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June 2008 Alumni Newsletter

New York Law School

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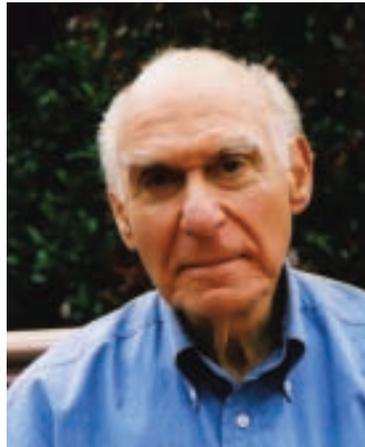
TO CELEBRATE

AND

SHOW OFF

OUR NEW ACADEMIC

BUILDING.



Seymour Glanzer '60

If you can think of a law career, chances are Seymour Glanzer '60 has not only done it, but excelled at it. For that matter, Glanzer has played a part in many major political, economic, or legal events of the twentieth century. To name a few of Glanzer's landmark roles, he was one of the original Watergate prosecutors; he was a defense lawyer for the obstetrician sued in connection with the

Steinberg-Nussbaum child abuse case; he was the prosecutor of the multi-defendant conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with defense contracts during the Vietnam War, among numerous other fraud cases; and he represented a chief financial officer of Drexel Lambert in the Michael Milken case.

With Watergate, Glanzer participated in both the grand jury investigation and subsequent successful trials of the seven Watergate defendants involved in the Democratic National Committee Office, as well as the investigation of the cover-up that followed.

Of those important positions, Glanzer feels that his early service as Assistant U.S. Attorney, where he prosecuted general criminal cases from 1965 to early 1967, stands out as a position of "honor, prestige, and ethical requirements."

"You learn how to be a lawyer and what the boundaries are of ethical and professional conduct," he says.

In private practice at Dickstein Shapiro LLP since 1974, and as Senior Counsel since 1998, Glanzer now represents clients involved in complex commercial and business disputes.

Glanzer describes his experience at the Law School as positive, especially being taught by William Kunstler, who he says was a "wonderful teacher."

Did you know?

Three New York Law School graduates have led other academic institutions:

- Philip Milledoler Brett, Class of 1894, was the 13th President of Rutgers University.
- Edward Duffield, Class of 1894, was Interregnum President of Princeton University, 1932.
- Francis Patrick Garvan, Class of 1899, was Dean of Fordham University School of Law (1919–1923).

New York Law School Heritage

Randolph E. Paul '13



An early site of the Law School at 172-74 Fulton Street.

If middle-class Americans ever want to know who to thank for their April tax bill, they might consider Randolph E. Paul '13 as a possible candidate. Paul is credited with being one of the chief architects of the modern federal tax system.

Paul first served as an informal advisor to the Treasury Department, but

after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he assumed a permanent position as Treasury General Counsel. In that position, he helped to broaden the tax base from a toll applied only to the nation's richest citizens to a broad levy on the middle class.

Paul felt strongly that the income tax system was vital. He said it was "the most direct and equitable method of reaching taxpaying ability," both as a means of raising revenue during World War II and as a means of regulating the post-war economy. Paul won congressional support for wage and salary withholdings, and that reform galvanized mass income taxation.

After graduating from the Law School in 1913, Paul began his career not as a lawyer, but as a switchboard operator at a New York law firm. However, in 1918 he began working for George E. Holmes, a specialist in tax law, and during the next two decades, Paul became one of the nation's leading tax attorneys. Paul launched his own firm, Lynn, Paul & Havens, in 1922. He joined Lord, Day & Lord in 1938, and stayed there until he joined the Treasury Department. He left government service in 1944 and organized Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, where he remained until his death in 1956.

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reaching taxpaying ability," both as a means of raising revenue during World War II and as a means of regulating the post-war economy.

An advocate to the end, Paul testified before a congressional committee on the day of his death, February 6, 1956. He criticized President Eisenhower's tax policies, which Paul felt tolerated inequities in the federal tax system. In the middle of his speech, he slumped forward in his chair and 20 minutes later a Capitol doctor pronounced him dead. *Washington Post* editors praised him in an obituary the following day, writing "He saw fiscal issues in the large context of the national economy and with the understanding of an economist and social planner."

Alumni Corner

How much do you know about the background of New York Law School's deans? Take our quiz:

1. This nationally recognized scholar in civil procedure and federal jurisdiction taught at the University of Iowa Law School before coming to New York Law School.
2. This dean founded two law schools, including New York Law School.
3. This dean has written seven highly regarded books—one called a "graceful, gripping narrative," by historian Richard Norton Smith.
4. This eminent dean's father was a surveyor in New Haven in the early twentieth century.
5. This dean, battling illness, valiantly ran the Law School from his bed for three years.

To take this survey and see the answers, please visit the Alumni & Friends page on the New York Law School Web site, www.nyls.edu.

A New Firm, A New Way to Practice Law

Lee Plave '83



Lee Plave '83 speaks with the exuberance of a man who has leapt off a building in the belief that he could fly and found out that he actually could. Plave walked away from a 20-year career as a big-firm lawyer, most recently as a partner at DLA Piper, the world's largest law firm. He, along with John Tifford, also

from DLA Piper, left to launch their own firm with David Koch, who came from Wiley, Rein & Fielding. Their new franchise law firm, Plave Koch PLC, started out as "the third-smallest in the world," Plave says, but grew fast. In fact, virtually all Plave's clients followed him to the new firm in Reston, Virginia, just outside Washington, D.C.

"Before we launched, we were having lunch with a former colleague who asked whether we were jeopardizing our client relationships by making the change. Dave replied, 'No, we would jeopardize them by staying put.'"

Plave wanted to give his clients more—more service, more attention—while having the latitude to set fees more reasonably than would have been possible in a large firm. Plave describes his new firm as guided by simple principles that revolutionize the practice of law by changing the priority from hours, rates, and profit to client satisfaction, as well as changing the dynamic within the law firm from competition to collaboration. Instead of partners competing with each other for clients and compensation, he says, "every dollar that comes in is split among us." Because of that kind of profit sharing, partners feel very comfortable referring clients to partners who might have more expertise in a certain matter. Everyone comes out ahead, Plave says.

Instead of each hour invested in a client being considered "billable," Plave and his partners often visit clients to discuss and understand their businesses—be it Dunkin' Donuts, 7-Eleven, or Nathan's Famous hot dogs—in order to better represent them.

"It's part of our goal to get closer to our clients. We want to forge close relationships with them. Because we partners know each other very well, we trust one another to devote the time needed in order to learn about our clients and serve their needs and our goals in the long run."

The firm's Web site explains how Plave Koch views franchise law differently by calling their brand of it "Franchise Law with Zing." Zing is, in part, "cutting through the hype and bureaucracy (of large firms)" and "leaving clients with the elixir of excellent service at fair, reasonable, and predictable rates."

Plave wanted to give his clients more—more service, more attention—while having the latitude to set fees more reasonably than would have been possible in a large firm.

Although launching a new firm after 20 years invested at another firm was a leap, it wasn't entirely a leap of faith. Plave and Koch had practiced together before, and spent several years planning the launch, shaking hands on the deal at a Washington Capitals hockey game.

"The biggest surprise was that there haven't been surprises," says Plave. "I wasn't sure if we would grow by two, three, five, seven, or ten. We have had to manage our growth in a controlled and sustained way." The firm grew from the original three to become a ten-partner firm; four new partners recently joined.

"We're more than just colleagues, we're friends. We grew not for the sake of growth, but because we all wanted to practice together."

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Office of Development and Alumni Relations

57 Worth Street
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Educator, Mentor, and Role Model

Nadine Strossen



At times it seems like Nadine Strossen, soon to celebrate her 20th anniversary as a professor at New York Law School, has the uncanny ability to be everywhere at once, racing across the United States, and often the world, to advance legal scholarship and civil liberties wherever possible. But this New York

Law School professor and president of the American Civil Liberties Union, the first and only woman to hold this position, is honored to call New York Law School her academic home. A devoted teacher and member of the Law School community, Professor Strossen is making sure that she continues to help New York Law School students learn, and the School flourish, in perpetuity. As part of her “estate plans,” she is establishing a scholarship named after her parents.

“We fill a special niche,” remarks Professor Strossen, describing what makes New York Law School stand apart from other institutions. Incredibly proud of the dedicated faculty at New York Law School, and their hands-on style she contrasts to the aloof teaching she often experienced as both an undergraduate and law student at Harvard University, Professor Strossen says, “I think we make more of a difference in more students’ lives.”

“I consider myself an educator in both my ACLU and my New York Law School roles,” she says, and this dedication is clearly visible in every aspect of her interaction with students, both inside and outside the classroom. Each year she makes a point of hiring a student in the Evening Division to act as her full-time assistant. “It’s a mission for me to be a teacher, a role model, and a mentor to students.”

It is exactly this dedication to current and future New York Law School students that inspired Professor Strossen to make a planned gift of a scholarship in her estate plans. “I went to the annual Scholars and Donors Luncheon and I was so moved,” she says of her experience at the annual event honoring donors who established scholarships to benefit New York Law School students. “I knew that this was something I wanted to do.”

A planned gift, such as the bequest that Professor Strossen has added to her will, allows an individual or couple to make a gift to New York Law School upon their death that can provide for the School for years to come. Such a gift, as in this case, can also honor a beloved family member such as a parent or spouse. Besides providing for future New York Law School students, the scholarship honors Professor Strossen’s parents who placed an enormous premium on education and told her that they would do anything necessary to send her to college. “They once said, if we have to eat nothing but potatoes we will send you to college,” she recalls. Incredibly indebted to the sacrifices her parents made, Professor Strossen established this scholarship to honor her past and give a gift to future New York Law School classes.

Professor Strossen found that including New York Law School in her estate plans was remarkably easy, and she worked with a former student to draw up her will. The draft bequest language was provided by the Law School’s Office of Development and Alumni Relations, and the entire process “was very simple,” she says.

With her gift, Professor Strossen became a member of New York Law School’s 21st Century Society, a special group of alumni, faculty, staff, family, and friends who make provisions for the future of the Law School in their estate plans. New York Law School is privileged to pay special tribute to Nadine Strossen and all forward-thinking individuals who make the future of the Law School part of their legacy.

“I consider myself an educator in both my ACLU and my New York Law School roles,” she says, and this dedication is clearly visible in every aspect of her interaction with students, both inside and outside the classroom.



Making a Bequest

Providing for New York Law School in your estate plans can be an excellent way to further the mission of the School. A bequest is a gift or legacy left in your will or living trust, typically personal property or assets. There are three types of bequests that you can make:

- A specific bequest leaves New York Law School a specified amount of money or a specific item, such as a painting or residence. Your will can specify the exact amount you would like to give the Law School or simply state the percentage of your estate you would like to give to the School.
- A residuary bequest provides for a gift of all or a portion of your assets after everything specified in your estate has been distributed. For example, if you would like New York Law School to receive the remainder of your estate after you have made gifts to family or loved ones, a residuary bequest will fulfill your intents.

- A contingent bequest designates New York Law School as a beneficiary to receive all or part of your estate upon a specific condition, such as the death of a spouse or the sale of a business or home.

As always, New York Law School recommends that before establishing any planned gift, consult your professional financial and legal advisors.

If you would like more information about how to include New York Law School in your estate plans, or if you have already included the School in your will, please contact Seth Rosen '99, Director of Major and Planned Gifts, at 212.431.2169 or srosen@nyls.edu. It will be his pleasure to discuss all of the options available to you, and of course, welcome you to New York Law School's 21st Century Society.