The University of Pennsylvania does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual or affectional preference, age, religion, national or ethnic origin, or physical handicap. The University's policy applies to faculty and other employees, applicants for faculty positions and other employment, students and applicants to educational programs.

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SYMPOSIUM

From The Law Librarian's Window
by Elizabeth S. Kelly, 
Director of Biddle Law Library

In this column over the past year I have written about improvements in the Library physical plant (notably, the Sylvan M. Cohen Gateway area), and increases in the number of hours reference service is available and in the number of law-trained Reference Librarians. I have called attention to the Library's growing use of new technologies for research. I think it is time to turn the spotlight on the Library's vastly improved capability to assist researchers in doing federal legislative history research.

The process of identifying congressional documents which might be useful in establishing 'legislative intent' underlying specific statutory language is, of course, termed "doing legislative history." That process is now easier - far easier - at the Biddle Library than at other libraries in the Philadelphia area.

Legislative history research is a very frequent research activity for law students and for attorneys using Biddle. It historically has been a challenging process for librarian and researcher alike. Because of purchases made over the last eighteen months, Biddle has become the only library in the greater Philadelphia area, other than the Free Library of Philadelphia, to own the four comprehensive and easy-to-use indexes which provide access to Congressional publications from 1789 to 1986: Congressional Information Service's Annual Index and Abstracts, 1970-1986, its US Serial Set Index, 1789-1969, its Congressional Committee Hearings Index 1833-1969, and its Congressional Committee Print Index 1830-1969. The indexes represent an investment of more than $25,000. Their presence means that anyone using Biddle can, with some convenience and thoroughness, identify the Congressional publications which are potentially relevant to the legislative intent of federal statutes, new or old. Having these indexes available at Biddle is consistent with my general philosophy for the Library. The Library obviously cannot purchase every publication which might be needed in research done by Faculty and students. Biddle, however, should own all the indexes which identify publications which might be needed by the Law School community. To a very large extent what is needed at Biddle, but not owned by Biddle, can be borrowed on interlibrary loan.

The Library also has several compiled collections of relevant legislative history documents for specific statutes. One such fine compilation in 211 volumes which Biddle now owns is the Legislative History of the Internal Revenue Acts of the United States 1909-1972. Another is the Legislative History of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Eventually the Library will merit the reputation of being the place within 120 miles of Philadelphia to do legislative history research.

The celebration of Biddle's Centennial 1886-1986 got started in earnest with the Gala Dinner-Dance here at the Law School on June 7th. I hope to have the opportunity to meet many of you at that event for the first time. If I do not meet you there, perhaps I will find you using the Law Library's legislative history collection.

ANNUAL GIVING UPDATE
1985-86
National Campaign Chairman: James D. Crawford, '62
Campaign Goal: $1,250,000
Cash Received as of 4/3: $746,270.94
Campaign Deadline: June 30, 1986
Remember: Every gift is important.

University Alumni College Weekend to be Held in Chicago - September 26-28

An exciting and stimulating weekend is being planned, focusing on the art and architecture of Chicago. Visits to the Art Institute, the Columbia Exposition of 1983 and the Museum of Science and Industry are scheduled. The group will study the architecture of Lewis Henry Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and Mies van der Rohe led by University Faculty who will accompany the trip. Excellent accommodations, camaraderie and food for thought are guaranteed.


NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND ECONOMICS

More "Roundtables"

A program of instructional Roundtables in Law and Economics for Third Circuit Court Judges, staffed and taught by Institute Faculty members, was held on May 2 at the Federal Reserve Bank. The Roundtable planners included Edward G. Boehne, the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, The Honorable A. Ada Mar, Adams, '47, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and Professor Michael L. Wachter, the Director of the Institute for Law and Economics.
Come To The Biddle Gala!!!

Celebrate The Library's
100th Anniversary!!!

Dine...Dance...Revel
June 7 at The Law School

WE APOLOGIZE...

Chart #3 on Page 6 of the October issue of The Law Alumni Journal was a comparison of Law Annual Giving statistics for 1983-84. The total figure for Stanford was at $546,201; the correct figure for comparison is $585,629. The number of donors, average gift, and percent participation figures were correct as listed. The Development Office regrets the error and apologizes to our colleagues at Stanford.
Professor Harry L. Gutman was mentioned in the November 8, 1985 New York Law Journal article entitled, "Experts Urge Senators: Implement Minimum Tax."

Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., a member of the Law School Board of Overseers, was quoted in the November 18, 1985 edition of The Wall Street Journal in the article, "Law Firms Aren't Simply For Law, As Attempts To Diversify Begin."


Professor Richard G. Lonsdorf was quoted in the December 24, 1985 USA Today article, "Set Priorities to Prevent Squabbles."

Deborah Portz, '77, was featured in The Sunday Star-Ledger of February 2, 1986 in an article in The Jerseyan of the Week section entitled "Woman Takes Helm Of State's Largest Law Firm," discussing Mrs. Portz's appointment by the New Jersey Attorney General as head of the State Division of Law.

Professor Paul Shechtman was quoted in the November 5, 1985 Washington Post article, "Law Firms No Longer Scorn White-Collar Criminal Cases."

A. Gilchrist Sparks, '73, was featured in the February 3, 1986 Business Week profile entitled, "Delaware's Grand Masters of the Merger Game."

Professor Clyde W. Summers was quoted in the January 27, 1986 Philadelphia Inquirer article, "More Workers Are Suing When Told They're Fired."

Professor Alan Watson was featured in The New Jersey Law Journal article, "Legal Elite Determines New Laws, Says Penn Prof," where his book, The Evolution of Law, was discussed.

**GIFTS AND BEQUESTS**

The Latino Project Scholarship Fund

Established to provide scholarship money for needy Hispanic law students, The Latino Project Scholarship Fund is the last remaining asset of Latino Project, Inc., a public interest/civil rights law firm formed in 1977 by Luis Diaz, '76, with help from friends of the Law School, including the late Professor Edward V. Sparer and Gilbert F. Casellas, '77. Mr. Casellas, in a letter to Dean Mundheim, wrote, "The story of Latino Project and of its role in the Philadelphia Hispanic community is far more than what I have stated...

Perhaps, its story can one day be told in full. In the meantime, its legacy and its spirit, I hope, can live on and be nurtured here at the Law School, its birthplace."

http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol21/iss1/1

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**The Sylvan M. Cohen Gateway to Biddle Library**

A reception and luncheon marking the dedication of the Sylvan M. Cohen Gateway to Biddle Library was held on December 18, 1985. The Gateway was named for Sylvan M. Cohen, '38, a loyal and dedicated Alumnus of both the Law School and the College of the University of Pennsylvania.

**An Endowment for Biddle Library**

On behalf of the Coca Corporation of America, Inc., Frederick J. Giorgi honored his parents with a pledge in the sum of $75,000 as an endowment for Biddle Law Library, the income of which will be used to acquire and purchase books and periodicals for the Library collection.

**The Legal Studies Seminar - Spring 1986**

The Class of 1954 Legal Studies Seminar and Colloquium Fund, established in the spring of 1979, provides a forum for the discussion of research-in-progress by members of the Law School Faculty and of other faculties at the University of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The Seminar enables those with works-in-progress the opportunity to obtain informed criticism prior to publication. In addition, those who attend are given the opportunity to read and discuss current works of interest.


**Lyn Davis, The New Director of Placement**

Lyn Davis's promotion to Director of Placement was announced by Dean Robert H. Mundheim in February. Replacing Helena Clark, who retired after eighteen years at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Mrs. Davis has been with the Law School for five years - first as Assistant Placement Director and, then, as Associate Director beginning last summer.

An alumna of Duke University and the Bryn Mawr School of Social Work, where she received a masters' degree, Mrs. Davis has ambitious plans for the Placement Office including the providing of "state of the art" facilities for students in order that "they be able to do research in the most efficient way possible." She plans to purchase a new computer scheduling system which will be expanded for use as a data base for employer research by both students and the Placement Office.
Levin to Speak at Annual New York Event

The New York City Alumni Chapter will hold its annual Spring cocktail reception and dinner on Wednesday, May 28. Gerald M. Levin, '63, Executive Vice-President of Time, Inc., will be the guest speaker.

Perspectives '86

Dean Robert H. Mundheim and the Law School's Council of Student Representatives continue to present stimulating lectures aimed at enriching the quality of life at the School. In January, Marshall J. Bregger, '73, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, discussed "Regulatory Reform in the Reagan Administration." William H. Brown, III, '55, of the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis spoke to the Law School Community on the role of Chairman of the Philadelphia Special Investigation Commission and MOVE on February 4. Howard Gittis, '58, Vice Chairman of Revlon and a member of the Law School's Board of Overseers delivered a fascinating presentation on February 11 entitled "The Anatomy of a Corporate Takeover" (see this issue of The Journal for the reprint of that speech). On March 20, Dr. Leo Steinberg, Benjamin Franklin Professor of the History of Art, spoke on "Woman With Book: How Men Have Perceived Women Reading From The 14th Century Until Right Now." Anthony Lester, Q.C., a member of the Law School's Board of Overseers, was a guest lecturer on April 2.

The Fifth Edward V. Sparer Public Interest Law Conference

"Law, the Family, And Social Change" was the topic explored at the Fifth Annual Edward V. Sparer Public Interest Law Conference on March 22. The Conference, named for the late Law School Professor Edward V. Sparer - a long time advocate and activist for the civil rights of the poor, brought together law students, professors, lawyers and community activists to discuss legal issues from the vantage of the public interest.

The opening address was delivered by Barbara Cox, the Executive Director of Mayor W. Wilson Goode's Commission on Women. The plenary session entitled, "Methods of Effecting Social Change," featured Kitty Kolbert, an attorney and lobbyist for the Women's Law Project of Philadelphia; Joseph Hoeffel, an attorney and former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Anne Kolker, the Executive Director of the National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C.; and Sherry O'Dell, the Action Vice-President of the National Organization of Women. The workshops which followed lunch dealt with (1) Child Care For Working Women with Barbara Adolf, a partner of Adolf & Rose Associates and a consultant to corporations on daycare for children of employees; Michelle Lord, the attorney for the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, U.S. House of Representatives, and Gail B. Loeb, the Director of the Child and Parent Center, Half-Mercer Community Mental Health Center of Pennsylvania Hospital; (2) Domestic Violence with Paul DiLorenzo, a social worker and the Assistant Director of the Support Center for Child Advocates, Sally Simmons, '80, the managing attorney of Women Against Abuse Legal Center; and Sandra Ramos, founder of Shelter Our Sisters, a facility for battered women; (3) Gay and Lesbian Parents Custody Rights with Rosalie Davies, Esq., Coordinator and founder of Custody Action for Lesbian Mothers; and Mary Cochran, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist; (4) Poverty and The Family with speakers: Lori Rubenstein, the Executive Director of the Women's Agenda; and Anne Kolker, the Executive Director of the National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C. and (5) Reproductive Freedom with Kitty Kolbert; Arts Ryer, the Acting Director of the Northeast Women's Center; and Barry Kaslitz, a representative of Planned Parenthood.

The LL.M.'s Go To Washington

Assistant Dean Alice B. Lonsdorf organized and accompanied the LL.M.'s on their annual three-day pilgrimage to Washington, D.C., in early March.

The trip, as always, proved to be an exciting experience with a full agenda of activities. On Sunday, the LL.M.'s toured the major sites of Washington by bus, ending with a tour of the

JUDICIAL CLERKS 1986-87

Thirty-two members of the Class of 1986 will serve as clerks to judges on Federal and State Courts in the coming year.

FEDERAL COURTS

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Circuit</th>
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<tr>
<td>John M. Lawlor</td>
<td>Hon. Bailey Aldrich, First Circuit</td>
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<td>Michael P. Doss</td>
<td>Hon. James Oakes, Second Circuit</td>
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<td>Susan Ginsburg</td>
<td>Hon. A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Third Circuit</td>
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<td>Karen L. McDonald</td>
<td>Hon. Collins J. Setz, Third Circuit</td>
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<td>Maura F. J. Whelan</td>
<td>Hon. James Hunter, III, Third Circuit</td>
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<td>Katherine A. Christmann</td>
<td>Hon. Jerre Williams, Fifth Circuit</td>
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<td>Stephen Otis</td>
<td>Hon. Albert Tate, Fifth Circuit</td>
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<td>Alicia M. Rosstein</td>
<td>Hon. Carolyn Randall, Fifth Circuit</td>
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<td>Blair C. Stone</td>
<td>Hon. Betty Fletcher, Ninth Circuit</td>
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<td>Cynthia M. Lighty</td>
<td>Hon. Truman Hobbs, Middle District of Alabama</td>
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<td>Kenneth W. Willman</td>
<td>Hon. James Latchman, District of Delaware</td>
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<td>Gregory E. Zimmerman</td>
<td>Hon. Joseph Lorgebiardi, District of Delaware</td>
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<td>Jerry L. Epstein</td>
<td>Hon. Frank Jackson, District of Columbia</td>
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<td>Robin Resnick</td>
<td>Hon. Frank Kaufman, District of Maryland</td>
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<td>Hilary K. Weinert</td>
<td>Hon. John McNaught, District of Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Jeff D. Kahn</td>
<td>Hon. Mitchell Cohen, District of Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Richard S. Lewis</td>
<td>Hon. Stone Brotman, District of New Jersey</td>
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<td>Karen E. Bodner</td>
<td>Hon. Anthony J. Scirica, Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Robert F. Firestone</td>
<td>Hon. Norma L. Shapiro, Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Timothy F. Malloy</td>
<td>Hon. Donald W. VanArtsdalen, Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Joaquin Mendez</td>
<td>Hon. Thomas N. O'Neill, Jr., Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Chetna M. Shaffer</td>
<td>Hon. Clifford S. Green, Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Michelle L. Silverman</td>
<td>Hon. Daniel H. Huyett, 3rd, Eastern District of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Henry K. Klop</td>
<td>Hon. Raymond Pettine, District of Rhode Island</td>
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STATE COURTS

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<td>Robert Terrel</td>
<td>Hon. Herbert Wilkins, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Elena Ferrera</td>
<td>Hon. Robert N. Wilentz, Supreme Court of New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Rosenson</td>
<td>Hon. Judith Rogers, Court of Appeals of District of Columbia</td>
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<td>William A. Ehrlich</td>
<td>Hon. Edwin Stern, Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division</td>
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<td>Marianne Mueller</td>
<td>Hon. Richard Cohen, Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Court</td>
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<td>Michael L. Erlich</td>
<td>Hon. Phyllis W. Beek, Superior Court of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Lucie Checchio McDonald</td>
<td>Hon. Donald E. Wiedend, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Brooks</td>
<td>Hon. Murray C. Goldman, Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia</td>
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special exhibition "Treasure Houses of Britain" at the National Gallery of Art. The Monday schedule began at 9:30 a.m. with Marcia Aronoff, the Chief of Staff for U.S. Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, who met with the group. They then visited the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber. After lunch, the LL.M.'s went to the U.S. Supreme Court to hear oral arguments. At 5:00 p.m., the partners in the Washington, D.C. office of the Philadelphia firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz hosted a reception for the graduate students.

On Tuesday, a specially-guided tour of the White House was followed by a meeting with Andrew Frey, Esq., the Deputy Solicitor General. At 11:00 a.m., the LL.M.'s met with Eugene H. Rotberg, '54, the Vice-President and Treasurer of the World Bank.

Consider A Gift Annuity
Have you considered the advantages of purchasing a charitable gift annuity to benefit both yourself and the Law School? With as little as $2,000 in cash, appreciated securities or bonds, you can assure a lifetime of income to yourself or a loved one. The Law School will benefit from your generosity when there are no longer beneficiaries receiving income. You may stipulate at the outset what you wish to support: endowment, faculty research, financial aid or any other objective which interests you.

Other advantages?
- a federal deduction available in the year of your gift based on the fair market value of the assets contributed;
- income which either can be taxed at capital gain rates, or even excluded from federal taxation;
- income which is not taxable to Pennsylvania residents;
- a rate of return determined by the age of the beneficiary - the older the beneficiary, the higher the return;
- recognition by the Law School as one of its most thoughtful benefactors.

For more information about gift annuities and how they may become part of your financial planning, please call the Law School Development Office at (215) 898-7489.

Fulbright Scholars at The Law School
Of the record 17 Fulbright scholars from around the world visiting the University of Pennsylvania this academic year, two are in residence at the Law School: Johnson Anfalaje of the University of Lagos, Nigeria, is working with the Center for the Study of Financial Institutions, and Mohamed Benjelloun-Toumi of Mohamed V University, Morocco, is also at the School.

Conference on AIDS and Society Presented in April
The University of Pennsylvania Law School, the ALI-ABA-CLE and the City of Philadelphia co-sponsored the invitational conference, 'AIDS and Society: Public Policy and the Law' held on April 3-5 at the Law School.

The goal of the Conference was to stimulate new thinking on difficult AIDS policy problems - by bringing together a variety of professionals and policy makers. The Conference examined AIDS from the broad, interdisciplinary perspective of academicians, lawyers, public health officials, journalists and school district representatives.

The meeting began with an introduction to medical perspectives on AIDS, moderated by Dr. Richard G. Lonsdorf, Professor of Psychiatry in Law at the Law School, and a member of the Conference Planning Committee. Other Law School participants included Professor Frank I. Goodman and Professor Seth I. Kreimer.

The Law School's Continuing Legal Education Program
In September, 1983, the Law School launched a unique program in continuing legal education. The program was conceived by Dean Robert H. Mundheim to fulfill the Law School's obligation to play an active role in the continuing legal education of the Philadelphia area legal community, to establish more active ties between the Law School and that community, and to offer an opportunity for local practitioners to recapture the excitement of learning law through course offerings in subjects not encountered on a daily basis in practice.

The Program's third year, in which 28 courses were taught by 20 members of the Law School Faculty, ended successfully in May. In keeping with the original intent of the Program, the offerings were diverse, ranging from multi-session introductory courses to those involving specific topics of current interest. Examples of the former included a course by Professor Martin Aronstein, '65, in Accounting for Business Lawyers and Bankruptcy Law for the Non-Specialist, Professor Robert Gorman's Introduction to Labor Law, Professor Gary Franklone's Introduction to Copyright, Professor Curtis Reitz' §56, Secured Transactions Under the UCC, and Professor Hank Gutman's Introduction to Tax Shelters. Examples of the latter included Dean Robert H. Mundheim's Current Developments in Tender Offers, given jointly with Arthur Fleischer, Esq., of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, Visiting Professor Louis Loss's Civil Liability for Insider Trading, Professor Paul Shechtman's White Collar Crime, Professor Hank Gutman's Tax Aspects of Divorce and Separation, Professor Clyde Sumner's Problems of Employment at Will, Professor Seth Kreimer's Litigation Under Section 1983 and Professor Gerald Neuman's Current Trends in Judicial Review of Administrative Action.

The Program is intended to do more than supplement standard continuing legal education fare. Its additional purpose is to provide an opportunity for practicing lawyers to expand their legal horizons. To this end, Professor Alan Watson offered an Introduction to Civil Law Systems, Professor Friedrich Kubler explored The Economics Underlying the Justice Department Merger Guidelines and Professor Richard Lonsdorf offered a course in Law, Science, Ethics and Medicine.

At the skills level, Professor Edmund Spaeth offered a course in Appellate Advocacy, Professor Douglas Frenkel, '72, taught courses in Negotiating Skills and Client Interviewing and Counseling, and Professor Elizabeth Kelly offered a course in Research in Federal Statutes, Regulations and Legislative History.

The courses, held in the classroom facilities at the new headquarters of the Philadelphia Bar Association, have been very well received by those who have attended. However, attendance to date has been primarily by lawyers at firms and businesses who have subscribed to the program. Next year's principal objective is the enlistment of more subscribers and the expansion of the Program's constituency to include those who are not affiliated with subscribing organizations.

The Law School is proud of this innovative program. Professor Gutman, the Program Director, has been meeting with subscribers and other interested members of the Bar in an effort to identify additional course offerings as well as to determine more convenient scheduling formats. Alumni in the Philadelphia area are encouraged to contact Ms. Susie Millman, the Program Administrator, by letter or by telephone (215-898-7498) to receive information about the 1986-1987 Program.

http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol21/iss1/1
The Calendar

MAY
Tuesday, May 13
Washington, DC, Alumni Luncheon during ALI Meetings

Friday, May 16
New Jersey Bar Reception, Atlantic City

Saturday, May 17
Open House for Reunion Classes
1:30 - 3:00 p.m.

Saturday, May 17
Quinquennial Class Parties, Evening

Monday, May 19
Commencement

Wednesday, May 28
New York City Alumni Association Spring Reception and Dinner

JUNE
Saturday, June 7
Biddle 100th Anniversary Gala Dinner Dance

Thursday, June 12
Law Alumni Society Board Meeting

AUGUST
Sunday, August 10
Law Alumni Society Reception at the Annual Meetings of the ABA in New York City

SEPTEMBER
Wednesday, September 17
Annual Giving Kick-off Meeting and Dinner

Tuesday, September 23
Law Alumni Society Luncheon for the Dean and Past Officers, Faculty Club

Friday and Saturday
September 26-27
Leadership Conference, “Inside Pennsylvania”

Saturday, September 27
Law Alumni Society Reception at the Annual Conference and Exposition of the Philadelphia Bar Association

OCTOBER
Tuesday, October 7
Law Alumni Society Board Meeting

Thursday, October 9
The Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecture - Professor Louis B. Schwartz, ’35

Tuesday, October 14
Luncheon for Dean and Alumni, Faculty Club

Tuesday, October 14
Law School Benefactors Dinner

NOVEMBER
Friday, November 7
Parents and Partners Day

Friday and Saturday
November 14, 15
“Inside Pennsylvania”

Monday, November 17
1986 Edwin R. Keedy Cup Competition

SAVE THE DATE

JUNE 7, 1986
cocktails, dinner and dancing
at the Law School
to celebrate the 100th anniversary of The Biddle Law Library

Do you own appreciated securities or real estate?

Are you interested in turning valuable antiques, jewelry or a collection requiring costly insurance protection into an income-producing annuity?

Are you locked into low-income-yielding stock?

Would you like to avoid any capital gains tax and be interested in income based on the full market value of your assets?

Do you want to increase your spendable income?

Would you like to give up the burden of managing some of your assets?

Do you want lifetime income for you and for your beneficiary as well?

If your answer is “yes” to some of these questions and you could use an income tax deduction, perhaps we can help solve some of your problems with a retained life income gift to The Law School. Do something for yourself and for The Law School at the same time!

For more information on Planned Giving please write to Donald G. Myers, Director of Development, Law School, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6204 (215) 898-7489.
LAW ALUMNI DAY 1986


At 4:30 p.m., the Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Room 100. President Clive S. Cummins began the proceedings with his yearly report. Samuel H. Karsh, '59, the 1986 National Reunion Gift Chairman then introduced committee members of the Classes of 1931, '36, '41, '46, '51, '56, '61, '66, '71, '76, and '81 celebrating milestone reunions on Reunion Weekend, who offered their Reports of the Quinquennial Classes. The Officers of the graduating Class of 1986 - President Patty Swartz, Class Officers Pam Brown, Randy Iden and Stephan Pahides, and Class Agent Michael Goldman - were introduced to the gathering. The outgoing members of the Board of Managers were recognized for loyal service and were presented with the book, Gladly Learn and Gladly Teach, by Martin Meyerson and Dylis Pegler Winegrad.

Jerome B. Apfel, '54, Chair of the Law Alumni Society's Nominating Committee, presented the slate of the Society's new Board of Managers whose terms expire in 1989: James H. Agger, '61; John N. Ake, Jr., '66; Nancy J. Bregstein, '76; John F. Dugan, II, '60; Lee Hymerling, '69; Allen J. Model, '80; and Jodi Schwartz, '84. The highlight of the Annual Meeting was the presentation of the Law Alumni Society's prestigious Distinguished Service Award to Professor Noyes E. Leech, '48, by Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

A cocktail reception in the Great Hall preceded the appearance of the Law Alumni Day speaker, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley of the State of New Jersey and a leader in the Senate on Tax Reform and Tax Policy. His presentation included a discussion of these critical issues facing the nation.

The Dinner and Law Alumni Day Program, presided over by President Clive Cummins, was followed by the presentation of the Distinguished Service Scroll to Professor Leech, the recognition of the Law School's 100th Anniversary of the conferring of the LL.M. degree and closing remarks by Dean Robert H. Mundheim.

FEATURED EVENTS

THE 1986 ROBERTS LECTURE WITH PROFESSOR GEOFFREY C. HAZARD, JR.

"Above Principle: Considerations in the Legitimacy of Judicial Law-Making" was delivered in February by the 1986 Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer, Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Nathan Baker Professor of Law at the Yale Law School, Director of the American Law Institute and University of Pennsylvania Law School Overseer.

Professor Hazard discussed the opposing roles the courts have played in the past thirty years by engaging in activities which can be interpreted as legislative, but by remaining free of primary political activity and scrutiny. He emphasized the important effect the courts - especially the Warren Supreme Court - had on society, using as examples Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright and Roe v. Wade. These cases went beyond simple interpretation, and they changed law and society most profoundly.

Professor Hazard suggested that rather than to denounce this expanding role of the courts, a method should be devised to interpret and evaluate this expansion in order to better understand what the courts are doing. He proposed that the legitimacy of the courts' actions be judged by legal precedent, the "right" outcome (i.e. if the decision is right for the country), legal realism and the legal process.

In order for judicial decision-making to be legitimate, stated Professor Hazard, the courts must rise above principle - they must make a commitment to their public through their decisions. The accomplishment of this goal involves "a promise which lets the people know how government authority will be exercised in the future, and how they can order their lives accordingly."

Professor Hazard closed the Lecture by promoting his belief in politically active courts by stating that, "in a world easily given to fraud and exploitation, that is something that seems to me to be above principle."

Following the Lecture, Professor Hazard was the guest of honor at dinner in the University Museum's Upper Egyptian Room.

Chairing The Phil

by William H. Brown, III, '55

EDITOR'S NOTE: On January 22, 1986, the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society presented its Annual Luncheon Forum Lecture. William H. Brown, III, of the Law School Class of 1955 and a partner in Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, eloquently recounted his experiences as the Chairman of the Special Investigation Commission charged with examining the confrontation between members of the MOVE Organization and the City of Philadelphia.

What follows is the introduction of Mr. Brown to the Forum audience by Robert L. Kendall, Jr., '55, Chair of the Law Alumni Society's Luncheon Forum Lecture Series.

"William H. Brown, III, is my Law School classmate, my partner and my friend. Bill is a lifelong Philadelphian. He graduated from Central High School having gone through the Philadelphia School System. After high school, he enlisted in the Air Force and served in the Pacific Theater. He then returned to Philadelphia, attended Temple University and, then, the University of Pennsylvania Law School where he graduated with the Class of 1955. In that year, Bill joined the firm of Norris, Schmidt, Green, Harris & Higginbotham where he became a partner. Bill left that firm and, in 1968, joined the office of the Philadelphia District Attorney where he became Chief of Frauds and Deputy District Attorney. In November of that year, Bill was nominated to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by President Lyndon

http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol21/iss1/1
My assignment this noon is to share with you some of my insights, some of my impressions, some of my experiences from what has become the longest four months of my life. Four months. That was how long we originally expected would take the Philadelphia Special Investigation Commission to determine the truth about May 13, 1985—the single most devastating day in Philadelphia's modern history.

B. Johnson and, in the next year, was nominated to a full term by President Nixon and designated Chairman of the EEOC, a position which he held for four years. He left the EEOC in December of 1973 and, happily for us, joined the firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis as a partner in 1974. With our firm, Bill is a member of the Litigation Department and the Labor Department and is also a member of the Executive Committee.

"Bill is a member of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American and National Bar Associations. He is a permanent member of the Third Judicial Circuit Conference; a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Lawyers Committee For Civil Rights Under Law; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Law Project; a member of the Board of the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia (PILCOP); and, of interest to this audience, has served as a member of the Board and as First Vice-President of the Law Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

"Bill was appointed by Mayor W. Wilson Goode to head the Philadelphia Special Investigation Committee which was charged with investigating and determining what occurred between MOVE members and the City of Philadelphia in May, 1985. He will speak today from his perspective as Chairman of that Commission."

The four months began 35 weeks ago today, near the end of last May, when I accepted, with serious reservation, Mayor W. Wilson Goode's request to preside over a commission investigation into the causes of the holocaust which occurred on Osage Avenue.

Eleven of us sat on the Commission and, late last spring, we fully expected to keep pace with a crisp timetable beginning with public hearings by late July, running into August. Immediately after Labor Day, we would gather privately to debate and deliberate and, by mid-October, we would report our findings to the Mayor and to the people of Philadelphia.

Four months. I told my partners at Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis - pro bono publico. Four months, I told my wife - we would still get our vacation. Well, these four months were up four months ago, and it is still pro bono. I have put in well over one thousand hours of time, and we have yet to take the vacation that I had promised. But we are finally getting close to the day when the Commission will present to the public and to the Mayor our findings, conclusions and recommendations.

In fact, we are working on them right now—literally. The Commission met in executive, deliberative session all day this past Saturday, talking its way, point by point, through more than a score of major issues. Our staff is now revising certain sections, and we will resume our deliberations this very evening and on this coming Saturday.

So, my appearance with you today is just a few steps ahead of the deadlines and the headlines. Unfortunately, I can't write those headlines for you this noon. The jury is still sequestered and, until the verdict is in, I cannot discuss exactly what our findings may be. But it seems to me that it may be helpful to you, first, as concerned citizens and, secondly, as interested professionals, to give a bit of a look inside the Commission's process, to speak a little about who we are, how we have gone about our business, what problems we have encountered, perhaps what it is that we have accomplished and what we hope to accomplish.

First, let me disrupt the comfort of our luncheon here in this Grand Old Hotel with the reality of last May 13. At day break, on Osage Avenue in West Philadelphia, a modern morality play was in its last act. Hours of conflict between this City's Government and a small, armed cult called MOVE were about to reach a final resolution in a violent, daylong encounter and confrontation.

On one side were the massed forces of the Philadelphia Police Department; on the other side, a handful of fanatic MOVE adults and children, all barricaded inside a fortified row house. The first shot occurred just before 6 am. By the time the confrontation was over, police had fired at least 10,000 rounds of heavy caliber munitions into the MOVE house. One of two insertion teams, operating from houses on either side of the MOVE house, had thrown bags of explosives into the MOVE compound, destroying the entire front of the house. The force of the explosion was so great that a rear-window air conditioning unit was blown across the alley. A police satchel-bomb, loaded with military and commercial explosives, had been dropped from a helicopter onto an ordinary middle-class neighborhood home with a resulting fire storm that laid waste to nearly two square blocks of comfortable row houses. Sixty-one families—some 250 men, women and children—were homeless and, at least, eleven occupants of the MOVE house—six adults and five children—were dead.

Most of us, that night, watched that terrible fire on our TV screens and, I suspect, most of us felt a great sense of it not being real. The terror of those scenes was difficult to believe. It might well have been faraway war-torn Beirut. After all, human life seems to have little value over there. But this was not a Beirut. This was West Philadelphia—our hometown, our own neighborhood. In fact, it was so close to home, that the Mayor of Philadelphia—off his kitchen—opened his screen door that morning and could hear the gunfight. Yes, this happened right here, in our own community. This tragedy was fully Philadelphia's.

I watched on TV, too, but not here in this City. I was down in Chapel Hill, at the University of North Carolina, teaching at the National Institute of Trial Advocacy. I saw the network evening news—the bomb, the fire, and I read the wire service accounts in the local newspapers. But it did not register as being real. I couldn't accept what my eyes and ears were telling me. The City of Philadelphia, my City—where I had grown up—had dropped a bomb on a West Philadelphia row house filled with men, women and children. Disbelief was my main reaction at the time, disbelief which was shared by that faculty and students attending the program in Chapel Hill.

My distance from the event closed quickly. On May 15, the day I returned home, the Mayor announced that the City would form a Special Commission to investigate this tragedy. Very early the next morning, before I left for my office, the Mayor called me with a request that I could not refuse.

We met at City Hall. I gave him a number of reasons why I did not want the responsibility. To be honest, my initial reaction was to not
get involved. It would take too much time; it would disrupt my law practice completely; it would interfere with my responsibilities to my family and to the Schnader firm; my mother lay dying from cancer...and I feared that it would be a no-win nightmare, full of political expediency and short on the potential for significant accomplishment.

But the Mayor convinced me of his commitment that the full story should be told and that all of the facts should be made known to the people of Philadelphia. He pledged that the Commission would be independent and impartial and insisted that its work be thorough and fair. He said, privately, and backed up publicly, the assurance that every single person in his administration would be ordered to cooperate, that funding would be made available to build the necessary staff and that the membership of the Commission would be appropriate to the task.

I really agonized over whether to accept. I discussed it at length with June, my wife; I sought the counsel of Bernard G. Segal, the head of our law firm, and other partners; I spoke with trusted friends and, then, I accepted the chairmanship of the MOVE Commission.

Let me tell you about this Commission. It really was special, created solely for this task. We were not police or prosecutor, we were only investigatory. Our job was to search out the facts, wherever they might be, without regard to the personal interests of those upon whom responsibility might be placed.

Our assigned goal was simply stated: to discover and disclose to the people of Philadelphia how the operation of this City's Government gave rise to the events of May 13, and to suggest how the tragedy of Osage Avenue could be avoided in the future.

And who were we that assumed this task? We were truly a citizen's Commission.

Philadelphia serving without pay, obligated only to our fellow Philadelphians. The eleven of us individually and collectively felt that we were representatives of the people, and that we held a public trust. We were men and women - black and white - engaged in different pursuits and professions. We were ministers and a priests. We were lawyers and law enforcers. We were from private enterprise and academia, and from the community. Each of us had struggled over the years, in ways that were intensely personal, to improve the quality and worth of life in our community. For most of us, it had been a wrenching experience to be the Board of Inquest into the destruction of part of the community to which we were so strongly tied.

Our first meeting was on May 28, 1985, and our first order of business was: how do we set up about this job of reconstructing a small

war involving several hundred participants, with a history of its own, with its own martyrs and heroes, causes and effects. We needed a staff to do the job, and it had to be the right kind of staff — professional, experienced, free of conflicts and vested interests, capable of operating confidentially and capably, all the while being subjected to the most intense public scrutiny imaginable.

We were not just fortunate, we were blessed. We were blessed in being able to put together a professional staff that quickly meshed as if they had been specifically trained for this assignment. Our staff director and his deputy were both skilled prosecutors. Our special counsel was a law school dean. Our chief in-

dards were very demanding. Our experts had to be at the top of their fields, specialists of stature so solid that they could withstand challenge by parallel or competing inquiries. We also required unquestioned independence and integrity so that any agreement with preexisting findings would be accepted as a legitimate validation, and not as a protective whitewash.

Again, we were blessed. We were blessed with the services of the best to be found. Our team of medical pathologists was the same group that identified the remains of the Nazi war criminal, Josef Mengele, last year in Brazil; our explosives expert was one of the FBI's principal bombing and counter-terrorist specialists; and our fire expert was a nationally-known arson investigator from New York, who had determined the cause and origin of more than 10,000 fires. In each area, the Commission's experts met our standards. They performed to our requirements and, as a result, made major contributions in defining the full story of Osage Avenue.

In addition to these experts and our regular staff, a third component - the Philadelphia Legal Community - lent us resources that the Commission, on its own, could not possibly have mustered. First, throughout the summer, as many as eleven summer associates at a time, from four different law firms, played major roles in identifying, locating and interviewing the members of nearly fifty families from the Osage neighborhood who were displaced by the fire.

Second, throughout the fall and into this winter, forty-five law school students from Penn, Villanova and Temple had given the Commission well over 1,500 hours in research and analysis. Most of the work was rewarded with academic credit.

And, third, in the last few weeks more than a dozen attorneys from several firms have been helping us put together narrative summaries drawn from the thirty-six volumes of public hearing transcripts. This, then, was our manpower — a full time staff of fifteen plus the teams of specialists, plus pro bono backup from the legal community.

Our office space was given free also. Deep within the 39th floor at 16th and Market Streets was space donated by the Schnader firm. I really do not think that Bernie Segal ever expected the top floor to look and sound like a police precinct station. Sperry Corporation loaned us the use of a computer. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society provided the Commission with a copier and with a computer so that all evidence in the files of the Commission were totally computerized. In addition, they provided the services of John Spraga who, working along with Emerson Moran, the Commission's media expert,

"The out-of-town media attention was equally extraordinary. Some four-hundred representatives of nearly seventy different news organizations covered part or all of the hearings"
When an Irresistible Force Meets an ImMOVEable Object...

by Michael A. Smerconish, '87

My first year at Penn Law School was winding to an end on that day when the eyes of the nation and the world focussed on a West Philadelphia neighborhood. Like many, I watched the infamous confrontation between City police and the radical group MOVE on live television. At that time, I was unaware of the influence that this event would have on my legal education.

For approximately six months, I was one of several law students who worked for the Philadelphia Special Investigation Commission (PSIC). Initially, my work was in conjunction with my summer clerkship at the firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman. The firm's senior partner, the Honorable Bruce W. Kauffman, was a member of the PSIC. During the fall semester, I received law credits for the continuation of my work under the supervision of Law School Assistant Professor Michael Madow.

My work for the PSIC was both fascinating and informative. Primarily, I assisted the PSIC special counsel, Carl E. Singley, by researching many of the legal issues which surrounded the work of this body. For example, the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), in litigation, contended that the Mayor had no authority to create the PSIC under the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter. The FOP maintained that only the legislative branch of City government could legally conduct such an investigation. One of my assignments was to bolster an argument in favor of the Mayor's power to create such a body. Ultimately, this was the conclusion reached by courts of law.

In addition to legal research, I assisted the PSIC with a portion of its fact finding. One of my responsibilities was to interview several of the sixty-one families of the 6200 block of Osage Avenue who had lost their homes in the tragic fire. These conversations, which took place in temporary housing, were often quite emotional. Months of residing with MOVE had left many quite drained.

Most of the neighbors that I met were quite candid about life on Osage Avenue. I found these people to be hard working, conscientious and, often times, deeply religious individuals. They were citizens who felt victimized not only by an urban terrorist organization, but also by their own City government's inaction.

In sum, my work for the PSIC was immeasurably valuable experience due to its legal aspect and human perspectives. What I shall never forget is the resilience of those who had lived through and lost their homes in this drama. I can still hear the promise of an elderly man who had lived just yards from the MOVE compound. 'We'll be back on our feet, you can bet on that.'
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roster of all police officers, the right to control the course and conduct of witness interviews, the right of access to every police report, every memo, every photograph, every audio tape related to MOVE. In a word, we wanted the right to all the facts. Powerful interests privately began to acknowledge that the Special Investigation Commission was a group of serious people going about serious business in a serious way.

Then the Fraternal Order of Police — our second powerful adversary — mounted their long and loud campaign to obstruct this investigation. They drew the line publically in mid-July. A Daily News headline told the story: "FOP Baiks At Probe - Police Advised Not To Talk To MOVE Panel." Throughout the rest of the investigation, the FOP and their attorney, on a daily basis, fought to trip us up and to trap us. They challenged the legitimacy of the Commission, the right of the Mayor to create us, the scope and powers given us and, in the process, they enhanced the Commission's credibility. After all, the columnists asked, if the whitewashers are under attack by the FOP as being witchhunters, then what is it that the police have to hide?

One possible explanation became public in early August. Again, a Daily News headline: "Cop: 1 Spiked 2-lb. Tovex Bomb With C-4." Now C-4 is a powerful military explosive no longer sanctioned by the United States Department of Defense for supply to municipal police agencies. There is no legitimate source of C-4 for police bomb squads. But, here in Philadelphia, a single FBI agent, acting outside the scope of his authority just a few years ago, furnished the City's bomb squad with almost thirty-eight pounds of the explosive. The Commission's own bomb expert concluded that several pounds were used on the MOVE house. No wonder the FOP lawyers did not want the police to talk.

Once the use of C-4 was disclosed, to a man, the officers of the bomb squad took sanctuary in the Fifth Amendment and refused to cooperate in any way with the Commission. They held their silence throughout our hearings. In fact, on some days back in October, the men of the bomb squad took over part of the fifth row of seats in Channel 12's auditorium, out of reach of the Commission's authority but close enough to hear others testify about their words and their deeds. These hearings convened at 10 am on Tuesday, October 8; they lasted for five weeks and, as you know, they were broadcast in their entirety on both public radio and public television.

The Commission was not a judicial body. We did not hold a trial, so we were free to make unprecedented use of television by opening the hearings to the public in the fullest sense. Our hearings reached into every corner of this community. They captured the attention of the people. Channel 12's ratings quadrupled. The testimony of the principal players drew combined daily radio and TV audiences of over one million.

The out-of-town media attention was equally extraordinary. Some four-hundred representatives of nearly seventy different news organizations covered part or all of the hearings, including correspondents from Pravda and a broadcast crew from Moscow TV's nightly news. Ted Koppel was here; so was Geraldo Rivera. But, most importantly, the people of Philadelphia were able to be there without leaving their homes. They watched and listened with us as ninety witnesses testified about virtually every aspect of what happened on Osage Avenue - and why. By the time the hearings ended, the public knew what we had. They had become part of the process.

At the close of the hearings, we pointed out that rarely has any community subjected itself to a public self-appraisal as painful and as necessary - as this. We believe that the process of this Commission's work, and its involvement with the public is absolutely necessary if our family of Philadelphians is to work through its collective pain of May 13. It is necessary if our community is to heal the scars of Osage Avenue, and it is a mandatory prerequisite, if this City is to bring about the reforms which must occur if such a terrible thing is to be prevented from ever happening again.

One additional word. I have been fortunate to have heard numerous good comments from many people about how they felt I handled the hearings. I want to be very honest with many people about how they felt I handled the proceedings which many law schools have been trying to address more seriously, was presented in the form of an intensive course held in the new "January Term" - the two-week period between the Christmas holiday break and the beginning of spring semester classes.

Law School Faculty members, Practice Professor Douglas N. Frenkel, '72, Dean Robert H. Mundheim, Professor Curtis R. Reitz, '56, and Judge Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., developed the course curriculum and oversaw the program from its beginnings through the final examination.

What follows is a first-hand description and assessment of an extraordinary venture which originated at our Law School — from its creators: Dean Mundheim, Professor Reitz and Judge Spaeth. Professor Frenkel, unfortunately, was unable to be present for the roundtable interview.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In January 1986, the Law School introduced an innovative program in Professional Responsibility and the Legal Profession for all first-year students. The subject, which many law schools have been trying to address more seriously, was presented in the form of an intensive course held in the new "January Term" - the two-week period between the Christmas holiday break and the beginning of spring semester classes.

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LSH: How did the notion evolve of a two-week course for first-year students in Professional Responsibility and the Legal Profession? Where did the idea originate and what prompted the need for such a project?

Dean Mundheim: This program was a unique effort in the law school world. It grew out of our belief that the Law School has an important responsibility to expose students, in a serious and constructive manner, to problems of professional responsibility and the legal profession. We wanted to achieve this in a way that would stimulate and essentially absorb the students' intellectual interests, would involve a substantial amount of the Faculty and would create intellectual excitement at the Law School. We thought this could be accomplished best by reserving a period of time when we could concentrate on these problems exclusively.

Judge Spaeth: There is one dimension that I consider very important. Traditionally, professional responsibility courses are given to upper-year students. Many of us, however, have had occasion to come across professional responsibility problems in other courses that we teach. One advantage of giving the course to first-year students seems to be that, at the very outset, they are offered a frame of reference for their upper-year courses, which they then can view in the context of professional responsibility and as having a dimension that they would not otherwise have been aware of. As a result of the experience, both the students and their teachers are well served. It becomes easier, more provocative and more stimulating for a teacher of ANY course - most notably, perhaps, in the fields of taxation, corporations and evidence - to point out a professional responsibility aspect of the course. Not only might that enrich the particular course, but it would reinforce what already had been considered in a necessarily preliminary way. I expect that, as the present first year students move into their second and third years, the predicted effect will come true.

Professor Reitz: We had been trying to find a way to present this course to first-year students for a number of years, but the first-year curriculum has been very crowded. Last year, we made several changes in the first-year curriculum and calendar, one being the moving of exams from after to before the Christmas holiday break. This adjustment opened up the January 'Term. It was somewhat serendipitous that we had the time to utilize for the project.

LSH: Describe your various roles in the planning and execution of the Program.

Professor Reitz: It was a team project from the very beginning. We began last summer [1985] and, at the Dean's suggestion, four of us worked together. The work was divided as we progressed and, after several long sessions of group planning, we each took separate areas to develop further. The Dean took the leading role in the lawyers' counseling function, with a heavy emphasis on counseling in the corporate and securities worlds. Judge Spaeth and I took on the ad-
vocacy field as an area of major interest, because we expected that a large bloc of our time would be spent in that work. [Practice Professor] Douglas Frenkel took the leading role in the development of materials on lawyers as negotiators. We added materials as we went along as relating broadly to the legal profession, the delivery system, and so forth. Although we assumed primary responsibility for separate areas of interest, we continued to collaborate throughout the project. During the actual ten days of teaching, for the most part, we were always in the classroom together - sharing the sessions and the teaching functions.

Dean Mundheim: The other collaborators in this endeavor came from outside the Law School. Practicing lawyers, many of them members of the Philadelphia legal community, judges, and professors from other schools, gave time and energy to make this program work. We opened with a lecture by Geoff Hazard [Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., of Yale University and an Overseer of the Law School], who was the prime drafter of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Gerry Litvin [S. Gerald Litvin, '54], one of our Alumni and an experienced Philadelphia litigator, presented an important issue of client counseling in an exciting videotaped dramatization. Benjamin Lerner, '65, of the Philadelphia Defender Association, and Eric B. Henson from the D.A.'s Office, reviewed a series of hypotheticals in the counseling area. The opportunity to get practicing lawyers into the classroom in a variety of situations made the examination of the problems immediate and real. It also provided a very helpful interaction between the Law School and the legal community.

LSH: Can you be more specific about the presentations and the presenters - the "stars of the show," if you will?

Professor Reitz: They were all stars!

Judge Spaeth: They were! It was really remarkable to watch the excitement that each of the sessions generated. One, in particular, was the argument of a then-pending and since-decided case in the United States Supreme Court. We had two extremely talented appellate lawyers - James D. Crawford, '62, and Donald J. Goldberg - arguing the respective sides of the case before the Bench which included Judge Phyllis W. Beck of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and Judge Louis H. Pollak of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The two lawyers played it straight. This was no make-believe exercise. They had read the Briefs and had worked very hard. It was a model argument in every sense of the word. But this could be said generally of all the offerings. I sat in one class, conducted by the Dean, where Michael Bloom, who is very active in professional discipline, told of his experiences in a very detailed and workmanlike way. Michael L. Ternin, '57, also participated in that session. I think that some of the lawyers welcomed the opportunity to teach - and they proved themselves to be excellent teachers. It was great fun for them and, as the Dean said, there is no question that a sense of immediacy was conveyed to the students.

Professor Reitz: Norman Dorsen, who is a Professor of Law at New York University and is President of the ACLU, participated in a very successful session where he spoke of the work of the ACLU and focused particularly on two cases in which they decided to become involved - the Skokie case and the case involving the young Russian boy who tried to stay in the United States when his parents were returning to the Soviet Union. Our Provost, Tom Ehrlich gave the students an important overview of the history and status of the Legal Services Corporation. Another excellent session involved two lawyers - Barbara Rosenberg and Paul Burguyne, who are counsel for the Disciplinary Board of Pennsylvania, the underside of the legal profession that sees problem cases all of the time. Another fine session involved the very difficult problem of confidentiality. We had invited Holly Maguigan, '72, to join us. She was the lawyer primarily involved in a case which is still in the courts. Unfortunately, she was ill on that day so her lawyer, David Rudovsky, and Jane Greenspan, who represents the Commonwealth in that case, presented a fine session that became almost a moot court, although it had not been planned that way.

LSH: So what did the Law School learn from this two-week long experience?

Dean Mundheim: This course enabled us to try a variety of teaching techniques. We had lectures, we had problem analysis, we used a specially-made videotape to dramatically outline a problem to the students. Another session to which students reacted very positively was one in which half the class was given one set of negotiating instructions, the other half a different set of instructions - and then they were sent out to negotiate a contract one-on-one. A number of students remarked that they had learned a great deal about themselves as they engaged in that negotiation effort. The course provided us with the opportunity to try different ways to communicate knowledge and ideas, and to stimulate interest. I hope that the acquaintance with a variety of teaching techniques will have a stimulating effect generally on our teaching.

Judge Spaeth: Let me pick up on something that the Dean mentioned. It was fascinating, after Doug Frenkel's session on Negotiations, to hear the students speak about how they learned about themselves. They were tempted to play hardball in the negotiations and
wondered whether they had played fair. They even wondered what "playing fair" meant. Also, one of the most interesting dimensions of the course was that it required the students to ask themselves what sort of lawyers they wanted to become or even whether they wanted to become lawyers at all. I should not be a bit surprised if, perhaps, some students decided that they might want to go into the law - but not into the area of litigation, for example. Or maybe, one would choose to be with house counsel or another field. That exercise is awfully important at this time because, maybe it is less so than in years past, a certain number of students come to law school without a very clear idea that they want to be lawyers. They often regard a legal education as a very good, general, tough education from which they can move into different careers... and they are correct. But this course offers an overview of the entire profession, and it enables them to ask, "if this is what even the ethical professional lawyer finds herself or himself doing, I am not certain that this is what I want to do."

And that is a good thing for the students to ponder. I cannot help but think that the effect of the course will be that when the students graduate, they will feel more secure about their professional desires than if they had not approached them so early and in such a variety of ways.

Professor Reitz: Libby, the most interesting reactions that I heard have been from upperclass students who learned what was going on in the January Term and said, "Why didn't we get this?"

Dean Mundheim: And that is the best endorsement for the course that one could get!

LSH: What was the scheduling during that intense ten-day period?

Professor Reitz: Actually, the eleven-day activity started long before the course began. Prior to leaving for Christmas recess, the students were given a set of selected readings for which they were responsible. They also were to read a book, The Conscience of a Lawyer, by David Mellinkoff. These assignments enabled us to begin on Monday, January 6, with a fairly substantial momentum already underway. We generally scheduled one session of ninety minutes or more in the morning and one in the afternoon. The Moot Court about which Judge Spaeth spoke (with Jim Crawford, Don Goldberg and Judges Pollak and Beck) was held in the late afternoon. We had two evening sessions: one was a great deal of fun - there was a showing of the film, Adam's Rib, and Kently Pearlstone and Katherine Hepburn. On another evening, four distinguished lawyers - two from major law firms and two in-house counsel from local corporations [George J. Hauptfuhrer, Jr., '51, Peter M. Mattoon, John T. Subak and Donald P. Walsh] participated in a session that informed the students of the nature of the practice in their respective offices. The four also reminisced about their career tracks.

The course examination was held on the Sunday of the second week. A small reception arranged by the Dean followed the exam.

Professor Reitz: Some ten years ago, I interviewed a Faculty member who, when asked how the law school should treat the question of professional responsibility and ethics in light of the unfortunate examples shown by government officials, answered that he was not "terribly optimistic about teaching twenty-two to twenty-five year olds how to distinguish right from wrong if they had not learned it before they reached law school." How do you feel about this statement in light of your latest experience with the first-year students?

Professor Reitz: I could not agree with that at all. This area is becoming more and more well-defined. Someone once said, very accurately, that the most difficult problems faced by lawyers are those where there are no correct answers. All the choices are difficult, all the options have problems. But a lawyer must choose. It is very easy to fail to appreciate the grave difficulty of many problems. They are deep and many are irreconcilable in the long run. What we can do is try to move toward a better, deeper understanding of the issues and a wiser accommodation of the dilemmas.

Judge Spaeth: The answer to your question ignored the tremendous amount of activity in the profession in this area. The American Bar Association recommended a Model Code in 1969 that was adopted throughout the states. The Code is not an abstract body of law. It is very specific and has been interpreted in lots of court decisions. When it did not prove satisfactory, it was amended in 1974 and, as the Dean mentioned, the entire Code was reexamined with Professor Hazard acting as Reporter for the Committee. A completely different set of Model Rules has been recommended and is now being debated and enacted throughout the United States. So, just in terms of the traditional sort of materials with which the lawyer works - decisions by grievance committees and by courts, opinions by bar associations - there is a tremendous amount of law out there which is developing and changing. And if the lawyer does not know the dimensions of what is out there or not know that it is there at all, and not know how to get into it, then he or she is not equipped to practice. I completely share Curtis's view that the quote is unfair. I will say, however, that the opinion was once widely held. Certainly the 1908 Canons, which were what the bar operated under for so long, were so generally worded that one could brush them aside as little sermons. That, however, has not been true for a long time.

Dean Mundheim: The Professor you talked to a decade ago said that if students had not adopted certain basic values - i.e., that a lawyer does not steal - it was too late for the Law School to inculcate them. I agree with that. But in the area of professional responsibility, we often deal with important values which point in different directions: for example, the importance of maintaining client confidences, and not permitting serious harms to be inflicted on the public. Curtis and Ned are right in emphasizing the Course's effort to show how responsible lawyers try to reach answers in light of these different tugs.

Dean Mundheim: One other very important point. We are very fortunate that Gladys and Ray Pearlstone [Raymond Pearlstone, '32], gave the Law School some money so that we have the funds to support the continuation and the refinement of this program, as well as to develop similar efforts in our upper-level teaching of professional responsibility. I look forward to this summer when some of our Faculty might take what has been done and build on it for another round for the Class of 1989 and, also, to begin thinking about how the Law School might use its experience in strengthening continuing legal education in this area.
The Anatomy of a Corporate Takeover

by Howard Gittis, '58

"Last year, Howard Gittis realized the ambition of many lawyers. He became a client."

It is a great pleasure to return to the Law School. I owe my first job as a lawyer to one of Dean Mundheim's predecessors, the former Dean Jefferson B. Fordham who, when I was on active duty with the U.S. Air Force, tracked me down in the wilds of Rantoul, Illinois, to ask if I would like to be a clerk on the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. That really was the beginning of a legal career which afforded me enormous pleasure. It was great to be a practicing lawyer, and I enjoyed it as much as any person ever enjoyed a career. However, twenty-five years was, for me at least, long enough. So, in the spring of last year [1985], I decided to leave the practice of law and become Vice-Chairman of a group of companies which had been my client for sometime. Little did I know that, within a few short months, I would be involved in the most exciting corporate acquisition of 1985 - the takeover of Revlon, Inc. by Pantry Pride.

In connection with the Revlon transaction, I would like to go back a few steps and focus, not only on the legal aspects of the transaction, but on the economics as well. It requires an understanding of both the economics and legalities to best illustrate the corporate takeover or corporate acquisitions business. A small privately-owned company, MacAndrews and Forbes, was taken over by one of my clients about eight years ago. Through a series of nine acquisitions, from 1976 until about 1983, we took this small company - which was at the outset doing possibly $100 million in sales with approximately a $100 thousand positive net cash flow - to a company which was doing $750 million in sales with in excess of $100 million of net cash flow. We were able to do that essentially because opportunities were great and because corporate America failed to recognize three basic economic facts: first, that corporations are owned by their shareholders, and they should not be operated for the benefit of entrenched corporate management. Secondly, there is no longer great shareholder loyalty to management, to boards of directors or to the amorphous company; rather, the professional money manager, who was being measured by his customers on the greater return that he was producing for them, would continually sell to the highest bidder. So, corporate management - who thought that they had this wonderful base of shareholder loyalty - soon found that, if they were not producing a good return and if their stock was not reflecting its real value, then others who offered real value also could take over the largest corporations in this country. The third phenomenon which occurred was the development of the use of high-yield securities or so-called "junk bonds," which permitted smaller companies to raise increasing amounts of capital necessary to do larger and larger transactions. (The University of Pennsylvania may not know this, but it is probably the reason the entire high-yield security industry exists. The person who developed it was Mike Milkin from Drexel Burnham, who did his thesis at the Wharton Graduate School on the differences in rates of default and the differences in yield between "B" and the lower grade securities as compared to so-called investment grade securities. Milkin almost singlehandedly created through his firm - Drexel Burnham - the high-yield bond industry.)

With the occurrence of the above three phenomena, corporate management finally realized what was happening. Thus began the corporate restructurings, the stock buy-backs and, with a general improvement in economic conditions, the increase in prices in the stock market and the lack of opportunity on the part of the acquisitive buyer to be able to purchase at low prices.

We took these matters into consideration at MacAndrews in 1984 when we attempted to acquire the firm of Millon Bradley, the toy company, which makes the game of Monopoly. We were outbid for that company by Hasbro, another toy company, however, and what became apparent to us in the transaction, as we lived through it, was that corporate buyers were now going to be able to outbid the acquisitive smaller company unless that company could gain some form of edge. So, we spent a great deal of time with our investment bankers and with our merger and acquisition lawyers to attempt to develop a new strategy and, what we devolved which offered that edge was a large net operating loss carry-forward. We hoped the use of that net operating loss carry-forward would shelter the earnings of the target company, thus enabling the opportunity to pay more than an attempted acquiring company that was fully taxable. We set about to find a net operating loss company and, in the spring of 1985, were able to consummate a transaction which gave us control of Pantry Pride Enterprises (the old Food Fair Stores, a company formerly headquartered in Philadelphia which had gone through a corporate reorganization around 1979-1980). The reorganized company had moved to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and was now composed of three retail-type businesses - a supermarket chain, a drug store chain and a group of stores that sold hard goods to the military on credit.

While acquiring control of Pantry Pride, we attempted - with the help of Drexel Burnham - to do something that had never before been accomplished. We created a blind pool for acquisitions of what, at that time, was some
$350 million. I actually did the road show for that blind pool with Ron Perelman, the Chief Executive Officer of Pantry Pride (also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School - both the undergraduate and graduate divisions) - and what an incredible experience that was! We did twelve cities in five days - talking to the most sophisticated buyers of high-yield securities - companies like the Fidelity Funds, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, etc. - very, very heady professional investors. High-yield bonds, notwithstanding the publicity, are not sold to widows and orphans; they are sold to the most professional type of investor who seeks a higher yield and recognizes that with the higher yield, a greater risk can be taken.

In any event, our road show speech was, in essence, “Look, Mr. Sophisticated Investor, this is the history of what this management has done for seven years. We do not know what we will do with your money, but we are honest, we have worked very hard and we have a very good track record. So, we would like you to lend us this money at a high-rate and, in turn, we promise that you will acquire a good company. Well, to our astonishment and, I think, to that of Drexel Burnham, the orders began to come in. I remember sitting in my office in New York in July and receiving a call from Drexel's office in California saying that we now could sell $500 million worth. Soon it rose to $750 million. Finally, the offer was oversubscribed to the extent of $770 million of three grades of high-yield securities and one class of a convertible-preferred without any of the buyers knowing what we were going to buy with these funds.

Well, armed with all of that cash - on which we had a significant negative spread - we set about to analyze various companies. (Our own corporate staff does analytic work, and Morgan Stanley and Drexel Burnham had recommended some transactions.) At one point, at the beginning of 1985, we were looking at some fifty-plus companies that then narrowed to about twelve.

In June of 1985, even before the blind pool, the Revlon Company had expressed some interest in a friendly transaction, but those discussions went nowhere. Actually, we were negotiating very hard on a different transaction, which would have precluded our acquisition of Revlon had we been successful, but that fell apart around August 1. So, we then turned back to our number one priority - the acquisition of a company like Revlon. Well, this was the proverbial mouse attempting to swallow the elephant. Revlon then was doing in excess of $2 billion in sales per year with approximately $200 million in net after-tax earnings, and we were attempting to take it over with a company which had the net after-tax earnings of maybe $15 million. In any event, through the use of an intermediary, we met with the senior management of Revlon and told them that we were interested in acquiring the company in an any-and-all all-cash deal. This was not to be a coercive offer or a two-tiered offer, it was to be 100% cash for 100% of the stock.

After we got over the hurdle of their wondering where we would get the money and, then, our convincing them that money would be available, Revlon said that they were not interested in doing a transaction. We sought much more additional financial information because Revlon, like many companies, only gave segmented operating results on an annual basis and, being in the middle of the year, it was impossible to determine what the various divisions were doing. Revlon said that they would be delighted to give that information, if we would sign a standstill agreement. Now, Revlon's general counsel interpreted a standstill agreement as one stating that if all of the information that is desired is given, then the party being given the information will not do a "hostile" deal. So, I asked Revlon's general counsel: if we signed the standstill agreement and he gave me all the information and I wanted to do a friendly deal, would he do it with me? His answer was no. Well, notwithstanding the obvious response that one gives to that, we pressed ahead, undaunted.

We made a tender for Revlon around August 23 and offered $47.50 per share, any-and-all and cash with certain conditions. They had adopted a “notes rights plan,” affectionately referred to as a “poison pill plan,” which effectively stated that if anyone acquired 20% or more of the stock without negotiating that transaction with the board of directors, the stock could be traded in for a one-year 12% note worth $65. That effectively precluded anyone from doing the transaction except a transaction which had been blessed by the management or the board. So, we put the $47.50 on the table - for all the world to see - said we would pay that amount if their rights plan would be waived or modified and said that we wanted to make the payment subject to financing. The financing condition was made much of by Revlon up to the very end because they wanted the world to believe that we really did not have money. Of course, the firm of Wachtell Lipton, Revlon's defense counsel, and Lazard Freres, its investment banker, were very sophisticated. They understood quite well that the money was available and that, if Pantry Pride decided to take the money down without having a transaction that would close, the costs in this matter to Pantry would have been about $68 million. So, the realistic scenario was that no one would take the money down without having a transaction they knew would be completed.

After our tender, in its next defensive maneuver, Revlon commenced an exchange offer. They offered to acquire up to 10 million shares. In return, we gave a note which had a face value of $47.50 which would yield interest at 11 3/4% and $10 worth of preferred stock, essentially giving a value to their shareholder of $57.50 against our $47.50 tender. By September 7, 10% of the outstanding Revlon stock tendered into that exchange note which, in the parlance of the trade, says that 90% of the stock is hot - 90% of the stock could be obtained for a price once the holder of that stock determines that he is able to get the highest price. Once that arbitrageur or professional money manager thinks that he is at the end of the bidding process, the stock is then sold. On September 15, Revlon was effectively a solo company. The less-than-professional investors may not have known that, but the street and the professional investors certainly understood the situation once 90% of the stock was tendered in an exchange offer which only sought 10 million shares. The exchange note, however, had a number of restrictions - all intended to prevent the Pantry Pride transaction. In effect, they were a second “poison pill.” There were significant restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt and the sales of assets were precluded; in other words, there were many onerous conditions. However, as had occurred in most of the “poison pill” provisions that we had seen so far, they permitted so-called independent directors (non-management) to waive or modify those restrictions. They further defined independent directors to be any successor - director selected by the then incumbent independent directors. So, there was always a possibility of waiving or modifying the provisions built into this plan. We withdrew our tender and sat down with calculators and determined that if 10 million shares were brought in for an effective cost of $57.50, and we wanted to buy in the remaining 75% or so of the outstanding stock, then our weighted cost would be $47.50 per share. The right price now offered would be, by mathematical calculation, $42 per share. So, three days later, we instituted a new tender offer at $42 per share, with the provision that we would purchase only if we received a minimum of 90%. This put enormous pressure on the marketplace to tender into our offer. Now, we all knew that the deal was not going to go at $42 per share, but if that was the only offer out there, the professional
money manager - rather than see his company go back to what it was before - would have tendered into a $42 price.

In September, Revlon resumed discussions with Forstman, Little & Company, a very fine LBO-buyer headquartered in New York City, having finally faced the reality that their company was, in fact, gone. Management tried to do an LBO for Revlon in 1984 but could not finance it. They resumed discussions to try to do an LBO with Forstman Little long before Pantry Pride had ever tendered for it, notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers were replete with comments by Revlon management and its investment bankers and counsel at the early stages that this was a company that was not for sale. We were never unduly concerned about an LBO-buyer. So long as the playing-field is level, an LBO-buyer will never be able to win a transaction against an any-and-all cash-tender offer from a buyer like Pantry Pride. Why not? First, the relative costs of money are the same, even though one is a borrower after high-yield rates - essentially in the 14% bracket. The LBO-buyer can get a blended rate by merging his bank debt with his mezzanine debt with the return that he has to give his equity investors - and his rate is around the 14-15% compounded rate as well. Second, we were ahead of the game because we had a tender and, thus, were able to consummate the transaction faster than they. Third, we had the net-operating-loss (NOL) going back to the corporate strategy developed the prior year. With the NOL we could always pay more than an LBO-buyer who was going to be fully taxable on the operating income from the acquired company. The big question, however, was: how does one level the playing-field? In this case, management obviously was dedicated to resisting the Pantry Pride offer - management which, one year before, had attempted to do an LBO on its own behalf - management which, six-months before, had tried to do an LBO with Forstman Little.

Again, how does one level the playing field? It was at this time that the litigation really became heated because, unlike many corporate transactions which had occurred in the past, the litigation here was not a side show. In the last two or three years, litigation has become increasingly important as management has increased its defensive tactics. One can look at the UNOCAL case, which really was decided by the courts, or at the Household Finance Company, where the owner of the company again was determined by the outcome of a court case. While the litigation in our transaction had been limping along since August, it was not very important because it did not involve peripheral issues. It was when management and Forstman Little got together, however, and attempted, in our case, to preclude or short-circuit the bidding process through the use of lock-up of valuable assets at bargain prices or, as is done in many other transactions, to issue additional securities at bargain prices, that the litigation process had to take over and level-out the playing field.

What the Delaware Chancery Court said in our case and in others which have since followed was, "when a corporate manager has effectively realized that someone else is going to own his corporation - that his corporation is gone - we are not going to let that corporate manager determine who the ultimate buyer is going to be. We are going to let the marketplace determine that. So, whoever has the best offer -- whoever is going to pay the shareholders the most value is going to be the person or company who will prevail." That is, as far as I am concerned, the correct rule, because it is the marketplace which should prevail. Entrained corporate management, I suggest to you, should not be permitted to designate the buyer of that corporation.

Well, the litigation really heated up. We increased our offer in September from $42 per share to $50 per share and, three days later, from $50 per share to $53 per share. Needless to say, everyone was wondering exactly what we were doing. (As an aside, the intelligence that takes place in the corporate takeover business is mindboggling. Our office is a townhouse on 63rd Street in New York and, especially during the course of this transaction, we worked very late hours from August to November including Saturdays and Sundays. The arbitrageurs had people outside of our offices recording the license plates of those coming and going, and observing the times of meetings. It was truly bizarre.) Actually, we kept raising the offer because the intelligence we received, primarily from the investment banking/arbitrageur community, was that Revlon management and Forstman Little were about to announce a transaction and that the price was higher than what we were then offering.

On October 3, Revlon management announced an LBO with Forstman Little at $56 per share. At that point, the exchange notes which had been offered earlier had sunk in value by 15%, and Revlon already had been sued in about nine cases by noteholders who had been given a $47.50 note said to have been worth par which now was trading at 15% below original price. The directors obviously were concerned about the bondholder litigation. So, in the October 3rd LBO transaction, Revlon offered to protest the noteholders as well as pay the $56 per share.

On October 7, we raised to $56.25 per share, marking the beginning of activities which are not recorded in the published opinion. At about 9:30 pm on October 9, I was interrupted from dinner and returned to the office for a most significant meeting where some meaningful issues began to evolve. Present at the meeting were the principals of Forstman Little, and the three principal officers of McAndrews and Forbes and Pantry Pride who held identical offices in both companies. Each of the parties permitted one lawyer and one investment banker to be present. We were together from about 10:00 pm that evening until about 3:00 am in the morning - but nothing happened because, again, they had all of the inside financial information and we had none. On the evening of October 10, we met from 10:30 pm until 3:00 am, again this time with Forstman Little and with the Revlon people. Again, no deal was struck because they refused to give us the numbers. However, we did tell Revlon management and forstman Little that since they had the numbers and we did not, we would use them as our investment bankers and that every bid they would make, we would top. Our last message to them upon leaving that meeting was, "Whatever your bid is, our bid will be 25 cents higher." We left on that note.

On October 12, Forstman Little and Revlon management announced a new LBO proposal, where they agreed that the company would be acquired for $57.25 per share. (Remember the last offer on the table was our $56.25.) This time, however, they granted a lock-up and took two of Revlon's most valuable divisions - its National Health Laboratories Division and its Vision Care business - and said that if Forstman Little was overbid, those two divisions could be purchased by them for $575 million. (By the way, Revlon's investment bankers - Lazard Freres - simultaneously estimated the worth of the two businesses at somewhere between $650 and $750 million.) They also said that if Forstman Little was overbid, a $25 million break-up fee would be placed in escrow that day.

Now, October 12 was a Saturday; October 13, a Sunday; and October 14 was a bank holiday. We received the papers on the 14th, contacted Judge Walsh (now Justice Walsh) in the Delaware Chancery Court and requested an immediate hearing, which was held that very afternoon. Judge Walsh was informed that, notwithstanding the October bank holiday, somehow or other they had arranged for both Manufacturers Hanover and Morgan Guaranty to open and to transfer $25 million from Manufacturers to Morgan. In my mind,
that transfer was the single most critical error in the case. It was a strange move. There were so many very important legal issues in the case and, yet, the fact that they rushed in on a bank holiday to put $25 million into an escrow account incensed the courts. Judge Walsh's reaction was right on his face. As a long-time litigator, I again recognized the lesson to be learned here—one never really should push for the last little piece of a transaction.

On October 15, we received a temporary restraining order and, on October 18, we had an oral argument on the preliminary injunction motion. At that argument, the courtroom was filled—wall-to-wall lawyers. Herb Wachtell—a very fine litigator—argued the case for Revlon; a partner at Fried Frank argued for Forstman Little; and a Delaware attorney argued for us. (Our regular counsel, Skadden Arps, had done work in the past for Forstman Little so there was a conflict. I made the value judgement that we would be better served in the Delaware Court with a local lawyer. I was correct. He knew that courthouse better than anyone.)

I walked out of the courtroom that day and, in my mind, we were dead-sure losers. I called my associates in New York and said, "We have a bid of $57.52 on the table; they have a bid of $57.25 on the table. For many reasons, our bid is the better of the two— but I looked at Judge Walsh's face and all that he was saying was 'this company is going to go the highest bidder.'" Three hours after the argument, while the case was being decided by Judge Walsh, we raised our bid to $58 per share—any-and-all, no minimum, all-cash—for 100% of the stock.

On October 23, Judge Walsh issued a brilliant opinion. It essentially said that the no-shop clause in the agreement was invalid and that the lock-up of the two divisions at a price below value was going to be enjoined. The Delaware Supreme Court affirmed that opinion on Friday, November 1 at 11:00 am (The Delaware Chancery and Supreme Courts are very clever; they announce their decisions after the market closes and before it opens). By 11:00 am, we received a call from Revlon's outside counsel. We met at noon and then worked some 50 hours without sleep.

By Tuesday, November 5, we were in control of Revlon. The mouse had won. It had, in fact, swallowed the elephant, and the transaction had been done in a fashion unparalleled in the history of corporate takeovers in the United States.

**Question:** It seems that the mergers and acquisition business is under fire, and criticism is targeted at the financing by junk-bonds—the argument being that if there is a downturn in the economy, there will be a reduction in cash flows, etc. It seems that Revlon or Pantry Pride will not create that problem but what of others?

**Howard Gittis:** I would like to raise a philosophical issue here. We are not forming a piece of high-yield paper down the throat of a shareholder in a two-tiered, squeeze-out deal. What we are doing in a transaction is saying to Equitable Life or to the Bass Brothers or to the Fidelity Fund that we think 'you can analyze this transaction as well as we can. We think that you can analyze what will happen in the event of a downturn in the economy as well as we can. And, in the free force of the marketplace, we want you to tell us at what price you are prepared to lend us that money. Is it 12%, 15% or 14%?' You see, I think that if one really believes in a free marketplace and that if the investor wants to take a risk even if there is a downturn in the economy, then he is entitled to take that risk. And I do not think that there should be any legislation or any kind of super group opposing its will on the free-flow of the marketplace between the buyer and the seller. Ours is not a national defense business; ours is a business that sells lipstick and perfume. Believe me, there is nothing in the national interest that indicated whether it should be owned by this amorphous group of shareholders or by Pantry Pride's amorphous group of shareholders. There is a tendency among our investment banking confreres and among some lawyers to put this in terms of the national interest. I do not agree. Revlon is the tenth company that we have acquired. We have divested a lot of assets. Those assets do not disappear. The jobs do not disappear, and the factories do not close. What happens is—they get placed in the hands of other owners who can more effectively utilize those assets. If the American economy does not continue to streamline itself, it will never be able to compete in the world marketplace. My own view is that this is, in fact, particularly good for the economy and for this country in terms of dealing in the world-wide marketplace.

**Question:** Howard, here you are—senior partner in a very lively, very active law firm—and you decide, "I have had enough." What is it about your new life that (a) attracted you and (b) is it as terrific as you thought?

**Howard Gittis:** I started out (after my experience as a clerk on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court) working for a very great lawyer named Tom McBride [Thomas D. McBride, '27]. He was one of the finest criminal lawyers in the state of Pennsylvania. He tried cases everywhere. I spent the first four or five years of my legal career trying criminal cases. Until two years ago, I continued to try them. Honestly, I got charged up more by that than anything else. I then got into trying civil cases; and I worked with construction company cases, and I got into the mergers and acquisitions business. I really had an unusual career for a large-firm lawyer. I was sort of the last of the general practitioners still practicing in a large firm. But I did a great deal of transactions over the years and, if one is not trying cases everyday or every month, then one is not as sharp as one should be. So, in fairness to my clients, I decided to stay out of the courtroom—and that was very difficult to accept emotionally. I began to do economic transactions by rote. I was good enough at the business after 25 years that I could go into a meeting unprepared and still know what to do and say. And that is no way to practice law. A number of opportunities were presented to me over the years, and I began seriously to consider one or the other. My feeling was that if I was going to leave the practice, I was going to reach for a higher level of work and in an atmosphere where, if I was successful, I could make a lot of money.

There are lots of theories concerning career changes. My theory is simple: a person works for certain things—for power, for money, for greater self-fulfillment. And when I saw the opportunity to achieve all three, it was a chance that I had to take. I could have worked out poorly; it worked out well.

**Question:** If you had a second chance, would you have begun with what you are doing now—or would you have chosen your prior career as a practicing attorney?

**Howard Gittis:** Absolutely. The practice of law is, in my view, one of the greatest and noblest professions. I enjoyed every second of it. I loved it. I would have done it no other way.
The Mid-30’s Career Woman: Insights, Concerns, Dilemmas

by Janice R. Bellace, '74

I graduated from Penn Law School in 1974, at the age of 25. There were 38 women in my class (of approximately 200) and, at the time, the 18% female presence was a significant advance. As I recall, when I entered Penn in the fall of 1971, the third-year class numbered about ten women. We arrived when it was still fashionable for women to wear little or no makeup and to have long, straight hair parted in the center. John Molloy had not yet written Dress for Success, so the idea of women wanting to buy navy blue business suits was alien to clothing manufacturers. This past semester, I taught at the Law School. The women in their conservative business suits looked young, but they appeared to be serious about their careers. In contrast, we must have looked like “girls” who dressed like secretaries but who wanted jobs as lawyers.

Most of the women in my class had come to law school directly from undergraduate or graduate schools. For the most part, we were in our early 20’s, and we were single. Although we were very intelligent and ambitious, we had not given a great deal of thought as to how we should combine career and marriage and motherhood. No one at the Law School ever discussed what is fashionable known today as “dual career lifestyles.” Perhaps we would have chosen litigation anyway, but we chose it not knowing that a litigator has a lifestyle that is most incompatible with motherhood.

Like most young women, we were not used to interacting with men — only “guys” our own age. Much of the interaction was informal, based on the camaraderie of singles. Interaction with professors remained in the student-teacher mode that does not mimic partner-associate interaction. No one mentioned how to wine-and-dine a male client and to keep it professional but pleasant. When we had to entertain on business, there were no role models. No one told us the importance of generating business if we wanted to make partner and that, to bring in business, one had to make certain types of contacts. How to make these (lucrative) contacts eluded many of us. Here I would note that much of the above is based on conversations with classmates since I have never practiced in a law firm. I only have heard these experiences from other females who felt they were at a disadvantage.

Presently, there are exactly two female full professors at Wharton, and no female faculty hold chairs. I was promoted with tenure as associate professor of legal studies at the Wharton School in 1984. Making tenure at Wharton is similar to making partner at a firm. Traveling on business, especially in Europe, has been interesting. As I have grown older, it has become easier, if only because married women past thirty elicit less unwanted interest than unmarried women in their twenties.

The student association “Wharton Women,” which is available to students at Wharton, is extremely useful. WW’s programs are excellent. Many focus on dual career issues, on how to interact in business, on how to make career decisions. Not only are there a great many alumnae brought back to be key speakers, but there is an annual Wharton Women’s Alumnae Conference. The great attraction of the latter is the discussion of how to make the leap from middle to top management. (In other words, women five to ten years out find the advice of women in their forties useful.) “Wharton Women” also seeks to be a network. It would have been tremendously useful to have had access to such a program when I was in law school.

Although I do not believe that marriage makes a critical difference to career success, I would be interested to discover why female professionals marry at a lower rate than their male counterparts. Is it because they prefer not to be married? A recent book on the Harvard Business School women of the Class of 1970 noted that the percentage of married females was much lower than that of men in that class. A recent study of executives earning more than $100,000 per year (done for a Harvard Business Review article) indicated that nearly all of the men were (or had been) married while only about half of the women were married.

From my own experience, marriage did not make a difference since my husband was very supportive of my career. We both spent Sundays at our respective offices. The birth of our first child, however, made an enormous difference. Although we have outstanding child care, time demands are great and inescapable. My husband leaves the house at 7 am, not to return until 8 pm (we have no option as he works in New York); I rush to be home by 6:30 pm. We both try to reserve Sundays so
about the Convention at Beijing University in the Fall of 1984, Professor Honnold has been making use of time gained from early retirement by writing and lecturing about domestic and international commercial law. From January to June 1986, he has been the Distinguished Fulbright Visiting Professor at the University of Hawaii. In August 1986, he will be the General Reporter at the Twelfth International Congress of Comparative Law in Australia, for a topic that coordinates national reports responding to his study plan to compare and reconcile divergent methodologies for applying uniform international rules.

Dr. Richard G. Lonsdorf, Professor of Psychiatry in Law, taught the course "Law, Psychiatry, Medicine and Tragic Choices" in the Spring 1984 Semester for the University of Pennsylvania's College of General Studies Special Programs series. He was a member of the faculty and planning committee for the invitational conference, "AIDS and Society: Public Policy and the Law," sponsored by ALI-ABA-CLE, the City of Philadelphia and The University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Dean and University Professor of Law, Robert H. Mundishein, served as a discussant on the One-Share-One-Vote panel of Columbia University's Center for Law and Economics Symposium on Takeovers and Contests for Corporate Control in November 1985. Dean Mundishein is the Chairman of the Special Committee on Investment Policy for the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). In January 1986, he participated in a University of California's Securities Regulation Institute's panel on Professional Responsibility Questions in Counseling the Board of Directors. He also was a participant in the University of Pennsylvania's Joseph Lauder Institute Conference on Comparative Law--Panel on Corporate Government in February.

Judge Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr. published the article entitled, "Where is the High Court Heading? (A Critique of the New Cost-Benefit Analysis)", in the Summer 1985 issue of The Judges' Journal, a quarterly of the Judicial Administrative Division. Judge Spaeth also conducted two sessions on Appellate Advocacy and two on selected evidence problems as part of the Law School's Spring Continuing Legal Education Program.

Professor Clyde W. Summers spoke on "Protection Against Unfair Discharge: Legal Precedent, Legislative Alternatives" at the Conference entitled, New Frontiers in the Fight for Workers' Rights, presented by the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations in December, 1985.

27 Rabbi Ely Louis Cooper, of York, PA, has written a new book entitled Insights to Scripture, published by the University Press of America.

28 Paul S. Lehman, of Lewistown, PA, has been on the Bench of the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg for the past 3 1/2 years.

31 The Honorable Herbert S. Levin, of Philadelphia, is Chairman of the Jewish Cultural Society; he presided over the 1984 Jewish Cultural Society luncheon forum in January.

32 Harold R. Prowell, of Camp Hill, PA, is a member of the twenty-person American Legal Team which visited China in April. The group, which studied Chinese civil and criminal justice systems, was invited by the Chinese Ministry of Justice under the auspices of the Citizen Ambassador Program of People-to-People International.

33 Joseph M. Leib, of Philadelphia, continues as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association, which recently has converted from a mutual to a stock corporation.

34 Edward Fishman, of Ventnor, NJ is currently of counsel to the Atlantic City firm of Horn, Kaplan, Goldberg, Gory and Daniels.

35 J. Pennington Straus, of the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis, has received the Philadelphia Bar Association's 50 years of Practice Certificate. Mr. Straus is active as a member of the ABA Standing Committee on Lawyers and Corporate Fiduciaries, as Emeritus Council Member of the ABA Section on Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, and as Emeritus Regent, American College of Probate Counsel.

37 Stephen T. Dean, of Orlando, FL is an active partner in the firm of Dean, Mead, Egerton, Bloodworth, Capuano & Bezarth.

38 Samuel B. Blaskey, of Philadelphia, is a coordinator of the Cooperative Education Program at the Academy of Food Marketing, Saint Joseph's University.

39 John W. Adams to chair a search committee for the U.S. Bankruptcy Judge position for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has also been named Chair of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Committee on Judicial Selection and Reform.

40 The Honorable Mark Addison retired as a part-time judge of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

41 The Honorable Joseph H. Stanziani continues to work as the Judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey.

42 Rabina Eli Louis Cooper, of York, PA, has written a new book entitled Insights to Scripture, published by the University Press of America.

43 The Honorable George B. Francis retired from the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court, having served the New Jersey courts from 1960 to 1983.

45 The Honorable Edward J. Bradley has been re-elected to serve a third consecutive five-year term as President Judge of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

47 Henry A. Clay is partner in charge of Administration for Duquesne, Goessnker, Goodnow & Trigg, the largest law firm in Michigan.

50 Roger S. Haddad, of Sunbury, PA, practices law and serves as Chairman and President of Sunbury Broadcasting Corporation (stations WBS9 and WQOS-FM). He is a former member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Board of Governors.


53 The Honorable Edward J. Bradley has been re-elected to serve a third consecutive five-year term as President Judge of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

55 Virgil Baldi, of New York, has been named Director of the Board Services Specialty Division of Korn/Ferry International, the world's largest executive search firm.

The Honorable Joseph H. Stanziani continues to work as the Juvenile Administrative Judge in Montgomery County. During 1986, he is rotating in the adult criminal court.

56 Lawrence R. Brown, Jr., of Villanova, PA was named senior vice president and general counsel at Provident Mutual. He was elected chairman of the Legal Section of the American Council of Life Insurance (ACLI).

The Honorable Delores K. Sloviter, of Philadelphia, is the coordinator of the Cooperative Education Program in Food Marketing at the Academy of Food Marketing, Saint Joseph's University.

The Honorable William L. Smith, of Philadelphia, is currently of counsel to Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis, has received the Philadelphia Bar Association's 50 years of Practice Certificate. Mr. Smith is active as a member of the ABA Standing Committee on Lawyers and Corporate Fiduciaries, as Emeritus Council Member of the ABA Section on Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, and as Emeritus Regent, American College of Probate Counsel.

The Honorable John A. Geisz, of Philadelphia, was Chairman-Elect of the Special Committee on Investment Policy for the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). In January 1986, he participated in a University of California's Securities Regulation Institute's panel on Professional Responsibility Questions in Counseling the Board of Directors. He also was a participant in the University of Pennsylvania's Joseph Lauder Institute Conference on Comparative Law--Panel on Corporate Government in February.

The Honorable Thomas G. Prowell, of Sunbury, PA, was named Chairman, Tax and Estates Department of the Philadelphia firm of Meslev, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Janiesis, presented "How to Read the Tax Opinion in a Private Placement Memorandum" at the 1986 Annual Tax Planning Forum conducted by Temple Law School.

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and leave a baby with someone? Does one go off to Belgium with baby (but with no husband in tow to watch baby) and hope that somehow a good childminder will be found? I did go off to Belgium — alone. Now that I am due for a sabbatical, I wander what to do. At another time, I might have contemplated a semester in London but, now, that seems rather difficult to manage. In conclusion let me say that I do think that law is a better career for women than business. The number of transfers, the requirement of frequent travel, the likelihood of overseas postings - all combine to make a high-powered business career extremely difficult to handle along with marriage and children. I am married to a management consultan who works in New York and travels frequently, often on very short notice. Sometimes I feel like a single mother.

My advice to female law students is: settle down in a city and marry another lawyer who is committed to staying in that city. Make partner!!! Then work out with your husband how the two of you are going to balance career, home and family.
Edward E. Russell is a senior partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Gillillan, Gilpin & Brehman.

S8 William D. Frizlen is Real Estate Counsel for General Nutrition, Inc., a Pittsburgh, PA company retailing health foods, vitamins, exercise and diagnostic equipment.

The Honorable Stephen E. Levin was sworn in as a Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas in January, 1986.

The Honorable James A. Mounts, Jr., of Crofton, MD, is a Senior Judge of the U.S. Army Court of Military Review.

Henry W. Lavine has been named managing partner of the Washington office of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. Mr. Lavine is a member of the Board and General Counsel for the Community Foundation of Washington, Inc., and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Chapter, American Jewish Committee.

The Honorable John Walter was elected to another ten-year term on the Common Pleas Court of Lebanon County, PA.

'01 Peter Hearn, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Pepper, Hamilton, was appointed to chair the 1987 Third Circuit Judicial Council.

James N. Horwood, a member of the Washington, D.C. firm of Spiegel & McDermott, serving on the Board of Directors of the Federal Energy Bar Association and participated on the Panel "The "Nurturance Doctrine Update" at that Association's meeting in January.

'62 Richard R. Block, of the Philadelphia firm of Biech & Block, presented a program on how to win support cases. Given under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Bar Institute, the program was held in Harrisburg and was videotaped and replayed in 22 other counties.

Daniel J. Lawler was elected Controller of Bucks County, Pennsylvania in November of 1985.


Tadd Lincoln, of Darwen, MA, was recently promoted Vice-President General Counsel of GTE Products Corporation.

David H. Marion of Philadelphia, in his representation of Continental Data, a small computer software company, was successful in arguing his client's trade secrets suit against Exxon Corporation resulting in $592,000 in damages.

Neil Reisman, a senior trial partner in the firm of Conway & Reisman, is a charter member of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Bar Foundation. He engages primarily in medical malpractice defense litigation for physicians, hospitals, and nurses.

Michael D. Varbalow is serving his second term as President of the Jewish federation of Southern New Jersey.

'64 John R. Arney, Jr. has formed the partnership, Arney, Fagano & Friedeman, with offices located in Media, Delaware County, PA. In 1985, Mr. Arney he received a Recognition Award for Outstanding Service to the Delaware County Bar Association.

Paul D. Pearson, of Boston, MA, completed his second term as Chairman of the Family Law Section of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He is the President-Elect of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Law and a member of the Governor's Commission on Divorce. He is a visiting Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson National Foundation, Inc.

'65 Lita Indzel Cohen was elected Commissioner of Lower Merion Township, PA, having served 12 years as the first woman member of that Township's Planning Commission. She also was appointed to the Women's Advisory Board of Montgomery County Community College and was the keynote speaker at their annual conclave.

Paul C. Heintz, of the Philadelphia firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hargadine, and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, was awarded the Governor's Aviation Trophy in October, 1985. He was elected to this honor by members as a member of the Board of the lower Merion School Directors.

Harry R. Marshall, Jr., joined Martin Marietta Corporation as Vice President. After a transition period at headquarters in Bethesda, he will be assigned to their Far East Region in Tokyo.

Sheldon N. Sandler, Chairman of the Labor Employment Law Department of the Wilmington, DE, firm of Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor, was appointed to the Delaware Court of Chancery Litigation Rules Committee.

'66 Jay Applebaum, of New York, was named Counsel of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association - College Retirement Equities Fund.

The Honorable Philip S. Carchman awaits Senate confirmation of his appointment as Superior Judge for the State of New Jersey.

Michael M. Coleman founded his own consulting firm, Coleman Legal Search Consultants, engaged in the recruitment of law firms.

Edward F. Mambino, of Philadelphia, was appointed to a three-year term on the Board of Overseers of the University of Pennsylvania School of Arts and Sciences.

'67 Professor James F. Flanagan, of the University of South Carolina Law School, served as Co-Reporter for the recently adopted South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and was co-author of the recently published South Carolina Civil Procedure.

Ronald B. Glazer, a partner in the Real Estate Department of the Philadelphia firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisner, Shekman & Cohen, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Real Property Law Section. Mr. Glazer will Chair the Section in 1987.

Michael Sharoff, of the Philadelphia firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, is a partner in that firm's Business and Finance Group.

Jonathan M. Stein, Director of Community Legal Services of Philadelphia, was appointed by the Chief Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to its Task Force on Attorneys Fees. He co-authored its report presented at the Third Circuit Judicial Conference in October 1985.

William V. Strauss, Chairman of the Real Estate Department of the Cincinnati, Ohio firm of Strauss, Troy and Rhuehlin Co., L.P.A., is President of that firm's affiliated title insurance agency.

Dennis R. Supplee, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Schneider, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, was elected to the Board of the Mainline YMCA.

'68 John C. Quinn is Senior Investment Manager and Director of Chase Manhattan Trust Company (Hong Kong), Ltd., responsible for global investment management.

Thomas A. Reed, of New York, specializes in Federal Regulatory (FCC) filings with NYNEX Service Company.

Gordon W. Wilcox, a partner in the Seattle, WA firm of Riddell, Williams, Bullitt & Walkinshaw, is the proud father of his first child, Virginia, born September, 1985.

Richard S. Paul, of Stamford, CT, is the Associate General Counsel of Xerox Corporation.

Sandra Shapiro, of the Boston, MA firm of Foley, Hoag & Ekel, is President of the Women's Bar Association of Massachusetts and was elected to the Boston Bar Association Council.


'72 Joseph A. Cronin, Jr., Ph.D., of San Francisco, CA, was appointed Executive Director of Gorman House, a non-profit corporation which works with the mentally disturbed in San Francisco. The full text of which claims, "all my financial and psychiatric skills, is far more rewarding than my former work in upscale banking."

Allen H. Sanders, of Seattle, WA, became a principal at Bell and Ingram, P.S., a firm which deals in civil practice, including substantial federal Indian Law, environmental and land use work.

David F. Tufaro, of Baltimore, MD, was appointed to a three-year term on the Wynn Park Board of Trustees. Wynn Park Health System is a 155-bed comprehensive medical facility.

Richard M. Walden, of Venice, CA, was recently married and is the founder of Operation California, an international relief agency now working in 21 countries. Mr. Walden won the President's Volunteer Action Award and CBS-TV has purchased the rights to his life story for a movie to appear in mid-1986.

Robert L. Blumenfeld left the Anitaurit Division as Chief of the USAF AT&T staff and formed his own firm, Blumenfeld & Cohen, 1726 "W" Street, NW, Washington, DC 20056.

Laura Ross Blumenfeld was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia in November, 1984, and presently is with the Grand Jury Section of the Superior Court Division.

The Honorable Marshall J. Beareg was named by President Reagan as Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States. He was sworn in by Vice-President Bush in a ceremony in Washington, DC.

Joseph P. Covello has formed the partnership of Covello and Miller with offices in Telford, PA, specializing in Civil Litigation and Corporate Law.

John B. Herron is an Associate in the Real Estate Department of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, Philadelphia.

G. Christopher Meyer has been involved in the Commercial and Insolvency practice area of the Corporate Department of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland, Ohio.


Stephen D. Kramer, of New York, a partner in the firm of Kevin McCarthy Associates, a bilingual (French) firm, specializes in the representation of foreign business interests in the United States.

Paul A. Lester, a partner in the Miami, FL firm of Shapiro, Lester & Abramson, P.S., is listed in the bondholders' "Red Book" of nationally-recognized bond counsel.

Donald B. Lewis, of Philadelphia, published the OP-Ed article entitled, "Congress Should Leave the RICO Act Alone" in The Philadelphia Inquirer of 11/12/85. He also authored the Fall 1985 "Trial Balloon" feature for Litigation Magazine.

Melanie J. Arons (Rowland) is a senior attorney with the Seattle, WA Regional Office of the Federal Trade Commission.

Manuel Sanchez, a partner in the Chicago, Illinois firm of Hinshaw, Colbath, Moelmian, Hoban & Fuller, is engaged in a comprehensive commercial insurance and general practice. His firm has offices in nine Illinois cities.

Charles Tribbutt and Susan Schauer Tribbutt, of New York City, continue to practice immigration law in partnership as Schauer, Tribbutt and Schauer.

Roy H. Weper is a partner in the Westfield, NJ firm of Lerner, David, Littenberg, Klimahl & Mentlik, specializing in patent, trademark and copyright law.

'75 John F. Fitzgerald, III, was elected to the Executive Committee of the California Bar Association. He and his wife, Nancy, gave birth to a baby girl.

Vance Fort of Washington, DC, was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs by Secretary of Transportation, Elizabeth Hanford Dole.

Diane Levine Gardner is Assistant General Counsel at Boston University. She and Michael Gardner are the parents of two children.

Michael Gardner is a partner in the Boston firm of Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo.
IN MEMORIAM

'11 Ramon J. Toro
Clinton, CT
November 5, 1985

'25 Harris C. Arnold
Bennett Square, PA
January 9, 1986

'28 Hugh P. McFadden
Hellertown, PA
December 17, 1985

'31 Martin L. Robbins
Sherman Oaks, CA
October 26, 1986

'35 Harry Clark
Wyncote, PA
January 4, 1986

John B. Rengier
Lancaster, PA
December 10, 1985

Edward M. Watters, Jr.
Wynnewood, PA
January 10, 1986

'40 George Shectman
Philadelphia, PA
December 18, 1985

'41 Edward M. David
Philadelphia, PA
December 24, 1985

John J. Hook, Jr.
Waynesburg, PA
December 21, 1985

'49 W. C. Cahall, III
Philadelphia, PA
December 1, 1985

'58 Honorable Sidney R. Granite
Woodbury, NJ
February 11, 1986

Alumni Briefs continued.

Lewis B. Reich, of Washington, DC is Special Counsel for the Public Utility Regulation at the SEC.

Beverly K. Rabman is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Hangley, Connolly, Epstein, Chico, Foxman & Ewing.

David R. Schwartz is Assistant Vice-President in the Trust Department of First Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia.

Keith Wells, of Harrisburg, PA, is Senior Deputy Attorney General for the Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General in charge of environmental prosecutions for Pennsylvania.

'76 Luis M. Artime has become a capital partner in the Miami, FL office of Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson.

'77 Stephen M. Banker, of New York, has become a partner of the firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Richard Boydstun is a partner in the Cincinnati, OH law firm of Streit, Cone, Boydstun & Cope, specializing in corporate litigation, bankruptcy and work-outs. He is the father of three children.

Ellen Mercer Fallon was appointed Counsel to Governor Madeline M. Kean of New Jersey in August, 1985.

Marcy Friedman was appointed Managing Attorney of MVP Legal Services in New York City.

Rochelle Bergman King is currently engaged in investment banking at Merrill Lynch in New York City.

David L. Lloyd, Jr., is a partner in Dowey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood, New York City, specializing in LBO's, leveraged leases and tax-exempt financings.

John Ryan O'Connell is Senior Corporate Attorney at Union Pacific Corporation, New York City.

Albert Toczydlowski has been promoted to Chief of the Habitual Offender Unit of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office. He is the Secretary of the Juglafonian Law Society and is a Captain in the U.S. Army Reserves.

'78 Rudolf Ackert, L.L.M., of Baselsdorf/Zurich, was elected Substitute Judge of the Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland.

Mark L. Alderman has been named a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, where he is a member of the Litigation Department.

Nancy R. Baron-Baer is associated with the Philadelphia firm of Hangley, Connolly, Epstein, Chico, Foxman & Ewing.

Sandra A. Block has been named partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, and is a member of their Corporate Department.

Margaret A. Browning is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Spear, Wilderman, Sigmond, Borish, Endy & Silverstein, The Atlantic Building, Suite 1000, 260 South Broad Street. The firm specializes in Unfair Labor Law and Civil Litigation.

Catherine Charuk is Executive Director of Mid-Hudson Legal Services, Inc., Poughkeepsie, NY.

N. Norman Goldberger is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. His practice is concentrated in Securities Litigation.

Olive R. Goodenough has become a partner in the New York City firm of Kay, Colyer & Roose. He practices in the entertainment area, the firm's specialty.

Mary C. Heff, of the Philadelphia firm Messier, Gelman, Jakle, Cramer & Jamieson, has been elected to the 1985-86 Executive Board as Treasurer for the Philadelphia National Bar Association, a Philadelphia-based organization concerned with the region's financial condition and outlook.

Roderick L. Lorang is the Director of the San Diego, CA office of the National Education Fellowship Association, specializing in economic and environmental consulting. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters.

Paul H. Schmidt, of San Francisco, CA, is Vice-President and Treasurer of the United States Leasing Corporation.

Jonathan Sokoloff is a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Diamond, Pfeizley & Bauer.

Jordan Yarett has been elected partner at the New York City firm of Bower, Lefkin & Klein.

'79 David E. Bower is an associate in the Stanford, CA office of Kelley, Drye & Warren.

Leslie D. Brann is Counsel to the Development Committee of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and is a Visiting Lecturer at the University's School of Business.

Lawrence K. Cohen is Senior Associate Trial Attorney with the Philadelphia firm of Apolito, Schwartz, Weiss & Schwartz, PC. He is a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the ICC.

Curtis A. Graham is a partner in the Beverly Hills, CA firm of Wilson & Reiman.

Stuart A. Lederer, of New York City, has joined Robert S. Chester & Partners, a real estate development and investment company.

Maureen Sullivan was made partner in the Philadelphia firm of Widom, Koral, Pfeifer & Harrison, and in charge of the Real Estate Department. She is the mother of Kelly Sullivan Landers, born in April, 1985.

M. Kelly Tillery, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Leonard, Tillery & Duvall, was quoted in an article on trademark and character licensing in the November 1985.United States District Court Review.

'80 Gunther O. Carrie is associated with the Philadelphia and Mt. Laurel, NJ firm of Powell & Liddle.

Michael J. Wentzel is an associate at Liebert, Short, Fitzpatrick & Hirstland in Philadelphia.


E. Robert Veches is Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Columbus Bar Association's Computer Law Division and is Chairman of the ABA's International Protection subcommittee of the Patents, Trademark and Copyright Section's Computer Committee.

'S8 Elizabeth E. Roese is with the firm of Venable,Baird & Howard in Baltimore, MD and continues to specialize in corporate and municipal financial law.

Jean Michel Terrier, LL.M., is working with Banque Nationale de Paris in New York City. He was married in June, 1985.

'S2 Leon J. Dobkin was sworn in as the new Assistant U.S. Attorney by Chief Judge Alfred L. Luongo of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in January, 1986.

Arthur S. Gabinet has joined the Trial Team in the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads.

Jack R. Wiener, of New York, has joined the firm of Willkie, Farr & Gallagher as an associate in their Corporate Department.

'S3 Theresa M. Barrett, of New York, specializes in the representation of venture capital funds for the firm of O'Sullivan, Graef, Karabel & Gross.


Glen R. Comblath practices real estate law with Schnochn, Weaver & Bahnsen, Ltd., Chicago.

Kemp C. Scales, of Erie, PA, has merged his firm now known as MacDonald, Illig, Jones & Britton, Titusville, PA.

Marc J. Manderscheid is associated with the St. Paul, MN firm of Doerrey, Bumble & Buder, PA.

'S4 Leonia L. Barsky is a second-year associate in the Philadelphia firm of Towley & Updegs, specializing in labor, employment and employee benefits law.

John J. Busillo is with the Philadelphia firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher. He was married in 1984 and is the father of Erica Ann, born in 1986.

Patrick W. Kelley, LL.M., of Washington, DC, was promoted to Commander of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the U.S. Navy in 1985.

Ted S. Lodge is associated with the Philadelphia firm of Hangley, Connolly, Epstein, Chico, Foxman & Ewing.

Robert F. Parker completed a clerkship with the U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit and is now working in the Washington, DC office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in the area of trade litigation.

Ivan Rodriguez, LL.M., of Barrington, Columbia, practices civil, labor, tax and commercial litigation as a sole practitioner.

Lynda Russell, LL.M., is the Digest Editor for Ontario Lawyers Weekly.

'S5 Chandarong Praneechee, of Bankok, Thailand, is associated with the firm of Vicky, Prapone, Pramman & Sutha, Ltd.

Janice Gorman's "Yucky Cookies" are in production and are being sold in specialty food shops like the fashionable, Grace Babbage's, New York City.
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