEIGIN: I'd like to go back as far as you know your family history, and since yours is complex, I think we'd better keep the strands separate, so which side would you like to start with?

MR. KOPP: Why don't we start with my father's?

MS. FEIGIN: Okay. Let's do that. How far back do you know your father's family?

MR. KOPP: At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, my grandfather Harold Kopp and his brother emigrated from I guess it was Lithuania to the United States, and they started their American life in New York.

MS. FEIGIN: Were they educated people?

MR. KOPP: They seemed to have acquired from their parents a very strong respect for the value of education, and although Harold and his brother were very poor when they came to America, they saw education as the key to advancement in the

United States. Harold enrolled in a pharmacy school, and he got a degree in pharmacy, and started off operating drugstores at several sites in New York. He also was ambitious enough to enroll in Brooklyn Law School, although that never seemed to work out because he didn't graduate. His brother Shepard also had respect for the value of education, and he went to pharmacy school, and for decades thereafter ran one or more drugstores. Both of them had this great respect for education which meant that their children got great support from them in their own educational endeavors.

MS. FEIGIN: Was there a tradition in the family where your grandfather was expected to become a pharmacist, or was there something else the family had him destined for?

MR. KOPP: Harold and Shepard were basically on their own when they came to the United States. I think pharmacy schools were a way to get a start in this country if you had a certain level of aptitude, and that was the path they took.

MS. FEIGIN: He became a pharmacist, and how did the family grow.

MR. KOPP: Harold married Frances Burger in 1908, and she's my grandmother. Frances had a father who had grown up in Russia, and her father felt particularly strongly about the value of an education. The father's parents had stressed to him how important it was to be educated so that you could become a rabbi. Frances's father was not very religious at all, and he didn't want to become a rabbi, but he did take it to heart about the importance of becoming educated, and he passed that desire on to his children. So Frances grew up with a very strong appreciation of the value of education. She was living in Brooklyn, and when she graduated from

high school, she wanted to go to a normal school, which was preparation for becoming a teacher.

MS. FEIGIN: “Normal” being a proper noun. You don’t mean that as just a regular school.

MR. KOPP: Normal school is what it was called. Normal schools were schools for teachers. She applied to normal school, but she was turned down because in her high school she had not taken the courses that the normal school required. So she then went uptown a few blocks and applied to Barnard College, and she got in. At Barnard, she did very well. She was near the top of her class. After graduation, she went into teaching and she taught for about a year. Then she married Harold, and the school’s policy at that time was that if a teacher married, she had to stop teaching.

MS. FEIGIN: Incredible. But before we get to her teaching, or her lack of teaching, maybe we should say for people down the road reading this that Barnard was, and still is, a sister school to Columbia, part of Columbia University, and in those days – hard for this generation to believe – women could not go to the Ivy League schools. Women could not go to Columbia. So there was a chain of what they called the Seven Sister schools, Barnard being one of them, for women who wanted an academic career, a good education, and couldn’t apply to the Ivies.

MR. KOPP: That’s right.

MS. FEIGIN: What was her husband doing when she got married?

MR. KOPP: He was a pharmacist.

MS. FEIGIN: Still a pharmacist. So she gave up teaching, and what happened to her? What did she do?

MR. KOPP: Let me tell you a little bit about Frances's side of the family. Her mother was Sonia Sarah Schenck Burger. Sonia was part of a family that had produced nine children, so she was one of the nine. This was the Schenck family. Several of the brothers in the Schenck family in New York decided to go into the amusement industry there.

MS. FEIGIN: What does "amusement" mean?

MR. KOPP: I think running amusement parks. I'm not totally sure what it is. I picked this up from some reading that I did. I got the idea that it basically was amusement parks and the like. These amusement parks were closely connected with the entertainment business in New York. I gather they provided entertainers for the parks and things like that. So they developed very close ties with the entertainment business. At that time, movies were just starting to become significant, and so knowing actors and people like that, they got into the movie business. Several of the Schenck brothers, Joseph and Nicholas, gravitated to Hollywood as a result, and they became the leaders of the movie industry in Hollywood. They ran MGM during the Depression, and Joseph was heavily involved in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox.

It wasn't exactly a joy ride; there were a lot of ups and downs in terms of their business. They were both brilliant. On the other hand, they never figured out that television was going to be a significant industry and in the 1950s or so, when they were elderly, their influence faded quickly. But in their heyday, they were at the apex of Hollywood and were extraordinarily wealthy. I understand a good portion of their wealth went down with the Depression, but by normal

people's standards, they remained very well-to-do.

In the 1920s, my grandmother's part of the family also moved to California and settled in Los Angeles. Frances there obtained a job as a reader for MGM and that meant that she would read a book and write it up and evaluate it in terms of its potential for a movie. She got paid \$5 a book. She loved reading, and she continued in that job until she eventually retired herself when she reached the age of 65.

MS. FEIGIN: Do you know whether anything she ever read she suggested they turn into a movie that then became a blockbuster?

MR. KOPP: I think there may have been one or two, but I don't know. She read thousands of books. I know most of them were books that neither you nor I, nor anybody else, would find interesting. I think she tried to read books that were brand new, so I suspect the number that were worth reading was a small percentage of them.

Her husband, Harold, who had been a pharmacist in New York, was not a great businessman, and I think didn't have that close a relationship with the Schenck family, but the Schenck family at least felt some obligation toward their less-fortunate relatives and they gave him a job as a manager of a movie theater on Pico Boulevard in Los Angeles, which he operated I think until close to his death in 1947.

MS. FEIGIN: Did you know both of these grandparents?

MR. KOPP: Yes. I was very close to my grandmother, who lived to be 92. I also knew Harold, and I actually have memories of Harold because – I must have been 5 or so – I remember him telling me stories about what life was like in Russia. They

were benign stories, the type of stories you would tell to a child, and I was intrigued.

MS. FEIGIN: So not about pogroms.

MR. KOPP: Not about pogroms.

MS. FEIGIN: Anything worth sharing about life in Russia that this generation would find amazing?

MR. KOPP: No, because I can't quite tell with the passage of time whether what he told me bore resemblance to what really happened or whether it was more like telling me stories like *Peter and the Wolf*. But that is one of my earliest memories, his telling me these stories. I did know my great-grandmother, Sonia, and she must have lived to be close to 100 or so. I just remember her as a very old lady living with my grandmother, and she would read newspapers in Yiddish, although she did speak English. My memory of her is basically of somebody extremely old. She must have at that point not been terribly communicative. Like with my grandfather, I don't have that level of memory.

MS. FEIGIN: So they're out in California.

MR. KOPP: Harold and Frances had two children. One was my father, Robert, but whom everybody called Bob. To avoid confusion because all the recent males in our family seem to be called Bob or Robert, we'll call him Bob because that's what everybody else called him. Bob had a younger sister, Hermione. Both of them were absolutely brilliant. Now before Harold and Frances came to Los Angeles, they lived in Syracuse for a while.

MS. FEIGIN: Syracuse, New York?

MR. KOPP: Yes. They grew up in Syracuse, and Harold and Frances sent my father, Bob, to Columbia College to be educated and then to Harvard Law School where he was on the Law Review. He was apparently somebody who was very comfortable in that environment. He told lots of jokes, including sometimes jokes in class in response to his professors. At one point I think Professor Byce said something trying to illustrate a point, and my father, who was getting all excited as the answer was spelled out, said, "That's nice, Professor Byce" (laughter). He had a sort of pleasant naiveté about him which almost everybody who met him loved.

MS. FEIGIN: Before we get onto your father's career, do you know from your dad what Columbia or Harvard were like in those days?

MR. KOPP: My other dad was able to pass that down to me more. I think one of the things looking back that I sort of feel very bad about is that my father talked all the time when they had friends over at home about law school, and since I was a young boy at the time, I didn't even have an idea what law school was. I had heard what college was, but I didn't have a clue as to what a law school was, not to speak of any appreciation of the stories that he was telling. Everybody agreed that he was a great storyteller, so all those wonderful anecdotes sort of just passed me completely by. My father was very famous among everyone who knew him for his humor and his ability to describe all sorts of interesting and amusing incidents.

MS. FEIGIN: So he graduated from law school.

MR. KOPP: When he was at law school, he developed a friendship with a colleague on the Law Review, and that colleague was Arnold Raum. Arnold was to become a major force in my life, because when my father died in 1953, a few years later,

Arnold became my step-father, which we can talk about in a few minutes.

My father's sister was Hermione, another lawyer in the family. The extraordinary thing is that although everyone considered my father to be brilliant, and Arnold to be brilliant, Arnold certainly thought that Hermione was the most brilliant lawyer of them all. I suspect my father would have readily agreed if he had lived.

Hermione was never slowed down in terms of anything she did in her life by the fact that she was a woman. She went to law school. When she and her husband were stationed in Washington during World War II, she went to George Washington Law School, and then when they moved back to California, she finished up at USC and became a great lawyer. Her specialty was trusts and estates. She became very active in the California Bar Association, and there is an oral history of her that the Bar made which is absolutely fascinating. So I think one of the things that sort of influenced me growing up was that there were a number of really extraordinarily brilliant people in the family, more intelligent than I ever considered myself, and in hindsight, it probably gave me the ability to feel comfortable with people who were much, much smarter than I was, and that was very good preparation for the type of law practice that I was going to be involved in many years down the road.

MS. FEIGIN: Tell us about the practice that your father set up.

MR. KOPP: My father graduated from Harvard Law School in 1934.

MS. FEIGIN: This was in the midst of the Depression, and they were financially secure enough that he could pursue his education?



MR. KOPP: That's right. He obtained a job in Los Angeles with the law firm of Loeb & Loeb, which was a big Jewish law firm.

MS. FEIGIN: Perhaps we should explain why there had to be Jewish law firms.

MR. KOPP: The legal business at the time was very much divided on the basis of religion – not to speak of race – which was sort of obvious to people of that era. Jews were not wanted at most of the big-time law firms, so they went out and formed their own law firms. Loeb & Loeb, as I understand it, was one of those firms in Los Angeles. With Loeb & Loeb, my father's work included handling their accounts with the movie industry. In a few years, my father then moved from Loeb & Loeb to the MGM legal department, and he worked directly on behalf of that studio.

Now I guess we should back up at this point and talk about my mother because her family and her brother come into play in terms of my father's development as a lawyer. So we're now jumping to my mother's side of the family. My mother, Violet Gang, was somebody who also, like on my father's side, came from a Jewish family that strongly believed in the value of education. Her father was Adolph Gang, and her mother was Fannie Kopper, which is sort of an interesting coincidence considering that my mother married a man by the name of Kopp. Kopp and Kopper were completely different families.

Adolph Gang and his wife Fannie Kopper both left Eastern Europe as teenagers and came to this country before the turn of the century. I'm not sure whether they married in the United States or before they came to the United States, but they came here at the turn of the century, and they settled down

in Passaic, New Jersey, where Adolph operated a furniture store, and there the family had six children. My mother was the youngest in the family. In the 1920s – I'm not sure of the exact time, some time in the 1920s – they moved to Los Angeles. My mother, who was born in 1912, spent much of her life growing up and living in the Los Angeles area. Adolph lived until 1939. He died two years before I was born, so I never knew him. However, from everything that I've heard about him, he must have been an absolutely remarkable person. He was a strong believer in the value of education. He believed that it was really critical to getting on and surviving and advancing in the world. And he insisted that all of his children – five girls and one boy – had to be educated to as high a level as possible. His son, Martin Gang, received a very fine education. Martin went to Harvard College. He got a PhD at Heidelberg in Germany. He then went to Boalt Law School at Berkeley, and became a lawyer. Martin's sisters were also given a college education. My mother didn't want to go to college in California the way her sisters had. She wanted to go east and ended up at Wellesley.

MS. FEIGIN: We should add that Wellesley is another one of the Seven Sister Schools.

MR. KOPP: My mother's father also not only was somebody who believed in education, he was also a very smart businessman, and somewhere in his life he must have earned enough money to carry out his ability to bring up his children with the type of support that he gave them. In New Jersey he ran a furniture store, and then when he moved to Los Angeles, he invested in real estate, and he made sure in his will that each of his children, including all his daughters, would get a large enough inheritance so that they could live comfortably after he died. He left a

house to each of his daughters because he felt that in this world, a woman needed a solid source of income to be able to survive on her own. While his daughters did marry, he was concerned that if they became widows, they would have the need to support themselves, so he provided for them by giving them the minimum base of a house that they could use and live in. Some of these houses were apartment houses so they could rent them out and have a good source of income.

As I mentioned, I never knew Adolph, although to some extent, in a family of very interesting people, he may well have been among the most interesting of them all. I don't know whether he had a formal education or whether he taught himself, but he viewed himself as a writer with a knowledge of economics, and he must have acquired his skills somewhere. He wrote a series of pamphlets on economic topics, and this was during the Depression. He consolidated them all in a little booklet of about 150 pages or so called *Monetary Reform and Federal Insurance*. This was a book that he wrote which gave his thinking on the causes of the Depression and his proposals for how to solve it.

MS. FEIGIN: Did he self-publish?

MR. KOPP: I don't know whether it was self-published or not. It was in the Library of Congress, and on the other hand, it wasn't a big mass seller. I know my cousin, George Melnick who lived in Los Angeles, about every ten years or so happened to go to Washington, D.C., and he always made a point of going to the Library of Congress and signing out the book (laughter) so that it was a matter of official record that people were reading the book. I've browsed through the book, and it's basically Adolph's thinking on the causes of the Depression and how to solve it.

He attacks the gold standard, planned economics, communism, fascism, and he advocates a very broad version of social security. Adolph was not a shy person apparently, and he sent a copy of his draft to some of the economists and leaders in the country. He sent it to the Treasurer of the United States, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and recipients of the book seemed to have taken the book quite seriously.

MS. FEIGIN: The Chancellor of the Exchequer in England?

MR. KOPP: In England. John Maynard Keynes wrote him back a note that said, “With the ideas underlying your central theme, I am in considerable sympathy.”

Roger Babson, who some of the people who are reading this may know, was the founder of the Babson Institute in Boston, replied to Adolph, “I agree almost 100% with what you say in the first 50 pages of the book.” Now the book was over 100 pages (laughter).

MS. FEIGIN: Either he didn’t read the rest or he didn’t agree with the rest (laughter).

MR. KOPP: Exactly. And looking at the book today, it sort of seems to be a combination of the utopianism that was very common in California in the 1930s and some very modern sensitivities where Adolph seems to hit upon the same things that are still at the center of our thinking today. For instance, he writes, “Organized society has become an institution chiefly for the making of laws and the protection of privilege and has failed to afford the individual the security which his deepest instincts demand.” He writes also in the book, “There should be compulsory life, health, old age, fire and accident insurance.” So Adolph hit upon a lot of the issues that we are grappling with today.

Now, returning to my mother. She graduated from Hollywood High School, which was her local public high school in Los Angeles. As I mentioned earlier, she did not want to go to college in California, and remarkably, her parents consented to her desire to go to Wellesley College in Massachusetts. It was quite extraordinary in 1930 for a West Coast girl to want to go east by herself to college.

MS. FEIGIN: It was probably a trek to get there. No planes.

MR. KOPP: It was a trek to get there, and no planes. She would go either by train, or at least on one occasion, she went by boat through the Panama Canal.

At Wellesley, she was assigned a roommate who was a brilliant girl only 14 years old, and that girl was Hermione Kopp, who was my father's sister, the daughter of Frances and Harold Kopp. My mother dated on occasion a nice Harvard law student from Los Angeles, a gentleman called Louis Brown. Hermione introduced my mother to Hermione's brother, Bob Kopp. The relationship developed only slowly, but after the women graduated, it turned out that Hermione married Louis Brown, and my mother married Hermione's brother, Bob Kopp.

Now, as I mentioned earlier, my father went on after law school to practice law in Los Angeles, and he also, by marrying my mother, became close to her brother Martin Gang. Martin at this point becomes sort of a significant player in my family's history because Martin at one point was in the law firm of Loeb & Loeb, which was the firm that my father also had been at. But Martin was unhappy in Loeb & Loeb and decided to strike out on his own and set up his own

law firm in Hollywood, and he asked Bob Kopp to join him as a partner. So they set up a law firm and then they picked up a third attorney, Norman Tyre. That firm became known as Gang, Kopp and Tyre, and because of the fact that Loeb & Loeb was a Hollywood law firm connected with the movie industry and the Schenck family was obviously a part of the movie industry, both Martin and my father had very strong Hollywood connections. They developed a very successful business as Hollywood lawyers and represented some of the very top Hollywood stars and writers at the time – people like Bob Hope, Gene Autry, Marilyn Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, and many other people at that level. And the firm itself is still in existence and it's thriving today. It's now called Gang, Tyre, Ramer and Brown, with the Brown in the firm being Hermione Brown's youngest son, Harold.

MS. FEIGIN: I can't let you go on to the law without interrupting here and asking whether you yourself know, either through your family or your memory, do you have memories of these stars that would be interesting to share with us.

MR. KOPP: This gets to the point where I was told all these wonderful stories that went in one ear and out the other (laughter). What was remarkable about one aspect of my growing up is how little of what went on in certain environments sank in. I never really knew these big stars. There was a famous writer, Robert Ardrey, who lived on the same street we lived on, about three or four houses away, so I knew he was a good friend of my parents and had written books. But that was basically the extent of it. And I'm sure also I was introduced to some of these movie people,

but to a boy growing up, 10, 12 years old, none of this made much of an impression.

MS. FEIGIN: But Gene Autry was a cowboy! (laughter)

MR. KOPP: I know, but there were just some parts of my environment that I just wasn't interested in. In hindsight, there were all sorts of interesting things that I missed.

But as I said, Gang, Tyre, Ramer and Brown is today an extraordinarily successful law firm, and for lawyers who are in private practice and reading this, they may be interested in knowing that one of the things that Martin Gang felt was essential and that the firm has carried on was that the size of the law firm must be limited. As I understand it, the law firm has always kept itself to under 15 attorneys. That's a very interesting fact about this law firm which sort of seems like an anachronism today. But I guess if you have the right clients, it doesn't matter.

MS. FEIGIN: We should probably talk a little more about Martin Gang because he became pretty well known as a lawyer himself.

MR. KOPP: Martin was a very significant Hollywood lawyer. As I mentioned, he represented a lot of the Hollywood stars, and he also became a center of quite a bit of controversy himself during the McCarthy Era. He was a lawyer who believed that his duty was to represent his clients' interests. During the McCarthy Era, Hollywood was one of the central points of attack by people like McCarthy. The movie industry was very much on the defensive. They were very frightened of the McCarthy Committee, which developed a blacklist of people who were accused by the McCarthy Committee of being communists or communist

sympathizers. They couldn't get work in Hollywood, and a lot of actors and writers were scared to death of the McCarthy Committee, and the Committee kept its focus on Hollywood which made life very unpleasant.

People in Hollywood without any communist sympathies at all found themselves on the blacklist. It was an era that, looking back at it, was one of the low points in American history. So my uncle Martin Gang was there with a clientele consisting of actors and writers who were being made uncomfortable and called as witnesses before the McCarthy Committee, and Martin Gang's approach to his job was to represent the people that came to him. He would ask his clients, "Well, did you do anything wrong?" and they would say "No," and he would say, "Well you should go before the Committee and tell the truth." And so he advised them to go and testify, and he said since you didn't do anything wrong, you shouldn't take the Fifth Amendment. Well this, in fact, became a very controversial thing in Hollywood because by telling the truth and not taking the Fifth Amendment, a good number of these people ended up naming names and answering questions the Committee asked them. This made the Committee's net in terms of people it was interested in wider and wider. So Martin's practice became very controversial within Hollywood. But he viewed himself as doing what a good lawyer would do when taking his client's interests to heart and giving them the representation they deserved.

People who didn't want that style of representation went to other lawyers. So he became known as sort of the person that you go to if you were going to simply go there and answer the Committee's questions. I'm sure that with time



Martin knew that what he was doing was quite controversial, but that didn't bother him. There's an anecdote told in several places that at one point he went to some party in Hollywood, and there were 20 or 30 people in the room, actors and writers, and he went into the room and looked about him, and he said to his host, "I got every one of those sons of a bitches off" (laughter). So that was my uncle Martin at that stage in the development of his law practice.

MS. FEIGIN: That jumped ahead to the McCarthy Era. What happened to the law firm during World War II?

MR. KOPP: The war, of course, interrupted everybody's life, and as we discussed earlier, I was born in 1941, November 29 to be exact, and for the adults in the world, and particularly Jewish adults at the time, 1940-1941 were horrible and terrifying years, even if you lived in the United States. In 1940, my aunt Hermione Brown, who I have mentioned, had a baby boy, my cousin Larry, and Hermione, in the oral history she gave to the California Bar, relates that when her father, Harold Kopp, learned that she was pregnant, he became terribly upset, and he didn't talk to her for nine months, because he felt that it was absolutely wrong, with Hitler in power and all the awful things that were happening in Europe, it was just wrong to be bringing a child into the world. By the time I was born on November 29, 1941, apparently he had calmed down somewhat because there are no stories with respect to his being unhappy with my being born, and in fact, during much of the war years, my mother and I ended up living with my grandfather and my grandmother Frances, and they provided a loving home to the two of us.

Meanwhile, with the coming of the war, my step-father was working in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and by that time, he was a Deputy Solicitor General. In fact, he was *the* Deputy Solicitor General, and on Sunday, December 7, 1941, as he often did, he was working over the weekend and was alone in his office. Apparently he was the highest-ranking person in the Department of Justice building that day, and he got a phone call. It was from an admiral in the Navy who asked to speak to the Attorney General, and my step-father said that the Attorney General wasn't there and that he was the top official in the building at the time, was there a message he could take, and the admiral said, "Yes. Please tell the Attorney General that the nation is at war."

MS. FEIGIN: Unbelievable. People down the road will not, I think, be able to comprehend that there was no way to access somebody other than at his desk (laughter). Just to make this clear in terms of your history, at this point he was not your step-father.

MR. KOPP: No, he was not my step-father, and of course I was only eight days old.

MS. FEIGIN: I just don't want to get that part of your life confused. So what happened to the law firm and your dad during World War II?

MR. KOPP: The law firm continued, but my father joined the Army, or I guess what actually today would be considered the Air Force, and the military sent him to be educated at UCLA to be a weatherman. After he was taught how to study the weather, he was assigned overseas and served in Greenland. That was at the time of the Normandy invasion, and I have no idea whether he personally played a role or not in terms of predicting the weather at the time of the Normandy invasion, but as I understand it, places like Greenland were giving significant input into the decision

about the weather that was made at that time, and so I like to think that he was involved in the judgment decisions that were made in evaluating the weather and Eisenhower's decision as to whether the Normandy invasion should go ahead or not. It's one of those things I'll never know, whether he had a personal role or not. He really didn't talk much about the war after he returned, and probably given how I missed so many important stories, I probably wouldn't have remembered had he discussed it.

In any event, after the war, he returned to the practice of law and to the firm of Gang, Kopp and Tyre, and for a few years before he got sick, he was a critical part of that law firm. I remember that they were located at Hollywood and Vine. Part of the reason I remember that is that when I had to get braces, there was a dentist located in the same building at Hollywood and Vine.

MS. FEIGIN: We should probably say, because this may not be true down the road, that that was the key corner in Hollywood.

MR. KOPP: Hollywood and Vine became the symbol of Hollywood. I do remember a couple of times visiting the law firm. I think my dentist's office was on the 12<sup>th</sup> floor and I sort of remember the law firm was probably on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor, and I do remember that there were books strewn all over the place and it was sort of a mess (laughter). At some point at that time, another partner joined the law firm – Hermione Brown, who was my father's sister. Hermione in her own oral history writes that her joining the law firm actually created a mini family crisis for her because her husband, Louis, was a lawyer in a significant law firm, and when his law firm heard that she was going to become a practicing lawyer in another law

firm, they said, “Well, if she’s going to practice law, then you can’t be in our law firm.” So Hermione’s husband Louis said, “Well then that’s fine. I’m leaving.” Hermione joined the firm that became Gang, Tyre, and Brown, and her husband Louis moved over to a different firm, Irell and Manella.

MS. FEIGIN: That’s one, I think, we’ll find of many examples of feminism in your family history, leading all the way through to you. But that is to come. Do you want to continue at this point, or is this a good point to break?

MR. KOPP: We’re about half-way.

MS. FEIGIN: Half-way to the beginning of your career? Okay, we’ll finish this part of the family history next time and then move on to how you continued on to the family business of law. Thank you very much.

MR. KOPP: Thank you. This was fun.