

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM T. COLEMAN JR.

- 1915 William T. Coleman Sr. and Laura Beatrice Mason married,
June 29, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1920 William T. Coleman Jr. born, 12:15 a.m., July 7, North Philadelphia.
- 1938 Graduated Germantown High School, January 29.
- 1941 Graduated University of Pennsylvania summa cum laude, June.
- 1941 Entered Harvard Law School, September.
- 1942 Invited to join the *Harvard Law Review*.
- 1943 Volunteered for the U.S. Army Air Corps, reported for basic training March 4, Biloxi, Mississippi.
Attended Harvard Business School.
Commissioned as second lieutenant and assigned to the 477th Composite Fighter-Bomber Group, Godman Field, Kentucky, as a statistical control officer.
- 1945 Married Lovida Hardin, February 10, New Orleans.
Defended Tuskegee Airmen in court martial proceedings after they entered a whites-only officers' club at Freeman Field, Indiana.
Honorably discharged from the Army Air Corps.
Worked for the law firm of Raymond Pace and Sadie Alexander in Philadelphia, among the top law firms of color in the nation.
Reentered Harvard Law School in the fall, where he served as an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*.
- 1946 Graduated Harvard Law School, first in the class of 1946/1943.
Employed as Langdell Teaching Fellow at the Law School.
Passed Pennsylvania Bar exam.
- 1947 William T. Coleman III born on April 20.
Began clerkship for Judge Herbert F. Goodrich on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in May, the first American of color to clerk for a federal appellate judge.

- 1948 Began clerkship for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter on September 1, the first American of color to clerk for a Supreme Court justice, co-clerking with Elliot Lee Richardson.
- 1949 Daughter Lovida Jr. born, May 21.
Pounded the pavement in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and on Wall Street in an unsuccessful search for a law firm job.
Completed Supreme Court clerkship, August 31.
Finally was offered, and accepted, an associate position at the New York firm of Paul, Weiss, Wharton, and Garrison, to which he commuted from Philadelphia by train for two years, the first American of color to join a major law firm.
- 1950 Joined the civil rights litigation team led by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF) on a voluntary basis while continuing to practice law.
- 1952 Third child, Hardin, born on January 30th.
Accepted a position as an associate at the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, and Green, the first attorney of color to join a major Philadelphia firm.
- 1953 Sat next to Thurgood Marshall at the counsel table during re-argument of *Brown v. Board of Education* after having worked on the brief and argument preparation with the LDF team.
- 1954 State-sanctioned school segregation declared illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, May 17.
Worked with the LDF Team on briefing the Supreme Court on the appropriate remedy.
- 1956 Elected a partner of the Dilworth law firm.
Represented the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Triangle Publications, Levitt and Sons, and American Homes in litigation, labor, corporate, and real estate matters.
- 1957 Undertook representation of students of color seeking to enter Girard College in Philadelphia, which was open only to white male orphans under the trust of Stephen Girard. After fourteen years and fifteen court opinions, Girard College finally open to persons of color and, eventually, to women.
- 1958 Sat at counsel table with Thurgood Marshall during Marshall's argument in *Cooper v. Aaron*, the Little Rock school desegregation case, in August; in September, Supreme Court unanimously ordered that the students of color be admitted to Central High School and issued an opinion personally signed by all nine justices—the only unanimous decision personally signed by the entire Court.

- 1958 Represented Frank Sinatra at the Dilworth firm.
Thurgood Marshall asked Coleman to chair the LDF board of directors. Coleman accepted and served for many years as chair, president, or co-chair before and after his appointment to the president's cabinet.
- 1959 Appointed by President Eisenhower to the Committee on Employment Policy (the Branch Rickey Committee).
Appointed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to the Civil Rules Advisory Committee under the chair of Dean Acheson.
- 1963 Appointed a senior counsel to the Warren Commission Investigating the Assassination of President Kennedy and tasked with determining whether the Soviet Union or Cuba was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the president.
Became head of the Litigation Department of the Dilworth firm, and his name added to title of the firm. Represented Philadelphia Gas Works, United Gas Improvement Company, Triangle Publications, and Ford Motor Company.
Appointed as consultant to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- 1964 After Coleman's successful argument in *McLaughlin v. Florida*, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated a Florida statute that prohibited persons of different races from spending the night together.
- 1965 Argued successfully in the Supreme Court several cases for the Philadelphia Gas Works involving natural gas regulatory issues.
Appointed by President Johnson as co-chair of the Planning Session of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, entitled To Fulfill These Rights, June 1966.
- 1969 Member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.
- 1971 Appointed by President Nixon to the National Commission on Productivity and the Price Commission.
- 1974 Won one case in Supreme Court awarding attorney fees to winning counsel and lost another involving intercounty busing in the Richmond school desegregation case.
- 1975 Sworn in as the U.S. secretary of transportation in the Ford administration in March, the second known person of color ever to serve in the cabinet. As secretary, issued the nation's first national transportation policy, initiated transportation deregulation legislation, established the Federal Aircraft Noise Abatement Policy, and decided such controversial issues as the introduction of air bags, granting the supersonic Concorde conditional U.S. landing rights, and opening the Coast Guard Academy to women.

- 1977 Appointed a Distinguished Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, February.
 Joined the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, Washington, D.C., as full partner and member of its Management Committee in June.
 Joined the board of directors of IBM, Pan Am, Chase Manhattan Bank, INA, PepsiCo, American Can, and Philadelphia Electric, among others.
 Appointed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Panama Canal Advisory Committee in President Carter's administration.
- 1978 Represented General Motors before the Supreme Court in an antitrust case, the first of several Supreme Court arguments as an O'Melveny & Myers partner, which included representing Security Pacific National Bank in affirming the decision of the comptroller of the currency to allow national banks to enter the discount brokerage business nationwide and representing the Washington Metropolitan Airports Authority, the American Public Transit Association, and fourteen major airlines on various constitutional issues involving separation of powers and federalism.
- 1979 Nominated by the president of France as an officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.
- 1982 Appointed by Chief Justice Burger of the Supreme Court as *amicus curiae* to defend the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court denying tax-exempt status to private schools that practice racial discrimination after the Reagan administration reversed the position of the federal government and refused to defend the appellate court's decision in the Supreme Court. Coleman won in an 8-1 decision.
- 1986 Appointed by Secretary George Shultz as co-chair of the State Department's Advisory Committee on South Africa in President Reagan's administration.
- 1987 Testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee against President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.
- 1994 Appointed to serve on the White House Security Review, which recommended the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue.
- 1995 Awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor accorded a civilian in the United States, by President Bill Clinton, in a White House ceremony.
- 1996 Appointed to the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security, chaired by Vice President Albert Gore, after the crash of TWA 800.
- 1997 Presented with the Thurgood Marshall Lifetime Achievement Award by the LDF.

- 2000 Awarded the Judge Henry J. Friendly Medal by the American Law Institute.
- 2004 Awarded the Chief Justice John Marshall Award, recognizing extraordinary achievements in the administration of justice, by the American Bar Association.
Served on the Technology and Privacy Advisory Committee of the Department of Defense.
- 2006 Sworn in as a major general in the U.S. Army to serve on the Court of Military Commission Review to review appeals from military commission convictions of Guantanamo detainees.
- 2007 Awarded Spirit of Excellence Award by the American Bar Association.
- 2010 Awarded, belatedly, the Harvard Law School's Fay Diploma for having attained the highest ranking in his class of 1946.
Continues to serve as the senior partner and senior counselor of O'Melveny & Myers LLP.

ADDITIONAL FACTS IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM T. COLEMAN JR.

Mr. Coleman has served on the Board of Directors of Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.; Chase Manhattan Corporation (now J.P. Morgan Chase); CIGNA Corporation; IBM Corporation; Pan American World Airways; PepsiCo; American Can; AMAX; New American Holdings (later Washington Mutual); and the Philadelphia Electric Company. Before joining the Ford cabinet, he served on the Boards of the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, the Western Saving Fund Society, the Lincoln Bank, the First Pennsylvania Bank, and the American Stock Exchange. He has been a trustee of the Business Enterprise Trust, the Urban Institute, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington and is currently a trustee of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, of which he is also vice president. He is an honorary trustee of the Brookings Institution and serves on the board of the New York City Ballet, the Advisory Board of the Metropolitan Opera Association, the Trustees Council of the National Gallery of Art (until March 2004), and the Council of the Woodrow Wilson Center. From 1975 to 1978, he served on the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a lifetime member of the Executive Committee of the Trilateral Commission.

In addition to the public service assignments listed above, Coleman was a member of the NASA Task Force on the Effective Utilization of the Shuttle, the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism, the Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (the Grace Commission), the American Bar Association's

Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law; the chair of the Philadelphia Citizen's Police Review Board; and representative of the Greater Philadelphia Movement on the Philadelphia Citizen Advisory Poverty Committee.

Among the professional organizations in which Mr. Coleman holds membership are the American College of Trial Lawyers, the American Law Institute (he is also a member of its Council), the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was recently elected a Fellow of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Pennsylvania and District of Columbia Bars, the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and many of the appellate and district courts of the federal court system.

He holds honorary degrees from Harvard University, Amherst College, Williams College, Yale University, Central Michigan University, the University of Pennsylvania, Bates College, Drexel University, Swarthmore College, Saint Michael's College, Lincoln University, Syracuse University, Howard University, St. Joseph's College, Tulane University, Georgetown University, Columbia University, Bard College, Marymount University, University of the District of Columbia, College of William and Mary, Roanoke College, and Boston University.

In March 2000 the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia conferred on him the Thaddeus Stevens Award, and in April 2000 the Black Leadership Forum conferred on him the Lamplighter Award for leadership. In October 2000 Mr. Coleman received the Fordham-Stein Prize from the Fordham University School of Law, a prize presented annually to a member of the legal profession whose work exemplifies outstanding standards of professional conduct, promotes the advancement of justice, and brings credit to the profession by emphasizing in the public mind the contributions of lawyers to our society and to our democratic system of government. In March 2004 he was awarded the Marshall-Wythe Medallion from the Marshall-Wythe Law School of the College of William and Mary. *American Lawyer* magazine in May 2004 named him one of the twelve outstanding lawyers of the past twenty-five years. In September 2004 Mr. Coleman received the We the People award from the National Constitution Center for his lifetime achievements in civil engagement. In June of 2006 he received the Academy of Achievement's Golden Plate Award. Later that month, he received the District of Columbia Bar Association's Legends of the Bar Award. In May 2007 he received the University of the District of Columbia Law School's David A. Clarke School of Equal Justice Award; and the following week he received the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's Founder's Award. On June 7, 2010, he received the Rex

E. Lee Advocacy and Public Service Award of the J. Reuben Clark Society, which was presented by the dean of Brigham Young University Law School.

Mr. Coleman is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society (founded in 1745 by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson), the Order of the Coif, and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He is the author of "The Supreme Court of the United States: Managing Its Caseload to Achieve Its Constitutional Purposes" (1983); "Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter: Civil Libertarian as a Lawyer and as Justice: Extent to Which Judicial Responsibilities Affected His Pre-Court Convictions" (1978); "The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 Regulation of Foreign Business Practices: A Reassessment" (1980); "Corporate Dividends and Conflict of Law" (1950); "Effect of the Presence of a State Law Question on the Exercise of Federal Jurisdiction" (1947); "Pennsylvania Marital Communities and Common Law Neighbors" (1947) (written with Judge Herbert F. Goodrich, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit); "A Tribute to Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall" (1991); "Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall: A Substantial Architect of the United States Constitution for Our Times" (1991); "In Tribute: Charles Hamilton Houston" (1998); "A Friend's Portrait of Henry W. Sawyer III" (1999); and "Tribute to Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall" (1999).

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Union League, the Cosmos Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Alfalfa Club.

Mr. Coleman is married to the former Lovida Mae Hardin of New Orleans, Louisiana, a graduate of Boston University. The Colemans have three adult children. William III and Lovida Jr. are practicing lawyers. Hardin is dean of the School of Education of Boston University. The Colemans have four grandchildren.