ON THE COVER
On the steps of Silverman Hall before their portrait unveilings were (left to right): Judge Norma L. Shapiro L’51, Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch L’44, Judge Dolores K. Sloviter L’56, Chief Justice Deborah T. Poritz L’77, and Justice Yvonne Mokgoro GL’90.
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A Woman's Place is on the Bench 18
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Someone had to carry the torch. Why not them? Meet five women who battled discrimination and heavy odds to become judges and justices. They had guts, they had brains, they had stamina — and they used these attributes to climb all the way to the top, in a profession long closed to them, thus lighting a path for other women to follow. And follow they did — up to the Supreme Court.

African-Americans Reach Out to One Another in New Alumni Group 23
BY LARRY TEITELBAUM
A new day is rising for African-American alumni. This ascension derives from a new group, the Penn African-American Law Alumni Society (PAALAS) which, in tandem with the Black Law Students Association, gives people of color a voice in school affairs. Goal one is to help fund a professorship in the names of Sadie T.M. Alexander — the first black woman to graduate from Penn Law — and her husband, Raymond Pace Alexander.

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Not many people know firsthand what goes on in the Oval Office. Myer (Mike) Feldman does. For three years that defined an era, he stood by President Kennedy’s side. As a top aide, Feldman witnessed the young president stare down Khrushchev, observed John Glenn hurtle into space, and watched Martin Luther King rally the nation to the cause of civil rights — until it all came to grief. Quite a journey for a young kid from the slums of Philadelphia.

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BY EDWARD N. EISEN
Charles Hill ranges over international issues — terrorism, the Middle East, and the role of the United Nations — with cosmopolitan flair, his erudition cultivated through years as a diplomat and advisor to Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, and former U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. These days, Hill shares his big ideas and classical knowledge with students at Yale, but it is here, at Penn Law, that he learned how to think.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

To the Penn Law Community:

LAST SEPTEMBER I had the distinct pleasure to preside over one of the most memorable and heartwarming events in my five years as dean. We honored five extraordinary women (judges all) whose portraits now hang throughout this Law School in which they share provenance.

The honorees were Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch L’44, Justice Yvonne Mokgoro GL’90, Chief Justice Deborah T. Poritz L’77, Judge Norma L. Shapiro L’51, and Judge Dolores K. Sloviter L’56. All of these exceptional alumnae have helped to reshape the judiciary and the profession—and made their alma mater ever so proud in the process. What made the proceedings especially moving was the evident esteem in which these distinguished alumnae were held by the large number of alumni and friends in attendance and the judges’ ongoing connection to and love for Penn Law. Also striking was the clear message that resonated through the event—merit matters.

For much too long, the legal profession shut its doors to women, relegating them to the most junior positions, if that. The jurists we honored refused to accept second-class status. With intelligence and dedication, each broke down barriers and forged remarkable careers in what had been a male-dominated profession. Our society is the beneficiary of their commitment.

These judges, whose stories form the spine of this issue, did not make it to the top alone, however. They drew strength from the example, for instance, of Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander, who, in 1927, overcame even harsher tests to become the first African-American women to graduate from Penn Law School.

Sadie—everybody knows her by her first name—is a revered, almost sainted, figure in the Law School. Our Black Law Students Association (BLSA) sponsors an annual conference in her memory, and there is an ongoing effort to raise money for a civil rights chair to honor Sadie and her husband, Raymond Pace Alexander. Joining that effort is the new Penn African-American Law Alumni Society (PAALAS), which will be a vehicle for fund-raising and social activities. In this issue, we introduce this new and vital group and feature stories of five African-American alumni whom all of us would do well to emulate.

We feature as well two men who have been near the center of power in Washington. Myer (Mike) Feldman W’35, L’38 served as deputy special counsel to President Kennedy and special counsel to President Johnson. His story makes for fascinating reading, as does the rendering of Charles Hill’s L’60 life. Hill was an aide to foreign policy lions, Henry Kissinger and George Shultz. Today he holds forth on international policy at Yale, dispensing his wisdom to a new generation of students eager to lead the world. And to think that he, like the other alumni featured in these pages, received his legal training at Penn. Now that’s a portrait in excellence.
White Says War on Terror Calls For Compromises on Civil Liberties

During this year’s Segal Lecture, a former U.S. attorney who spent ten years prosecuting terrorists, defended security measures that curtail individual rights, saying they are necessary in a post-9/11 world.

“I believe our government must, as its primary mission, protect the public from terrorist attacks,” said Mary Jo White, former U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York. “And that mission will necessarily exact a price in civil liberties.”

Calling constraints on civil liberties “highly regrettable,” White nonetheless recommended that the government place even more emphasis on intelligence gathering, which she said is key to preventing future attacks and, paradoxically, to ensuring less infringement on privacy down the road.

“The more targeted we are in trying to ferret out would-be terrorists in our midst and around the world, the less we burden civil liberties,” said White, now a partner at Debevoise & Plimpton LLP.

White, who prosecuted the bombers of the World Trade Center and those responsible for the attacks on two U.S. embassies in Africa, also prescribed tighter immigration laws and economic aid to Muslim countries to combat terrorism.

“We simply must gain greater control over who enters and
who stays in our country ... If anyone had any doubts about that, they should have disappeared when the INS last year extended the visas of ... two of the 9/11 hijackers, so that they could continue their flight training in the United States. They both had, of course, already died on September 11."

At the same time, White said the U.S. should address the root causes of terrorism by increasing foreign aid to countries that breed terrorists as a means to improve living conditions and boost education. She said it is necessary to use all the tools at our disposal because law enforcement and criminal prosecutions, while effective, are not enough by themselves to curb terrorism. The American criminal justice system, she said, can only go after a fraction of the world's terrorists, who number in the thousands, and, even then, prosecution has limited value as a deterrent.

However, White stopped short of granting the executive branch carte blanche to conduct the war on terrorism. She said the courts must act as a check on the president and find the right balance between national security and civil liberties, as the Supreme Court recognized in its decisions last June. In those decisions, the Court ruled that so-called enemy combatants held in military brigs in Guantanamo Bay have a right to challenge their detention and seek release.

White said judicial review provides the best protection against the government going too far to keep the country safe. "There will be no blank check to indefinitely detain anyone in this likely indefinite war on terrorism. That is a very good thing for civil liberties — and it is consistent with our national security as well."

Still, White warned that the country must accept some compromises on civil liberties, given the fanaticism, resources and intelligence of the terrorists, and their determination to harm the U.S. and its citizens.

"International terrorism has indeed come — and will come again to America ... (And so) we must not shy away from tighter laws and more rigorous enforcement of existing laws. It is a critical national security issue."

"The more targeted we are in trying to ferret out would-be terrorists in our midst and around the world, the less we burden civil liberties," said White.
Constitutional Scholar Makes Case for Continuous Constitution in Time of War

CONSTITUTIONAL scholar Kathleen Sullivan rejected the notion of a wartime emergency Constitution in a lecture last November at the National Constitution Center.

Emphasizing history and theory, Sullivan, a visiting scholar at Penn Law and the NCG said the United States, unlike countries such as France, India and South Africa, has no provision that permits the temporary suspension of rights during crisis.

The former dean of Stanford Law School said the idea of a continuous Constitution has been reinforced in recent Supreme Court decisions. In the Hamdi decision, the Court ruled that the American-born soldier who was captured with the Taliban and detained in a military jail was entitled to due process, including knowing the charges against him. He has since been released. In the other decision, the Court wrote that alien combatants also had a right of access to judicial review.

Yet, Sullivan said, history is replete with examples of presidents invoking executive privilege to deprive people of their rights, such as when Lincoln suspended habeas corpus during the Civil War and when Franklin Roosevelt interned Japanese-Americans during World War II. Truman also seized the steel mills to break a strike and continue production during the Korean War.

In this age of terrorism, Sullivan said she is concerned about the current administration’s attempts to erode Constitutional protections, even if they are less dramatic than earlier episodes. “There are reasons to worry about the gradual and incremental yielding of the fourth amendment rule of law to the rule of discretion,” she said, “just as much as about tearing black holes in the fabric of constitutional law.”

For instance, she said, some provisions of the USA Patriot Act give intelligence agencies great latitude to invade privacy, such as when agents are permitted to spy on people on generalized suspicion that they may be linked to terrorists. She is also troubled by the profiling of Muslims – although she says those efforts have not been nearly as “extreme” as President Franklin Roosevelt’s actions.

Sullivan said it is important in perilous times to resist political temptation to “bend” the Constitution, concluding, “The international community’s eyes are on us in an era of reciprocal human rights obligations that should lead us to reinforce our tradition of the continuous Constitution.”
Former Philadelphia Mayoral Candidate Underestimated Bush

**Once Again**, George Bush outsmarted conventional wisdom. In the homestretch of the presidential campaign, Republican insider Sam Katz gave John Kerry the advantage.

“Kerry has got the momentum and could win this election,” said the former Philadelphia mayoral candidate during a talk at Penn Law in late October. “Kerry has demonstrated a lot of resiliency. He has literally had nine lives.”

Confounding his analysis, President Bush went on to narrowly win reelection, capturing barely more than 50 percent of the ballots and 286 electoral votes, or 17 more than needed.

One week before the election, however, Katz wondered how President Bush had even managed to retain his base, much less remain competitive, given his first term record — soaring deficits, a bungled war effort in Iraq, and the failure to capture bin Laden. “It is quite extraordinary to me that Bush is still in this election,” said Katz.

Equally extraordinary to him were the deep divisions the election had unleashed. “This is the first election in my memory where the hostility goes from house to house ... and there is a reason for that: The stakes are so much higher (than they have been in recent elections).”

Two things Katz got right: For perhaps the first time in American history, election night would be like “one big ward fight,” the result determined by which candidate mobilizes the most voters. The other: If Bush wins, he said, the President will plow straight ahead with his agenda.
Veasey Touts Balance of Delaware Supreme Court As He Reviews His Twelve-Year Tenure as Chief Justice

E. NORMAN VEASEY L'57, former chief justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, refutes those who say that the Court with the last word in corporate jurisprudence has tilted toward stockholders in the post-Enron world.

“Our courts do not have a political agenda that vacillates from time to time to favor one litigant over another,” Veasey said during the Distinguished Jurist Lecture last October.

While acknowledging that directors face closer scrutiny under Sarbanes-Oxley and ramped up SEC enforcement, Veasey declared that the Court remains as objective and balanced as ever. “The substantive law has not changed,” he said.

Veasey delivered these verdicts as he reviewed trends in corporate jurisprudence and his twelve years on the bench. He led the Court from 1992 to 2004.

Ranging over many issues, including derivative suits, disclosure, corporate best practices, and the business judgment rule, Veasey suggested a bottom line value that guided the Court during his tenure and guides it still. He said good corporate governance, in the form of independent directors, sound business decisions, and best practices, offer a measure of immunity against liability.

“The business judgment rule is alive and well,” said Veasey, now a senior partner in the Wilmington office of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP. “Our jurisprudence is clear that even when directors are expected to maximize stockholder value, all that the law requires is that they act reasonably under the circumstances.”

According to Veasey, Paramount’s board of directors failed that test in Paramount v. QVC, which came before the Court in 1994. In that case, the board had signed a merger agreement with Viacom that not only ceded control to them but attempted to fend off a better offer from QVC.

Veasey said the Delaware Supreme Court ruled in QVC’s favor because “the Paramount board had not undertaken any negotiations with the other suitor or done a market check, but had simply, and blindly, locked up the merger with various deal protections that shut out the higher bidder.”

Corporate Finance Class Hears Valuation Strategies from the Trenches

AS AN EXTENSION of their class in Corporate Finance, Michael B. Wachter and the Honorable Leo E. Strine, Jr. L’88, brought in a range of experts to participate in panel discussions on two aspects of valuation.

In the November program, panelists discussed how to establish fair stock value in contested actions such as takeover bids or disputes between stockholders and directors. Participants were Thomas J. Allingham II GD’77 of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, David G. Clarke of The Griffin Group, Inc., Michael A. Weidinger of Morris, James, Hitchens & Williams...
Corporate Roundtable Panelists Take Up Variety of Issues

THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW & ECONOMICS hosted a three-pronged discussion at its Corporate Roundtable in December. Addressing “Antitakeover Provisions in Post-Reorganization Charters” were Edward Rock, ILE co-director and Saul A. Fox Distinguished Professor of Business Law, and David A. Skeel, S. Samuel Arshit Professor of Corporate Law. Commentators were Michael Klausner of Stanford Law School and William H. Schorling of Klett Rooney Lieber & Schorling.

Guhan Subramanian of Harvard Law School took up “Post-Siliconix Freeze Outs: Theory and Evidence.” Commentators were Marcel Kahan of NYU Law School and Eileen Nugent of Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom.

Students Launch New Publication Devoted to International Law

One indication that the study of international law is gaining more currency at Penn Law is a new student publication, the Journal of International Law & Policy. The first issue, available online, came out in August.

The publication is an outgrowth of the International Law Organization (ILO), formed in 2002. Students created the ILO as a vehicle to increase the scope and depth of international scholarship at the law school. Before too long, students in the group began to explore ways to create a journal. They enlisted the aid of Trustee Professor of Law Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., submitted a business plan, elected an editorial board, and recruited a staff of thirty, led by Editor-in-Chief Matthew Brady. (The current editor is Joseph Wheatley.)

The first issue (at www.law.upenn.edu/groups/jilp) includes, among its nine articles, a comparative study of U.S. and Taiwan Law, a look at international efforts to harmonize commercial law, and a discussion of compensation of war victims in Iraq and Afghanistan. The yearly publication will next publish this spring.


Still, Wheatley is quite pleased with what he and his staff have created. “In our first semester as 1Ls, when a couple of us proposed to start a journal, we never imagined that we would get this far.”
Contradicting the Music Industry, Professor Claims Downloading Does Not Hurt Record Sales

**CONTRARY TO MANY** industry and economic experts, a Harvard Business School professor does not believe that music piracy is the culprit for a recent downturn in record sales.

During a discussion on the consequences of file sharing sponsored by the Penn Program in Intellectual Property and Technology Law, the Institute for Law & Economics, and Penn Intellectual Property Interest Group, Harvard Associate Professor Felix Oberholzer said that the effect of music downloads on record sales is “indistinguishable from zero” and may even boost the sales of some types of music. According to Oberholzer, most downloads are done by students who are “money poor but time rich.” Since they would never actually purchase the music they download, the record industry cannot claim those downloads as lost sales. In addition, he said, many downloaders use file sharing to sample new types of music before making a purchase.

The Recording Industry of America (RIAA), however, believes that file sharing is the main reason for the economic woes of its industry. In an attempt to stop the practice, the RIAA has filed more than 5,000 lawsuits against file sharing networks and individual users. Despite these actions, file sharing continues unabated, and some research shows that more people than ever are downloading music.

Panelists Joel Waldfogel, professor of Business and Public Policy at the Wharton School, and Alejandro Zentner, of the University of Chicago, sided with the music industry, providing evidence that downloading has hurt record sales. Waldfogel said his research shows that two CD sales are lost for every 10 music downloads, while Zentner found that file sharing may reduce the probability of legitimate purchases by an average of 30 percent.

Penn Law professors Gideon Parchomovsky and R. Polk Wagner served as commentators.

**“Conflict of Laws” Headline Law Review Symposium**

**IN ITS ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW** took up “Current Debates in the Conflict of Laws.” The forum featured Penn Assistant Professor of Law Kermit Roosevelt’s presentation on “Guantanamo and the Conflict of Laws: Rasul and Beyond.”

Roosevelt discussed the case and subsequent Supreme Court decision involving two Australians and twelve Kuwaitis who were captured in Afghanistan and Pakistan and jailed in Guantanamo Bay in Cuba as enemy combatants. They were confined without charges or access to counsel.

In that decision, the Court held that citizens of friendly countries could challenge their detention by filing habeas petitions. What remained unclear, Roosevelt argued, is the extent of their rights. Roosevelt analyzed the Court’s recent decisions about the extraterritorial scope of American law. He also traced the history of the Court’s jurisprudence on the issue, presented a range of scholarly positions and applied conflicts methodology to Guantanamo Bay.

In addition to the panel on which Roosevelt took part (“Application of the Constitution to Guantanamo Bay,” moderated by Seth Kreimer, Kenneth W. Gemmill Professor of Law at Penn Law School), there were panels on “Choice of Law and Jurisdiction on the Internet” and “Recognition and Enforcement of Same-Sex Marriage.”

The keynote speaker was Andreas F. Lowenfeld, Herbert and Rose Rubin Professor of International Law at New York University.

Symposium papers will be published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in May.
Public Service Program Expands Human Rights Project

DURING FALL 2004, the Public Service Program organized a Public International Speaker Series and expanded the Human Rights Pro Bono Project to offer students more opportunities to work with Human Rights agencies and gain experience in the field should they wish to pursue a career in this area of law.

The Speakers event, titled Protecting Human Rights Across Borders, featured Susan L. Burke, a litigation partner in Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP; Beth Stevens, professor of law at Rutgers Law School, and Natacha Thys, associate general counsel with the International Labor Rights Fund.

Meanwhile, a broad range of human rights organizations collaborated with the Human Rights Project during the fall semester. Approximately 50 students worked on the following projects: providing long-distance research on legal issues throughout the Middle East and Central Asia; conducting training seminars and preparing complaints for the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; developing a global database of pro bono attorneys; publishing articles and reports of abuses and human rights violations; and authoring a prison reform manual for the United Nations. In addition, seven law students served as a legal research team for Assistant Dean Susan Feathers, co-counsel in Saleh v. Titan, a class action lawsuit seeking redress on behalf of torture victims at Abu Ghraib prison. Students attended the oral argument in the case in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California in February 2005.

Now in its third year, the Human Rights Project provides a unique forum for law students, practitioners, and activists to advance the cause of human rights, thus expanding the worldwide network of human rights activists.
Stewart Receives Public Service Award

LOREN STEWART 3L received the 2004 Equal Justice Works Martindale-Hubbell Exemplary Public Service Award at the Annual Equal Justice Works Awards Dinner. Stewart was honored for his extraordinary achievements as a Public Interest Law student. Stewart was co-director of Penn Law Immigration Clinic (PLIC), a student-run project which served indigent non-citizens by representing them before the Department of Homeland Security and in the Immigration Courts. Stewart also served as a panelist for the Equal Justice plenary session, Social Justice Entrepreneurship: Creating Opportunities for Yourself and Society. After graduation in May, Stewart will clerk for the Hon. Harry Pegerson of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit.

Participation In Public Service Program Hits New Record

TWENTY-FOUR STUDENTS, part of a record number of participants in the Public Service program, received the Edward V. Sparer Excellence in Public Service Award in December for commitment to poverty law and contributions to the legal services community.

A record 563 students participated in public service projects during the fall semester. Among the students who received awards for this service were (left to right) Aaron Miller, Melissa Muscat, and Sharmaine Heng.

Recognized were students who led the Custody And Support Assistance Clinic, Guild Food Stamp Project, the Human Rights Project, the Immigration Project, Penn Advocates for the Homeless, Street Law, and the Unemployment Compensation Project. Collectively they provided invaluable legal assistance to more than 1,200 indigent clients in the Philadelphia area.

At the award ceremony, Assistant Dean and Program Director Susan Feathers noted that the Public Service program placed a record 563 students during the fall semester, of which 226 participated in student-run projects.

Faculty Chair Professor Louis S. Rulli and Public Service Program Advisory Board Chair Cathy Carr L'79 presented the awards. The Sparer award commemorates the life and work of the late Edward V. Sparer, a professor of Law and Social Policy at Penn Law who combined passionate concern for the poor with a profound commitment to addressing the issue of poverty.
In Gruss Lecture, Stern Connects Exodus Story To Modern Terrorism

According to the Torah, the ancient Israelites were ambushed on their exodus from Egypt by the ancient Canaanite nation of Amaleq. In reaction, God vows eternal war against this people and Israel is commanded to utterly destroy them, to remember, and never to forget their act of aggression. Since then, the mythic figure of Amaleq has been appropriated as an image for all the worst enemies of Israel, actual and imagined, from Crusader Christianity to current Arab terrorists and from Satanic evil to the human evil impulse.

In the Gruss lectures last fall, Visiting Gruss Professor Josef Stern, of the Department of Philosophy and Committee on Jewish Studies at the University of Chicago, showed how Moses Maimonides, arguably the greatest Jewish thinker in the rabbinic tradition, interpreted the biblical story of Amaleq and the rabbinic commandments to destroy the nation and never forget its evil in light of his medieval historical situation and his philosophical program.

On the one hand, Maimonides attempts to discourage, if not prevent, zealous anti-terrorists (in today’s terminology) from individually acting on the biblical commandments, spontaneously identifying enemies of Israel with Amaleq and then proceeding to annihilate them with scriptural warrant. On the other, he philosophically identifies Amaleq with Christianity, which he takes to be a form of idolatry, and interprets the commandments never to forget and constantly to remember Amaleq as injunctions to hate - to normatively oppose and never forgive, excuse, or disregard idolatry and its culture. Through this philosophical interpretation of the biblical story and commandments, Stern showed how Maimonides tried to correct potential abuses of Law while retain and even deepen its meaningfulness through changing circumstances.

Anti-Semitism Still Plagues Europe, Says Preserver of Jewish Historical Sites

Sixty years after the Holocaust, anti-Semitism remains “widespread and politically tolerated” in Europe, said the chairman of the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America’s Heritage Abroad, a federal agency that preserves Jewish historical sites.

In his remarks to the International Law Organization, Warren L. Miller said this antipathy is underscored in a recent poll conducted by the European Union in which 60 percent of the respondents said Israel posed the greatest danger to world peace. He added that physical attacks in France had become so common that Jews have been advised to not wear yarmulkes in public.

Yet, Miller said there are signs of hope despite the disturbing trend. He praised the Bush administration for unprecedented support in helping the Commission to broker 15 new agreements that commit foreign governments to identify and protect cultural sites of minority groups, particularly those persecuted during the Holocaust.

Miller commended the German and Polish governments for their continued efforts to address past injustices. These efforts include increased support for educational programs, the erection and maintenance of Holocaust museums, and protection of Holocaust sites. He pointed to Germany’s rapidly expanding Jewish community – the fastest growing in the world – as a sign of a European future without hate.

Most important, Miller recognized the significance of nations admitting complicity in the Holocaust, noting that Polish President Kwasniewski led his countrymen to acknowledge Poland’s war crimes against Jews.
It is a tradition. In October, at Parents and Partners Day, families visit to get a taste of what the first year of law school is like for their children and spouses. They attended classes, heard presentations from administrators, and listened to former and current students dispense advice. Pictured are some of the families who took time out to be with their children.

PARENTS AND PARTNERS DAY

TOP LEFT: Elizabeth McMahon plants a kiss on her daughter, Kate. TOP RIGHT: Justin Relford, next to his father, Randolph, a Penn alumnus, uses his casebook to follow along in class. MIDDLE LEFT: John Pitts takes a break at lunch with his mother, Lisa, and father, Toby. MIDDLE CENTER: Chanda DeLong with her father, Glenn. MIDDLE RIGHT: Seated next to her mother, Michelle Knovic Smith, Anna Smith enjoys a light moment. BOTTOM LEFT: Smiles all around for Courage Otaigbe (right) and her mom, Patience. BOTTOM RIGHT: Sujata Sidhu with her father, Surinder, and mother, Deborah. Caption
LL.M. Summer Program, AKA ‘Comparative Law in Reverse’, Gives International Students Head Start in Law School

LL.M. STUDENTS came to Penn Law a decade ago without much grounding in the American legal system or, in some cases, fluency in English. Enter Professor William Ewald, who had spent considerable time studying and teaching in France, Germany, and Italy and understood the linguistic and cultural challenges facing these students.

To ease their passage and prepare them for the academic school year, Ewald created a summer program that was the first of its kind at a top law school. Years later, the innovative program, which stretches through August, has become a certifiable academic and social icebreaker. And even though some law schools have started their own programs, none matches the breadth of Penn Law's.

“It’s an intensive course – two hours of lectures a day for five weeks,” says Ewald, professor of Law and Philosophy. “We have incredibly talented LL.M. students and in five weeks we get them up to speed so that they are able to enter into the upper-level courses, and participate on a footing of rough equality with their American colleagues.”

Also offered is a course on U.S. Legal Research, taught by Paul George, director of Biddle Law Library. English as a Second Language is an optional course.

Adam Kolker, assistant dean of graduate and international programs, describes the social benefits, saying that “LL.M. students have the law school to themselves” and can bond with one another, as they acclimate to Philadelphia by going on sponsored tours and meeting local lawyers and business people at a reception hosted by the International Visitors Council.

For their part, students enrolled in the program last summer endorsed both its social and academic aspects. Rongrong Mu, of China, says the program helped her “adapt to an American-style, English-speaking academic environment,” effectively shortening the time she would otherwise have spent adjusting herself to classes in the fall. Added Ezechiel Havrenne, a student from Belgium, “I got to make friends (from) different areas of the world ... and (learned to) speak a few words in their respective languages.”

Trying to translate the American legal system into a curriculum that anticipates the needs and knowledge of international students is tricky business, Ewald relates.

“The things that one assumes that foreign lawyers will not know about are almost never the same as the things they in fact need to be told,” he explains. “There are vast possibilities for cultural misunderstanding – which is why this course is now taught as a kind of ‘comparative law in reverse.’”
Lead Lawyer for Discovery Channel Often Finds Himself in Murky Legal Territory

LIONS, TIGERS, CROCODILE hunters and international laws, oh my. Doug Coblens, executive vice president of legal affairs at Discovery Communications, Inc., the parent company of the Discovery Channel and Animal Planet, has a demanding job. Not only does he have to handle sensitive contracts but he has to do so in a pack of countries with much different cultures and negotiating postures.

How he pulls it off was the subject of Coblens' talk to LL.M. students last October.

For instance, Coblens said Asian lawyers who nod their heads and agree to a provision are not necessarily striking a deal. They are only signaling that they understand what you're driving at. On the other hand, Coblens said, "Germany is very specific about what will work and what won't work. (Their lawyers) will stop trusting you if your agreement is different than what was discussed. You can't just add something later."

Coblens, who supervises 30 attorneys at corporate headquarters in Washington, D.C., said you can't possibly know the domestic laws or cultural preferences in every country, so, to bridge the cultural gap, he often hires outside law firms in countries in which he is working on a contract. This, too, holds pitfalls, in that it is hard to know, especially in smaller countries, if the firm is competent, he said.

One way to prevent misunderstandings, said Coblens, is to maintain a diverse staff of lawyers who know the legal lay of the land in other countries.

Still, when you bring together man and beast there are risks, and you can't let ignorance of local laws derail deals, said Coblens. No programming, no network.
In September, the University of Pennsylvania Law School paid tribute to five alumnae who elevated women’s place in the law. At a unique event (“a different kind of confirmation hearing,” in the words of Dean Michael A. Fitts), renowned female jurists Phyllis A. Kravitch L’44, Norma L. Shapiro L ’51, Dolores K. Sloviter L’56, Deborah T. Poritz L’77, and Yvonne Mokgoro GL’90 were honored in a portrait unveiling ceremony in the Levy Conference Center. The judges’ portraits will hang in classrooms throughout the School as inspiration to current and future generations of aspiring attorneys and as paeans to perseverance. Now celebrated for their “firsts” and the accomplishments that have followed, each of these judges conquered the quiet prejudice of colleagues and governments and overt discrimination in the legal establishment to weave the feminine into the brethren. They are, to borrow a phrase from Judge Shapiro, “lamplighters.”
The year was 1941. Law schools routinely held policies barring women students. Even women studying at more progressive law schools endured accusations of "stealing" a man's place in class and the profession. That didn't stop Phyllis Kravitch.

"My father (Aaron Kravitch L'17) reminded me that Penn had admitted women for many years," says Kravitch. "... there was one woman in his class and she was treated like the other students." Penn Law lived up to her expectations.

Just one of two women in her class, Kravitch looks back on her experiences at Penn Law with pride and affection, and says she felt none of the sting of prejudice. She speaks fondly of Penn Law as "a school that I love" and "a leader in all schools in granting equality to men and women." But that did not prepare her for the discrimination she then faced in the professional law community.

"Not a single law firm to which I applied would even give me an interview and I was turned down for two federal clerkships because of my sex," Kravitch says. "One district judge, with whom I interviewed, told me that he had no objection to a female clerk and, if he could not find a qualified male, he would certainly offer me the appointment."

Kravitch returned home to Savannah, Georgia, to enter her father's firm. She recounts her first trial experience: "The following day the presiding judge sent for my father to announce that every lawyer who had seen me in the courtroom the preceding day had called to object to my presence," she recalls. "The judge stated that he agreed with them that women did not belong in a courtroom and that I should limit my practice to matters other than litigation. Not one to be swayed by local prejudice, my father replied that I had the same right to practice as the male attorneys and they would have to get used to me."

Over time, they did. Kravitch first made history with her election as the first woman superior court judge in Georgia. In 1979, Kravitch became the first woman appointed as a federal judge in the Southeast United States, and only the third to serve as a U.S. Circuit Judge. She now serves on the Eleventh Circuit.

Norma L. Shapiro, like other pathbreakers of her generation, felt it her calling to light the way for women who followed in her footsteps. She often invokes a quote from the ancient Roman Gaius: "One who helps the wandering traveler does, as it were, light another's lamp by their own, and it gives no less light because it helped another."

In 1948, Norma Shapiro was one of only eight women in her
Five Women Judges

1L class at Penn Law, and she remembers the school as a wonderful intellectual experience. She became an editor of the Law Review and graduated third in her class.

Despite antipathy toward female attorneys at the time, Shapiro had the mettle to take unconventional turns in her career. She took a nine-year hiatus from Philadelphia's Dechert Price & Rhoads to care for her three young children. When she was ready to reenter the workforce, Dechert wooed her back and Shapiro became the firm's first female partner in 1973. Five years later, passing frame after frame of photographs of her male predecessors, she moved into her chambers and pulled on her black robes as the first woman judge on the federal bench in the Third Circuit.

The female judges who have followed Shapiro to the bench have not forgotten her kindness and devotion to mentoring: They remember with great affection and appreciation her welcoming phone calls with invitations to lunch, where she serves up sage advice to her new judicial colleagues. In The Counselors, a book about women judges, one Pennsylvania Superior Court judge recalled: "So many women who have joined the bench from this area were contacted by Norma. We all think of her as a friend we can call upon. She is the roots of a tree that is growing and blossoming." Shapiro puts it this way: "I have always viewed the role of successful women as helping other women become successful."

On her way out of the federal courthouse one day in 1979, Shapiro caught up with fellow Penn Law alumna and newly minted U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Dolores K. Sloviter. They shared those "lonely days" when women jurists were few and far between.

Upon rising to the bench, Sloviter knew she was in a position to set an example, and to yet again strike down the ignorance and prejudice she experienced early in her career, and at law school. She recalled at the portrait unveiling: "I am confident that you will never be asked, as I was in my admission interview [in 1953]: 'Why should we give you a place at the Law School when you will not make any contribution to the law and will be taking a seat that should go to a man who will?' It is only recently that I realized that those words, seared in my memory, undoubtedly contributed to my obsession to devote myself without deviation to the law in the hope that other women would never hear those biting words."

Sloviter shone with promise even as a 1L. She earned acceptance on the Law Review that summer and Penn Law offered her a full scholarship so she could afford to leave her part-time job and concentrate on the Law Review. Even with her Penn Law degree in hand, Sloviter found no welcome mat awaiting her. "I am convinced that I wasn't hired because I was a woman; it was in spite of the fact that I was a woman," says Sloviter of her entry into the Philadelphia firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn & Levy, where she became the first female partner. "I think I owe that to [senior partner] Harold E. Kohn L'37, who was interested in what you could do, not who you were."

After 16 years of private practice, Sloviter wanted to consider the law from another angle: She joined the Temple Law faculty where she taught antitrust law, civil procedure, and law and the elderly from 1972 until her appointment to the federal bench in 1979.

She found her experience as a law professor enlightening. "As a young lawyer, I thought that if I succeeded and that became known (I was being carefully observed), then other firms would realize that women lawyers were as competent as men and that would be reflected in the hiring process," she says. "I was amazed to learn from my female students at Temple Law School that they were being asked the same sexist questions to which I had been subjected; they were finding that there was discrimination against them because they were women, and that..."
there was not a general acceptance of young women lawyers.” In keeping with her personal promise to upend the status quo, Sloviter helped establish a protocol at Temple Law to deny on-campus recruitment to firms that did not treat female and male applicants equally.

And as a judge she continued to fight for equality for women. In 1980, her first year on the bench, she declined to attend the annual event honoring judges of the Third Circuit because it was being held at the Union League, which did not accept women members. She made her refusal public by sending a copy of her letter to the Lawyers Club, in which she wrote: “I cannot knowingly attend any event at a facility where women are relegated to an inferior position.” The following year, the event was held at a place that did accept women.

By the time Deborah Poritz entered Penn Law in 1974, there were nearly 40 women in her class. Poritz was part of a new wave of law student — older adults seeking a second career in the law. She had been married for more than 16 years and had two children ages 10 and 12 when she began studying at Penn Law. “I had fewer choices when I started out,” says Poritz, who at the urging of her mother initially taught high school and college-level English, traditionally family-friendly pursuits. “My orientation was not that my career would be important, or that it would matter in the way it came to matter later.”

Poritz learned about the law from family members in the profession. “Going back to school meant a lot to me,” she says. “I was really excited about the opportunities Penn offered.” At the same time, she remained committed to her family, then living in Princeton. “I commuted from Princeton to Philadelphia and cried silent tears at the train station after the first day of classes prepared to deal with even subject matters that I had not studied in law school,” she says, “and for that I owe a great deal to Penn.”

As Poritz embarked on her new profession, women were making their way into the upper echelons of the legal community. But she was still the pathbreaker in many of her positions — the first woman chief counsel to a New Jersey governor; the first woman attorney general in New Jersey; and, most notably, the first woman chief justice on New Jersey’s well-regarded Supreme Court. “There’s a sense that whatever your work ethic is, whatever goals you set for yourself, you have to remember that you’re being watched closely because you’re the first,” Poritz says.

Role models like Deborah Poritz demonstrate to aspiring female attorneys and jurists that their goals are attainable, even in non-traditional ways. “It’s possible to start later, and it’s possible to go back, even if you decide to take some time off,” says Poritz. “When they’re on a partnership track, young women think,
'How will I ever get back to this if I leave to have children?' I believe it's quite possible, but, again, the choices are difficult.”

Yvonne Mokgoro knows about difficult choices. Mokgoro came to the United States from South Africa, where the study of law and the place of women in the legal profession was largely off-limits even in the late 20th century.

Mokgoro lived in South Africa under apartheid. She was among the millions of black South Africans hoping and preparing for the end of apartheid. As the foundation of apartheid began to shake, Mokgoro came to Penn Law on a scholarship from the Educational Opportunities Council for South Africans of historically disadvantaged backgrounds. She was enticed by Penn Law’s “wide array” of courses, in law in different contexts.

“My experience at Penn instigated my interest in jurisprudence,” she says. “It brought home the whole idea that law can never be seen in isolation.”

As the release of Nelson Mandela neared, Mokgoro put aside her aspirations for a doctorate to be part of the historic changes simmering in South Africa. “Although we knew the writing was on the wall, the reality struck so soon,” she recalls. Mandela’s release from prison “was like a dream come true. We knew that the time had come (to end apartheid).”

When her husband was detained by the Bophuthatswana homeland government for his political activities while she was here at Penn Law, Mandela personally called Mokgoro, widely known for her distinguished career as a prosecutor and in academe, to reassure her. According to Mokgoro, he said, “Don’t worry about anything. We are all here and we all work together and South Africa will be what we all want it to be. . . . You do your work and you go on and do what you have to do. We will see to everything.”

Named as one of the first judges of the Constitutional Court of South Africa and the first black female judge in her country, Mokgoro, then a professor of law, worked with the negotiators of the constitution to develop the momentous document ten years ago.

Most of the initial work involved striking down apartheid legislation. As time has passed, questions involving human rights have become more complex and nuanced, so the courts have begun to make an effort to articulate the impact of the Constitution through their decisions, says Mokgoro.

Mokgoro has dedicated much of her career to human rights, particularly among women and children, an interest ignited “intensely” at Penn Law. In contributing to the development of the South African Constitution, she “investigated the ideas, formulated principles, and supported those women who were negotiating around the conference table, introducing ideas for women’s and children’s protection into the constitution.”

When asked how it feels to have made history, Mokgoro answers in her measured, almost lyrical, half-whisper: “When you are really immersed in something you don’t realize the enormity of its value. It is when you sit back, or when you communicate with people when you step outside of your work environment, that you realize the intensity of the work that you do.

“You wake up in the morning, and you go to work, and look at the issues that are before the court,” she says. “You do your research and spend sleepless nights worrying about your decisions — how to make them, what to take into account, what is the best way to answer the intriguing questions that come before the court, and you tend to see that only against itself.

“The real impact comes later,” she says. “Then you realize the enormity of the history you are making, the enormity of the jurisprudence that you are building, the newness of the turn our law and our country and our continent and our world are taking.”

Mokgoro, like Kravitch, Poritz, Shapiro and Sloviter before her, not only presided over historic changes but helped to bring them about. And that is why their pictures now and forever will occupy a honored place in classrooms at Penn Law.
African-Americans Reach Out to One Another in New Alumni Group

By Larry Teitelbaum

A new day is rising for African-American alumni of Penn Law School. Seventy-eight years ago, in a watershed moment, Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander became the first black woman to graduate from this institution. Now comes another milestone in school history for people of color: the Penn African-American Law Alumni Society (PAALAS).

Formed by a group of enterprising graduates last fall, the organization will provide a bridge to former students who want to connect with the school and with each other. Organizers hope PAALAS will spur charitable giving, create more opportunities for mentoring and, above all, provide a platform from which to endow a professorship in the names of Sadie T.M. and Raymond Pace Alexander, two alumni who went on to become prominent lawyers in Philadelphia.

“The feedback has been phenomenal, because African-American alumni have not had a vehicle to invest themselves in,” says Donyale Reavis L'99, a well-connected political organizer who is one of the prime movers behind PAALAS. “Now they do.”

And now that they do, the hard work of membership building begins. PAALAS held a kick-off event last September in Philadelphia, followed by its first official meeting in December.

While Philadelphia is the hub of the organization, PAALAS hopes to recruit members as well from New York and Washington, where they plan to hold receptions. There will also be a coming out party during reunion weekend in May. Initially, the group will target 250 alumni who graduated in the last 25 years, says Reavis, who helped run Philadelphia Mayor John Street’s reelection campaign and was general counsel and Pennsylvania coordinator for Democratic interest group Americans Coming Together, during the 2004 presidential campaign.

The idea for a black alumni group has been incubating for several years, according to Anthony Gay L'94, another leader
COMMON GROUND

of the new PAALAS group. After a few false starts, Gay said he, Wendella Fox CW'73 L'76, and Damon Hewitt L'00 decided to get serious about the effort, appropriately enough, at a Sadie Alexander conference two years ago.

Indeed, the legacy of Sadie Alexander looms large at the Law School (see related article). A touchstone to black alumni, Alexander was an African-American woman of great accomplishment, in an era of discrimination and limited opportunities. At Penn, she became the first African-American woman in the nation to earn a doctorate in economics and, in 1927, was the first to graduate from the law school. Subsequently, as an officer for the American Bar Association and assistant city solicitor in Philadelphia, she made a name for herself, and engendered such respect that President Truman appointed her to the President’s Committee on Civil Rights, whose report provided impetus to the nascent civil rights movement.

After she died in 1989, the Black Law Students Association began to sponsor a conference every year at which students, alumni and prominent speakers discuss legal issues pertinent to the African-American community. And so it is only fitting that Sadie Alexander has become a focal point of PAALAS.

Reavis, a principal at Elam Reavis LLP, puts it this way: “It’s one thing to write a check (to Penn Law). It’s quite another to write a check that you know is going to increase the endowment for a civil rights professorship at Penn Law.”

For inspiration, PAALAS founders need only gaze across campus. Thirty years ago, Wharton’s African-American MBA Association (AAMBAA) first sponsored the Whitney Young Conference, named after the legendary educator, civil rights activist and longtime leader of the National Urban League. As the conference grew in stature, so too did the push for a professorship to honor Whitney Young Jr., who was not an alumnus. In 1995, students finally fulfilled their goal by raising $1.25 million to endow the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Professorship.

Certainly, paying homage to Alexander in a similar manner is central to PAALAS’ mission. But it is far from its only mis-

SADIE T.M. ALEXANDER: Honoring The Legacy Of A Penn Pioneer

By Anthony E. Gay (L ’94)

Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander. For many alumni this name rings a bell. Some may have learned about Sadie Alexander at the Law School. Indeed, each year Penn’s Black Law Students’ Association holds a Sadie T.M. Alexander Memorial Conference and Banquet.

Others may have learned about Sadie Alexander after law school. For example, during the Philadelphia Bar Association’s 200th anniversary in 2002, the Association published a commemorative issue of The Philadelphia Lawyer magazine listing Sadie Alexander — and her husband Raymond Pace Alexander — among the greatest lawyers in the history of the Philadelphia Bar. In addition, Sadie Alexander has been the subject of law review articles, and her life has been discussed in several books and scholarly publications.

In any event, whether your knowledge of Sadie Alexander is new or old, extensive or limited, the purpose of this article is to briefly share with you a little about the life and accomplishments of this remarkable Penn alumnus (Ed ’18, M.A. ’19, Ph.D. ’21, L ’27) and to inform you of an effort that is underway to carry on her legacy for future Penn Law students and alumni.

A Pioneer In Education

Sadie Tanner Mossell, as she was known before she was married, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 2, 1898 to Aaron and Mary Mossell. In the fall of 1915, Sadie enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania majoring in education. As there were very few educational opportunities for African-Americans in the United States in the early 1900s, Sadie was the only African-American student in her class and she experienced numerous racist and sexist affronts as part of her undergraduate education. Later in her life, Sadie stated that “[s]uch circumstances made a student either a dropout or a survivor so strong that she could not be overcome, regardless of the indignities.”

Sadie chose the latter course and graduated from the School of Education, with honors, in 1918.

As a result of her undergraduate academic success, Sadie received a graduate scholarship from the University and in 1919 she earned a Master of Arts in Economics and became a Francis Sargent Pepper Fellow. She continued her education at Penn and on June 15, 1921 became the first African-American (regardless of gender) in the United States to earn a Ph.D. in economics.

Unfortunately, due to the racial climate at the time, Sadie was unable to find employment in Philadelphia commensurate with her education despite her excellent academic credentials. Thus, she moved to Durham, North Carolina to work as an assistant actuary for the African-American owned North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. She returned to Philadelphia in 1923 to marry Raymond Pace Alexander, an African-American Wharton student she met as an undergraduate at Penn, who had continued to correspond with her while he was a law student at Harvard.5

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A Pioneer In Law

In 1924, with her husband's encouragement and support, Sadie Alexander became the first African-American woman to enroll in University of Pennsylvania Law School. Despite facing the same racist and sexist indignities that she experienced as an undergraduate, Sadie again excelled academically and became an Associate Editor of the Law Review. In 1927, she became the first African-American woman to graduate from the Law School. Later that year, she became the first African-American woman admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar. These were very significant achievements since, at that time, very few women of any race were admitted to law schools or were members of the Pennsylvania Bar.

After passing the bar, Sadie Alexander joined her husband's law firm over the objection of one of the firm's partners who did not want to practice law with a woman. She quickly became an expert in family law and trusts and estates. Commensurate with her expertise and knowledge of the law, Sadie Alexander routinely argued cases before the Philadelphia Orphans' Court and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania—a "privilege" normally reserved for male members of law firms. In 1931, she became the first African-American woman to argue a case before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Later, she became the second woman, and the first of her race, to be appointed as an Assistant City Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia. At the same time, Raymond Pace and Sadie Alexander maintained the vibrant and diverse law practice which, in addition to family law and probate cases, included civil and criminal cases and civil rights litigation.

The Alexanders continued to practice law together until 1959, when Raymond Pace Alexander was appointed as Philadelphia's first African-American Court of Common Pleas judge and, as a result, withdrew from private practice. Sadie Alexander then went on to maintain her own successful law practice for the next decade and a half. During this time, she was active in many legal and public organizations, including the National Bar Association, the National Urban League and the American Civil Liberties Union. In 1972, she became the first woman president of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Philadelphia Bar Association's philanthropic arm. She continued to practice law well into her senior years and in 1976, at the age of 78, she joined her practice with that of the law firm of Atkinson, Myers and Archie.

A Pioneer In Civil Rights

During the years that Raymond Pace and Sadie Alexander practiced law together, they litigated numerous discrimination cases seeking to open public schools, restaurants, hotels and theaters in Pennsylvania to equal access for all Americans. Simultaneously, they were instrumental in the creation of Pennsylvania's 1935 Equal Rights Law, which barred discrimination in access to public venues. In fact, the Alexanders drafted the initial bill resulting in this landmark legislation in their law offices in Philadelphia, in concert with a core group of reformed Pennsylvania legislators.

In 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed Sadie Alexander to the newly-formed President's Committee on Civil Rights. The Committee's Report, To Secure These Rights, provides the fundamental framework for the federal government's executive and legislative civil rights initiatives for the next several decades.

Meanwhile back in Philadelphia, Sadie Alexander was instrumental in the creation of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, which is the agency that enforces the city's anti-discrimination laws. Due in large part to her efforts, the Commission was created in 1952. She served as a Commissioner of the agency from its inception, and was appointed its Chair in 1962.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy created a Lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights to promote equal rights and to support then-pending civil rights litigation. Sadie Alexander was appointed as member of this committee and was instrumental in fleshing out and advancing the goals that President Kennedy set forth for the committee.

In December 1967, at that time nearly 70 years old, Sadie Alexander resigned from the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations to devote time to researching and compiling information on the contributions of African-Americans to Philadelphia. A newspaper editorial published at the time of her retirement aptly summed up her life-long fight for civil rights stating: "If there is formed an aristocracy of those who battle for the rights and dignity of minorities, Mrs. Sadie T.M. Alexander will surely belong to it. She was in the thick of the battle decades before it became fashionable."

Honoring The Alexander Legacy

Sadie T.M. Alexander died on November 2, 1989 at the age of 91. Currently, there is an effort underway to honor the civil rights work and legacy of both her and her husband by establishing an endowed Chair in Civil Rights in their names at the Law School. The purpose of the chair, however, is not just to memorialize their efforts to make America's promise of equal rights for all a reality, but also to continue

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Guided By Life Lessons, Steelworkers’ Son Flying High at Boeing

By Sally Friedman

His father was a steelworker – three rotating shifts in the Reading, Pennsylvania area. The work was tough and dirty and exhausting. So there was not a lot of time for father-son conversations about what James Johnson C’74, L’77 would do with his own life, with one exception: “My father made it very clear that having a good work ethic and being a decent person were the most important goals of all.”

His father’s words have echoed through Johnson’s comparatively exalted life, motivating, inspiring and reminding a son of what matters most.

James Johnson will tell you that it was a huge reach for him to get to the University of Pennsylvania as an undergraduate majoring in history. The notion of becoming a lawyer seemed even more remote. But through student loans, scholarships and grueling summer jobs, including one in a foundry working 10 hours a day, Johnson managed to get that undergraduate and professional education as a member of Penn’s Class of 1974 (cum laude) and its Law School Class of 1977.

“Law school was particularly intimidating,” says this alumnus, now in the highest legal echelons at The Boeing Company’s world headquarters in Chicago. “The first year, I was scared to death that I would fail. The second year wasn’t much better. But by my third year of law school, I had come to terms with it all.”

Johnson remembers his breakthrough moment. It came in a class on governmental law taught by Professor Gerald Frug. On two consecutive days, Johnson had politely said “I pass,” the standard answer when one is called upon without volunteering, and chooses not to respond.

“On the third day, when I was called on again, and passed again, the professor challenged me as unprepared. And I challenged him back,” recalled Johnson of that long-ago moment. “I reminded him that I had simply said ‘I pass,’ not that I was unprepared, and that if I’d chosen to participate, I would have raised my hand. It was a defining moment for me in learning not to be intimidated and how to assert myself.”

There would be other life lessons, just as powerful and instructive, for this lawyer who began his career working for the SEC in Washington, D.C. for a year, then transferred to the Los Angeles office of the SEC for six years.

“Moving to the other coast was like landing on the moon,” says Johnson. “It was snowing at Dulles Airport when I left Washington, and I saw people roller skating in shorts while they were walking their dogs at the other end of the trip. It was surreal.”

Over those years, James Johnson would master the federal securities registration process and participate in the enforcement of the securities laws and the prosecution of violators.

Still determined to face new challenges, James Johnson left the SEC in 1983 for several major Los Angeles law firms. “That’s when I hit a wall. It was very difficult for me, a fairly outspoken African-American guy who’s direct and candid, to fit into an environment dominated by WASPS. It wasn’t working, and for the first time in my professional life, I felt that I’d failed.”

But the law firm experiences ultimately had a different impact: “I resolved from that time on that I was going to be myself, I was going to be authentic, whatever the consequences.”

Johnson has done just that. His work with Northrop Grumman Corporation in Los Angeles as corporate vice president, secretary and assistant general counsel for 11 years was deeply satisfying, and allowed him to immerse himself in the world of aviation, a lifetime fascination.

One of the greatest challenges of his professional life came when he was one of the lead in-house lawyers in a hostile takeover attempt at Grumman, where it was, in his words, “the economic equivalent of war, an eat or be eaten situation. The stress was enormous, and the ultimate triumph,” suggests Johnson, “was bitter-sweet because of it. There’s always payback emotionally and physically in those situations.”

Today, James Johnson is vice president, corporate secretary and assistant general counsel at The Boeing Company, doing work that is always challenging and often rewarding. His primary jobs are to implement the corporate governance requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and to oversee the SEC and mergers and acquisitions activities.

He is actively involved in the Special Olympics program and a devoted jazz aficionado who serves on the board of the Jazz Institute of Chicago.

“The University of Pennsylvania and its law school gave a kid from my circumstances a magnificent opportunity, and I’ll always be grateful for that,” said Johnson. “But the best lessons I’ve learned in my life are from less formal sources.”

On his journey from Reading, Pennsylvania to corporate America, James Johnson suggests that no insight has been more important than this one:

“Don’t ever confuse your job and your identity,” maintains this plain-talking man. “You get love from family and friends, not from your work,” said this husband and father of three wonderful sons. “And recognizing that distinction is what makes for a truly balanced and satisfying life.”

https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/plj/vol40/iss1/1
Robert Marchman L'83 comes from a family of detectives. So if you are looking for a clue to his character, go no further than the poster on the wall in his office.

That poster commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education decision. It also frames his commitment to equality and serves as a constant reminder of his progress and the support he has enjoyed in his own career.

"I'm aware of the sacrifices that a lot of people made, both white and black, to enable me to have this opportunity," says Marchman, and "I want us to get to that point where we are judging people on the content of their character rather than the color of their skin."

Marchman is referring to the opportunity he received at the New York Stock Exchange. This past January, he earned a promotion to executive vice president of Market Surveillance, which puts him in the upper echelon of management, alongside the new chairman and chief executive officer and the first chief regulatory officer in NYSE history. Marchman's mission is to make sure that all transactions comport with the rules.

He takes that mission very seriously. To him, the NYSE is the gold standard for the financial global market, as well as a fortress of public trust that must be protected at all costs.

Unfortunately, the ramparts of that trust have been breached over the last several years by insider trading scandals, misconduct on the trading floor and rule violations by top investment firms - all of which have undermined the market's credibility.

As Marchman makes clear, those who flaunt the rules will pay a high price. "The New York Stock Exchange is stepping up to the plate and telling members that we have high expectations with regard to maintaining the integrity of our marketplace," says Marchman. "(We) will not tolerate inappropriate conduct by our members."

Let there be no doubt: Marchman means business. Just last year, in one of Marchman's final acts as acting head of enforcement, he led an investigation into improper trading by seven specialists. When the smoke cleared, their firms were hit with $247 million in fines.

Rooting out corruption is nothing new to Marchman. He carries the law enforcement gene. His father was a New York City detective. So was his brother. This generational DNA helps explain why Marchman's first job was in the enforcement division of the Securities and Exchange Commission. (An interesting footnote: Marchman took a course at Penn Law taught by adjunct professor Harvey Pitt, who later became SEC chairman.)

At the SEC, Marchman found himself involved in some of the most celebrated cases in stock market history. In the 1980s he helped investigate and prosecute Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken, a notorious duo who, variously, profited from privileged information and issued suspect junk bonds, for which each served time in prison.

"That's interesting stuff when you're right out of law school," says Marchman. "You're involved in matters that you read about in the Wall Street Journal."

Marchman left the SEC after six years to join the NYSE, where he is as passionate about promoting diversity as he is about policing the stock market. In fact, he gets downright animated when talking about the NYSE Diversity Council, which he heads.

Begun in 1999, the program is a concerted effort to promote from within and give more people - whether white, black, Hispanic, male or female - an opportunity to become managers. In the last five years, the number of female NYSE officers has almost doubled (from 15 to 29 percent) and there has been a sharp increase in minority managers (from 3 to 11 percent). Buoyed by the reception to and success of the program, Marchman is bullish about a new partnership with the Floor Members Diversity Committee to increase diversity on the trading floor, now populated primarily by white men.

"The Exchange is engaged in a diversity management effort because we believe it is important to our success and the viability of the stock exchange," Marchman says. "In order for us to be a global player - and our goal is to be the premier equity capital marketplace we need to be able to attract the best and the brightest. And in order to do that you have to be viewed as an employer of choice."

For Marchman, the issue of maintaining diversity hits close to home. He lives in Maplewood, New Jersey with his wife, Fay, and their two teenage sons. Traditionally an integrated community, Maplewood began to see an escalation of white flight in the mid-1990s. In 1998, the town formed an interracial coalition, which Marchman recently chaired, to address and stem the problem. The group hired a consultant and commenced a marketing campaign to publicize the virtues of living in a diverse community.

Result? "Property values have risen by almost 50 to 75 percent," Marchman reports. "Two years ago we were named by Money magazine as one of the top 10 cities (to live in) in the United States."

Marchman approaches the effort to restore integrity to the New York Stock Exchange with the same single-minded resolve. It's in his character.

"With the new regulatory team in place I truly believe that the public is in good hands," Marchman says, with assurance. "And we say that because of our emphasis on regulation."

Of which Marchman is a big part.
Wheet Invests His Life in Making Airports and Cities Vital

By Larry Teitelbaum

He is a frequent flier, and a high-flying financier. A civic booster and economic developer, all rolled into one.

Over the last 17 years, Michael Wheet L’79 has helped raise capital for airport expansions and renovations as an investment banker at both Merrill Lynch and Citigroup. And it has been, in his view, a wonderful investment of his time, paying great dividends in improvements to the infrastructure of the city.

The reason that Wheet takes such evident pride in his work is that he sees airports as much more than a modern form of mass transit. He sees them as economic drivers that create jobs and commerce, as symbols of a metropolitan area’s prosperity, and, ultimately, as markers of a region’s self-image.

Take the upgraded international terminal in San Francisco, on which Wheet served as a financial advisor. The airport had an international terminal that was too small to handle the projected increase in travelers to the Pacific Rim. So the Authority built what became the largest international terminal in North America. When completed in 2000, at a cost of $1.25 billion, the 2.5-million-square-foot facility contained shops, restaurants, a rapid transit station and the world’s first airport art museum. It also had 23 gates, 13 more than the old terminal. And most important, it primed the local economy, employing thousands of people during and following construction.

Similarly, the once-faded Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, which Wheet also had a hand in reviving, has become a point of pride to residents after a renovation restored the facility to its original World War II era grandeur.

“People want to have an airport that is inviting and reflects the world-class economy in that city,” says Wheet, a managing director at Merrill Lynch. “Part of the satisfaction I get from the job I do is exactly that — I do the things that help cities develop and remain vibrant.”

Wheet attributes his own development into a much-respected professional in the financial services industry to his years at Penn Law, where, in truth, he wishes he had availed himself of the opportunities to learn business principles.

“One of the regrets I have is not pursuing a joint degree,” says Wheet. “The Law School-Wharton degree was, even then, going back more than 25 years ago, well-regarded and a great tool.” Still, “I credit Penn and my legal background for an awful lot of what I’ve accomplished, even though I don’t practice law.”

After graduation in 1979, Wheet spent a short time in the public finance group of a Washington law firm, through which he made connections that would lead him to join the staff of the deputy mayor for finance in the District of Columbia. It was a pivotal moment in his career and in the history of Washington.

Suddenly, while still in his mid-20s, Wheet assumed an enormous amount of responsibility. As a member of a two-man office, he helped the city structure its first bond issue in a century, with fairly dramatic results. Over time, Wheet and his boss issued $1 billion in bonds, which put the city on sounder financial footing than it had been when prohibitions against entering the bond market forced officials to pay higher interest rates to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury.

“We got a substantial benefit for the city,” says Wheet. “Right away the city was able to do refundings that saved 4 to 6 percent.”

His career ascent continued at the investment house of Lazard Freres and then at Citigroup and Merrill Lynch, which recruited Wheet in February 2004 to restart and run its airport finance group.

The job takes Wheet — who grew up in Levittown, Pennsylvania but now calls Washington home — on the road quite a bit. A veteran telecommuter, Wheet goes to his New York office once or twice a week. He spends up to 75 percent of his time traveling, although, as a department supervisor, he has been cutting down the frequency and length of his trips, so he can spend more time with his wife, Penn Law alumna, Gayle Nelson L’78, and their two sons.

Jetting around the country not only puts him in front of clients but gives him perspective on the state of airports and the cities that they serve. From his vantage point, cities are on the rebound, as downtowns flourish, commercial development increases (including a considerable amount of airport expansion) and people return to enjoy the cultural ambience.

“Cities are doing quite well,” says Wheet, taking a break from business calls while working from home. “It used to be that you could put together a list of ten cities suffering from urban decay. If you look at that list of cities that you thought were in trouble 20 years ago, you can’t name one that is in trouble today.”

Of course, as a supporter of and contributor to the health of cities, Wheet would like to think that he has played a small part in their renaissance.

“To say you had a role in revitalizing an airport and by extension, a city, gives you some respect in the community,”
An American Dream-Maker, Pam Johnson Puts Millions of People into Homes

By Larry Teitelbaum

On a searing summer day in 1988, Pamela Johnson L'83 performed that most American of rituals: She bought her first house. It was modest shelter, just a sturdy, old two-bedroom townhouse with the original hardwood floors and arched entranceways, in an unpretentious neighborhood. Also, no air conditioning. But to her, it was "Home Sweet Home."

Even now, seventeen years later, the experience evokes strong memories. "I was so excited about the prospect of having a house of my own," says Johnson. "I thought it made me very responsible and it gave me the feeling that I had arrived as a grownup."

Today it is her good fortune to be in position to help millions of other people cross that threshold. Johnson is a top official at Fannie Mae, the government-backed firm that is the nation's largest mortgage company. As senior vice president and single-family credit officer, she assesses risks and manages the company's proprietary underwriting system which analyzes borrowers' credit history.

Fannie Mae put four million families in homes last year, arranging $650 billion in loans. The previous year was even better, as the company, working with lenders, processed over a trillion dollars' worth of mortgages. In each instance, true to its mission, many of the buyers were people of low and moderate income.

"Record numbers of people were in the home buying market (in 2003)," says Johnson, "because interest rates were low and there were lots of refinancings."

She wasn't always a number cruncher. Early in her career, Johnson took a more traditional path out of law school. She worked for two law firms that specialized in public finance, before becoming counsel at the Resolution Trust Corporation, from which she moved, in 1993, to her current job.

But even though Johnson no longer practices law, the legal training she received at Penn Law still serves her well. "In the credit, risk management world you need to have a very sharp eye. And that analytical training is real important," declares Johnson. "So I've found the skills to be not only transferable but an asset in my profession."

She adds: "I really, really liked law school. I just thought the whole thing was fascinating ... And it opened up opportunities for me, because coming out of Penn I was able to go to a good law firm."

Last year, Johnson returned to the Law School, where she had been a legal writing instructor and an editor on the Law Review, to participate in a Dean's Roundtable discussion. In her talk to students, she advised them not to obsess about their careers - the right path will reveal itself in time, just as it did in her case.

In 1974, as a high school student in Washington, D.C., Johnson worked on Capital Hill, serving as a page to Senator Edward M. Kennedy. She ran errands and made sure he had the materials he needed, including copies of proposed legislation, on his desk on the Senate floor. Being a page, for which she was paid, entailed attending a special school at the Library of Congress in the morning and working the rest of the day - often past 6 p.m.

"It was an opportunity to see the whole legislative process in action and it was just fascinating," says Johnson, who marveled at Kennedy's extraordinary work ethic. "I saw him leave his office with this huge briefcase overflowing with papers and come back the next day like he really had read all that stuff!"

So taken was she with the whole experience that Johnson, who majored in political science at Brown, briefly considered a career in politics. Later on, during law school, she thought hard about becoming a litigator. But her ambitions changed once again when, at Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe in San Francisco, she got hooked on public finance. (After a few years, she returned to Washington to work for Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll.)

"There are numerous ways that your career can go. I just happened to choose one that I didn't see when I was 15 years old or 21 years old," says Johnson. And the one I chose has been great."

Not that it hasn't been bumpy lately. Late last year Fannie Mae's CEO Franklin Raines and Chief Financial Officer Timothy Howard resigned amid questions about the company's accounting methods, which will result in an earnings restatement of up to $9 billion. But this shake-up has not shaken her faith in Fannie Mae, or changed her outlook on the work she performs.

Nearly 70 percent of families own a home, compared to 55 percent a half-century ago, and Johnson believes the housing market will remain strong because home ownership epitomizes the American dream. Home ownership, she explains, creates strong communities, where people value their property, their schools, and each other. It is also, in her view, a sign of success.

And for her, this is all the motivation she needs to continue to work at Fannie Mae. "I happen to like the idea and the notion that the fruits of my labor result in something good for other people. That feels right to me," says Johnson.
Thompson Professes Love for Teaching And Molding Lawyers
By Sally Friedman

He was walking across the University of Pennsylvania campus where he was taking some graduate courses after earning a degree in education from West Chester University. And something made Samuel C. Thompson, Jr. veer over to the Law School.

Thompson walked into the admissions office without an appointment – not even a phone call – and asked about applying to law school.

That whim turned out to be a defining moment in the life of this Steelton, Pa., native who was accepted to Penn Law in 1965.

Thompson G'69, L71, who had been teaching high school, was one of four African-American students in his class at a time when the burgeoning civil rights movement was just starting to have an impact on colleges and professional schools.

As Thompson said many years later in a speech to law students, "I am proud that I was one of the first affirmative action admittees to the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, and I am even more proud that I was not an affirmative action graduate of Penn."

From his first moment in class, Thompson was struck by two things: "I was amazed at how high the quality of the teaching was, and knew how very much I wanted to become a law school professor myself."

Some dreams become destinies. And Samuel Thompson's did.

His law school experience was interrupted after the first year by a three-year stint with the U.S. Marines, one year of which was spent in Vietnam. Thompson, who rose to the rank of Captain, participated in the Tet Offensive.

During his subsequent stateside service, this ambitious student managed to earn a master's degree in Business and Applied Economics at Penn before returning to law school. He later earned an L.L.M. in Taxation at NYU Law School.

"The whole law school experience was stimulating – and quite challenging," says Thompson. "My first year, I was pretty shaky, but by my second and third years after returning to law school, I felt comfortable enough to participate in class pretty actively."

Thompson's first post-law school position was as an associate with Davis Polk in New York. After one year, he left to accept a position at Northwestern University Law School where he proudly taught under a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, who himself had been a professor at Northwestern.

From there, Thompson would return to Davis Polk, and then move on to the U.S. Treasury Department as an attorney-advisor in the Office of Tax Legislative Counsel. Then it was back to teaching, this time at the University of Virginia Law School as professor from 1977 to 1981.

Never one for professional predictability, Sam Thompson then returned to firm practice as partner-in-charge of the tax department at the Chicago Law firm of Schiff Hardin & Waite for nine years. "I wanted variety in my career, and I actively sought it," he says. "I think it has served me well."

But Thompson's passion for teaching led him back to the law school classroom, this time as a full professor at UCLA Law School from 1990 to 1994 where he was named Professor of the Year by the students in 1993.

One of the most challenging – and rewarding – chapters of Samuel Thompson's professional life was his deanship of the University of Miami School of Law from 1994 to 1998. There, Thompson established the school's first two endowed chairs, created the Center for Ethics and Public Service and spearheaded the school's decision to significantly reduce the number of incoming students at the law school in order to improve its quality.

"I actually taught during every semester of my time at Miami, and loved being in a classroom and building relationships with students," says Thompson. "I had come to realize that for me at least, money was not a leading motivator. I need the freedom to pursue my own intellectual interests, and not solely the interests of clients."

Sam Thompson has done just that.

After a stint as a Visiting Professor at Yale Law School, another as a tax policy advisor to the Ministry of Finance and the South African Revenue Service in Pretoria, and a series of prestigious assignments at the University of Virginia Law School and with international task forces, Thompson returned to his academic roots. Since the spring of 2003, he has been back at UCLA as a Professor of Law and as Director of the UCLA Law Center for the Study of Mergers and Acquisitions. He also directs the Corporate, Antitrust and Tax Annual Institutes sponsored by the Center.

A prolific writer, Thompson has over a dozen books to his credit. His latest work is A Citizen's Guide to U.S. Economic Growth, and The Bush-Kerry Economic Debate (iUniverse, September, 2004). The tax chapter of this book elaborates on several articles Thompson wrote over the past several years in which he urged Congress, over the Bush Administration's objections, to prohibit inversion transactions. Inversion transactions involve U.S. corporations moving their nominal headquarters to a tax haven jurisdiction, such as Bermuda, for the purpose of avoiding federal income taxes. He happily reports that Congress shut down inversions in the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. His newest book, Corporate Tax Through the Lens of Mergers and Acquisitions will be published this spring.

His book Business Planning for Mergers and Acquisitions, which will soon be in its third edition, is dedicated to his Penn Law professors who taught him the topics covered in the book: Bob Mundheim, Corporations; Bernie Wolfman, Corporate Tax; David Ruder, Securities Regulations; Louis Schwartz, Antitrust; and Martin Aronstein, Legal Accounting and Creditor Rights.

It seems a fitting metaphor that in his limited spare time, this high-energy Penn law school alumnus is a serious jogger who has run in the famous Penn Relays for the past 14 years.

And what makes Professor Sam Thompson run in his professional life?

"A passion for law, a passion for teaching, a lot of curiosity and a need to make a difference," says Thompson. "It may sound corny, but if I can teach others and help mold the next generation of lawyers, I'll have done what to me is very significant work."
Continued from p.24

The school has meant so much to me personally and in the development of my own career,” says Reavis, “(that) I want to do whatever I can for it.”

Gay, assistant general counsel for Verizon, could not agree more. “The reason why I am here today working as a lawyer for Verizon is because of the great education and experiences I had at Penn, which opened doors for me to do a clerkship and opened doors for me to work at a major law firm and eventually I made my way here.”

Both Reavis and Gay want PAALAS to have the same enduring value as their Penn Law educations. So in order to build the organization for the long haul, they have consulted with leaders of black alumni groups at other major law schools for advice. One of those schools was Michigan.

The Michigan Black Alumni Law Society (MBALS), formed in 1975, has accomplished quite a bit, despite a small membership of 50 to 60 people. The group has established a scholarship fund and holds minority job fairs, seminars and panel discussions, according to Ena Weathers, MBALS president.

Her advice to PAALAS: “Be persistent. Don’t be discouraged (if membership lags), because it only takes a few people to get a lot of things done.”

Of more recent vintage is the Stanford Law School Black Alumni Association. Formed in spring 2004, the group is paying dividends already.

“It’s really given people a point of connection not just to alumni but to the law school,” says Charles W. Crockett, who chairs the Association. “We are beginning to see more alumni contributions to the law school, and we’re starting to see people develop business opportunities as a result (of the group).”

Gay expects PAALAS to exert a positive influence as well at Penn Law. “We’re not trying to compete with the Law Alumni Society. As African-Americans we have similar interests and similar experiences and it’s great to get together. But we also had a great time in law school with people who are not African-American. Let’s not forget that.”

For more information on PAALAS, please call 215-665-5670.

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research and scholarly discussion on the civil rights challenges, both new and old, facing our great nation today.

The goal is to raise $1 million to complete the funding for the Alexander Chair, hopefully by the end of this year. If you are interested in making a generous pledge or gift to the Alexander Chair in Civil Rights please send your pledge or check today to: Ms. Elizabeth C. Brown, Assistant Dean for Development and Alumni Affairs, The Law School University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Anthony Gay is one of the organizers of PAALAS.

NOTES
3. Aaron Mossell was the first African-American to earn a law degree from the Law School.
5. Id. quoting Sadie T.M. Alexander, A Clean Sweep: Reflections on the Rocky Road to Winning a “Broom Award” in 1918, PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, March 1972, at 30. At the time, a broom was awarded on graduation day to students who achieved a clean sweep of “Distinguished” (the highest grade awarded) in each class. As noted in the Gazette article, Sadie achieved her broom award in 1918. Nier, at n.21.
6. Raymond Pace Alexander was one of the early African American graduates of the Wharton School and he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1923. Although he began his courtship of Sadie Mossell at Penn, she would not marry him until after he completed his education.
8. Raymond Pace Alexander gave that partner the option of working with Sadie or leaving the firm. That partner chose to stay and later came to respect Sadie’s work and legal judgment. Nier, supra, at 66. Mack, supra, at 1424.
9. Sadie Alexander served as an Assistant City Solicitor from 1928 to 1930 and from 1934 to 1938. At that time, a lawyer could serve in this position and still maintain a private practice. She refused a further appointment in 1938 because of the explosive growth of the Alexander firm’s practice.
10. Nier, supra, at 72-74. The Equal Rights legislation was signed into law by Pennsylvania Governor George Earle in on June 11, 1935.
SMERCONISH: POLITICAL CORRECTNESS JEOPARDIZES AIRPORT SECURITY

MORE THAN THREE YEARS after the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, it appears that Social Security ranks higher than airport security on the presidential agenda.

But Michael Smerconish L'87, a Philadelphia radio talk show host, is doing his best to keep passenger safety on our radar screens, with a new book called *Flying Blind: How Political Correctness Continues to Compromise Airline Security* (Running Press).

In the book, Smerconish contends that federal anti-discrimination policies prevent airlines from adequately screening young Arab males, which he believes puts Americans at risk. He calls for less emphasis on civil rights and more on security measures.

In his research, he interviewed numerous people, including former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani, Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA), and 9/11 Commission member John Lehman, and testified before a Senate committee.

No stranger to politics and public affairs, Smerconish participated in campaigns for Philadelphia mayoral candidate Frank Rizzo and Senator Specter, and became, at age 29, the youngest Housing and Urban Development regional administrator in history, serving under the first Bush Administration.

Today, Smerconish works the coveted morning shift on *The Big Talker 1210 AM*, and writes a weekly op-ed column for the *Philadelphia Daily News*. He is also of counsel at The Beasley Firm. *Flying Blind* is his first book.

Q: Why did you write *Flying Blind*?

A: Because I felt so strongly about the subject and because I believed that I had done all that I could do on the radio show and via a column in the *Daily News* (where he first addressed the issue) to try to effectuate change. And that’s my goal. I’m all about changing the policy in this country (on airport security).

Q: What is the central message of the book?

A: That the 19 hijackers on 9/11 had a variety of commonalities notably their race, gender, religion and ethnicity and yet our government is turning a blind eye toward those factors.

Q: What will it take to change government policy on screening airline passengers?

A: I think that there needs to be a mind-set change in (the Departments of Transportation and Homeland Security). To be successful in the war on terror we need to know who the enemy is and do a better job of distinguishing them from a lot of other folks who are clearly not the enemy. I’m not advocating two lines at airline security checkpoints – one for young Arab males and one for white suburbanites. Everybody needs to be screened, but I think we need to allow street smarts to play a role in this process as well as in securing our borders, and that, so far, isn’t taking place.

Q: How else is airport security lax?

A: We continue to look for bombs but not for bombers. I think there’s a fundamental flaw in our process. We need to take a page out of the book of the Israelis. I think we could do a better job of emulating what they do.

Q: Do you fear another 9/11 if we don’t improve airport security?

A: I do. What I’m most concerned about, however, is that if we have not learned our lesson, then what does it say about our vulnerability in regard to our borders, our nuclear facilities, our chemical stockpiles and so forth. If we haven’t corrected this issue (airport security), then it tells me we’re vulnerable everywhere else as well.

Q: What did you learn about the way Washington works?

A: You know what’s interesting is, I’ve engaged policymakers on a one-on-one basis on this issue. I even testified in front of the Senate. Nobody tells me they disagree with me … but no one wants to be the champion for the cause.

Q: Do you plan to write another book?

A: My next book will be the unexplored side of a very high-profile murder of a Philadelphia policeman. One side of that issue has been extensively written about but there’s another side that has never been told and I intend to tell it.
Witness to the New Frontier

As Top Aide, Myer Feldman Stood By President Kennedy's Side for Historic Thousand Days

By Larry Teitelbaum

President Kennedy, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg and Feldman, who is gesturing, have meeting of the minds to go over management and labor problems.
Election night, 1960.
Midnight passes and the networks can’t call the unusually tight presidential election between Nixon and Kennedy. The outcome hinges on Illinois. Exhausted from the long campaign, John F. Kennedy goes to bed without knowing who won.

The next morning, two aides entered the house at Hyannis Port, Mass., where the president-elect slept, and greeted him with the words, “Good morning, Mister President.” One of those aides was Myer (Mike) Feldman W’35, L38.

You may not recognize his name, but Feldman occupied an exalted place in Camelot. For three tumultuous and momentous years, Feldman served as a policy and legal advisor to the charismatic young leader. He was witness to the Bay of Pigs invasion, the missile showdown with the Soviets, the burgeoning civil rights movement, the space program, and the sad days following the assassination.

And now, forty-five years later, this member of the president’s inner circle speaks with reverence about Kennedy and his legacy.

“He had the most inquiring mind of anybody you could possibly imagine ... He was a very fast reader and a really fast learner,” recalls Feldman, who was Kennedy’s deputy special counsel.

To go from the slums of Philadelphia, where Feldman grew up in an orphanage, to the highest precincts of power in Washington took guile, gumption and exquisite timing. A Penn Law education, which he says prepared him “for whatever life had to offer,” did not hurt, either.

During his improbable rise, which began when he demanded and received a high-powered job in the nation’s capital, Feldman served as assistant to the SEC chairman, counsel to the Senate committee investigating General Douglas MacArthur’s firing, and counsel to another committee studying alleged stock market manipulations.

It is in that last position that he made a fortuitous connection that altered his life. Next door to Feldman’s office was an ever-inquisitive Senator Kennedy, who wanted to know if any of his constituents were implicated in the stock market scandal.

The two got to know each other, and one day in 1957, after the investigation had ended, Kennedy told Feldman he planned to run for president in 1960, and asked him to join his incipient campaign staff.

As Feldman recalls, “It didn’t seem like he had much of a chance. A junior senator from Massachusetts, a Catholic, no history of major accomplishments. But I said it will be an exciting experience.”

That it was.

During the campaign, Feldman worked on policy, drafted stump speeches, and fed news releases to the media. But perhaps his most important task was to help prep Kennedy for the debates. Kennedy, whose vigor and tan contrasted sharply with Nixon’s pallid appearance, won the election on the strength of those debates. “Before the first debate all the polls showed us losing—some by a wide margin,” says Feldman. “After the first debate the crowds doubled and tripled ... and we knew that the tide had turned.”

Once elected, Kennedy counted heavily on Feldman, one
of only 18 members of the White House staff. (The Bush administration, by contrast, has hundreds.) Feldman wrote presidential messages to Congress, recommended and wrote vetos, supervised all the independent government agencies, and acted as White House liaison to several cabinet members. He also handled Middle East policy and, most dramatically, played an important role in the Cuban missile crisis.

In October 1962, the CIA released photos that showed Russian missile installations in Castro’s Cuba, touching off a 10-day standoff during which Kennedy, after warning the Soviets to remove their missiles, set up a blockade to stop Russian ships from delivering more weapons.

As Feldman remembers, “We had evacuation plans for the White House, and we had to prepare for the deaths of members of the government (by charting a line of succession). That was my job.”

Thirteen months after the Soviets backed down, giving Kennedy his greatest triumph, Feldman had another job to do – one he wishes had never come to pass: He was asked to help with preparations for President Kennedy’s funeral.

While campaigning for reelection in Dallas on November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated. Feldman says he got the news as he flew to Japan with six cabinet members to meet with the prime minister and his cabinet to mend policy differences between the two countries. Following the assassination, Air Force One, on which Feldman was flying, immediately turned around, accompanied from Hawaii by a number of military planes, so as to protect it against potential Japanese or Soviet attack. (Another Air Force One plane had flown Kennedy to Dallas.) As the plane headed back to Washington, everyone fell silent.

“All of us, who had a great sense of loyalty, would rather have taken that bullet,” says Feldman.

One of the few Kennedy holdovers, Feldman went on to serve as President Lyndon Johnson’s special counsel for about 18 months. In his view, the two presidents were as different as, say, Texas and Massachusetts. Kennedy was an avid reader; Johnson did not stack his nightstand with books. Kennedy pored over details; Johnson wanted snap answers, not drawn-out discussions. “He (Johnson) had good instincts, but he didn’t delve into the issues the way Kennedy did,” Feldman points out.

Feldman had an illustrious career after working in the White House – he started a Washington law firm that at its peak had 130 lawyers; produced six Broadway plays including Caesar & Cleopatra with Rex Harrison; wrote, with Phillip Amram, the six volume edition of Pennsylvania Practice; was a book review editor for the Saturday Review of Books; contributed to several law reviews; and served, respectively, as president and publisher of radio stations and newspapers.

Moreover, he now serves as vice chairman, chairman of the executive committee and lead director of the Special Olympics, which was founded by Eunice Kennedy Shriver, whom Feldman assisted from the very beginning. He is also vice chairman and a director of Neogenix, which is conducting research to find a cure for lung and colorectal cancer.

But he admits that nothing can compare to the years he spent in the real-life Camelot, next to the most powerful man on the planet.

“To serve in the White House under President Kennedy was the greatest privilege that an American citizen can have,” says Feldman. “It’s kind of humbling. You’re constantly aware of the fact that you’re not only responsible for the fate of the nation but of the whole world.”
Charles Hill L’60 is an astute observer of world events. From the war on terrorism to whether the U.N. should be abolished, Charles Hill has an opinion. But be assured that his studied analysis is unlike anything you see that dominates the chatter on cable TV these days.

At 68, Charles Hill is a life-long academic, a hands-on expert on international political affairs, a career foreign service officer. He earned his stripes as a China- and Vietnam-watcher, a speechwriter for Henry Kissinger and later as Secretary of State George Shultz’s right-hand man.

Today he teaches a course at Yale where students learn to be generalists — not specialists — to see the connections between big ideas and big events. He’s writing his fourth book on “grand strategy” based on a more expansive view of world affairs in history. It is a view that informed the educations of American leaders in the early 20th century.

*New York Times* columnist David Brooks, who once taught at Yale, characterizes Hill as a “Renaissance man” who applies the classics of literature — Homer, Virgil, Dante and more — to solve the problems that envelop today’s world. In response to a wide range of questions on world affairs, Hill had this to say about:

**The War on Terror**

“... There is an international system of states that began to develop after the Thirty Years War and the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Every major war in the intervening centuries has been a war to overturn this system. We are in such a war now — or on the edge of one --in the sense of a true world war. What is going on in the Middle East is a civil war between the Islamists who aim to destroy the state in the region and turn it against the system, and those regimes that are and want to be both Muslim and states in the system. If the former win, we will have to fight a true world war. We are, however, succeeding...”
Saudi Arabia
“Saudi Arabia has been slowly coming to its senses. Saudi security forces have been in firefights with al-Qaida cells inside Saudi cities for over a year. And they are edging toward at least minor reforms. So the Saudis have decided to be on our side in this struggle, and we welcome that. Were Saudi Arabia to fall to the Islamists, the entire region would be in jeopardy.”

Abandoning the Middle East
“I learned (from my experience at the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam) that regional wars can have vast global consequences; had we not fought the Vietnam War, the Cold War would have been prolonged, or worse. Similarly, were we to give up on the Middle East, the international consequences would be awful to contemplate.”

The United Nations
“At some point in the years ahead the U.N. will have to be remade to fit the evolution of world affairs since 1945...”

Hill collaborated with former U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on Egypt’s Road to Jerusalem, a memoir of the Middle East peace negotiations, and Unvanquished, about U.S. relations with the U.N. in the post-Cold War period. Hill is also editor of the three-volume “Papers of U.N. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali.”

Of his years at Penn Law, Hill reminisced that it was a “major intellectual” experience, “a shaping force on me ever since.” He added: “There I first began to grasp the vital skill of analytical reasoning ... All these scholars of the law (Paul Mishkin, Jefferson Fordham, James Haskins) remain vividly present in my mind, not least because they terrified me so much...”

He began his career in 1963 as a vice consul in Zurich and in 1964, served as a Chinese-language officer in Taiwan. In 1966 he was dispatched to Hong Kong as a political officer. He was mission coordinator at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon from 1971 to 1973, and then in the State Department as China cultural exchange negotiator. He was involved in the 1974 Panama Canal talks, then became a member of the policy planning staff as a speechwriter for Secretary of State Kissinger in 1975. From 1985 to 1989, Hill served as executive aide to former Secretary of State Shultz. He was special consultant on policy to the U.N. secretary-general from 1992 to 1996.

Hill's Yale colleague Brooks wrote in a New York Times Op-Ed piece that over the years a “cult of Hill” developed. “Students would go to him outside class, seeking guidance about life... Hill made time for them,” Brooks wrote. “He didn’t hem and haw; he rendered judgments... some rebelled against his self-confident opinions, but others were drawn by his sense of seriousness, his aura of great purpose...”

Today the man who has been a witness to a world turned upside down lives with his wife in a secluded 18th century farmhouse on the edge of the Yale campus. There Charles Hill is preparing yet another course. This time on some intriguing aspects of war: revolution, crime, sex, film, architecture and more. He’ll be presenting it through the lens of a single city: Shanghai. Be assured, it will be a class like no other.
Gatto and Schifter Join Board of Overseers

JOSEPH GATTO L'84, WG'84 is chairman of Consumer Products Banking at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

In recent years, Gatto has advised on many significant industry transactions including Unilever’s acquisition of Bestfoods, the merger of RJ Reynolds and Brown & Williamson, Seagram's sale of Tropicana to Pepsi, Cadbury’s acquisition of Dr. Pepper/7-Up, the sale of Dial Corporation to Henkel, Kellogg’s acquisition of Keebler and the sale of Chef America to Nestle.

Elected general partner at Goldman Sachs in 1994, Gatto was founding member of the company’s Corporate Reorganizations and Workout Group, and was appointed head in 1991 of the Strategic Development Group, advising clients in health care, technology, packaging, forest and consumer products. He has served as chairman of Global Consumer Products Banking since 2003.

Gatto received a bachelor of arts degree from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University and holds an MBA from the Wharton School. At Penn Law, he was editor-in-chief of the Journal of Corporate Law and Securities Regulation.

RICHARD P. SCHIFTER L'78 is a partner at Texas Pacific Group, a private equity investment firm known for reviving troubled companies. He has been with Texas Pacific since 1994.

Previously, Schifter was a partner at Arnold & Porter in Washington, D.C., where he specialized in bankruptcy and creditors’ rights. He joined the law firm in 1979 and was a partner from 1986 to 1994. After graduating from Penn Law, Schifter was a law clerk to Judge Max Rosenn of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit.

Schifter serves on the boards of America West Holdings, Inc.; Grupo Milano, S.A.; Bristol Group; Productora de Papel; S.A. de C.V. (Propasa); Empresas Chocolates La Corona, S.A. de C.V. (La Corona); Gate Gourmet; and Endurance Specialty Holdings, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Washington chapter of the American Jewish Committee; YouthINC. (Improving Nonprofits for Children); and the Ecoenterprise Fund of the Nature Conservancy. He is married to Jennifer Doar Schifter and has four daughters.
FACULTY NEWS
AND PUBLICATIONS

FACULTY NEWS FLASH

Now Class, Write a Criminal Code for the Maldives
Under Robinson's Tutelage, Students Learn by Doing

It resembles the plot of a reality TV show. Last fall, Professor Paul Robinson enlisted a group of Penn Law students to help him draft a penal code for the Maldives, a secluded island nation in the Indian Ocean.

He asked his students to make sense of Islamic law and impose international norms on a Muslim country where adultery and drinking alcohol are punishable offenses. And you know what? The project has turned out remarkably well.

Robinson and the 17 students in his class produced a comprehensive criminal code in three and a half months, stunning the U.N. officials who reached out to Robinson for help. The code awaits approval. “Initially they were rather hesitant about law students working on the project,” says Robinson, the Colin S. Diver Distinguished Professor of Law. “But now that they have seen how it has gone ... it’s a whole different ballgame.”

Indeed, Robinson’s grand experiment turned into a national story, drawing coast to coast media coverage. But what pleases Robinson most is the positive reaction from the Maldivian government. “The Muslims were pretty skeptical too,” asking, “Why aren’t the Maldivians working on this themselves. I don’t hear that stuff anymore.”

The assignment arose in response to a scandal. The Maldives, run by an autocratic regime that has been known to stifle dissent, promised to embrace reforms after the government brutally put down a prison uprising, causing deaths and widespread civil unrest. The president and parliament agreed to create an independent judiciary and enact the country’s first-ever criminal code. Robinson, a former member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission who has revised criminal codes in Belarus, the Ukraine, Kentucky and Illinois, among others, was a natural choice for the job.

What has made the work so thorny (and fascinating) is that Robinson and his students had to harmonize the principles of Sharia, the Koran-inspired text on which Maldivian law is based, into a modern code with universal tenets of criminal law.

And by all accounts, students found that challenge extremely rewarding, spurring them to work up to 12 hours a week, outside class, on the code, which includes extensive commentary that explains deviations from traditional law.

Paul Robinson, Colin S. Diver Distinguished Professor of Law, and one of his students, J. John Lee, in session with Maldivian officials to get feedback on new criminal code.
Thomas Stenson (far left) and Elizabeth Gerlach, students in Paul Robinson's class, accompanied him on the first trip to the Maldives at the end of October. Gerlach is behind Robinson. They are standing with members of the Attorney General's office in the Maldives, police officers, and a judge.

"What I learned is that an Islamic criminal law system looks a lot like an American system, with a few variations based on specific cultural ideas or norms," says Negar Katirai, a third-year, Iranian-born law student who accompanied Robinson to the Maldives as part of the project.

Thomas Stenson, who has also made the trip (Glen Tobias W'63, L'66 funded students' travel), says the seminar has been a one-of-a-kind experience. "Not only has this been a great research project and a great opportunity, but we’ve explored every single aspect of criminal law," says Stenson, a 3L who helped write the theft and kidnapping statutes.

In fact, the work of Robinson and his “legal team” has been so well received that it has spawned the Criminal Law Research Group, in which students are helping the state of Kansas with penal code reform and doing policy analysis for the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. Even the Maldivians are back for more—they have asked the class to produce sentencing guidelines, rules of criminal procedure and prosecutorial guidelines.

Despite the carping of critics, who question the wisdom of working with a government that has a spotty human rights record, Robinson remains focused on the outcome.

“If the net effect of this is to improve the quality of justice for the Maldivian people, I would be absolutely thrilled. If it turns out that it helps inspire other Muslim countries to write comprehensive criminal codes — codes that incorporate some international norms that they might not otherwise have — well, that’s just frosting on the cake.”
Frank Carano
Professor of Law
Katz Spends His Days Studying Paradoxes in Criminal Law

LEO KATZ HAS LONG BEEN considered one of the most creative minds in his field. Now he has been rewarded for years of outstanding research with an appointment as the Frank Carano Professor of Law.

The author of two books, Katz is currently at work on a third one tentatively titled Why the Law Is So Perverse. This book seeks to account for some of the law’s most abiding and unexplained peculiarities: why legal decision-making is generally either/or (guilty or not guilty, liable or not liable, but rarely something in between); why the law so often frustrates consensual arrangements; and why the law so often settles things in ways that morality, common sense, and economic efficiency are at a loss to explain.

Katz began his legal career clerking for now-Supreme Court Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, then on the 9th Circuit. After his clerkship, he practiced corporate law with Mayer, Brown and Platt in Chicago, where he remained for three years. In 1987, he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan Law School. Four years later, he came to Penn Law School.

“Given my interests in criminal law, Penn was, and is a particularly congenial place to be,” says Katz. His collaboration with his new colleagues at the time, Stephen Morse and Michael Moore, resulted in the joint publication of a criminal law reader on the Foundations of the Criminal Law.

His first book, Bad Acts and Guilty Minds: Conundrums of the Criminal Law, explored the logic of the basic responsibility concepts relied on by the criminal law, testing outer limits by investigating its manifestations in extreme or unusual circumstances, involving for instance murderers who believed their victims to be ghosts, or statutes seeking to regulate witchcraft. In his second book, Ill-Gotten Gains: Evasion, Blackmail, Fraud and Kindred Puzzles of the Law, Katz tried to answer certain longstanding questions concerning legal strategies, the “restructuring” of transactions, and the exploitation of loopholes.

Katz received a Guggenheim fellowship to launch his current project. He has been a visiting scholar at the Australian National University, a visiting professor at the Goethe University in Frankfurt, and will be a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin, where he expects to explore, among other things, how German criminal law has dealt with the actions of the former Communist regime. Going to Berlin represents a homecoming of sorts for him, since he grew up on the Eastern side of the wall. He left for the United States at the age of thirteen.

Earle Hepburn
Professor of Law
Knoll is ‘Driven’ to Find Solutions to Inequitable U.S. Tax Code

MICHAEL KNOLL, recently named the Earle Hepburn Professor of Law, studies finance and taxes the way a mechanic fixes cars: He gets under the hood to diagnose policy pings that slow the U.S. economic engine.

In a series of influential articles, Knoll has detailed many previously unknown effects of the tax system, tackling everything from how the windfall profits tax discouraged oil production during the two oil crises of the 1980s to how the differential treatment of debt and equity under the tax law discourages corporations from innovation and risk taking.

The subject of taxes has occupied Knoll’s mind for a number of years. His work has appeared in many top law reviews, academic journals and professional publications. He argues that the issue should command attention because taxes compose 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product.

“The current system is complicated with lots of loopholes in it,” says Knoll. “Some people pay too much in taxes. Others pay fewer taxes on similar incomes, so there’s a lot of waste and inefficiency.”

Knoll, who joined Penn Law’s faculty in 2000, has a track record as a problem solver. At the International Trade Commission, as legal advisor to the vice chairman, Knoll led a group
of lawyers and economists in developing an objective system — since adopted throughout the world — to assess injury in antidumping and countervailing duty cases.

He has also developed a method of assessing prejudgment interest that has sparked debate in the courts and among commentators. “The issue of prejudgment interest is often ignored by the parties and their attorneys until the very end, but in many cases (especially when the harm occurred long ago and interest rates have been high), the amount at issue might be several times the judgment.”

Knoll’s penchant for road testing ideas led him to academia after starting his career in private practice and government. He holds a Ph.D. in economics as well as a J.D. from the University of Chicago. After ten years at the University of Southern California Law School, Knoll came to Penn, where he also has a joint appointment in Wharton’s Real Estate Department. He is now the associate dean of the Law School, with a diverse portfolio of duties.

For Knoll, a strong believer in interdisciplinary scholarship, teaching and scholarship are intertwined. “I taught prejudgment interest in my corporate finance class well before I wrote on the topic. In fact, the idea to write the paper came directly from teaching the material.”

In recent years, Knoll has developed and is continuing to develop a string of innovative interdisciplinary courses that he teaches with colleagues from the Law School and Wharton. He and Reed Shuldiner, the Alvin Snowiss Professor of Law, run a tax policy colloquium series where the students read current scholarship and then discuss the work with the authors themselves.

He also teaches a course on tax strategy with Edward Kostin of Wharton’s Accounting Department, and is now developing a course for next year, with Daniel Raff of Wharton’s Management Department, that integrates business and legal concepts.

Knoll is eager to see what scholarly projects flow from that new course and how he can further tune the engine of economic performance.

Alvin Snowiss Professor of Law
Shuldiner Cuts to the Core on Tax Policy

OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES Reed Shuldiner has accumulated a ton of intellectual capital. In a career that has scaled upward like a progressive tax, he has been at the center of economic debates in Washington and in the forefront of tax reforms in the post-Soviet world and in emerging market economies. During that time, he has made a mark as well at Penn Law School, where, in recognition of his scholarship, he has been appointed Alvin Snowiss Professor of Law.

Shuldiner, one of the nation’s top tax scholars, speaks with the quiet authority of a man who knows his subject cold. Ask him about the U.S. tax system or flat tax rates and you get a lean and learned answer. For the record, he thinks the U.S. tax system is too complex, contains too many preferences, and does a bad job of taxing capital.

This economist-attorney-turned academic gained much of his expertise, in the late 1980s, as a legal advisor in the Office of Tax Legislative Council. He joined the Penn Law faculty in 1990.

“The opportunity to build Penn Law as an institution has been infinitely rewarding,” says Shuldiner, who served as associate dean at the Law School from 2000 to 2002. “Penn is at an exciting point in its history as it solidifies its place in the absolute top rank of law schools.”

Shuldiner is a well-known expert on the federal tax system. He is author of a series of extremely thoughtful and insightful articles on the taxation of financial products as well as on the feasibility of a flat rate wealth tax in place of an income tax. Although it’s said that nothing is certain in life but death and taxes, Shuldiner hardly thinks a flat rate tax is inevitable.

Declares Shuldiner: “In my view there is nothing particularly attractive about a flat rate. It is likely to provide a modicum of simplification at a substantial cost to the overall progressivity of the tax. Any time you set tax rates you have an inevitable trade-off between efficiency and distribution. Flat taxes tend to
sacrifice too much distribution in the interest of efficiency.”

Shuldiner has been a visiting professor at Yale Law School and, this past spring, at Harvard Law School. He has also been a consultant on tax reform to the governments of China, Lithuania, the Philippines, and South Africa. With his global view, Shuldiner is in good position to analyze this country’s method for taxing capital — which he finds wanting.

“The current system of taxing capital is too complex, too uncertain, and too uneven,” he says. “It may be time to give up on taxing income and tax consumption, but it needs to be done in a way that is sensitive to distributional concerns.”

Ruger Joins Faculty
Young Public Law Scholar Reaches Across Fields To Study the Supreme Court and Judicial Power

THEODORE RUGER, a rising young public law scholar and former clerk to Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, has joined Penn Law’s faculty as an assistant professor of law. He specializes in Constitutional Law, Legislation, and Health Law.

He joins the Law School after three years as an associate professor at the Washington University School of Law in St. Louis.

“In his brief career Ted Ruger already has established himself as one of the brightest young minds in constitutional law,” said Penn Law Dean Michael A. Fitts. “Reaching across disciplines, he brings fresh insights to the study of judicial authority, and is a keen observer of how the courts shape health law, at a time when our health system is under increased scrutiny. We are most fortunate to have him.”

Ruger combines traditional legal analysis with history and political science in his research, which centers on age-old questions about judicial power and on Supreme Court decision-making. This empirical and interdisciplinary approach informs much of his work, which has appeared in the Harvard Law Review, the Columbia Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law, and Perspectives in Politics, a leading peer-reviewed political science journal.

“One of the things that attracted me to Penn … is how many faculty have expertise and interest in fields related to law,” said Ruger. “In that respect, it's a very interesting place to be. The research that's going on here is really diverse, interesting, and stimulating.”

After serving as a law clerk to Justice Breyer, Ruger joined Williams & Connolly LLP as an associate. In 2001, he was appointed associate professor at Washington University School of Law. He spent the spring 2004 semester as a visiting faculty member at Yale Law School.

Ruger received his A.B from Williams College in 1990 and his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1995. At Harvard, Ruger was president of the Harvard Law Review and recipient of the Sears Prize, which goes to two students with the highest overall grade averages in the first year class.

Clayton Joins Clinical Faculty

REBECCA CLAYTON, who has broad experience in corporate and financial law, has been appointed Clinical Supervisor and Lecturer of the Small Business Clinic.

Before joining Penn Law School, Clayton was in-house counsel for CIGNA Corporation, a Fortune 500 employee benefits firm. In that position, she advised the company on how to comply with new corporate governance and financial reporting provisions under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as SEC and NYSE rules, and prepared SEC periodic reports, corporate policies and board briefing materials accordingly.

Previously, she was an associate at Pepper Hamilton LLP from 1997 to 2002. She represented public and private companies in equity and debt financings and information technology transactions, among other areas.

A former legal advocate with the Hale & Dorr Legal Services Center in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Clayton remains active in community service, including through her work with the Philadelphia Futures mentoring program, the Philadelphia
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts and as a board member of the Bethel Bryn Mawr Child Care & Development Center.

Clayton received her B.A. in Ethics, Politics and Economics from Yale in 1994 and her J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1997.

Dina Schlossberg Named Practice Associate Professor of Law

DINA SCHLOSSBERG, faculty supervisor of the Small Business Clinic, has been promoted to practice associate professor of law from her previous position as clinical supervisor and lecturer.

An expert in housing and community economic development, Schlossberg has more than fifteen years experience in nonprofit, corporate, business and real estate-related transactions. Prior to joining Penn Law, Schlossberg was a senior associate at Steiker, Fischer & Olson, P.C., a Philadelphia firm specializing in equity compensation and economic development transactions.

Previous positions include director of Economic Development for Regional Housing Legal Services, counsel to the City of Philadelphia Empowerment Zone, and staff attorney for Community Legal Services, Inc.

Schlossberg received her B.A. in Philosophy at Miami University in 1985 and her J.D. at Temple University Law School.

Vanderbilt Law School Names Edward Rubin its New Dean

EDWARD RUBIN, the Theodore K. Warner Jr. Professor of Law, has been appointed dean of Vanderbilt University Law School effective July 1.

A legal scholar of the first rank in the area of public governance, particularly administrative law and legal theory, Rubin joined Penn Law in 1998.

"Ed Rubin will be an exceptional dean," said Michael A. Fitts, dean of Penn Law School and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law, adding that Rubin has been "a thoughtful commentator over the years on trends in legal scholarship and legal education."

He continued, "We will sorely miss him at Penn not only for his intellect and his wisdom, but his friendship. Vanderbilt is very lucky indeed to have a leader as respected intellectually and personally as Ed Rubin."

Rubin is the author of numerous articles in leading law journals and three books, including the upcoming Beyond Camelot: Rethinking Politics and Law for the Modern State and Federalism: A Theoretical Inquiry, which he co-authored with Malcolm Feeley.

He has also served as chair of the Association of American Law Schools' sections on socio-economics and scholarship and on its curriculum and research, professional development and nominations committees. And, he has been a consultant to the Asia Foundation Project on the Administrative Licensing Law for the People's Republic of China, the Russian Privatization Center and to the United Nations Development Programme.

At Penn Law, Rubin teaches administrative law and commercial law, as well as seminars on topics ranging from administrative policy to law and technology, human rights, and punishment theory.

Rubin came to Penn from the University of California's Berkeley School of Law, where he had taught for 16 years, the last two as the Richard W. Jennings Professor of Law.

Commenting on his appointment, Rubin said, "Vanderbilt has given me an exciting opportunity. It is only an opportunity to rethink the law school curriculum for the twenty-first century that would have induced me to leave Penn.

"I have had a wonderful seven years here," Rubin continued, "and made many friends. Penn combines a highly-charged intellectual environment with a truly congenial and cooperative spirit. An important factor in producing this environment and spirit has been Mike Fitts' leadership, and I hope I can take to Vanderbilt his very valuable example of how to be a great law school dean."
THE NEW ETHICS: A GUIDED TOUR OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY MORAL LANDSCAPE

BY ANITA L. ALLEN

Anita L. Allen, Henry R. Silverman Professor of Law, released her new book — The New Ethics: A Guided Tour of the Twenty-First Century Moral Landscape — last fall. Publishers Weekly named the book one of the top nonfiction books of 2004. Allen, who writes a column on ethics for the Newark Star-Ledger, pulls from the headlines and draws on examples from everyday life to examine lapses in ethics, and then prescribes solutions. This is her fourth book.

LEGAL ETHICS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

BY GEOFFREY C. HAZARD

In their new book, Legal Ethics: A Comparative Study, Trustee Professor of Law Geoffrey C. Hazard and co-author Angelo Dondi examine the conflicts lawyers face in balancing the responsibilities they have to their clients and to the legal system. They look at how lawyers handle these competing pressures in the United States, Japan, Europe, and Latin America, as well as in the emerging legal systems in China and the former Soviet bloc.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE LAW

BY KERMIT ROOSEVELT

Assistant Professor Of Law Kermit Roosevelt will publish his first novel in June. In the Shadow of the Law tells the story of several associates and partners in a high-powered Washington law firm who become embroiled in a pro bono death penalty case and in a class-action lawsuit against a major chemical company. What results is a gripping tale that illuminates the practice of law and how it affects the community.

BEYOND CAMELOT: RETHINKING POLITICS AND LAW FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATE

BY EDWARD RUBIN

Edward Rubin, the Theodore K. Warner Jr. Professor of Law, has a new book due in May. Beyond Camelot: Rethinking Politics and Law for the Administrative State argues that the concepts and terms we use to describe modern government are outdated and need rethinking. Rubin has another book on the near horizon, Federalism: A Theoretical Inquiry, which develops a theory of federalism and argues that the concept does not apply in modern America.

ICARUS IN THE BOARDROOM: THE FUNDAMENTAL FLAWS IN CORPORATE AMERICA AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM

BY DAVID SKEEL

David Skeel, the S. Samuel Arsht Professor of Corporate Law, has published Icarus in the Boardroom: The Fundamental Flaws in Corporate America and Where They Came From. The highly accessible book shines a lantern on present-day corporate scandals by looking back at past business breakdowns. Skeel diagnoses the flaws in the system and offers cures. Icarus in the Boardroom follows another successful book, Debt's Dominion: A History of Bankruptcy Law in America.
Whose Practices Ground U.S. Law?"

PROFESSOR MATTHEW A. SCHNADER

PENN LAW JOURNAL SPRING 2005 47

et al.: Penn Law Journal: A Woman's Place is on the Bench

MATTHEW ADLER

PROFESSOR OF LAW


PUBLICATIONS


C. EDWIN BAKER

NICHOLAS F. GALICHIKO

PROFESSOR OF LAW


PUBLICATIONS


STEPHEN B. BURBANK

DAVID BERGER PROFESSOR FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Burbank served as a visiting professor at the Harvard Law School during the fall term. In October he discussed his recently published work on the role of summary judgment in the declining federal civil trial rate at a faculty workshop at Northeastern Law School. The July 2004 issue of The Third Branch, the newsletter of the federal courts, featured an interview with Burbank that focused on his work as chair of the American Judicature Society’s Task Force on Judicial Independence and Accountability. Burbank made a presentation to the
Iowa State Bar Association’s federal practice seminar in December on the work he and the task force are doing. In addition, Burbank has begun his second term as Special Master of the National Football League, and is serving as chair of the Board of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He continues to serve on a federal practice seminar and committee for the Berlin Prize Fellowships of the American Academy in Berlin.

PUBLICATIONS


“All the World His Stage” (forthcoming, American Journal of Comparative Law).

HOWARD CHANG
PROFESSOR OF LAW

In October 2004, Chang served on a panel — “Rising to the Challenges of a Diverse Democracy” — at the inaugural symposium in honor of new Penn President Amy Gutmann. He presented his paper “Cultural Communities in a Global Labor Market: Immigration Restrictions as Residential Segregation,” at Georgetown University Law Center in December 2004. Chang spoke as an expert on international migration at the United Nations Secretary-General’s Global Colloquium of University Presidents at Columbia University in January 2005. He also served on the Planning Committee and as a moderator at the Delaware Valley International Law Day conference at Temple University in October 2004 and as a discussant at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Summer Institute in July 2004.

JACQUES DeLISLE
PROFESSOR OF LAW

DeLisle made a number of presentations last year including “Market-Oriented Development Without Liberal Contestatory Democracy” and the “Role of Law in Reform-Era China,” both to the faculty of law at National University of Singapore; “Constitutional Reform or Replacement, Referenda and the Question of Taiwan’s International Status” at the East Asia Institute, National University of Singapore; “Protecting Intellectual Property Rights in China: A Mixed Picture” at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia; “Taiwan’s Intractable and Inescapable Dilemma: Cross-Strait Economic Integration and Its Economic and Political Implications” at the Formosa Foundation Conference in Taipei; “Corporate Governance: Lessons from Comparative Law for China’s Reforms” at the World Bank and PRC State Council Development and Reform Center Conference on Company Law Reform in Beijing; and “Intellectual Property Rights Protection in China: Law Reform, Institutional Choice, Education Efforts, and Lessons from U.S. Comparisons” at the American International Education Foundation / Shanghai Intellectual Property Office conference in Shanghai. He also participated in international symposia in Washington (organized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Pacific Forum, and the Institute of International Relations (Taipei)) assessing the implications of Taiwan’s December 2004 legislative elections. In addition, deLisle organized, co-chaired and served as a commentator at a conference on “Party Politics and Foreign Policy in East Asia” at the Foreign Policy Research Institute, where deLisle is director of the Asia Program. He was a member as well of a delegation of foreign scholars and observers of the Taiwan legislative elections in December 2004.

PUBLICATIONS


“Reforming / Replacing the ROC Constitution: Implications for Taiwan’s State(-like) Status and U.S. Policy” Woodrow Wilson International Center Asia Program Special Report (November 2004)

“China after Jiang: Two Strengths and Five Unresolved Issues,” (Foreign Policy Research Institute, 2004)

“Party Politics and Foreign Policy in East Asia,” (forthcoming, Orbis, 2005)

WILLIAM EWALD
PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PHILOSOPHY

Ewald is spending the spring semester teaching at the Institut d’Etudes Politiques (Sciences-Po) in Paris, as part of the new joint degree program that Penn has just established with that institution. In addition, he is finishing his book on the foundations of American law
which is based on a class he teaches in Penn Law's LL.M. program. The first volume of his editorial collaboration on the unpublished notebooks of the mathematician David Hilbert appeared last summer; the second will go to press in the spring. His reviews of recent books by Robert Alexy and Harold Berman appeared in "Constitutional Commentary".

ERIC FELDMAN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Feldman spent the fall 2004 semester on a Fulbright Scholarship at Waseda University in Tokyo. He researched the influence of culture on legal change and extrajudicial dispute resolution. While in Japan, Feldman also presented the following talks: "The New Japanese Law Schools: Observations of a US Law Professor" at the Harvard Forum; a public lecture at Waseda University titled "Tobacco Litigation in the US and Japan"; a talk in Sophia University's law faculty on "The Legal Attack on Smoking in the US: Lessons for Japan?" as well as presentations to the High Tech Research Group, a seminar on legal sociology at Kyoto University, and the law school of Doshisha University. In February 2005, Feldman was an invited speaker at UC Berkeley Boalt Hall School of Law's 2005 Sho Sato Conference on Japanese Law, which highlighted the theme of "Emerging Concepts of Rights in Japanese Law." In addition, he spent a week at the University of Trento in Italy teaching an intensive seminar to graduate law students on tobacco law and policy, and gave two lectures to faculty and students about the Japanese legal system.

CLAIRE FINKELSTEIN
PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PHILOSOPHY

In March, 2004, Professor Finkelstein presented a paper at a conference on punishment, entitled "A Contractarian Approach to Punishment." In that same month she presented a paper at a conference in Baton Rouge on the special part in criminal law entitled "Merger and Felony-Murder." In November she presented a paper at a conference on punishment at the University of Chicago, entitled "An A Priori Account of the Death Penalty." And in February of this year she presented a paper to the Legal Theory Workshop at UCLA entitled "Responsibility for Unintended Consequences." She is currently the director of Penn's Institute for Law and Philosophy, and will be presenting a paper at the Institute's upcoming conference on Risk and the Law in March, 2005.

ROBERT GORMAN
KENNETH W. GEMMILL PROFESSOR OF LAW, EMERITUS

This year, Gorman will complete 25 years as a member of the World Bank Administrative Tribunal, an international arbitration body that resolves employment disputes concerning employees of the World Bank. In September 2004, he retired after nine years of service as a member of the Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal. In June 2004, Gorman spoke about the operations and judgment of both Tribunals and community, has for scholarship in the legal community. A Members' Briefing on open access is being published in the April issue of the AALL Spectrum.
at the European Public Center in Athens, Greece. The speech will be published in the forthcoming issue of the European Public Law Journal. In the spring semester of 2004, he taught the Copyright course at the Arizona State University College of Law, and will be doing so again in the spring 2005 semester.

PUBLICATIONS


GEORGE HAZARD, JR.
TRUSTEE PROFESSOR OF LAW

Hazard completed the American Law Institute/Unidroit project on Principles of Transnational Civil Procedure. With Professor Angelo Dondi of the University of Genoa (Italy) he published "Legal Ethics: A Comparative Study." He also lectured on civil procedure and professional ethics at Yale Law School and on lawyer advertising at Arizona State University Law School. In addition, he participated in a panel on Transnational Civil Procedure at Washington University, St. Louis, and in an international telephone panel on professional ethics sponsored by the American Bar Association. He continued to serve as a consultant to the Standing Committee on Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States. This spring he is teaching at Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, and will lecture at the law schools at the University of Kansas and University of Detroit Mercy law schools.

LEO KATZ
FRANK GARANO PROFESSOR OF LAW

Leo Katz presented the Stranahan lecture - "Choice, Consent and Cycling" - at the University of Toledo College of Law. He also spoke at the Chicago Legal Forum's annual conference on punishment, and chaired the AALS section on jurisprudence, presiding over a panel on "Intention and Legal Responsibility."

MICHAEL KNOLL
EARLE HEPBURN PROFESSOR OF LAW

Knoll was appointed associate dean in July. Last fall he presented his paper on "The Ancient Roots of Modern Financial Innovation" at the Rutgers Business School Conference on Financial Innovation, and he presented a paper (co-authored with Reed Shuldiner) on "Real Options and Tax" at a conference on "Real Options and the Law" at the University of Virginia Law School.

FRIEDRICH KUBLER
PROFESSOR OF LAW

In January, Kubler presented "The American Presidential Election 2004" at the Rotary Club Bad Homburg. In February he presented "Broadcasting Ownership Rules: New Developments" at the Clifford Chance Seminar. In March, his presentation, "German Employee Participation and the European Internal Mar-

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**ALAN LERNER**
**PRACTICE PROFESSOR OF LAW**

**BRUCE H. MANN**
**LEON MELTZER PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY**

Mann commented on the decision in the Barnes Foundation case in an opinion piece published in the Philadelphia Inquirer in December.

**NATHANIEL PERSILY**
**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW**

Persily was a visiting professor in the fall at NYU School of Law, where he taught a class on contemporary issues in law and politics. In conjunction with the 2004 presidential election, Persily appeared on many national TV and radio shows to discuss legal issues pertaining to the election. He presented papers as well for the University president in 2003. In December 2004 Mooney participated in a panel in Washington, D.C. on The New Uniform Commercial Code and delivered a series of lectures in Japan to the Kyoto University Faculty of Law. In February 2005 Mooney was moderator of a panel of experts on financial restructuring at Wharton’s inaugural restructuring conference.

**PUBLICATIONS**

FACULTY NEWS AND PUBLICATIONS

on campaign finance and other issues in election law at the University of Trento in Italy, Seton Hall Law School, NYU Law School, Yale Law School, and the University of California at Irvine and at the meeting of the American Political Science Association in Chicago. In addition, Persily made two presentations on the 2004 election at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia.

PUBLICATIONS


WENDELL PRITCHETT
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW


CURTIS REITZ
ALGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE PROFESSOR OF LAW

In July, Reitz attended the annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in Portland, Oregon. He serves as chair of the Conference Committee on International Legal Developments. In September, he participated in the final meeting, in Budapest, of a study group established by the Rome Institute for the Unification of International Private Law (UNIDROIT) to prepare a draft convention on the substantive law of securities held with intermediaries. The study group proposal will be considered in the spring at a diplomatic conference in Rome. In the fall he participated in several meetings considering the adoption of a related convention proposed two years ago by the Hague Conference. This convention deals with rules for choice of law governing securities held with intermediaries. In December he completed a new edition of teaching materials on the Law of the World Trade Organization.

PAUL H. ROBINSON
COLIN S. DIVER DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF LAW

PUBLICATIONS


EDWARD ROCK
SAUL A. FOX DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS LAW

In January, Rock presented "Corporations as Organizational Persons?" at the UCLA-Sloan Conference on the Means and Ends of Corporations. He spoke on how...
Israeli-based firms utilize U.S. securities regulation to access U.S. capital markets at conferences on venture capital at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, and the Indian School of Business in Hyderabad. He also presented a paper at the fall 2004 ILE Corporate Law Roundtable with David Skeel and Ken Ayotte on “Antitakeover Provisions in Post-Chapter 11 Reorganization Corporate Charters.”

PUBLICATIONS


“Guantanamo and the Conflict of Laws: Rasul and Beyond” at the symposium. He will also serve as editor of a casebook titled “Currie, Kay, and Kramer: Conflict of Laws,” and his novel In the Shadow of the Law will be published in June.

PUBLICATIONS


DAVID RUDOVSKY
SENIOR FELLOW
Rudovsky published his annual supplement to his books “Police Misconduct: Law & Litigation” and “Pennsylvania Criminal Procedure.”

THEODORE RUGER
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW
In October 2004, Ruger presented at Cornell Law School a work in progress on Chief Justice Rehnquist’s appointments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court, and he made a presentation on judicial independence at a University of Missouri symposium in February 2005.

PUBLICATIONS


KIM LANE SCHEPPELE
JOHN J. O’BRIEN PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE LAW
During the 2004-2005 academic year, Scheppel was a visiting fellow at Princeton University’s Law and Public Affairs Program. She presented a paper titled “Hypothetical Torture in the War on Terrorism” at...
A GROUP OF Penn Law alumni and friends have established a professorship in the name of Robert H. Mundheim, former dean of Penn Law School and internationally known expert in corporate law and securities regulation.

Among the contributors are Paul Haaga Jr., L'74 and Charles "Casey" Cogut L'73, both members of the board of overseers.

Mundheim, who joined Penn Law's faculty in 1965, served as Dean from 1982 to 1989. His tenure as Dean was marked by the launch of the campaign to build the Nicole E. Tanenbaum Library building and the beginning of the effort to create a significant endowment for the Law School. He led the Law School to establish the nation's first mandatory public service program at a major law school, helped develop the Center on Professionalism at the Law School, and furthered its interdisciplinary initiatives by vastly expanding the activities of the Institute for Law & Economics.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Mundheim came to Penn Law after serving as Special Counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission. He was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as General Counsel to the U.S. Treasury Department in 1977. He returned to the Law School in 1980 but was recalled in January 1981 to lead the Treasury team in Algiers in the successful negotiation to release the American hostages in Iran.

After leaving Penn Law in 1989, Mundheim served as co-chairman of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson and then became Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Salomon, Inc. and a Managing Director and member of the Executive Committee of Salomon Brothers. Today, he is of counsel to Shearman & Sterling, a global law firm.

Said Haaga: "In a legal career spanning five decades, Bob Mundheim has been a consummate lawyer and strategic thinker. He is not only a great role model but a great friend. It is very fitting that Penn Law is recognizing Bob's many contributions to the school and the profession by establishing a professorship in his name."

Haaga, who graduated from Penn Law School in 1974, is Executive Vice President and Director of Capital Research and Management Company, the third largest mutual fund company in the United States. He is also Chairman of the Board of the fixed-income funds in the American Funds Group and of Capital International Fund, as well as Vice Chairman of Capital World Growth and Income Fund.

Charles "Casey" Cogut, another contributor to the Mundheim Professorship, heads the Mergers & Acquisitions Practice Group at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, where he has been a partner since 1980. Cogut is a respected advisor to numerous corporate boards of directors and private equity firms, including Aramark, Wyeth, Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts and Silver Lake Partners. He serves on the board of advisors of the Institute for Law & Economics.

In honor of Mundheim, who is ending his six-year term as president of the Appleseed Foundation, the organization will be hosting an evening reception June 2 at the University Club in New York. For further information, please call 202-347-7960.
PHILANTHROPY

Paul and Karen Levy Bolster Levy Scholars Program With $6.2 Million Gift

PAUL AND KAREN LEVY have made a $6.2 million gift in support of the Levy Scholars program, which promotes interdisciplinary education at Penn Law. The Levy Scholars program, begun in 2003, enables students to broaden their legal education by deepening their knowledge of law-related areas such as business, medicine, engineering and communications.

A previous gift from the Levys went to the renovation and restoration of Sharswood Hall, which was rededicated as the Levy Conference Center in November 2000.

"Penn Law could not have better friends nor more devoted supporters than Paul and Karen Levy," said Penn Law Dean Michael A. Fitts. "Through his guidance and actions, Paul has been a polestar for the law school, pointing us in the direction of ever-greater eminence."

Paul Levy L'72, chairman of the law school's board of overseers, is the founding partner and senior managing director of New York-based investment firm JLL Partners, a private equity investment firm that owns a variety of businesses with special emphasis on healthcare services and building products. He has also been chairman and chief executive officer of Lancer Industries since 1989. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Jewish Museum and Riverdale Country School, both in New York City, and is a current member of Ohr Somayach International, a teaching institution based in Jerusalem, Israel.

Levy is also a member of the advisory board of the Institute for Law & Economics and serves as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Previously he served on the Dean Search Committee that appointed Michael A. Fitts as Dean and he served as co-chair of the Fundraising Committee for the Colin S. Diver Distinguished Chair in Leadership. In addition, he was host committee member for the Reception to Honor the Associate Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and members of the Court of Justice of the European Communities. Karen Levy, a graduate of Brown University and NYU Law School, is chair of the Women’s Campaign of the American Jewish Committee.

BENEFACCTORS DINNER

Dean Michael A. Fitts and Chairman of the Board of Overseers Paul Levy turned the tables on donors at the annual Benefactors Dinner by handing out gifts of their own in appreciation of alumni support. On hand to receive the gifts were eight benefactors, pictured below. Also honored but unable to attend were: Howard Gittis L'58, who made a $5 million gift; Alvin L. Snowiss C'52, L'55 and his wife, Jean, who established the Alvin L. Snowiss Professorship; John Clair L'72; and Cozen O'Connor, which established a professorship in founder Stephen A. Cozen's name.

LEFT: Fitts hands Murray Kushner C'73, L'76 the Penn Law medallion.
RIGHT: Perry Golkin W'74, WG'74, L'78 (center) receives a Penn Law medallion from Levy (left) and Fitts (right).
$5 Million Gift from Gittis Goes to Endowment

HOWARD GITTIS L'58, a long-time supporter of Penn Law, has made a $5 million gift to enrich the school’s endowment.

In recognition of the gift, a new building with faculty offices, student lounges and classrooms will be named Gittis Hall at a ribbon cutting ceremony this spring.

“No one embodies the virtues of Penn Law more than Howard Gittis,” Penn Law Dean Michael A. Fitts said in announcing the gift. “Howard has applied the analytical skills he learned here, and his unparalleled acumen as a counselor to many, to become a leader in the world of business. He has made a determined effort to improve the quality of education at this institution, so that succeeding generations can follow his lead.”

Gittis, vice-chairman and chief administrative officer of MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings Inc., has a long history of supporting Penn Law School and the University, not to mention many important philanthropic causes. In 1991, Gittis funded a new facility for the Law School’s clinical education programs, now known as the Gittis Center for Clinical Legal Studies.

In addition to his law degree, Gittis holds a B.S. in Economics from the University. He is a member of the Law School’s board of overseers. Gittis is currently serving as chairman of the board of trustees of Temple University, where he recently established the Ronald O. Perelman Professorship in Entrepreneurial Finance at the Fox School of Business and Management. Perelman is chairman and chief executive officer of MacAndrews & Forbes.

Prior to joining MacAndrews & Forbes in 1985, Gittis was a partner at the Philadelphia law firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen where he had served as chairman of the executive committee. In 1985, the National Law Journal listed Gittis among the 100 top attorneys in America.

His dedication to professional and community service has earned him numerous awards including the University of Pennsylvania Law School Distinguished Service Award, the Temple University Russell H. Conwell Founders Award, the Temple University Hospital Auxiliary Acres of Diamonds Award, and the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award.
PHILANTHROPY

Announcing Eight New Gifts

PERRY GOLKIN W74, WG74, L78 AND DONNA O. GOLKIN WG77 have made a gift to establish a professor in Perry's name. Golkin, who sits on Penn Law’s Board of Overseers, has been a member of the famed New York investment firm, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for 20 years. He is a director of Willis Group Holdings, PRIMEDIA Inc., and Biomedical Research Alliance of New York, among others. In addition, he is involved with the Institute of Law and Economics at Penn Law. Golkin taught undergraduate accounting for three years while attending Penn Law. He excelled as a student at Penn, serving as president of the debate team and as a member of the Honor Court. Golkin graduated summa cum laude from both the College and Wharton.

THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION recently made a grant to endow a faculty chair honoring Judge Arlin M. Adams. The professorship, to be called the Arlin M. Adams Professor of Constitutional Law, is an expression of high regard for the Honorable Arlin M. Adams and all of his judicial and public service accomplishments. The Foundation’s predecessor organization was created in 1958 by the late Walter H. Annenberg, an editor, publisher, broadcaster, diplomat and distinguished philanthropist. Lenore Annenberg succeeded her husband as chairman and president of the Foundation in 2002.

Judge Adams is counsel at Philadelphia-based Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis. He has had a long and distinguished career on the bench and in public service, having spent 18 years as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and three years as secretary of public welfare for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He also served five years as an independent counsel investigating the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Judge Adams was editor-in-chief of the Penn Law Review and is a former chairman of Penn Law’s Board of Overseers. In addition, he is a trustee emeritus and received an honorary degree from the University in 1998. He has also served as Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association and President of the American Judicature Society. He received the Distinguished Service Award in 1981 as well as the James Wilson Award from the Law Alumni Society in 2001. He also lectured at the Law School for twenty-two years. He is past president of the American Philosophical Society and the author of numerous law review articles and a case book on constitutional law. In 1997, Judge Adams received the Philadelphia Award for service to the community and in 1999 the Philadelphia Bar Association’s Gold Medal Award.

MURRAY KUSHNER C’73, L’76, a member of the Board of Overseers, has made a gift that will go toward improve-
ments to Penn Law's physical plant. Kushner is president of Schenkman & Kushner, a prominent real estate development firm in northern New Jersey. He has been a real estate developer for more than 25 years. Kushner's philanthropy extends to the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ), the Jewish Educational Center, MetroWest Federation/United Jewish Appeal, and the Joseph Kushner Hebrew Academy, founded by his late father. He is founder of the Kean College of New Jersey Holocaust Resource Center in Washington D.C. Kushner graduated summa cum laude with distinction in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

An anonymous donor has stepped forward to contribute $1 million and match the $1 million gift from the BENJAMIN & MARY SIDDONS MEASEY FOUNDATION. The money will be used to establish the William Maul Measey Chair in Law and Health Sciences. The chairholder may have expertise in areas such as malpractice reform, bioethics, biotechnology, health care regulation, health care organization or comparative health law. The gift will strengthen the Law School's connection to the School of Medicine, which offers a joint J.D./M.B. degree program with Penn Law in Law and Bioethics. This is the first time the Foundation has made a gift to a Law School.

The Benjamin and Mary Siddons Measey Foundation, established by William Maul Measey in 1958 in memory of his parents, supports medical education in the Philadelphia area. William Maul Measey, who graduated from the Law School in 1898, was a corporate attorney in Philadelphia. He practiced law for a number of years, some of the time in partnership with former classmate Owen J. Roberts C'1895, L'1898, who later became a Justice on the United States Supreme Court and Dean of the Law School.

PAUL E. SHAPIRO C'64, L'67 has continued his generous support of Penn Law. Previously, Shapiro helped establish the Shapiro Family Faculty Research Fund, which funds research in the area of law and mental health. A corporate lawyer and executive for the past 30 years, Shapiro currently serves as chairman of Q Capital Strategies, LLC, a life settlement business. Among his high-profile positions, Shapiro was senior vice president of MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc., executive vice president and chief administrative officer at Revlon Inc., executive vice president and general counsel of The Coleman Company Inc., and of Marvel Entertainment Group, Inc. He also was an execu-
tive vice president and chief administrative officer with Sunbeam Corporation. After leaving Wolf, Block Schorr and Solis, where he was a partner, Shapiro co-founded Shapiro & Bregman in 1985 in Palm Beach County, Florida. That firm later merged with Greenberg, Traurig LLP, where Shapiro served as manager shareholder of the Palm Beach County office. In the early 1970s, Shapiro was a co-founder of the Institute for Paralegal Training, which gave birth to the paralegal profession. Shapiro is a member of Toll Brothers' board of directors, and chairman of the audit committee.

Prior to her appointment at Avaya, Craven was vice president, law and corporate secretary for Lucent Technologies. She also served as assistant general counsel and assistant secretary at NCR Corporation. Craven is chair of the Community Advisory Board of New Jersey Network.

JAMES J. SANDMAN L'76 has made a significant contribution to Annual Giving. Sandman is managing partner at Arnold & Porter LLP, an international law firm based in Washington, D.C. Sandman is a member of the Board of Governors of the District of Columbia Bar and the National Advisory Board of the NALP Foundation. He also serves on the boards of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program in Washington; the Whitman-Walker Clinic, Inc.; Wilkes University; and the Washington Performing Arts Society. In addition, Sandman is chair of the District of Columbia Bar's Committee on Multijurisdictional Practice. He is a member of the Washington Board of Trustees of the Federal City Club and the Economic Club of Washington and a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. A member of Penn Law's Board of Overseers, Sandman was executive editor of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review and was elected to the Order of the Coif. After graduation from law school, he was a clerk to the Honorable Max Rosenn of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

PAMELA CRAVEN CW'74, L'77 has made a significant contribution to the Law School. Craven, a member of the Board of Overseers at Penn Law and of the Board of Managers at the Penn Law Alumni Association, is senior vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary at Avaya Inc., a leading global provider of communications systems applications and services. Craven is responsible for all legal services at Avaya, including its commercial practice; corporate, securities, compliance, corporate governance and mergers and acquisitions practices; labor, employment and employee benefits law; litigation; and intellectual property law, including patents, trademarks, copyrights and licensing. She is also one of Avaya's two co-chief compliance officers.

PAMELA CRAVEN CW'74, L'77
DAVID L'74 AND HELEN P. PUDLIN L'74, who met on the first day of law school in 1971 and were married during their third year of law school, have made a substantial donation that will be used for need-based scholarships. Helen Pudlin said that “without my Penn scholarship, I would not have been able to go to law school, and David and I and our children want to be able to give a similar gift to others.”

Mr. Pudlin has been president of the law firm of Hangley Aronchick Segal & Pudlin since its founding in 1994. He concentrates his practice in tax law, estate planning and business/employment law. Mr. Pudlin has served on the governing councils of both the Probate and Tax Sections of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and also as the chair of both the Large Law Firm and Mid-Size Law Firm Management Committees of the Philadelphia Bar Association. In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Pudlin has served on the boards of numerous nonprofit organizations, and he currently serves on the boards of The Baldwin School and the Anti-Defamation League, for which he previously served as board chair.

Helen Pudlin, who is senior vice president and general counsel for PNC Financial Services Group, oversees the legal functions for the corporation, which is one of the nation’s largest diversified financial services organizations. Ms. Pudlin was a partner at Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, where she concentrated her practice on commercial litigation and co-chaired the health care group. She is a member of the board of managers of The Wistar Institute, and previously served as a member of the Board of Overseers at Penn Law. She also has been a lecturer in courses on appellate advocacy at the Law School.

Corrections to 2003-2004 Annual Report

WE INCORRECTLY REPORTED the total gift of the Class of 1954. Their gift was $1,014,185. Also, the participation rate for the Class of 1969 should have read 83 percent. In addition, the following donors were omitted: Amy Wein Zellerbach L’91, who has given for five consecutive years; Clayton Thomas L’62, who should have been listed in the $1,000 to $2,499 category and has a history of five consecutive years of giving; and the Honorable Norma Shapiro L’51, who should have been listed in the $2,500 to $9,999 category and who has contributed for five consecutive years. Joseph R. Halprin C’87, W’87, L’91 also should have been listed as a donor for five consecutive years.
ALUMNI BRIEFS

THE HONORABLE M. PATRICK KING L'59 has stepped down from his position as presiding judge of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court in New Jersey. King will continue to serve on the bench on a part-time, recall basis. He served 32 years as a trial and appellate judge.

SHELDON N. SANDLER L'65 has become the first Delaware attorney elected to the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers. In addition, Chambers USA has named Sandler as the top-ranked employment defense attorney in Delaware. He is a partner in the Employment Law Department of Young, Conaway, Stargatt, & Taylor, LLP.

JUDGE PHILIP S. CARCHMAN W'63, L'66 was recently named acting administrative director of the New Jersey Courts. Previously, Judge Carchman served as a deputy attorney general.

FREDERICK J. ROHLOFF, L'57 has been named a member of the Board of Evergreens, a nonprofit continuing care retirement community. Rohloff is a partner in the Labor Department of Archer & Greiner in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

JOHN W. JEFFERS L'64 has been elected assistant financial partner to the Management Committee of Weston Hurd Fallon Paisley & Howley, LLP. Jeffers practices pharmaceutical, hospital and medical malpractice law. He has served as a past chairman of both the Medical Malpractice Committee of the Ohio Association of Civil Trial Attorneys and the Common Pleas Court and Court of Appeals Committee of the Cleveland Bar Association.

STEPHANIE W. NAIDOFF L'66 has been appointed to the Board of Directors for the Mann Center for the Performing Arts. Naidoff is also the director of commerce for the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, III L'55 has received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Brown earned this honor in recognition of his commitment to public service through the promotion of equal justice throughout his more than 45-year career in equal employment law for both the government and in his private practice as senior counsel at Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, LLP. Brown previously served as deputy district attorney of the City of Philadelphia and as the chairman of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

PAUL C. HEINTZ L'85 has been appointed to the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Foundation, the $240 million nonprofit charitable foundation in Southeast Pennsylvania. In addition, Heintz has been reappointed to the Franklin Institute's Board of Trustees. Heintz is a partner at Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel, LLP.

NICHOLAS J. NATASI, L'67 was appointed chair of the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The committee helps the Supreme Court interpret the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure.

PAUL J. BSCHORR L'65 has joined the New Market Trial Practice Group of Reed Smith LLP, a leading international law firm. Bschorr specializes in general commercial litigation and arbitration, and is also involved in securities class and derivative actions. Earlier, Bschorr headed the team that prosecuted a claim under the New York Consumer Protection Act on behalf of a health insurer against the tobacco industry, which resulted in the first jury verdict against the tobacco industry on behalf of a third party payor. He is also a former chair of the Litigation Section of the American Bar Association and a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

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Court prescribe general rules governing criminal practice and procedure as well as monitoring recent developments in criminal procedures in Pennsylvania.

SANDRA SHAPIRO L'69, the first woman at Foley Hoag LLP to be named partner, has been elected to Lex Mundi’s Board of Directors. Shapiro practices in real estate financing, leasing, and zoning and represents several development and real estate clients.

JOEL N. JACOBSON C'68, L'71, a partner at New Jersey’s Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus, has been named chairman of Chatham Township Planning Board. Jacobson specializes in real estate, corporate and banking matters as a member of his firm’s Executive Committee.

THE HONORABLE G. CRAIG LORD L'71, former judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, has been appointed to Pennsylvania’s Judicial Conduct Board. Judge Lord is a partner in the Real Estate Practice Group at Blank Rome, LLP.

ROBERT C. HEIM L'72, a partner at Dechert LLP, has been appointed by Philadelphia Mayor John F. Street to the Free Library of Philadelphia’s Board of Trustees. Heim is chair of Dechert’s Litigation Department and is a member of the firm’s Commercial Litigation Group and Policy Committee. Heim’s practice includes a broad range of class action and complex litigation.

ALLEN E. RENNETT, L'73 has formed Neufeld, Rennett & Bach, P.C., a law firm geared to meet the needs of entrepreneurs and rapidly-growing businesses in Los Angeles.

SHERRIE R. SAVETT L'73 recently spoke at the “Practicing Law Institute’s Conference on Securities Litigation & Enforcement Institute 2004” in San Francisco and at the “ALI-ABA’s Conference on Securities Litigation: Planning and Strategies” in Boston. Savett, who chairs the Securities Litigation Department at Berger & Montague, was selected as one of “56 Women Leaders in the Profession” by the Legal Intelligencer and Pennsylvania Law Weekly.

IAN COMISKY W'71, L'74, has been reelected to a two-year term as Secretary of the Board of Directors for the Mann Center for Performing Arts. Comisky also presented “The Financial War on Terror and Organized Crime” at the 22nd International Symposium of Economic Crime in Cambridge, England. Comisky is a partner in the White Collar, Internal and Government Investigations Practice Group of Blank Rome LLP. He focuses on white collar criminal defense, criminal and civil tax litigation and malpractice.

JEFFREY R. HOROWITZ, C'71, L'74 has been named Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Danielson Holding Corporation, an American Stock Exchange listed company with subsidiaries offering waste-to-energy services, commercial transporation services, and insurance products.

LUI S M. ARTIME L'76 has joined Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. as associate general counsel-international. Formerly, Artine was vice president, secretary, and general counsel for BellSouth International, Inc.

MARINA ANGEL GL'77 received the Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award at the American Bar Association’s national convention. This award recognizes women lawyers who have excelled in their field and have paved the way for other women lawyers’ success. Angel, known for her legal scholarship on women’s issues, is a professor at Temple University Law School.

BARRY M. ABE LSON L'71, a partner with Pepper Hamilton, has been elected to the board of directors of the Great Philadelphia Venture Group (GPVG). GPVG is the umbrella organization for venture funds and related service providers for Philadelphia. Abelson is also chairman of Pepper’s Executive Committee and chairman of the firm’s Corporate and Securities Practice Group. His practice concentrates in securities, venture capital, merger and acquisition transactions.

HOPE A. COMISKY L'77, a partner at Pepper Hamilton, LLP, has been elected vice...
president of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Literacy, one of the nation’s largest community-based, nonprofit adult literacy organizations. Comisky concentrates in employment law counseling, training and litigation.

ELLEN B. FISHMAN L’78 has joined Martin Clearwar & Bell in New York as partner and head of its appellate department. Fishman concentrates on medical malpractice and healthcare.

DAVID A. FARMELO L’78, a partner at Hodgson Russ, LLP and member of the firm’s Education Law Practice Group, presented at the New York State School Boards Association’s 85th Annual Convention and Educational Trade Show. Farmelo was on a panel titled “Effectively Combating Bullying and Hazing.” Farmelo, who specializes in school law, is vice chairperson of the Council of School Attorneys of the National School Boards Association.

ELISABETH G E M BLOEMEN GL’79 has been appointed mayor of the municipality of Zoeterwoude, Netherlands by Queen Beatrix. She will serve a six-year term.

PAM DALEY L’79 has been named vice president for Corporate Business Development for the General Electric Company. She will remain on the Board of Directors. She received the Chairman’s Award for Growth in 2003.

NEIL D. O’TOOLE, L’79 has received the “Lance Butler Award” from the Colorado Bar Association. This award recognizes outstanding service, dedication, and commitment to the field of Colorado Workers’ Compensation Law. In addition, O’Toole was appointed to the Medical Treatment Guidelines Taskforce for Traumatic Brain Injury by the Colorado Division of Workers’ Compensation. In addition, he has been reappointed to the Board of the Workplace Injury Litigation Group, a national workers’ compensation claimants organization.

1980s

KENNETH GELBURD L’80, assistant regional counsel at the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection’s Southeastern Regional Office, was a faculty member at the National Association of Attorneys General Continuing Legal Education seminar in Washington, D.C. His presentation was “Regulators, the Automatic Stay and the Discretionary Stay.”

CHRISTINE F. LI L’80, a partner at Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith & Davis, LLP, has co-authored New Jersey Condominium & Community Association Law. The book is a practical guide to the rights and obligations of common property ownership. Li practices condominium and planned real estate development law.

MARJORIE A. MEYERS L’82 has been appointed public defender for the Southern District of Texas.

ROBERT A. MARCHMAN L’83, has been promoted to executive vice president of Market Surveillance at the New York Stock Exchange. He monitors trading in NYSE-listed companies for compliance with NYSE rules and U.S. securities laws. Marchman chairs the NYSE’s Diversity Council.

HARRIET DICHTER L’84, a former director of Children’s Policy for Philadelphia, will lead the state Department of Public Welfare’s new Office of Child Development and co-direct the Office of Policy in the Department of Education. Previously, Dichter served as a consultant to the Department of Education and directed the state’s BUILD program for young children.

VICTOR H. BOYAJIAN L’85 has been appointed chair of Venture Capital/Emerging Growth Company Group.
Boyajian will represent emerging growth and Fortune 500 companies. He serves on the Council of Economic Advisors for the State of New Jersey.

THOMAS P. PINANSKY L'85 has recently joined Preti Flaherty as of counsel to its International Law group. Preti Flaherty is one of New England’s largest international business law firms. Pinansky will continue to serve as senior foreign attorney at Kim, Shing & Yu in Seoul, Korea.

WILLIAM BARGMANN III L'86 has been promoted to general counsel and company secretary at ERG Limited, an Australian company that sells smartcard-based, automatic fare collection systems to mass transit operators worldwide.

SAFRA CATZ W’83, L’86, co-president of Oracle, was featured in the Wall Street Journal’s “The 50 Women to Watch” pullout. As the eighth woman “In the Line to Lead” sector, Catz was credited with the idea behind the PeopleSoft hostile takeover.

SHELDON D. POLLACK, L’86 has been named director of the Legal Studies Program at the University of Delaware. The American Association of University Professors has also recently appointed Pollack to its audit committee. Pollack is professor of law in the College of Business & Economics, with a joint appointment in the Department of Political Science.

ROCCO C. CIPPARONE, JR. L’87 has been reappointed to the adjunct faculty at Rutgers University Law School, where he teaches “Criminal Practice.” In addition, Cipparone has been reappointed secretary of the Ancora Psychiatric Hospital Board of the Trustees.

JONATHAN H. NEWMAN L’87, chairman of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, received the Award of Merit from the American Wine Society. Previously, Newman has received the Pennsylvania Breast Cancer Coalition’s Pink Ribbon Award and was named Man of the Year by Wine Enthusiast Magazine.

MARK A. SERENI L’87, a partner with DiOrio & Sereni, LLP, was recently appointed solicitor for the Aston Republican Party Executive Committee. Sereni is also president of the Delaware County Trial Lawyers Association.

JOSHUA D. COHEN W’84, L’87 was the featured speaker on “International Distributorships” at the World Trade Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and also led a session on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act at the World Trade Day convention. Cohen is a partner at Hartman, Underhill & Brubaker LLP, where he focuses on domestic, international and e-commerce business transactions, intellectual property and creditors rights.

JAY S. RAND L’87 has joined Manatt, Phelps & Phillips LLP as a partner. Rand, who will focus on venture capital, specializes in equity and debt financing, mergers and acquisitions, license transactions, joint ventures, fundraising and corporate governance.

FRANK N. TOBOLSKY L’87 presented “Commercial Lease Hot Spots” at the Pennsylvania Bar Institute’s “A Day on Real Estate” program. Tobolsky is the sole shareholder of Frank N. Tobolsky, P.C. He represents banks, borrowers, landlords, and commercial real estate developers.

FRANCES K. BROWNE L’88 has joined Tosi & Associates as a partner in its New York office. Browne practices employment law, commercial litigation, entertainment litigation, and appellate law. She is an adjunct professor of law at Fordham Law School.

ROBERT ANDREW KAUFFMAN L’88 has been named senior vice president and general counsel for the Harleysville Group, an insurance company in Harleysville, Pennsylvania. Kauffman will also serve as secretary and chief governance officer for the company.

KENNETH ADAMS L’89 has published A Manual of Style for Contract Drafting (American Bar Association). Adams is a senior associate at Lehman & Ellen LLP and teaches business drafting as an adjunct professor at Hofstra University School of Law.

MILDRED A. RIVERA L’89, an attorney for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, received the 2004 Kenneth Jernigan Award, the highest honor bestowed by the National Federation of the Blind. Rivera has served on the Federation’s board and as coordinator of youth activities.
PHILIP E. EAGER, C'88, L'91 has been named associate general counsel of the Sierra Club, the nation's oldest and largest grassroots environmental organization.

ALEXEI J. COWETT L'92 has been appointed to the Arlington Economic Development Commission. Cowett specializes in corporate transactional matters as of counsel to Greenberg Traurig, LLP.

WILLIAM FORMON WG'99, L'92 has joined New York Life Insurance Company as vice president in the Individual Annuity Department. He will be responsible for systems operations and structured settlements.

NICOLE D. GALLI C'89, L'92 has been elected vice chairperson of the Board of Directors of Career Wardrobe, a nonprofit organization that provides free clothing and support services to low-income women reentering the job market.

JENNIFER A. BRANDT L'94 lectured on alimony, counsel fees and support guideline rule changes at the Pennsylvania Bar Institute's Eighth Annual Family Law Update in Philadelphia. Brandt is a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association Family Law Section, where she is co-chair of the Membership Committee.

MONIQUE Y. DELAPENHA L'93 has joined WolfBlock as of counsel in the Real Estate and Government Assisted/Affordable Housing Practice Groups. DeLa­penha had been general counsel of Real Estate Development for the Philadelphia Housing Authority. She specializes in municipal finance and affordable housing finance.

KARA H. GOODCHILD L'94 has joined Saul Ewing LLP's Philadelphia office. Goodchild will practice in the firm's Litigation department.

STEVEN J. ABRAMS L'95 has joined Pepper Hamilton as a partner in corporate and securities department. He will concentrate his practice on securities, venture capital, and merger and acquisition transactions.

CHERYL A. SOLOMON L'95 has been appointed general counsel of the Gucci Group at Gucci's executive headquarters in London. Solomon was of counsel at Gibson Dunn & Crutcher in New York in the Civil and Criminal Litigation department.

WARREN USATINE L'95 has been named as one of New Jersey Law Journal's "40 under 40" attorneys. Usatine is a partner in the Bankruptcy and Litigation Department of Cole, Schotz, Meisel, Forman & Leonard in Hackensack, New Jersey.

ERIC S. WECHSELBLATT, L'95, a member of the Business Law Section of Holland & Knight, has been promoted to partner. Wechselblatt’s practice concentrates in corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions.

MICHAEL E. BAUGHMAN L'96 has joined Dechert LLP's Litigation Group. Baughman focuses on First Amendment matters, including litigation of defamation and invasion of privacy cases.

NICOLE E. GAGE L'96 has been named a principal of Fish & Richardson's Trademark and Litigation Groups. Fish & Richardson specializes in intellectual property, litigation, and corporate law.

KARIN A. DEMASI L'96 has been promoted to partner in the Litigation department at Cravath, Swaine & Moore, LLP.

JAMES A. KELLER L'96 has joined Saul Ewing's LLP, where he will join the Litigation department.
TODD E. LENSON L'96
has been named partner at Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, LLP. Lenson’s practice concentrates on corporate transactional matters, including mergers and acquisitions, securities offerings, and general corporate matters.

BRIAN A. PEABODY L'96
has recently published three articles: “New Interpretations of the LDR Regime: The Basis Disconformity and Presumption Models” in Tax Notes; “Treat­ment of Cash Revived in Lieu of Fractional Shares in IRC 335 Transactions” in Corporate Business Tax; and “E&P Allocations in Split-Ups and Other Multi-Corporation Distributions Under Code Sec. 355” in Journal of Tax of Corporate Transactions. Peabody is an associate in the National Tax Department of Ernst & Young LLP in Washington, D.C.

ALBERT A. PISA L'96
has been promoted to partner at the international law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, LLP. Pisa will practice in the Milbank’s Global Finance Group, representing issuers, underwriters, lenders and agents in both domestic and cross-border financial transactions.

LIZABETHANNA R. EISEN
L'97 has been promoted to partner in the corporate department of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, LLP.

CLAUDIA COLINDRES
JOHNSON, L'97 joined Bay Area Legal Aid as managing attorney of the Legal Advice Line, which provides intake, counsel and advice to clients. She is charged with integrating telephone and information technologies to improve access and quality of services.

SEBASTIAN SAL GL'97
recently joined Diaz, Funes, Sal & Morchio as a partner in charge of the Commercial and White Collar Crimes departments. The firm provides a wide range of legal services including civil law, commercial law, administrative law, antitrust, and criminal law.

GEORGE M. GOWEN L'98
has joined Cozen O’Connor’s Commercial Litigation department. Previously, Gowen worked at Dechert, LLP, in the Financial Services and Securities Litigation Group.

LEWIS E. HUDNELL, III
L'98 has been promoted to principal at Fish & Richardson’s Litigation group.

ARSHAD A. AHMED L’99
has joined Kirkland & Ellis, LLP, in San Francisco. His practice focuses on private equity and buyout-related activity. Ahmed is one of America’s leading legal practitioners in Islamic banking and finance.

ERIC E. MARTINS L'99
was appointed to the South Jersey Port Corporation by former New Jersey Governor Jim McGreevey.

CHRISTOPHER MORA L’99
was awarded the Navy-Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon and released from active duty with the Navy JAG Corps this past August. He had previously completed an overseas tour of duty in Rome with the Joint European Command, serving as an International Lawyer to enforce the NATO Status of Forces Agreement and other treaties between the U.S. and Italy.

AVIVA ABRAMOVSKY L’00
has joined the faculty of the Syracuse University College of Law as an assistant professor. She teaches Commercial Transactions, Insurance Law, and Professional Responsibility. Previously, she was visiting assistant professor at Florida State University and practiced with Anderson, Kill & Olick in New York.

JORDANA HARRIS
FELDMAN C’97 L’00 served as Deputy Special Master of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001. The Fund dispensed more than $7 billion in compensation to the victims and families of the terrorist attacks.

DAN GARODNICK L’00
is running for New York City Council on the East Side of Manhattan. Garodnick is a litigator at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison LLP.

CHANGNENG XUAN GL’00
has been appointed corporate
secretary of the China Construction Bank Corporation. Xuan will oversee corporate governance matters, investor relations, regulatory and legal complaints and capital market research.

LAUREN SCHLENOFF KOWAL L'01 has joined the Litigation Practice Group of Coblentz, Patch, Duffy & Brass, LLP, in San Francisco. Previously, Kowal was a litigation associate at Davis, Polk & Wardwell.

JANIE K. LAU L'02 has joined Ropes & Gray in Boston as an associate. She focuses on corporate matters.

MARIA IRENE GONZALEZ L'03 has joined Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP as an associate in the Litigation department. In addition, Gonzalez, who is secretary for the Hispanic Bar Association, has been elected to the board of directors of the Girl Scouts of Southeastern Pennsylvania.

ERNesto SANCHEZ C'98, L'04 has won first prize in the Pacific Legal Foundation’s 2003-2004 Judicial Awareness Writing Competition. His paper was titled “The Problems of Using Foreign Laws and International Conventions in Determining the Protections and Guarantees of the United States Constitution: Examining the Consequences of Lawrence v. Texas.”

Starting in fall 2005, we would like to expand alumni notes with a new section featuring personal milestones. So, this is your chance to announce engagements, weddings, births, retirements, or whatever else you believe merits attention, excluding, of course, job-related news, which already appears in the main section.

Please send information to lteitelb@law.upenn.edu or to alumnijournal@law.upenn.edu.
Edward B. Shils
Educated Himself, Then Educated Others

EDWARD B. SHILS, (W’36, G’37, GR’40, L’86, GL’90, GRL ’97), a skillful entrepreneur, educator and creator of a well-known lecture series at the Law School who doggedly pursued knowledge throughout his life, passed away last November. He was 89.

Dr. Shils earned six degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, including a J.D. from the Law School in 1986, at the age of 71. He held two other degrees from the Law School and degrees in economics and political science. A big believer in compromise rather than litigation, Dr. Shils established the annual Edward B. Shils Lecture in Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution at the Law School, drawing a panoply of distinguished speakers over the years.

But in a life packed with achievement, Dr. Shils made an even bigger impact on The Wharton School and as a sought-after business consultant. At Wharton, where he was the George W. Taylor Professor Emeritus of Entrepreneurial Management, Dr. Shils founded the Wharton Entrepreneurial Center (now known as the Sol C. Snider Center) in 1973. It was the first of its kind - since emulated by close to 200 business schools. He chaired the Center until 1986. Dr. Shils was also chair of Wharton’s Management Department and created the Wharton Small Business Development Center.

Daniel A. Levinthal, current chair of the Management Department, put Dr. Shils’ outsized contributions to Wharton in perspective at his memorial service.

“I don’t think there is a person who has walked down Locust Walk who has dedicated themselves in mind and spirit to the University of Pennsylvania more than Edward Shils,” said Daniel A. Levinthal.
IN MEMORIAM

"I don’t think there is a person who has walked down Locust Walk who has dedicated themselves in mind and spirit to the University of Pennsylvania more than Edward Shils,” Levinthal told the overflow crowd. “Ed was extraordinarily generous to generations of faculty, staff, and students with his time, his wisdom, his kindness and financial assistance. But what made Ed’s acts of generosity especially remarkable is that this process of giving was not a burden for him.”

The University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Shils were inextricably linked for nearly sixty years. After serving in the Army and teaching political science at Temple University, Dr. Shils returned to Penn, in 1955, to teach at Wharton. He continued teaching long after his official retirement in 1985. This past fall, he had been teaching a management class in executive leadership.

One of his former students, Sari Miller, called Dr. Shils a “legend” on the Wharton campus. “Ed had the courage to take chances and push forward his visionary ideas,” Miller said at Dr. Shils’ funeral. “In the early 1970s he was passionate about challenging the bureaucracy embedded in big corporations, nonprofits and government. With the founding of the Entrepreneurial Center, he has impacted the way these entities operate and trained tens of thousands in the art of innovation, tolerance for differences, and borderless cultures.”

Ever the student himself, Dr. Shils enrolled in law school at age 68, when most people think about winding down their careers. Nevertheless, in class he exhibited his characteristic zeal for learning.

Penn Law Dean Michael A. Fitts, who taught Dr. Shils, said: “He always had his hand up... and he was, by far, the most energetic, the most involved student in the class. He wrote the paper which had twice as many footnotes as anybody else’s. He was both a delightful and engaged student.”

Dr. Shils endowed professorships at Wharton and the Law School, and served as an overseer at the School of Dental Medicine, where a boardroom was named in his honor. For his many contributions to the life of the University, Dr. Shils received the Alumni Award of Merit in 2001. Previously, he had been honored with the Anvil Award from the General Alumni Society and the Joseph Wharton Award from the Wharton Alumni Club.

Equally accomplished outside the walls of Penn, Dr. Shils left a sizable imprint on state and city affairs. From his private consulting practice, Dr. Shils helped establish the Pennsylvania Teachers’ Retirement Fund and wrote a report that led to the creation of Community College of Philadelphia. Among his other projects, he promoted the building of the Pennsylvania Convention Center.

Dr. Shils is survived by his wife Shirley, a Penn alumna; daughters Ronnie Burak and Nancy; a son, Barry; and two grandchildren.

- LARRY TEITELBAUM

Descendant of President Adams, John Homans Mason Is Recalled As a Gentleman and Scrupulous Jurist

THE HONORABLE JOHN HOMANS MASON L'73, a respected justice on the Massachusetts Appeals Court, died last July after a long illness. He was 58.

Mason, who often stayed in the office well after his clerks had departed, was known for his legendary work ethic and his well-crafted and detailed legal opinions. Friends also remember him as an unassuming gentleman.

“John was a very special person. His intellect was equaled only by his compassion for others. And, for many of us, he was our very, very, very best friend,” said Henry Schlieff L'73, chair­man and chief executive officer of Court TV, which has estab­lished a John H. Mason Fellowship in Law and Public Service.

A quintessential Bostonian, Mason was a descendant of John and Abigail Adams. Raised in the shadow of the Massachusetts State House, he graduated from Harvard College in 1967. After college he enlisted in the Army and volunteered for duty in Vietnam, saying at the time that he had no right to stay home while others put their lives on the line to serve their country. As with every endeavor in his life, Mason distinguished himself, receiving a Bronze Star and a medal of similar rank from the Vietnamese. (He had been a combat advisor to Vietnamese forces.)

Following his tour of duty, Mason attended Penn Law School, where he served as editor in chief of the Law Review before graduating magna cum laude in 1973. Former Penn Law Dean Bernard Wolfman C'46 L'48, who came to know Mason quite well, has fond memories of him. “John was known not only for his extraordinary intelligence, but also for his never failing courtesy while remaining firm and true to his principles and carefully thought-out positions where others might differ,” recalls Wolfman, now Fessenden Professor of Law at Harvard.
After law school, Mason clerked for Judge Walter R. Mansfield of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He then joined the Boston law firm of Ropes & Gray, where he rose to partner. Mason specialized in labor and employment law and civil rights. His most prominent cases were Hazen Paper Co. v. Biggins, an age discrimination case heard by the U.S. Supreme Court, and Abramian v. President & Fellows of Harvard College, which determined the standard of proof in employment discrimination. In 2001, Mason was appointed to the Appeals Court — a position he clearly relished.

His predecessor on the bench, retired Justice Rudolph Kass called Mason an “indefatigable researcher” who arrived at court with draft opinions on cases to which he might be assigned. “He was extraordinarily ahead of the curve.”

Earlier in his career, Mason rebuffed an offer to become a professor at the University of Arizona Law School, but remained interested in the intellectual challenges of the law, accepting, in 1980, a position on the faculty at the Salzburg Seminar in Austria. Representing Penn Law, he joined U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger; Edward Levi, former U.S. Attorney General; and famed history professor Henry Steele Commager — yet further proof of the esteem in which he was held.

Surviving Mason are his wife of 18 years, Barbara; his stepdaughter Abby; and his sister, Abigail Browne.

— JASON PARR BARTLETT

Landis Leaves Legacy of Legal and Civic Leadership in Philadelphia


A major legal figure and civic leader, Mr. Landis served as deputy city solicitor of Philadelphia, chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and president of the National Conference of Bar Presidents. In the 1980s, he served two terms as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Landis served in the Army in Europe during World War II, interrupting his education at Penn Law School. He returned after the war and became editor of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review. Landis later served on the Board of Overseers and received the James Wilson Award from the Law School.

He spent nearly 50 years with Dechert Price & Rhoads (now known as Dechert), rising to partner and chairman. After his retirement he remained counsel to the firm.

Landis also loved books. He served on the boards of the University of Pennsylvania Press and Houghton Mifflin Publishing Co., and was a consultant on Houghton’s American Heritage Dictionary as well as a respected reviewer of legal literature for the former Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Deeply involved in Philadelphia’s civic life, Landis was also director of the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition, president of the Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia, and chairman of the Children’s Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

His wife of 50 years died in 1996. He is survived by his sons Christopher and Geoffrey; a sister; a grandson; and his beloved friend, Cordelia Clement.
James Gandolfini, star of HBO's long-running smash series, "The Sopranos," talks to Lecturer in Law Robert S. Cohen's class. In the fall, Cohen taught a course called Anatomy of a Divorce. Cohen, one of the leading family law attorneys in the United States, is co-founder of Cohen Lans LLP.