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The First Scottsboro Trials: A Legal Lynching

Faust Rossi

Editor’s Note: This account of the Scottsboro case, appearing in two parts and concluding in the spring issue of the Cornell Law Forum, was derived from a summer 2001 Cornell Adult University class on great American trials that the author co-taught with Glenn C. Altschuler, the Thomas and Dorothy Litwin Professor of American Studies at Cornell.¹

“No crime in American history – let alone a crime that never occurred—produced as many trials, convictions, reversals, and retrials as did the alleged gang rape of two white girls by nine black teenagers on the Southern Railroad freight run from Chattanooga to Memphis on March 25, 1931. Over the course of the next two decades, the struggle for justice of the ‘Scottsboro Boys,’ as the black teens were called, made celebrities out of anonymous people, launched and ended careers, wasted lives and produced heroes, opened southern juries to blacks, exacerbated sectional strife and divided America’s political left.”²

In the course of their struggle against prejudice and an unresponsive court system, the Scottsboro Boys, together or separately, endured 16 trials, two United States Court reversals, as many as four series of death sentences, and prison terms ranging from 6 to nearly 17 years. Although the State of Alabama, try as it might, was unable to execute the Scottsboro youths, their lives were left in shambles.

The Setting

The setting for this saga is Alabama in 1931. To understand what happened, we need to be reminded of the contextual background, and particularly of three major aspects of life in the Deep South.

First, during the Depression, economic hard times were prevalent everywhere but were particularly bad in Tennessee, Alabama, and many of the southern rural areas. There was a substantial underclass of unemployed persons, whites and blacks both, who often lived together in so-called hobo jungles or shacks in sections of larger southern cities. In this surprisingly integrated society the common elements were poverty and joblessness.

Women mill workers who became unemployed

Above: Fearing a mob lynching, Alabama Governor B. M. Miller called in the National Guard to protect the accused: Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozzie Powell, Eugene Williams, Charlie Weems, Roy Wright, and Haywood Patterson

The Scottsboro Boys endured 16 trials, two United States Court reversals, as many as four series of death sentences, and prison terms ranging from 6 to nearly 17 years.
often resorted to prostitution in order to earn enough to survive. The two white women, the alleged rape victims, came from this milieu. In the constant search for jobs, a preferred method of transportation was to hop a freight train. Hoboing, “riding the rails,” was a way of life for many.

Second, there was the extreme racism that prevailed in southern society—a ruthless oppression of black people. Most white citizens of the south were not cruel in their daily lives but they expected blacks to keep their place. They believed that black people were inferior. There was often a suspicion that young black males, if not controlled, would always be prone to rape a white woman. Even a well-educated, moderate Southerner of this period who would oppose lynchings and violence would doubtlessly support segregation, and would see nothing wrong in the fact that blacks could not vote or serve on juries. Such a person would certainly resent northern troublemakers who would try to meddle by criticizing southern customs.

Third, on a national level, the law was largely unresponsive to the plight of black people. In 1868, the Federal Constitution was amended to provide that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. These Constitutional guarantees, articulated in the 14th Amendment, meant that the national government pledged to enforce legal equality between blacks and whites. After Reconstruction, however, the federal government and the courts—including the United States Supreme Court—failed to breathe life into these legal rules. The words were there, the promise was there, but the reality was ignored. Yes, black people were now entitled to vote, but somehow they didn’t. Yes, black people were now entitled to sit on juries, but somehow they didn’t. In the absence of specific evidence of actual state discrimination, little was done. And specific evidence usually meant an admission by state officials that they were intentionally discriminating. Our nation declined to enforce the 14th Amendment on behalf of black people. There was a reluctance in the federal government to meddle with state procedures when it came to civil rights issues. It reflected the tendency of the rest of the nation to let Southerners handle the race question as they pleased.3

The protections afforded to criminal defendants, white or black, were not clearly defined.

In addition, another aspect of the law was undeveloped. The protections afforded to criminal defendants, white or black, were not clearly defined. The 14th Amendment imposes limitations on the states but these limitations are phrased in the somewhat vague and general words “due process” and “equal protection.” On the other hand,
the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments, enacted in 1791 when our Constitution was originally adopted—are more specific. The Sixth Amendment, for example, speaks of the right to the assistance of counsel in a criminal case, the right to confront witnesses, and the right to trial by jury. But the Bill of Rights was framed to limit federal power, not state power. Thus, the question was whether these specific protections, like the right to counsel and the right to a jury trial, were included in the 14th Amendment phrase, “due process,” or in the meaning of “equal protection.” In 1931, the answer was not clear. In many instances, the United States Supreme Court had not yet decided which portions of the specific guarantees in the Bill of Rights were incorporated into 14th Amendment due process. It was unclear, in other words, which of the specific limitations on the federal government and on federal courts were also limitations on state governments and on state courts.4

The idea that a capital case could be tried less than two weeks after the crime seems incredible even by the prevailing standards of 1931.

The Tragedy Begins

The Scottsboro tragedy began on March 25, 1931. A Southern Railroad freight train left Chattanooga, Tennessee, on its way to Memphis. Scattered among the cars were some two dozen people—some white, some black. The train followed the course of the Tennessee River. It traveled west, then dipped south into rural northern Alabama, where its path would take it through places like Stevenson, Paint Rock, and Huntsville until it ran north again to Memphis.

Shortly after the slow-moving train crossed the Alabama border, a white youth walked across the top of a railroad car and stepped on the hand of an 18-year-old black man named Haywood Patterson. A fight broke out between the whites and blacks. The larger group of blacks got the better of it and forced all the whites except one off the train. The whites who were ejected from the train complained at a nearby depot that they had been assaulted by a gang of blacks. The stationmaster telegraphed ahead to the Paint Rock station. Word reached the county sheriff, who deputized every man in Paint Rock who had a gun and lined them up along the tracks at the depot. This posse was ordered to arrest every black person on the train when it stopped at Paint Rock.

The train arrived and was searched. The posse found nine black males ranging in age from 12 to 20 years old. Only four of the nine had known each other before they were arrested. Then came a surprise. Two young white women, with men’s caps on their heads and dressed in men’s overalls, were also found on the train. They were unemployed mill workers named Victoria Price and Ruby Bates. They had gone to Chattanooga, they said, in search of work; having found none, they were now returning home to Huntsville.

As the deputies were tying the blacks together, one of the girls told a deputy that she and the other woman had been raped by the nine of them. Everyone was transported to Scottsboro, the county seat. In the jail, the older of the two girls, Victoria Price, identified six of the nine blacks as her assailants. The guard concluded that “if those six had Miss Price, it stands to reason the others had Miss Bates.” One of the accused, Clarence Norris, protested and called Vickie Price a liar. The guard hit him with a rifle butt. The women were promptly sent downtown to be examined by two local physicians.

Farmers from the nearby hills began gathering. By dusk, a crowd of several hundred had assembled. They surrounded the dilapidated two-story jail. There were shouts of “Give them to us,” and “If you don’t, we’ll come in and get them!” The sheriff called the governor in Montgomery and the governor ordered the National Guard to Scottsboro. There would be no lynching tonight.
The First Trials

Now events moved rapidly. Under the threat of mob violence, with the National Guard’s constant presence and manned machine guns on the courthouse steps deterring hostile crowds of thousands, the nine blacks were hustled to trial just 12 days after their arrest. The idea that a capital case could be tried less than two weeks after the crime seems incredible even by the prevailing standards of 1931.

Of the nine defendants, one was 12 years old and away from home for the first time. Another was 13. A third was practically blind. Another was suffering from a venereal disease so acute that any act of intercourse would have been extremely painful; to walk, this man needed a cane. All the blacks were illiterate, far from their homes, and without access to their families. They were not asked whether they had or could get a lawyer. They were not asked whether they had relatives who could be called and who might be able to hire a lawyer for them. They were not told that a lawyer could be appointed to defend them.

Just before the proceedings began, the judge asked simply if the case was ready for trial. Yes, said the prosecutor. No one answered for the defendants. A Tennessee real estate lawyer, not a member of the Alabama bar and unfamiliar with Alabama law, stood up and said he was not representing the defendants but was willing to advise them. An elderly local lawyer who had not tried a case in many years agreed to advise the Tennessee lawyer. It was never clear whether either of these “advisors,” or anyone else, represented the accused. The Tennessee lawyer did participate on behalf of the Scottsboro defendants—in a manner of speaking. He was allowed 25 minutes to confer with his clients. No time was provided for a reasonable investigation of the alleged crime or of the backgrounds of the alleged victims. There was no time to find witnesses. So the trials began.

The defendants were tried in four groups. Clarence Norris and Charlie Weems were tried first, because they were the oldest. Next came Haywood Patterson, the one whose hand had been stepped on. The third trial involved a group of five defendants: Ozzie Powell, Willie Roberson, Andy Wright, Eugene Williams, and Olen Montgomery. The fourth and final trial was that of Roy Wright, the 12-year-old.

Before each of the four juries, the key prosecution testimony was that of the alleged victims, Victoria Price and Ruby Bates, and the local doctors, Bridges and Lynch. Both doctors testified to having found semen in the vaginas of the two

Haywood Patterson
women. The adviser, or “lawyer,” for the accused did not question the medical testimony, did not make much of an opening statement, and, incredibly, saw no purpose in giving a summation. Worse still, because the adviser did not have the opportunity to speak to his clients at length, he could not prepare them to testify. He called them to the stand nonetheless, so they could say whatever they wanted. As you might expect, some of the nine said, in effect, “Not me and not my two or three friends, but, yes, these other defendants, they are the ones who did it.” No single lawyer can represent multiple clients if the latter blame each other for the crime charged. It would constitute a gross conflict of interest. But these “technicalities” went unnoticed or were ignored. In short, the defense, insofar as it existed at all, was a disaster.

These rapid-fire trials were over in three days. Most took five hours or less. The jury deliberations for most of the trials averaged about 30 minutes. The verdict for eight of the nine was “guilty of rape” and the penalty in each case was death. The exception was the trial of Roy Wright, the 12-year-old. Here the jury could not agree and the result was a hung jury. Why couldn’t the jury agree? Well, because Mr. Wright was only 12, the prosecutor did not ask for the death penalty—only life imprisonment. That act of mercy disappointed the jury, a majority of which held out for the death penalty. As a result, they could not render the required unanimous verdict.

From the time of arrest to the time of the death sentences only two weeks had passed.

Saviors

The Scottsboro Boys did not die in the electric chair. Not then, and not later. Who saved them? In this tragedy there were heroes—individuals or groups whose skill or courage or commitment saved the lives of these young victims.

In chronological order of appearance, the first of these saviors was the American Communist Party (ACP). The initial media response to the convictions was limited to a few brief stories in several newspapers. There was no national media presence at the trial. Soon after the convictions, the ACP became involved. They knew a good issue when they saw it. The convictions, the ACP argued, were a dramatic example of capitalistic repression of the poor. Obviously, their motive in helping the Scottsboro Boys was propaganda. But were their motives important? When you are powerless and facing death, when no one else is aiding your cause, you take what help you can get. The ACP had the means and the network to mobilize mass protests that brought the case national and international attention. Within days, demonstrations throughout the United States, as well as in Germany, Spain,
see lawyer was really representing the defendants. He seemed tentative, probably because of the mob atmosphere. He had no time to prepare. Counsel was never formerly appointed by the court. The unfairness was obvious. But the Supreme Court needed a legal basis on which to reverse. The specific Sixth Amendment right to counsel would do nicely except, as I’ve mentioned, the Sixth Amendment operated only against the federal government, not against the states. The 14th Amendment’s “due process” clause does apply to the states but what does “due process” entail? There was no precedent that said the right to counsel applies to the states through the operation of 14th Amendment due process—no precedent, that is, until Powell v. Alabama created it in 1932.

This decision is a legal landmark because it extended and clarified the meaning of due process. It is a seminal right-to-counsel decision—seminal because it is the basis of the decisions that followed. In Powell, the Court said two things. First, it read the right to counsel into the due process clause. Therefore, this guarantee would now apply to all state trials. Second, it applied that principle to the Scottsboro trial and found that due process was lacking. That insufficiency saved the Scottsboro Boys from being executed—at least for now.

To understand the long-term significance of this decision, we have to appreciate that the actual holding was a narrow one. What the Court said was that 14th Amendment due process requires the effective right to counsel in this case because in this case the defendants were all young, uneducated, and illiterate. A mob atmosphere surrounded the trial and this was a capital case. The Court left open a host of questions that would be answered later. Does the right to counsel apply to all capital cases—even if the defendants are mature and educated, and there are no mobs? Yes, said the Court in another decision. When in the trial process does the right to counsel attach—only at the time of trial? No—earlier; at least at the time of indictment, answered the Court. Why not even earlier than that, such as at the time of initial arraignment? Good point, said the Court, and it so held. Why not still earlier? The Court ultimately agreed, and held that the right to counsel attaches at the time of custodial interrogation. If the police arrest a suspect and the suspect asks for a lawyer, at that point all interrogation of the suspect must stop. But how will the suspect know he has this right to counsel? Ultimately, the Court held in Miranda v. Arizona that if the police take a suspect into custody, they must advise him that he has the right to a lawyer and that if he cannot afford one, a lawyer will be appointed for him. Thus, over the course of 35 years, in decision after decision, the Supreme Court expanded the right to counsel in state as well as federal trials. Where did all this begin? It began with Powell v. Alabama.

This is not the end of the story. Now the nine Scottsboro defendants must return to the Alabama courts to be tried again. And back in Alabama, not much has changed.

To be continued

1. This description of the Scottsboro case draws heavily from court transcripts, newspaper articles, court opinions, and secondary sources, including in particular materials accessible at the impressive website of Professor Douglas Linder, on “Famous American Trials,” at www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scottsboro/scottsb.htm; and contained in the acclaimed book, Scottsboro: "A Tragedy of the American South" (LSU Press 1969, 1979) by historian Dan T. Carter. Also helpful in telling the story were documentaries by the Public Broadcasting System and Courtroom Television Network now available on videotape.
2. Linder, supra, note 1.
5. 287 U.S. 45 (1932).
Editor’s Note: This essay is adapted from “Knockin’ on Heaven’s Door: Rethinking the Role of Religion in Death Penalty Cases,” which appeared in 86 Cornell Law Review 1090 (2001).

Urging the jury to sentence the defendant to death, the prosecutor at closing argument reminds it of the Bible’s command of “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.” Not to be outdone, the defense counsel exhorts the jury to heed instead the Bible’s account of God’s choice of lesser penalties than death to punish Cain for killing Abel.

With life or death on the line, it is hardly surprising that the parties in capital cases think to bring religion into the proceedings in these and other ways. Much more surprising is how little thought lawyers, courts, and scholars have given to the compatibility of such practices with the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the First Amendment—the two clauses of the Constitution that speak directly and broadly to issues of religion.

Whatever the cause of this inattention, the repercussions are substantial. If the Religion Clauses are given their due, various common uses of religion in death penalty cases will be found to be constitutionally untenable.

Assume, for example, that the prosecution learns that a prospective juror is Catholic. Recalling the opposition of the Catholic Church to the death penalty, the prosecution during voir dire uses one of its peremptory challenges to bar the person from serving on the jury. Although the Supreme Court has not ruled on the validity of religion-based peremptories, it has held that race- and gender-based peremptories violate the Equal Protection Clause. Extrapolating from the reasoning behind those equal protection holdings, courts have gone both ways on the validity of religion-based peremptories.

If the Religion Clauses are given their due, various common uses of religion in death penalty cases will be found to be constitutionally untenable.
If the courts were to focus instead on the implications of the Religion Clauses, the unconstitutionality of religion-based peremptories would be difficult to deny. Both clauses prohibit government discrimination on the basis of religious stereotypes, and religious stereotyping is what religion-based peremptories are all about. Such peremptories presume among members of a religion a uniformity of belief that virtually never exists.

Religion-based peremptories should be disallowed regardless of whether it is the prosecution or the defense that attempts to use them. Concededly, the Religion Clauses can be violated only by “state action,” and defendants (unlike the prosecution) are private actors. As the Supreme Court has held, however, defendants’ use of peremptories constitutes state action because it is an exercise of authority delegated by the state.

Having been convicted of a capital offense, defendants at the sentencing stage often try to get the jury to see them in a favorable light by presenting evidence that they are genuinely religious. Seeking to persuade the jury of the grievous impact of the crime, the prosecution not uncommonly offers evidence of the victim’s religiosity.

The prosecution at times has sought to exclude evidence of the defendant’s religiosity as irrelevant. However, courts routinely admit such evidence based on Supreme Court precedent holding that the Eighth Amendment’s ban on cruel and unusual punishment entitles capital defendants to present a broad range of mitigating evidence. Defense efforts to exclude evidence of the victim’s religiosity are no more successful. Although the Supreme Court in the 1980’s held that this and other uses of “victim impact” evidence violate the Eighth Amendment, it did an about-face in the 1990’s. Under the Court’s current approach, the Eighth Amendment is no bar to admitting evidence of the victim’s religiosity.

From an Establishment Clause perspective, however, the admission of evidence of religiosity—whether the defendant’s or the victim’s—raises serious constitutional difficulties that need to be addressed. In both instances, the evidence invites jurors to draw on stereotypes equating religiosity with personal goodness and positive potential. If
the court is going to admit such evidence, it has an obligation under the Establishment Clause to try to ensure that the jury does not give it undue weight.

At a minimum the court should not admit such evidence without instructing the jury that religiosity cannot simply be equated with positive character traits. With evidence of the victim’s religiosity, however, even limiting instructions may not suffice. According to the Supreme Court, evidence of the victim’s religiosity is lawfully admitted not to prove the victim’s inherent goodness but only to give “a quick glimpse of the life” that the defendant ended. Unless religion was so central a part of the victim’s life that failure to admit evidence of religiosity would provide a false “glimpse” of that life, the dangers of jury misuse of such evidence strongly suggest that it is best excluded.

Appeals to religion at closing argument come in various shapes and forms. Some appear to urge the jury to follow “an eye for an eye” or some other religious command rather than worry about the particular requirements of the applicable law. Others cite a religious authority as establishing the jurors’ duty to enforce the state’s laws, while still others assure the jurors that they can reach a particular verdict without violating their religious beliefs. Objections to such arguments are typically predicated on the Due Process Clause or analogous state fair-trial protections. In ruling on the objections, courts seldom find that the arguments were sufficiently prejudicial to the proceedings to warrant a mistrial or reversal.

If the objections were instead framed in terms of the Establishment Clause, courts would be hard-pressed not to find them quite formidable. In each instance the relevant question would be whether a reasonable observer is likely to view the argument as sending a message of government endorsement of religion. Although this inquiry calls for careful attention to context and to the particular words used, courts almost always should find that the argument overstepped constitutional bounds. An argument that urges the jury to follow a religious command rather than focus on the specifics of state law obviously sends a message of endorsing religion, but less heavy-handed appeals to religion generally do so as well. To be sure, even constitutional errors may be found harmless. Nonetheless, attention to the Establishment Clause problems presented by religious appeals in closing argument may often call for a mistrial or reversal that would otherwise not occur.

An argument that urges the jury to follow a religious command rather than focus on the specifics of state law obviously sends a message of endorsing religion but so do less heavy-handed appeals to religion.

The Establishment Clause should be understood to bar such religious appeals by either party. On its own, the defense cannot send a message of government endorsement of religion. It can do so, however, in combination with the court. By allowing defense counsel to make religiously based closing arguments, the court implicitly affirms that arguments of that type are legitimate and have a place in the courtroom. Accordingly, a reasonable observer is justified in attributing any message of endorsement not only to the defendant but also to the court.

Another set of problems arises out of communications among the jurors during deliberations. Does group prayer in the jury room exceed Establishment Clause bounds? What about efforts by
Challenges to practices of this sort generally have been based on the Sixth Amendment’s impartial jury requirement or similar state-law guarantees. Because the jury deliberates in secrecy, juror testimony is almost always essential to show that such practices occurred. However, under state evidence codes, juror testimony to this effect typically is precluded unless the juror maintains that the group prayer or religious argument was facilitated by the presence in the jury room of a Bible or other outside source. Even then, the court is apt to conclude that the likelihood that the group prayer or religious argument prejudiced the proceedings is too low to justify a mistrial or reversal.

Framed in terms of the Establishment Clause, objections to these practices take on substantially greater force. Although the members of the jury are private citizens for purposes other than their jury service, they should be regarded as state actors when serving as jurors. When serving in that capacity, they are paid employees of the state acting pursuant to a delegation of authority from the state. Group prayer during deliberations is therefore state endorsement of religion even though jurors—rather than, for example, the judge—are responsible for sending everyone in the group the message to seek divine inspiration and guidance. By the same token, jurors who use religion to argue for guilt or innocence or for life or death surpass the limits of the Establishment Clause as surely as if they were permanent employees of the state. Insofar as state evidence codes, by restricting juror testimony, would exclude available evidence of an Establishment Clause violation, the codes should have to yield.

By creating a religiously charged atmosphere in the jury room, group prayer during deliberations poses a substantial danger that jurors will base their verdict on religious beliefs rather than the law as explained by the judge. A court therefore should be very slow to find that if such prayer occurred, the Establishment Clause violation was harmless error. When the Establishment Clause violation stems from religious arguments in the jury room, a court usually has greater justification to find harmless error. Unless made repeatedly and by more than one juror, the arguments are not apt to have as pervasive an effect on the atmosphere of the jury room as group prayer.

In conclusion, if the lessons of the Religion Clauses are heard, religion will take on a much less important role in death penalty cases than it currently plays. It may seem rather paradoxical that greater respect for the Religion Clauses could mean a lesser role for religion. The individual liberty safeguarded by the clauses, however, is often best served by government noninvolvement in matters of religion. In the context at hand, as in many others, a very limited role for religion in the operations of government is both good for government and good for religion.

**It may seem paradoxical that greater respect for the Religion Clauses could mean a lesser role for religion.**
Dean Teitelbaum to Leave Cornell
Lee E. Teitelbaum, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law, announced in December that he will leave Cornell Law School at the conclusion of the 2002–2003 academic year. He departs after a four-year period of great faculty productivity, program expansion, and exceptionally strong student morale. A campaign to establish merit scholarships to enhance student recruitment began in 1999 and was successfully completed last year. Facilities and computing have been enhanced, with all classrooms renovated with the most advanced technology currently available, and plans for expansion of the Law School’s physical space are well under way. Cross-disciplinary teaching and scholarship have become more prominent, new relations across colleges have developed, and an interdisciplinary peer-reviewed journal with national and international advisory boards will begin publication next year.

In announcing his resignation, Dean Teitelbaum said, “I very much regret leaving Cornell at a time when the Law School’s faculty, students, and programs are so very strong and when its future is so very bright. I especially regret leaving the many students, faculty, administrators, staff, and alumni who have been extraordinarily kind and generous. And I will always be grateful beyond words for my time at Cornell and for the opportunity to serve as dean of this unique, and uniquely great, Law School.”

Cornell University President Hunter R. Rawlings III said, “Lee Teitelbaum has been an excellent dean of Cornell Law School for the past four years and I regret that family concerns have led him to resign from his position. Our Law School is in excellent condition, to which he contributed substantially, and I am confident that we will be able to recruit a superb successor to Dean Teitelbaum.” University Provost Carolyn A. Martin expressed regret over Dean Teitelbaum’s departure. “I have enjoyed working with Lee and appreciate his contributions not only to the Law School, but to the university as a whole.”

Dean Teitelbaum plans to rejoin the faculty of the University of Utah College of Law, where he taught from 1986 until 1999 and served as Dean from 1990 to 1998. Plans for a search to name his successor will be announced in a future issue of the Cornell Law Forum.

Cornell Welcomes Professor Riles
Cornell is pleased to welcome Annelise Riles to joint appointments at the Law School and the Department of Anthropology. Prof. Riles was a visiting professor at the Law School last spring and permanently joined the faculty on July 1, 2002. A specialist in comparative and international law and East Asia-Pacific region legal studies, Prof. Riles is the inaugural director of the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture at Cornell Law School.

Prof. Riles received her B.A. from Princeton University in 1988 and an M.Sc. (Social Anthropology) in 1990 from the London School of Economics. In 1993 she earned a J.D. at Harvard Law School and completed her Ph.D. in Social Anthropology at Cambridge University in 1996. In 1997 she joined the faculty of Northwestern University School of Law. She was a visiting professor at Yale Law School last year, and was a Research Fellow with the American Bar Foundation from 1996 to 2002.

Prof. Riles’s work focuses on the transnational dimensions of legal theories and institutions and is based on her research in China, Japan, and the Pacific region. Her first book, *The Network Inside Out*, won the American Society of International Law’s certificate of merit for 2000–2002. She describes her
most recently published book, *Rethinking the Masters of Comparative Law* (Annelise Riles, ed.), as “a cultural history of comparative law as presented through its canonical figures.” She is also the editor of a forthcoming collection, *Documents: Artifacts of Modern Knowledge*, that brings together writings by lawyers, anthropologists, sociologists, and historians of science. Prof. Riles is currently at work on a book that looks at the cultural practices of lawyers and their effect on the transnational practice of law. This work is based, in part, on anthropological fieldwork among financial regulators in Tokyo and New York.

“It is a true honor and a great pleasure to join the Cornell community,” says Prof. Riles. “The Law School’s tradition of excellence in comparative law, the university’s international reputation in Asian studies, and the commitment throughout the university to interdisciplinary work provide the ideal environment for a new kind of program in East Asian Legal Studies. I am particularly grateful to Jack and Dorothea Clarke for their vision and their generosity in making this program possible.

“As a visitor,” she continues, “I was deeply impressed by my Law School colleagues’ profound commitments to both scholarship and teaching, and by the atmosphere of warmth and goodwill that pervades the Law School. I look forward to working with them, and to the unique energy, enthusiasm, and generosity of our wonderful students.”

In welcoming Annelise Riles, Dean Lee E. Teitelbaum said, “Professor Riles is an exceptionally accomplished scholar who has already acquired an enviable reputation in a number of fields, including comparative law, East Asian law and culture, and anthropology. She is, as well, regarded by her students as a challenging and engaging teacher.”

In addition to a class on property at the Law School during the spring semester, Prof. Riles is teaching a class on anthropological approaches to technocracy in Cornell’s Department of Anthropology.

### Visiting Fellow and Clarke Scholar

Bernie D. Jones is a visiting fellow and a Dorothea S. Clarke scholar this year at Cornell Law School from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Dr. Jones was awarded a Ph.D. in history by UVC in May 2002, having previously earned a B.A. from Hunter College, City University of New York (1989). She received her J.D. in 1992 from New York University School of Law.

Starting in 1992, Dr. Jones was assistant corporation counsel with the New York City Law Department, Brooklyn Tort Division, until she resigned in 1995 to begin her doctoral program. She was an instructor at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies from 2000 to 2001, and was the du Pont Scholar in Residence and an instructor at Sweet Briar College, Law and Society Program, from 2001 to 2002.

Dr. Jones came to Cornell Law School in May 2001 as a visiting scholar with the Feminist and Legal Theory Project. Her teaching interests include torts, local government, law, pretrial practice and procedure, legal history, civil rights, and jurisprudence. She has published an article in 18 *Harvard Black Letter Law Journal* (2002) on critical race theory, and is currently working on an article, concerning the public implications of women becoming single mothers by choice, that is scheduled to be published in the *Texas Journal of Women and the Law*. During her stay here Dr. Jones is enjoying “the fantastic intellectual community at the Law School and the University.”

### Three New Visiting Professors

Raymond Ku is a visiting associate professor at Cornell Law School for the full academic year. When he is not visiting at Cornell, Prof. Ku is a faculty member and the director of the Center for Law, Science, and Technology at Seton Hall University School of Law.

Prof. Ku earned his A.B. degree in political science at Brown University in 1992, and received the Philo Sherman Bennet Prize for the best political science thesis discussing the principles of free government. He earned his J.D. degree *cum laude* from New York University School of Law in 1995, where he was a Leonard Boudin First Amendment Fellow in the Arthur Garfield Hays Civil Liberties Program. After graduation, Prof. Ku was a law clerk for the Hon. Timothy K. Lewis, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Prof. Ku practiced law with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, and then with the firm now named Levine Sullivan & Koch, both
Prof. Aldave taught two courses during the fall semester: Corporations and Accounting for Lawyers. “I am thoroughly enjoying my visit at Cornell, particularly the opportunity to interact with a significant number of international students, who bring an invaluable perspective to classroom discussions.”

Michael Heise, a professor at Case Western University School of Law, also visited Cornell in the fall. Professor Heise earned an A.B. degree in 1983 from Stanford University and a J.D. from the University of Chicago in 1987. He received a Ph.D. in social policy at Northwestern University and became an associate with the law firm of Rudnick & Wolfe in Chicago that same year. A year later, Prof. Heise became the senior legal counsel to the assistant secretary for civil rights in the U.S. Dept of Education, and from 1991 to 1992 he was deputy chief of staff to the Secretary of Education.

In 1992, Prof. Heise began his academic career as a research fellow at the Hudson Institute in Washington, D.C., and Indianapolis. In 1994 he was a visiting assistant professor of law at Indiana University-Indianapolis and became a full-time faculty member there in 1995. His research focuses on empirical and theoretical studies that explore the respective effects of legal rules, statutes, and court decisions on society and public policy. He has written widely on education law and empirical legal studies, and has served on the editorial board of the Law and Society Review since 2001.

Prof. Heise taught a course on education law and an advanced tort course on privacy, relational, and economic interests.

Barbara Bader Aldave visited Cornell last semester from the University of Oregon, where she is the Loran L. Stewart Professor of Corporate Law and Director of the Center for Law and Entrepreneurship.

Professor Aldave received her B.S. with distinction from Stanford University in 1960 and her J.D. in 1966 from the University of California at Berkeley. After practicing law in Oregon for several years, she began her academic career in 1970 as an assistant professor of law at the University of Oregon. She was a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley from 1973 to 1974, and visited the University of Texas the following year. In 1975 she became a full-time faculty member at the University of Texas School of Law. In 1989 Prof. Aldave became Dean of St. Mary’s University School of Law, where she served until 1998.

Prof. Aldave is the recipient of numerous teaching awards, including the Annual Teaching Award of the Society of American Law Teachers. She is a director or officer of more than a dozen nonprofit corporations, and is the national chair of the Gray Panthers. Her scholarship interests are in the areas of business associations, securities regulation, and Constitutional law.

Prof. Ku writes in the areas of Constitutional law, intellectual property, and Internet law, and is the lead author of Cyberspace Law: Cases and Materials, the first casebook devoted exclusively to the study of cyberspace law. He taught courses on cyberspace law and media law during the fall term, and will teach copyright law during the spring. He is “delighted at the opportunity to spend the year with the nation’s leading scholars and students here at Cornell.”

New Distinguished Practitioner in Residence

Niki Kuckes was the fall participant in the Distinguished Practitioner in Residence program. Ms. Kuckes is a partner in the firm of Baker Botts in Washington, D.C. At Baker Botts, Ms. Kuckes represents major corporations, law firms, non-profit entities, and individuals in areas of Constitutional law, grand jury investigations, legal malpractice, ethical issues, copyright law, employment matters, and contracts. Her practice focuses on civil and criminal litigation, and she also has particular experience in the area of discrimination law.

Ms. Kuckes received her B.A. from Cornell University in 1981. Four years later she received a J.D. from Yale Law School, where she was the senior editor of the Yale Law Journal, as well as being an editor of the Yale Law & Policy Review and the Yale Journal of International Law. After graduation, Ms. Kuckes was a law clerk for Judge Antonin Scalia of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Ms. Kuckes shared her expertise by leading a seminar on grand jury investigations. “I’m delighted to have the opportunity to come back to Cornell and be part of the vibrant Law School community,” said Ms. Kuckes. “The students and faculty have all been wonderful, welcoming, and very impressive.”

New Lecturer in Legal Aid Clinic
Christine N. Cimini joins the Cornell Legal Aid Clinic as a visiting lecturer for the academic year. Professor Cimini comes to Cornell from Colorado, where she is an assistant professor of law at the University of Denver College of Law. She has taught and supervised law students in Denver’s live-client Civil Litigation Clinic since 1999.

Prof. Cimini earned a B.A. in economics from Clark University in 1989 and a J.D. from the University of Connecticut School of Law in 1992. She worked as a staff attorney with Neighborhood Legal Services in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1992 to 1993, after which she was appointed to a three-year term as a clinical teaching fellow and supervising attorney at Yale Law School. From 1996 to 1998 she was a staff attorney for Legal Services of Oregon in Portland, representing indigent clients in civil matters. From 1998 to 1999 she represented clients on Constitutional and civil issues with the American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado in Denver.

Prof. Cimini is teaching public interest courses during the fall and spring semesters while working with students on clinical cases. She says, “I have thoroughly enjoyed working with the faculty and students at Cornell Law School.”

Donovan-Jackson Project
In July 2002, the Law Library hosted several distinguished visitors who gathered to share information on two illustrious Upstate New York natives: General William J. Donovan (1883-1959) and Justice Robert H. Jackson (1892-1954). The purpose of the meeting was to explore the links between the two men, and possibilities for further scholarship and events to advance their legacy. The participants included:

• Justice Salvatore R. Martoche, New York State Supreme Court, Buffalo, N.Y., who was a U.S. attorney for the Western District of New York from 1982 to 1986, in the same office occupied by William J. Donovan in 1922;
• Henry Korn, B.A. ’68, and his wife, Ellen Schaum Korn, B.S. ’68, the generous donors of “Nürnberg Trials,” the 147 bound volumes of trial transcripts and multifarious legal documents related to the first war crimes trials held in Nürnberg, Germany;
• Professor Michael Salter, University of Central Lancashire Law School, United Kingdom, in residence at Cornell Law School to do further research on the Donovan Archive;
• Professor Claire M. Germain, Edward Cornell Law Librarian;

Participants in the Donovan Archive reception in July: (standing, left to right) Gregory L. Peterson, Prof. Claire M. Germain, Justice Salvatore R. Martoche, Henry Korn, Prof. Michael Salter, and (seated) Rolland E. Kidder, Ellen Schaum Korn, and John A. Lauricella
John A. Lauricella, assistant archivist, Cornell Law Library, who is indexing the collection;
• Gregory L. Peterson, President, Robert H. Jackson Center for Justice, Jamestown, N.Y.;
• Rolland E. Kidder, Executive Director, Robert H. Jackson Center for Justice, Jamestown N.Y.

Both men grew up in Upstate New York, Justice Jackson in Frewsburg, near Jamestown, and General Donovan in Buffalo. In 1945, President Truman appointed Justice Jackson chief prosecutor at the Nürnberg war crimes trials. General Donovan, as special assistant to Justice Jackson and founder of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS; the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency), offered valuable intelligence to Jackson as the Allies gathered evidence to construct their cases against the Nazi war criminals.

Advisory Council’s Fall Meeting
Thirty-four members of the Cornell Law School Advisory Council attended the annual fall meeting on campus from September 26 through September 28. The Hon. Stephen G. Crane ’63, in his second year as chair, led the volunteer alumni body through a full day-and-a-half, during which the Advisory Council was charged with gathering information and making recommendations to the dean and greater Law School community. The Advisory Council helps to ensure the ongoing excellence of Cornell Law School. The seven-member visiting committee, including Judge Crane, the Hon. Frederick B. Lacey ’48, Jack L. Lewis ’69, Rosemary Pye ’74, Anthony M. Radice ’69, Deborah A. Skakel ’83, and the Hon. Richard C. Wesley ’74, arrived a day before the full Advisory Council for in-depth meetings with faculty and program staff members. The visiting committee also met with students in a Career Forum series to discuss their respective career paths and practice areas.

Highlights of the meeting included Dean Lee E. Teitelbaum’s state-of-the-school report, current and emerging priorities (including international initiatives and feminist legal issues), and working sessions on admissions and placement. Jay W. Waks ’71, annual fund national chair, provided an update on annual giving, and C. Evan Stewart ’77 reviewed the results of the ad hoc Reunion Task Force Committee, which completed its work and recommendations this past summer. The full Advisory Council met with approximately 25 scholarship recipients for a luncheon. Many of the recipients benefit from scholarships endowed by Advisory Council members.

The Advisory Council also heard from Professor John J. Barceló III and Professor Annelise Riles, the newest member of the tenured faculty, regarding the school’s emerging presence in East Asia and the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture, generously endowed by Dorothea and Jack G. Clarke ’52. Mr. Clarke is an emeritus member of the Law School’s Advisory Council and Cornell University Presidential Councilor.

Council member Paula J. Mueller ’73 was recognized for her generous gifts of art to the Law School. A dedication, attended by her parents, Robert and Elisabeth Mueller, and her husband, Philippe M. Solomon, was held in the faculty suites. The traditional reception and dinner with the Advisory Council, their guests, faculty, and students, honored the memories of Adele Langston Rogers ’36 and former Attorney General and Secretary of State William P. Rogers ’37. In recognition of their contributions to public life, a collection of materials, given to the Law Library by family members Dale Rogers Marshall, Anthony W. Rogers, Jeffrey L. Rogers, and Douglas L. Rogers, was displayed in the Reading Room and the Dawson Rare Book Room. James B. Weidner ’67, longtime colleague and personal friend, recounted a memory of William Rogers’s sensitivity for young children.

The fall meeting concluded with the full report from the visiting committee, including a discussion of the critical need to address space planning, which affects virtually all components of the Law School, as well as faculty recruitment and overall endowment support.
Rogers Family Honored

Dale Rogers Marshall and her brother, Anthony W. Rogers, were special guests at a dinner and exhibit honoring their parents, William P. Rogers ’37 and Adele Langston Rogers ’36, during the annual Advisory Council weekend. Ms. Marshall, who is president of Wheaton College in Massachusetts, was among the speakers who celebrated the accomplishments of her parents and their service to the nation.

William Rogers was on the Law School’s inaugural Advisory Council while serving as Attorney General under President Eisenhower. He was Secretary of State in the Nixon Administration, and chaired the panel that investigated the catastrophic failure of the Challenger space shuttle. Adele Rogers worked with inner-city children and was a Cornell University trustee. The exhibit from the Rogers Collection featured memorabilia from William Rogers’s many government roles, including his service at the Justice and State Departments, respectively.

Clarke Program Begins

On September 23, 2002 the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture held a celebratory reception in the Berger Atrium. Over 100 students and faculty from both the Law School and the larger Cornell community were on hand. Law School Dean Lee E. Teitelbaum, Professor John J. Barceló III (director of the Berger International Legal Studies Program), and John Whitman (associate professor of linguistics and director of the East Asia Program) each offered congratulatory remarks. The founding of the Clarke Program complements a strong tradition of international law at Cornell, where international legal studies were established at the Law School more than a half-century ago to help support benefactor Myron C. Taylor’s mission to pursue world peace through legal studies.

The Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture is a recently endowed program that aims to bring a broad interdisciplinary and humanistic focus to the study of law in East Asia. Through research, teaching, and scholarly dialogue, the Clarke Program seeks to expand the scope of legal scholarship and to develop new ways of thinking about transnational law, politics, and culture. Dr. Annelise Riles, who holds a dual appointment in Cornell University’s Department of Anthropology and the Law School, directs the program.

The Clarke Program offers a core course in East Asian Law and Culture, which will be taught each year by Professor Riles. The substance of the course is organized around the theme of the Clarke Program’s annual conference so that students can participate in the conference at the end of the semester. In 2003, 2004, and 2005, the Clarke Program will sponsor a series of three conferences on the environmental politics and trade policy in Asia. In the spring of 2004 the Program will sponsor a major conference on the role of law in development in Asia.

Each semester, the Clarke Program will bring to campus one scholar (as part of the Clarke Lecture Series) to deliver a public address before an interdisciplinary audience of faculty and students. The Clarke Lecture will typically be published in the *Cornell International Law Journal*. Professor William Alford of Harvard Law School will deliver the inaugural Clarke Lecture in the fall of 2003.

The Clarke Program sponsors visits by scholars from East Asia whose research makes an innovative contribution to the understanding of East Asian law and culture, and offers some tuition support each year to one JSD student whose research makes a unique and important contribution to the Program’s

The Rogers family with this year’s recipient of the Dean’s Scholarship endowed by William and Adele Rogers (left to right): Jill Rogers, Cynthia Marshall, Elizabeth J. Mannion ’05, Dale Rogers Marshall, and Anthony W. Rogers

Jacques L. David ’05 with Prof. Riles and John Whitman, Director of Cornell’s East Asia Program and Professor of Linguistics, at the opening reception for the Clarke Center
research objectives. Each semester the Clarke Program sponsors several speakers on East Asian law and culture. These talks give faculty and students an opportunity to hear new research on the law of East Asia.

For more information, please visit the webpage at lawschool.cornell.edu/international/asianlaw/

Clarke Center Update

The Clarke Center for International and Comparative Legal Studies was created through an endowment from Jack G. Clark, LL.B. ’52 and his wife, Dorothea. The Clarke Center’s executive director, Larry Bush, and his associate, Tara Maria, coordinator of international programs, are now responsible for administering the activities sponsored by the Berger International Legal Studies Program—the Paris Summer Institute, the visiting scholar program, the Berger Speaker Series, the student semester exchange program, and the international joint degree programs—and also support the International Law Journal, the international moot court teams, the Briggs Society of International Law, and other international student organizations. They have also begun the new work of the Clarke Center and its associated Clarke East Asian and Middle East Funds. In that regard they are supporting the work of Professor Annelise Riles and her new Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture, developing a Clarke Middle East speaker and conference series (with events beginning in the fall 2002 semester), and coordinating selected visiting scholar and speaker events with Professor Martha Albertson Fineman and her two projects, the Feminism and Legal Theory Project and the Gender, Sexuality, and Family Project.

A 40-page information booklet, “Cornell Law School: International and Comparative Legal Studies,” was published in September and sent to all U.S. law school deans and faculty members who teach international or comparative law. The leaders of the ABA’s Section on International Law, as well as selected law faculties around the world, also received copies, as will accepted students who express interest in international and comparative law. Anyone who would like to receive this booklet should contact Mr. Bush at lsb13@cornell.edu or at 607 255-3014.

2002 Summer Institute in Paris

The Law School held its ninth annual Summer Institute in Paris from July 1 to August 2, 2002. The Summer Institute is sponsored by the Berger International Legal Studies Program and the University of Paris I. The 104 participants represented 28 countries and 27 U.S. law schools, and included 32 Cornell students.

Two professional events highlighted this summer’s activities. A panel chaired by Professor John J. Barceló III gave the students an opportunity to discuss international career options with five practitioners: Pierre Descheemaeker ’73, a senior partner at Stibbe Simont Monahan Duhot in Paris; Joan Squire-Lind ’77, who started her own law office in Paris; Winston J. Maxwell ’85, with the Paris office of Hogan & Hartson L.L.P.; Robert M. Flanigan ’94, with Shearman and Sterling’s Paris office; and Toshiki Enomoto, an attorney at the International Court of Arbitration at the International Chamber of Commerce headquarters in Paris.

The second event was a tour and reception at the French Senate, where Senator Robert del Picchia addressed the students. This visit expanded the co-curricular opportunities for students to learn first-hand about French legal and political institutions. In addition to the Senate, students visited a French court of first instance, a French appellate court in the ordinary court system, the Cour de cassation (the “supreme court” of the ordinary court system), the Conseil d’État (the highest administrative court and advisory body on legislation), and the National Assembly.
Joint Degree Programs
The joint degree program administered in cooperation with the Université Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne, which leads to the award of both a J.D. and Maîtrise en droit in four years (two years at Cornell Law School and two years at the Université Paris I), had five graduates in 2002—the largest class since the program’s inception in 1995. Twelve students are currently working toward this joint degree.

In 2001-2002 the first Cornell Law School student began the German phase of the four-year joint degree program (J.D./M.LL.P.) with the Humboldt University Law Faculty in Berlin. Currently, there are four U.S. students in the program; a German student in the program completed the Cornell LL.M. degree in 2001-2002 and another will enroll in the LL.M. program in 2002-03.

The J.D./Maîtrise en droit and the J.D./M.LL.P. programs underwent regular American Bar Association on-site inspections during the spring of 2002, under the ABA’s Criteria for Cooperative Programs.

Cornell and the World
Last year, Cornell Law School hosted exchange students from the following institutions, with which it has formal or informal exchange agreements: Central European University, Budapest, Hungary (C.E.U., 2 students); Escuela Superior de Administración y Dirección de Empresas, Barcelona, Spain (ESADE, 1 student); and the University of Sydney, Australia (1). Cornell law students participated in exchange semesters at ESADE (1) and Sydney (4). Approval has been granted for Cornell students to study in 2002-03 at C.E.U., ESADE, Sydney, Humboldt, and Paris I, as well as at Bucerius Law School, in Hamburg, Germany, where Cornell Law School is a member of a consortium of more than 20 U.S. law schools that have entered into a cooperative exchange program with Bucerius. Two Bucerius students will study at Cornell every fall semester, beginning in 2002, and an equal number of Cornell students will spend the fall semester at Bucerius.

The Law School has agreed to participate in a highly-selective, multi-disciplinary and international diploma program in global business law, jointly sponsored by the Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris and the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne. Each year the Law School will be allowed to select a small number of students to spend their third year studying in this program with students from the two prestigious Paris institutions and from other leading U.S. law schools. Successful students will earn a French diploma (“DESS Droit et Globalization Economique”), in addition to their Cornell J.D.

Law School representatives also are discussing the establishment of student exchange programs with two institutions in Tokyo—Waseda University Graduate School of Law and the Graduate School of International Corporate Strategy at Hitotsubashi University. In addition, consideration is being given to adding the law faculty at Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, Spain, as a partner for student exchanges.

Snapshot of the New Class
The Law School welcomed the entering classes of LL.M., J.S.D., and J.D. students with orientation activities before the start of classes. The fifty new LL.M. students represent 29 countries and have a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. The five new J.S.D. students hail from Spain, the Bahamas, Tanzania, and Thailand, respectively.

The 212 members of the J.D. class come from 35 states and six foreign countries. Forty-eight percent are women, and 29 percent are minority group members. They have earned their undergraduate degrees from 108 colleges and universities with majors in 45 different subjects. The most heavily represented undergraduate schools are Cornell, Yale, University of Michigan, University of California at Berkeley, University of Pennsylvania, and University of California at Los Angeles. More than 60 percent have had full-time job experience and close to 10 percent have already earned a graduate degree.

All of the LL.M. class of 2003 students completed their first degrees in law in their respective native countries before coming to Cornell and many have practiced law for several years. The class includes students, academics, lawyers, judicial clerks, judges, in-house legal counsel, and various other legal career paths. The LL.M. students are a diverse and unique group with top academic credentials. This year’s incoming class was chosen from almost 1,100 applicants. The students come from five
Alumni Leaders Begin 2002-03 Efforts

The New York City Young Alumni Committee and the class leaders for Reunion 2003 each met in Manhattan in September to begin planning this year’s programs. On September 18, Iskah C. Singh ’94, assistant general counsel at Unilever, Inc., and co-chair of the Young Alumni Committee, hosted a lively kickoff meeting that was attended by co-chair Jane E. Pinzow-Naidoff ’97 of Hale & Dorr, and committee members Karen D. Anderson ’94, Susan D. Bainson ’95, Gretchen A. Beall ’01, Sara A. Berg ’00, D. Justin Griffith ’00, Toby Holbreich ’95, Laura E. Katzive ’97, Monica D. Parikh ’99, Colette M. Politt ’00, Daniel C. Savitt ’98, and Ronald J. Turiello Jr. ’96. The committee is planning both a Young Alumni CLE program, which will take place on January 23, 2003 and feature a legal ethics topic, and a Young Alumni/Admitted Student Reception, which will take place in the spring. In addition, the committee has selected the funding of a NYC Young Alumni Scholarship as its annual fund project for the year.

On September 19, Deborah A. Skakel ’83, national reunion co-chair and co-chair of the Class of ’83 Reunion Campaign, hosted fellow Reunion ’03 leaders at her firm, Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky, in Manhattan. After welcoming remarks by Ms. Skakel and her fellow national reunion co-chair, C. Evan Stewart ’77, alumni class reunion leaders heard presentations by Harry B. Ash, associate dean for external relations, Risa M. Mish ’88, director of alumni relations, and Marybeth Tarzian, director of the annual fund, who spoke about the mission of reunion and the logistics of reunion programs and campaigns.

Remarks by Sheppard A. Guryan ’67 and Nancy Richmond Goldstein ’97, who chaired their respective class reunion efforts in 2002 and offered advice about how to lead a successful reunion effort, were a highlight of the evening. Alumni who are interested in assisting with their class reunion campaigns and/or social committee planning efforts should contact their respective class leaders, who are identified on the Reunion Web site at lawschool.cornell.edu/alumni/reunion.asp, or call the Alumni Office at 607 255-5251.

LII Celebrates 10 Year Anniversary

The Cornell Legal Information Institute, the Internet’s first non-commercial legal Web site, is beginning its tenth year as the world’s primary and most authoritative online source of legal information. The LII is known worldwide for a number of important accomplishments: implementing innovations in legal information architecture, providing a public service to lawyers, judges, and lay people in this country and around the world, garnering national and international visibility for Cornell Law School, and creating educational programs both for students involved in the LII Bulletin and through distance education.

Among the congratulations was an e-mail from Dean Teitelbaum in which he thanked the LII co-directors, Peter Martin and Tom Bruce, along with Patrice Crooks and the entire LII staff, for “their imagination, dedication, and perseverance in mounting and continuing to develop this enterprise that carries Cornell’s flag so far and so well.”

Myron C. Taylor Biography Begins

C. Evan Stewart ’77 has joined Professor Emeritus W. David Curtiss ’40 as co-author of a biography of Myron C. Taylor, a project with which Prof. Curtiss has been involved since his retirement from active teaching.

Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the Law School in 1894, was one of the leading American industrialists of the 20th century. He capped his business career as chair and chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation. During World War II, as President Roosevelt’s personal representative to Pope Pius XII, Mr. Taylor was deeply involved in many of the critical diplomatic issues of the war.

Mr. Taylor served for 25 years as a member of the University’s Board of Trustees. A generous benefactor of Cornell, he was the donor of Myron Taylor Hall; Anabel Taylor Hall, the campus interfaith center named for his wife; and the Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center, which was named for his favorite Law School teacher, who was later Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Stewart earned his undergraduate degree at Cornell in 1974. A former executive vice president and general counsel of...
Nikko Securities, he is now a partner in the New York office of Winston & Strawn. Over the years, Mr. Stewart has maintained strong ties to the university, having served on the Board of Trustees, the Law School Advisory Council, and the College of Arts & Sciences Advisory Council. He has published over 100 articles, including many short biographical analyses of leading American lawyers.

“I am very honored and excited to be Prof. Curtiss’s partner in this important project,” said Mr. Stewart. “Mr. Taylor was an extraordinary man, who not only contributed much to Cornell but also made lasting contributions to the corporate world, as well as casting a large shadow over many of the key events of World War II.”

**Gender, Sexuality & Family Project Update**

The Gender, Sexuality, and Family (GS&F) Project at Cornell Law School offers faculty research fellowships to allow faculty and graduate students to study in Canada and Northern Ireland, and for scholars from those regions to come to Cornell for periods ranging from several weeks to a full academic semester. GS&F welcomed two visiting scholars, Olivia Smith and Susan Breau, during the fall semester. Both presented their research to the faculty and students of the Law School on October 7.

Ms. Smith spoke on property versus equality in the Irish constitution and its effect on the reasonable accommodation mandate of the Disability Non-Discrimination Employment Legislation. She is a graduate of University College Cork (BCL, 1996; LL.M., 1997) and is at present a doctoral candidate at the Faculty of Law, University of Edinburgh. She is a former college lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University College Cork, and has worked as a researcher on projects commissioned by the European Union (on gender auditing) and for the Irish Department of Justice, Equality, and Law Reform (on equality proofing). Ms. Smith was a member of the Department of Justice’s working group on equality proofing (1999-2000), and was co-author (with S. Mullally) of the report *Equality Proofing*, which was presented to Government and the Social Partners in 2001. She has worked mainly on aspects of employment equality legislation in Ireland and Europe. Her most recent work, “Disability, Discrimination and Employment: A Never-Ending Legal Story,” was just published in the *Dublin University Law Journal* (vol. 23).

Ms. Breau presented her work on the expansion of human rights protection into the private sector, with a specific focus on the family. She graduated in law from Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada in 1979 and was a practicing barrister and solicitor for 18 years, specializing in family law and children’s law. During that time she obtained a part-time Masters in International Politics. In 1999 Ms. Breau left practice and began studying for an LL.M. degree, in Public International Law, at the London School of Economics. During the academic year 2000-2001, Ms. Breau commenced doctoral studies at the LSE, researching the legality of humanitarian intervention. Also at the LSE, she became a teaching assistant in international law and the international protection of human rights. In January of 2001, she was appointed as the LL.M. student advisor, and in January of 2002 was made a lecturer at Queen’s University. Her areas of interest are public international law, international criminal law, and international protection of human rights.

The Gender, Sexuality, and Family Project is accepting applications for exchange visits for the 2003-2004 academic year. For more information, please visit our Web site (gendersexandfamily.org) or contact Associate Director Lisa Horn by telephone (607 255-9493) or e-mail (LLH5@cornell.edu).

**Judge Scheindlin ’75 is Guest Speaker**

Judge Shira A. Scheindlin ’75, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, was a special guest of the Cornell chapter of the American Constitution Society (ACS) on September 26. Judge Scheindlin’s talk at Cornell Law School was part of a nationwide discussion hosted by ACS chapters across the country on the topic of the federal judiciary and criminal sentencing.

Judge Scheindlin talked to the Law School community about “The Federal Judiciary and Sentencing in Criminal Cases.” She discussed federal sentencing guidelines, statutory mandatory minimums, the role of the judge in sentencing, and the relationship between sentencing and Constitutional separation of powers.

The American Constitution Society is a national organization of law students, law professors, judges, practicing attorneys, government officials, and others. To learn more about the ACS, visit its Web site at AmericanConstitutionSociety.org.

**Public Interest Speaker Douglas H. Lasdon ’81**

On October 7, Douglas H. Lasdon ’81 joined the Public Interest Law Union to speak about public interest law. Mr. Lasdon is founder and executive director of the Urban Justice Center in New York City, which is a non-profit organization that provides legal services, including one-on-one legal advice, class actions to bring about systemic change, and community organizing, to the poor and homeless of New York.
Mr. Lasdon asked students to think about what they would do as lawyers working in the non-profit or government sector if low pay and crushing loan debt were not matters of concern. He then asked them to imagine that such conditions are attainable and described the types of funding that graduates seeking public interest jobs can pursue, and talked about how he fulfilled his dream of creating the Urban Justice Center. He encouraged students who are not interested in following the traditional law-school-to-big-firm career path not to be discouraged by the challenges of alternate choices.

As part of its ongoing work to advance the cause of public interest legal careers, the PILU will fund non-profit summer jobs. To this end, the PILU, as it has done for many years, will stage its annual Cabaret, an evening of live entertainment and an auction. This year’s Cabaret co-chairs are Megan Burns and Amy Barceló. The Cabaret will be held on March 7 at the Clarion Hotel in Ithaca.

The PILU is eager to build on the promise of the newly-improved loan forgiveness program, as well as on the hiring of Public Interest Coordinator Kate Rainbolt, by continuing to encourage students to explore the benefits of a strong public interest lawyering program.

**Law Library and SBA Aid New York Businesses**

The Cornell Law School Library has entered a partnership with the Small Business Administration to enhance the services provided to small businesses by BusinessLaw.gov, the agency’s online resource guide to legal and regulatory information. The award-winning government Web site combines its resources with those of the Law Library to provide high-quality content. In particular, the Library provides business information specific to New York State.

At a ceremony to sign the agreement, SBA Deputy Administrator Melanie Sabelhaus said, “Local economies are the building blocks of our nation’s financial health. We have to make it easy for them to thrive. One way is to provide localized information and tools that help reduce the burden of regulatory compliance.” In reply, Claire M. Germain, the Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law, said, “We are proud any time that the Cornell Law Library can transfer its expertise in serving faculty and students into a parallel service that benefits the general public.”

Head Reference Librarian Jean M. Callihan, who signed the agreement on the University’s behalf, said, “The Law Library recognizes the importance of public access to legal information in the digital age. We are committed to working with SBA to provide small businesses with the information they need to succeed.”

BusinessLaw.gov offers information on federal, state, and local business laws, regulatory compliance guides in 17 business topics ranging from advertising to transportation, and access to existing online G2B transactions.

**New Career Services Staff**

Stacey Wiley joined the Career Services staff on May 1 as the new associate director for career services. She holds both a Master’s degree in counseling from Syracuse University and a J.D. from the College of Law at Syracuse. Ms. Wiley has eight years’ experience as a counselor in educational settings and two years’ experience practicing law in a private firm. She will work with both current students and alumni.

A second new staff member is Kate Rainbolt, who joined the Career Services Office on September 3 as public interest coordinator. This new half-time position has been created to improve Career Office services devoted to assisting students and graduates who wish to pursue careers in the public interest or government arena. Ms. Rainbolt graduated from the University of Kansas School of Law in 1995 and was a public interest lawyer for seven years before coming to the Law School.
Class of 2002 Judicial Clerkships

Eliza L. Andonova
   Senior Judge James Harry Michael Jr.
   U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia

Jean-David Barnea
   The Hon. Kim McLane Wardlaw
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Bryan Lane Berson
   The Hon. Jack B. Jacobs
   Delaware Court of Chancery

Michael W. Christopherson
   The Hon. C. Arlen Beam
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

Angelique M. Crain
   The Hon. James A. Beasy Jr.
   U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina

Alfred A. Day
   Chief Judge Frederick J. Scullin Jr.
   U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York

Malaika M. Eaton
   The Hon. Thomas G. Nelson
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Bonnie Eley
   The Hon. Eduardo Robreno
   U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Jonathan D. Fischbach
   The Hon. Kermit V. Lipez
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

Derek F. Foran
   The Hon. Diarmuid F. O'Scanlain
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Jonathan N. Francis
   Chief Judge Joseph L. Tauro
   U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts

Katina N. Grays
   Chief Judge U.W. Clemon
   U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama

Beverly F. Li
   The Hon. Thomas S. Zilly
   U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington

Bertrand R. Madsen
   The Hon. Ursula Ungaro-Benages
   U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida

James B. Meadows
   Chief Judge Juan R. Torruella
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

Nicolas C. Michon
   The Hon. Reginald C. Lindsay
   U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts

Royce B. Min
   The Hon. Frank Mays Hull
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

Yvette Golan Ney
   Senior Judge J. Clifford Wallace
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

Ryan N. Norwood
   The Hon. James E. Duggan
   New Hampshire Supreme Court

Kristina M. Paszek
   The Hon. William Alsup
   U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California

Gina M. Parlovecchio
   The Hon. Edith Brown Clement
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

Joanne Roman
   Staff Attorneys Office
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Christina T. Sherman
   The Hon. Hayden W. Head Jr.
   U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas

Rebecca A. Shults
   The Hon. Barry Moskowitz
   U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California

Heidi L. Steiber
   Chief Judge Juan R. Torruella
   U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

Michael W. Stockham
   The Hon. Barbara M. G. Lynn
   U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas

Rachana R. Trivedi
   The Hon. Erminie L. Conley
   New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division

Cristina M. Velez
   The Hon. Denny Chin
   U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Craig N. Yankwitt
   The Hon. Stefan R. Underhill
   U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut
Editor’s Note: The following list highlights the publications and presentations produced by the Cornell Law School faculty during 2001 and 2002.

**Kathryn Abrams**  
Professor of Law and Associate Professor of Ethics and Public Life  

**Contribution to Book:**  

**Articles:**  


**Gregory S. Alexander**  
A. Robert Noll Professor of Law  

**Book:**  

**Articles:**  


**Presentations:**  
“The Limits of Reparations,” Cracow, Poland (June, 2002).

“Propriety through Commodity?” Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, MA (May, 2002).

JOEL ATLAS
Senior Lecturer

ARTICLES:


“The Student-Driven Syllabus,” VIII The Law Teacher 10 (Spring, 2001).

JOHN J. BARCELÓ III
William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law and Elizabeth and Arthur Reich Director, Leo and Arvilia Berger International Legal Studies Program

BOOK:

PRESENTATIONS:
“Legal Risk in International Business,” Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University (October, 2002).

“Enforcing Agreements and Awards in International Commercial Arbitration,” Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain (April, 2002).

“Legal Education in the U.S.,” Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain (April, 2002).

“The WTO and Health Protective Restrictions on Imports,” Ramon Lull University, Barcelona, Spain (April, 2002).

“The WTO and the Hormone-Beef Problem,” Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain (April, 2002).


JOHN H. BLUME
Visiting Professor of Law and Director, Cornell Death Penalty Project

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:
“Still Arbitrary after All These Years: The American Death Penalty as We Enter the Twenty-first Century,” Morality of the Death Penalty Conference, Catholic University School of Law, Washington, DC (March, 2001).

KEVIN M. CLERMONT
James and Mark Flanagan Professor of Law

BOOKS:


CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:

STEVEN D. CLYMER
Associate Professor of Law

ARTICLE:

NANCY L. COOK
Director of Cornell Legal Aid Clinic, Senior Lecturer, and Staff Attorney

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:

“Stories Lived, Lessons Learned, Law Enlightened,” Law and Literature Series Lecture, Loyola University School of Law, Chicago, IL (April, 2001).

ROGER C. CRAMTON
Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law, Emeritus

ARTICLES:
“Enron and the Corporate Lawyer: A Primer on Legal and Ethical Issues,” 58 Business Lawyer (November, 2002).


THEODORE EISENBERG
Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law

BOOK:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS:


PRESENTATIONS:


“Explaining Death Row’s Population and Racial Composition,” with John H. Blume & Martin Wells, University of Southern California Center for Law, Economics & Organization, Los Angeles, CA (April, 2002).


“Trial Outcomes and Demographics: Is There A Bronx Effect?” with Martin Wells, University of Texas, Austin, TX (February, 2002).


“Plaintiphobia in Appellate Courts,” University of Illinois College of Law (March, 2001).


CYNTHIA R. FARINA
Professor of Law

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:
“Faith, Hope and Rationality, or Public Choice and the Perils of Occam’s Razor,” Rutgers University School of Law, Camden, NJ (April, 2001).


MARTHA A. FINEMAN
Dorothea S. Clarke Professor of Feminist Jurisprudence

BOOKS:
Feminism Confronts Homo Economicus, Martha A. Fineman & Terence Dougherty, eds. (Duke University Press, 2002).

The Neutered Mother, the Sexual Family, and other Twentieth Century Tragedies (Japanese translation) (Gakuyo Shobo, 2002).

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:


“Feminist Theories,” University of Texas, Austin, TX (2002).
Commentator: Tanner Lecture, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT (2001).

“Human Rights,” University of Utah Philosophy Department, Salt Lake City, UT (2001).


STEPHEN P. GARVEY
Professor of Law

BOOK:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS:


ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:

“Restorative Justice, Punishment, and Atonement,” The Utah Restorative Justice Conference, University of Utah, S.J. Quinney College of Law, Salt Lake City, UT (March, 2002).


“Two Kinds of Criminal Wrongs,” Conference on Religion and the Criminal Law, Arizona State University School of Law, Tempe, AZ (February, 2002).

RICHARD D. GEIGER
Associate Dean and Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid

PRESENTATION:

CLAIRE M. GERMAIN
Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law

BOOK:

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:

“U.S. Perspectives on the Author’s Lending Right,” Assises internationales sur la numérisation dans l’enseignement et la recherche (International Symposium on the Impact of Digitization on Teaching and Research), sponsored by the Centre national pour la recherche scientifique (National Center for Scientific Research), Paris, France (March, 2002).


“Worldwide Legal Research,” Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain (April, 2001).

Robert A. Green
Professor of Law

ARTICLE:

PRESENTATIONS:
“The Roles of the Nondiscrimination Principle in International Taxation,” University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, MI (March, 2002).

George A. Hay
Edward Cornell Professor of Law and Professor of Economics

ARTICLE:
“The Monopolist’s Duty to Deal,” 3 The Sedona Conference Journal 1 (Fall 2002).

PRESENTATIONS:

James A. Henderson Jr.
Frank B. Igersoll Professor of Law

BOOK:

Robert A. Hillman
Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:

Sheri L. Johnson
Professor of Law and Assistant Director, Cornell Death Penalty Project

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:

Douglas A. Kysar
Assistant Professor of Law

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS:
“Feminism and Eutrophic Methodologies,” in Feminism Confronts Homo Economicus, Martha A. Fineman & Terence Dougherty, eds. (Duke University Press, 2002).

**ARTICLES:**


**PRESENTATIONS:**


**ANNE LUKINGBEAL**  
Associate Dean and Dean of Students

**PRESENTATIONS:**


“Now That 50% of Law Students Are Women, Are There Any Gender Issues in Legal Education?” Northeast Association of Pre-law Advisors Annual Meeting, Williamsburg, VA (June, 2001).


**JONATHAN R. MACEY**  
J. DuPratt White Professor of Law and Director, John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics

**BOOKS:**


**CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:**


**ARTICLES:**


“Displacing Delaware: Can the Feds Do a Better Job than the States in Regulating Takeovers?” 57 *Business Lawyer* 1025 (May 2002).


**PRESENTATIONS:**


**PETER W. MARTIN**  
Jane M.G. Foster Professor of Law and Co-Director, Legal Information Institute

**BOOKS**  
(Book Length Electronic Publications):  


*Martin on Social Security Law*, www2.law.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/foliotoc.exe/socsec_ref (updated annually).


**ARTICLES**:

“Impermanent Boundaries—Imminent Challenges to Professional Identities and Institutional Competence, Commentary,” elj.warwick.ac.uk/jilt/issue/2000_2/2000_2 (JILT) and at elj.warwick.ac.uk/jilt/00-2/martin (June, 2000).


**PRESENTATION**:
“Law Schools in a Matrix of Markets, Culture, and Competition,” Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy, University of Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, NY (March, 2002).

**MUNA B. NOULO**  
Professor of Law and Director, Institute for African Development

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**:


**ARTICLES**:
“International Trade, Development, and Africa,” *Africa Notes* 6 (September/October, 2002).


**PRESENTATIONS**:


LARRY I. PALMER
Professor of Law

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:
“Eugenes Precedents and Genetic Health,” Florida State University College of Law Symposium, Tallahassee, FL (March, 2002).


“Managing Systems of Accountability for Patient Safety,” Villanova University, Villanova, PA (February, 2001).


JEFFREY J. RACHLINSKI
Professor of Law

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:


“The Uneasy Psychological Case for Paternalism,” Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, Vancouver, BC, (May, 2002); University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, VA (February, 2002); University of Indiana-Bloomington Law School, Bloomington, IN (April, 2002); University of California-Berkeley Law School, Berkeley, CA (April, 2002).


“No Fraud By Hindsight,” Annual Meeting of the Canadian Law and Economics Association, Toronto, Ontario, (September, 2001); Annual Meeting of the American Law and Economics Association, Boston, MA (May, 2002).

“Standard-Form Contracting in the Electronic Age,” with Robert A. Hillman, Federal Trade Commission, Public Forum on Warranty Protection for High-Tech Products and Services, Washington, DC, (October, 2000); Cornell Law School, Ithaca, NY (August, 2001); University of Iowa School of Law, Iowa City, IA (November, 2001); George Mason University School of Law, Arlington, VA (November, 2001); University of Miami Law School, Miami, FL (December, 2001); Emory Law School, Atlanta, GA (December, 2001).

“Inside the Judicial Mind,” Annual Meeting of the Canadian Law and Economics Association, Toronto, Ontario, (September, 2000); University of San Diego Law School, San Diego, CA (October, 2000); Yale Law School, New Haven, CT (February, 2001); Columbia Law School, New York, NY (February, 2001).

Winter 2002
ANNELESE RILES
Professor of Law and Professor of Anthropology

BOOKS:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS:


Articles:


STEWART J. SCHWAB
Professor of Law

BOOK:

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATION:

ARTICLES:


PRESENTATIONS:
“Liberalism and the Establishment Clause,” Chicago-Kent Law School, Chicago, IL (September, 2002).


GARY J. SIMSON
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:


Presentations:


“Employee Representation in the Boundaryless Workplace,” Rush McKnight Distinguished Lecture, Case Western Reserve College of Law, Cleveland, OH (February, 2001).

Robert S. Summers
William G. McRoberts Research Professor in the Administration of the Law

Books:


Contribution to Book:

Articles:


Presentations:
“On Giving Legal Form Its Due,” University of Alicante, Spain (May, 2002).

“Rudolf von Jhering, Ralf Dreier, and Non-Positivism,” University of Kiel, Germany (March, 2002).

“Due Credit to Legal Form,” University of Bologna, Italy (October, 2001).

“Institutional Form and Why It Matters,” University of St. Andrews, Scotland (June, 2001).

“Form, Action, and Value in Law,” University of Münster, Germany (May, 2001).

Lee E. Teitelbaum  
*The Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law*

**Book:**  

**Contribution to Book:**  

**Presentations:**  


David Wippman  
*Professor of Law*

**Book:**  

**Articles:**  


**Presentations:**  
“Corporate Family Conflicts Redux,” *University of Illinois Law Review Symposium,* Urbana-Champaign, IL (April 2002).

Charles W. Wolfram  
*Charles Frank Reavis Sr. Professor of Law, Emeritus*

**Articles:**  


**Presentations:**  

Roger C. Cramton

“Only after Roger’s arrival did the faculty acquire a coffee lounge in which to jaw and joust,” noted Professor Robert Summers in a 1999 birthday tribute to his colleague and former Law School dean Roger C. Cramton. It was not the coffee but the collegiality Prof. Summers was praising, for Dean Cramton’s years (1973–1980) as the eleventh dean of Cornell Law School are commonly remembered as a time of intellectual vigor with a renewed focus on faculty scholarship.

The initiatives Dean Cramton took along these lines indicated the high value he placed on research, writing, and faculty development. He presided over an increase in the Law School faculty by eight, with many of the newly-hired professors holding doctorates in such disciplines as philosophy, economics, sociology, and history. Most notably, women and African-Americans joined the faculty for the first time. To serve the cause of better legal scholarship, Dean Cramton created a new seminar series that encouraged faculty to present their respective works-in-progress for constructive criticism, and established a policy whereby professors received research leaves and, when appropriate, summer research grants, in addition to traditional sabbaticals. These innovations made it possible for the faculty’s scholarly publications and appearances as guest lecturers to increase, and allowed more faculty to participate in government service. As a result, Cornell Law School became better known throughout the United States and the world.

During a career that has lasted more than 45 years, Dean Cramton has witnessed many changes in legal education and practice. Among other developments, he cites the increase in specialization and government regulation—and an accompanying rise in complexity—since the 1960s. He notes that judicial activism has continued to grow, first in the U.S. Supreme Court and later in the high state courts. He believes the latter trend is “destructive to democratic institutions … a court remaking the law is insidious and dangerous.”

Dean Cramton has also noticed that lawyers are working a lot harder than they used to. “Lawyers were always very busy people but now they are worked to death.” Law practice, he says, is characterized today by large organizations; when he began his career, most attorneys worked in small firms and were usually surrounded by like-minded practitioners. “Most lawyers are now employees rather than independent professionals. Due to cell phones, fax, and email, and clients who expect access anytime and anywhere, their whole lives have speeded up.”

A renowned authority on legal education, Dean Cramton notes that over the years students have shown a “constant increase in general intelligence,” as indicated by test scores and grades, but he feels they are “more sensitive to criticism and authority. They are very touchy about their grades” and are “apt to react with irritation and emotion” to professorial critique. He is also concerned that the drive to achieve professional and material success, and the emphasis on large-firm practice, mean that students might be “too easily swayed to abandon their original ideas about the kinds of lawyers they wanted to become, pursuing social justice or the reform of law.”

Dean Cramton’s commitment to the pursuit of higher values reflects a lifelong engagement with moral philosophy and Christian theology. He spent a year in divinity school before finding his métier in the study of ethics and professional responsibility. Disappointed by the recent spate of corporate financial scandals, he notes that “attorneys face the same messy qualities as in ordinary moral life. There are few universals, and a lot of theoretical writing may not be useful for practitioners attempting to balance and resolve a complex situation in which
there is no optimal solution. The practice of law is an art, not a science.” Through their scholarship and writing, Dean Cramton and his colleagues attempt to provide a framework for exploring the ethical issues faced by legal professionals.

His consistent efforts to raise the profession’s ethical standards, together with his hallmark qualities of prudence and reflection, have earned Dean Cramton professional distinction and the respect of his colleagues. In 1972 he took a hiatus from academia to work in the Department of Justice during the Nixon presidency. His term of service ended when he challenged the administration’s assertion that the president should have unlimited power to impound funds that Congress had earmarked for specific purposes. Although his abrupt termination stung, his adherence to consistent ethical standards earned Dean Cramton, a conservative Republican, the respect of those on the other side of the ideological divide. “It also rehabilitated my academic credentials,” he laughs.

Dean Cramton’s long career has included five presidential appointments and a Guggenheim Fellowship. He is one of very few academic lawyers to hold a membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2000 he received the Research Award from the American Bar Foundation for a lifetime of scholarly commitment to law and government, and he is one of four former Law School deans still seen regularly at Myron Taylor Hall today.

Robert B. Kent

Professor Emeritus Robert B. Kent, stimulated by courts martial work, entered Boston University School of Law in 1946 and later became editor-in-chief of its Law Review. After graduation in 1948, he found work with a solo practitioner in the small town of Ware, Massachusetts. Two years later, Dean Elwood Hetrick of Boston University’s law school offered him a job “out of the clear blue sky.” Prof. Kent remembers: “No application, no interviews. I decided to try it. That was 52 years ago. The first year was traumatic, but we survived, probably in large part because of my marriage to Barbara during the second semester.”

Eight years into his teaching career at Boston University, Prof. Kent took a sabbatical with a fellowship from the Ford Foundation. He spent the year at Harvard Law School, immersed in legal scholarship. In the next office was an Oxford-educated Ghanaian, Kwamena Bentsi-Enchil, who had come to study American legal education. “His enthusiasm bordered on that of a religious convert,” Prof. Kent recalls. Through proximity and common interest the two became friends, but later lost track of each other when Mr. Bentsi-Enchil returned to his native Africa. Eight years passed, and Prof. Kent received another fortuitous invitation, this time a letter from Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia, where his old friend had become the dean of a new law school at the University of Zambia. Mr. Bentsi-Enchil’s letter invited Prof. Kent to become a temporary member of the faculty.

Prof. Kent agreed to come for a year; his friend pressed for two, and in 1970 the Kent family arrived in a country that had achieved independence from Britain just five years earlier. “What the rascal didn’t tell me,” says Prof. Kent, “was that he was going back to Ghana!” A short time after his arrival, Prof. Kent was selected as dean. “The two years were stimulating, at times exciting, all in the experience of a lifetime.”

Some ten years later, another phone call brought another life change. In the summer of 1980, Prof. Kent attended a conference for teachers of civil procedure, sponsored by the American Association of Law Schools and held at Cornell. Prof. Kent describes this visit with evident pleasure. “I renewed
my acquaintance with Kevin Clermont, whom I’d known briefly, and I loved everything about Ithaca.” A few days after the conference ended, Prof. Kent received a phone call from Roger Cramton, who was just concluding his deanship. Dean Cramton suggested a year as a visiting professor. As Prof. Kent recalls, “A month later I was back in Ithaca.” Shortly thereafter, Dean Peter Martin invited Prof. Kent to join the Law School faculty permanently. “The invitation was originally for one year, but to my surprise they asked me to stay. I talked about it with my wife, and she said it would be unthinkable for me to turn it down.” Prof. Kent initially taught courses in federal courts and civil procedure, respectively, and over the years expanded his range of subjects. “I get a kick out of the fact that while at Cornell I taught ten different courses,” he says.

In 1988 Prof. Kent returned to Zambia on a Fulbright to teach for six months, but today he does not have to travel so far to keep up the friendships of his early years. “When I first got to Zambia two young fellows from the school’s first graduating class came onto the faculty as Staff Development Fellows. The top student’s name was Muna Ndulo.” Professors Kent and Ndulo have been friends for the thirty years since that time. “It was at my suggestion that Peter Martin first invited Muna to Cornell, and the rest has followed. I am very proud of that.” Professor Ndulo first visited the Law School in 1984 and joined the faculty in 1996. “I am also overjoyed by the presence of four of my former students on the Cornell faculty—Professors Farina, Sherwin, and Clymer, and Associate Dean Geiger.”

In describing his work closer to home, Prof. Kent admits that he “was never a very prolific scholar” but did spend several summers working in Rhode Island on the state’s rules of civil procedure, “bringing them into modern times from an old common law and equity system.” He authored a book on the new procedure, and “there’s a lot of heat on me to put out a new edition, particularly in light of our recent revision of the rules.”

Prof. Kent assumed emeritus status in 1992 but the designation, he says, is “a bit phony.” He remained on active teaching duty at Cornell for seven more years and teaches today at Roger Williams University School of Law in Bristol, Rhode Island, which conferred an honorary degree on him in 2001. Home is again Lexington, Massachusetts, where years ago Prof. Kent was immersed in local government, serving as town moderator and selectman. He was also very active in the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts during the McCarthy period and during the Civil Rights struggles in the 1960s.

In 1992 Professors Kent and Ndulo established “Lawyers in Africa,” a program involving the Peace Corps and Cornell. A series of Cornell Law School graduates have taught in Zambia as part of that program. In 1998 Prof. Kent and former dean Peter Martin visited Africa to explore the feasibility of expanding the program to other countries. Prof. Kent remarks, “They say that if you work in Africa, it gets in your blood. It has been so for me.”

-Robinne Gray
So hyun C. Kim ’03
There are two reasons Sohyun Christina Kim ’03 wanted to attend law school in the United States. “I wanted to learn the legal system of developed nations, which we usually call the ‘answer sheet’ in Korea, and I wanted to be a professional here, where people would look at me as a lawyer, not some ‘female’ lawyer.”

A native of South Korea, Ms. Kim graduated from Ewha Woman’s University with a B.A. in English literature. One summer, she interned for The Korea Herald, an English-language daily, and upon graduation she became a reporter for The JoongAng Daily News, first on the police beat and later as a financial reporter. Her experiences covering the financial sector during the Asian financial crisis stimulated her interest in studying law. “It was,” she recalls, “a great time to be a reporter, because the events we were covering were unprecedented. Korea was going through major banking and corporate restructuring—‘transparency’ and ‘disclosure’ were the key words of the time.” In the course of her work, Ms. Kim witnessed too often that “the prosecution’s probe would end shortly after showing the people that ‘the government has the will to reform the financial sector.’” She also found that selective enforcement of the law was a major problem. She wanted to see how corporate America structures the regulatory body and effectively monitors those problems.

She returned to school and earned an M.A. in Political Science from the Yonsei Graduate School of International Studies before coming to law school. Having known some Cornell alumni in her country, Ms. Kim says she “already felt attached” to coming to the Law School. Once she arrived, however, the young urbanite found she missed big-city life. “When I first came here, I was traumatized by Ithaca,” she admits. “I grew up in the busiest part of Seoul, which is like growing up in the middle of Manhattan.”

Happily, Ms. Kim adjusted to life in upstate New York. She thrived as a student, earning top grades and racking up honors, including three CALI (computer assisted legal instruction) awards for the highest grades in her civil procedure and criminal law sections, the Weisberg Prize for Constitutional Law, an outstanding scholastic achievement award from West Publishing Company for being one of the top four students in her first-year class, and more. Ms. Kim is currently a legal methods honors fellow and an editor of the Cornell Law Review. “I think Cornell Law School is great because of its dedicated and accessible faculty. I’ve gotten to know some of them pretty well, and they’re always available when I need to talk about anything.”

In the newspaper business, Ms. Kim had firsthand experience with free speech issues, and she was intrigued to learn about First Amendment applications in her first-year class in Constitutional law. “It’s sad that things are so different in another part of the world. When I was working as a reporter, I encountered not a few cases where the government would step in and mess with news articles. Although it’s changing in Korea, I wish we had a more consistent and comprehensive scheme for protecting speech, and a mechanism for effectively enforcing it.”

During her first summer in Ithaca, Ms. Kim was a research assistant for Professor Stewart Schwab, working on articles and cases for an American Law Institute (ALI) Restatement of Employment Law, as well as on Prof. Schwab’s employment law casebook. It was he who suggested she apply for a clerkship. “I’m so indebted to him for this,” she says. Dean Gary Simson and Legal Methods instructor Paige Anderson also wrote recommendations for her, and Ms. Kim landed a clerkship with Judge Thomas L. Ambro, United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. She looks forward to working with Judge Ambro next fall: “He called me in person to schedule an inter-
view, and came to the station to pick me up. I immediately liked him and his clerks. I’m excited about this clerkship also because it’s in Wilmington, Delaware—the corporate capital.”

When her clerkship ends, Ms. Kim will join the New York office of Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett, where she spent the past summer. “I really like this firm because it is not just a great firm but also one of the nicest firms in New York.” Ms. Kim is not sure if she will return to Korea but she would like to use her knowledge and experience at some point to help her native country. While she looks forward to becoming part of the internationally mobile workforce, she will look back fondly on her three years in a small town. “I’ve learned how to enjoy suburban life,” she says with a smile. “I play golf, I go to the Farmer’s Market. I even went kayaking this semester.”

Robinne Gray

Stanley D. Metzger ’38

Stanley Metzger came to the Law School believing that law should serve the interests of social justice. Having witnessed the joblessness and social dislocation of the Great Depression, Mr. Metzger knew he would work in government to achieve this end. “I was a New Dealer before there was a New Deal,” he reports. “I was pro-labor, and all that it implies.” These convictions have influenced his legal career and his life for almost 65 years.

At Cornell, Mr. Metzger studied criminal law with John MacDonald (known affectionately as the “Bellowing Irishman” for his distinct voice and engaging personality); Constitutional law with then-Dean Burdick, whom Mr. Metzger describes as “a dry, very reserved man”; contracts with Horace Whiteside; and torts, domestic relations, and equity with Henry Edgerton. The latter remained a friend; when Mr. Edgerton was Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, he hosted a group of Cornell lawyers, including Albert Arent and Harold Cohen as well as Mr. Metzger, at an informal Round Table, where the participants discussed current issues of law and politics.

After graduation, Mr. Metzger joined the National Labor Relations Board and worked at its Washington office (1939-1940) and field offices in Chicago and Los Angeles (1941). He served in the U.S. Army Air Force during W.W. II and in 1943 returned to government as associate director of field operations for the President’s Committee on Fair Employment Practices, the first government agency devoted to increasing employment opportunities for African-Americans. Following two years at the Office of Price Administration (1944-1946), Mr. Metzger joined the State Department, where he became Assistant Legal Advisor for Economic Affairs in 1952. He found something of a professional home at State, where he worked for 14 years. During this period, Mr. Metzger became one of a handful of advisors to John Foster Dulles (at that time special assistant to Secretary of State Dean Achenson) in framing the Japanese Peace Treaty. Over some 10 months, Mr. Metzger researched legal questions related to the treaty and helped to draft its language. He considers this contribution the most significant achievement of his career, and eventually analyzed the results in “The Liberal Japanese Peace Treaty,” published in Cornell Law Quarterly (now Cornell Law Review) in 1952.

In addition to his official positions, Mr. Metzger has acted as an advisor to many government entities. Most notably, he served as consultant to the White House and to the State Department on the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and to the U.S. Maritime Commission, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the State Department (again) in 1965. He served as arbitrator for the United States on the Panel of Arbitrators of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and was a consultant to the International Air Transport Study Group (1961-1963).

This record of government service is all the more impressive when one considers that Mr. Metzger simultaneously pursued an academic career. In 1954, while working at the State Department, he began teaching night classes at Georgetown University Law School. In 1960, the faculty offered him a full-time professorship to teach International Economic Law, a course he had created based on his work as Assistant Legal Advisor for Economic Affairs. It was the first such law course in the country and consistently popular among students, as its 18-year run under Professor Metzger’s leadership attests. He
retired from teaching in 1978, when he became Professor Emeritus of Law at Georgetown.

Mr. Metzger is the author of some 60 book reviews and law articles, including an extensive series on trade agreements. Some of this work is collected in his *International Law, Trade, and Finance* (1952). Mr. Metzger is also the author of *Trade Agreements and the Kennedy Round* (1964) and *Lowering Non-Tariff Barriers* (1974), as well as the extensive *Documents and Readings in the Law of International Trade* (1966-1967), a two-volume sourcebook of materials for his course on International Trade Law.

Professor Metzger’s scholarship commanded attention beyond academic walls, as his account of becoming chair of the Tariff Commission (now the United States International Trade Commission) illustrates. “While at Georgetown I wrote about the trade agreements logjam, including articles on the Escape Clause and related matters, all while closely following the activities of the Tariff Commission. When the chairman retired, Joe Califano, a friend and colleague of mine and one of LBJ’s advisors for these matters, asked me to recommend a successor, and I told him I’d be interested in the job myself. Joe relayed that to LBJ, and I was appointed chairman in 1967.” Given Mr. Metzger’s published position as a free trader, the appointment was a subject of controversy. “I was considered by many to be out of place at the Commission, which I was if you deemed the Tariff Commission to be a servant of protectionism, which I thought it should not be. There is no doubt it was an awkward situation.” It was, however, relatively short-lived: when LBJ left office in 1969, Mr. Metzger resigned—“I was glad to leave,” he recalls—and returned to teaching.

In speaking of his career, Mr. Metzger inevitably speaks of his life; for law, he maintains, “is part of living a life. It reacts to life, particularly to economic and political events, to which it is closely related. Law is not just an interesting subject; it is a living body of knowledge. Really, it is a life-work. If you keep up with current events, as I do, and follow political developments, you will see that the law is involved in all of it.” Despite its having been his vocation, the law, Mr. Metzger says, “has very little to do with earning a living, although it’s important to earn a living and the law will help you do that. But it is greater than a paycheck. Law is a way of setting life in order, of structuring it and understanding it. I have always loved it and had great enthusiasm for it, from my time at the Law School to this moment. If anything, I’m more excited about it now because I have greater knowledge.”

—John A. Lauricella

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Alison J. Nathan ’00

Each year, some 35 law school graduates from across the country are selected to clerk for the nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Competition for these prestigious clerkships is intense, and only those who have demonstrated an exemplary record of achievement, leadership skills, and relevant experience are considered for the coveted positions. In 2001, Alison J. Nathan was one of the fortunate few selected to work as an insider on the highest court in the nation. “The clerkship was a dream job,” says Ms. Nathan. “Being involved in the work of the Court was exciting, intellectually stimulating, and challenging.”

As a Cornell undergraduate, Ms. Nathan double-majored in philosophy and women’s studies. After college she spent a year teaching English in Tokyo and another year working as an editor for an English-language daily newspaper in Bangkok. She returned to Cornell for a year of intensive Japanese language study through the full-year Asian Language Concentration program before matriculating at the Law School.

Attending law school, she says, was “something I had imagined myself doing for a long time. Because of my training in philosophy, I thought I would enjoy the logic of law.” Ms. Nathan chose Cornell for several reasons: “I wanted to remain in Ithaca, I liked the size of the student body, and I knew the reputation of the faculty.” As an undergraduate, Ms. Nathan had taken the introductory course, Nature, Functions, and Limits of the Law (taught by Vice Dean John Siliciano) and enjoyed it. Later, she became a teaching assistant for the course when it was taught by Professor Robert Hillman.
Her undergraduate participation in gay and lesbian organizations and women’s rights issues also informed her decision. “I wanted to continue activism and civil rights work in my professional life, and I felt that a legal education was the best way to equip myself for that. A law degree gives you multiple options, as well as the necessary tools for activist work.”

As a law student, Ms. Nathan immersed herself in her studies while maintaining her activist ties. She became editor-in-chief of the Cornell Law Review and served as an officer for Lambda and the Women’s Law Coalition. She also became deeply engaged in the work of the Death Penalty Project’s Capital Punishment Clinic, headed by Professors John Blume and Shari Lynn Johnson. “The reality is that most people on death row are poor, many are African-American, and they’ve had poor representation. That’s not what our legal system is supposed to be about.”

In her third year, Ms. Nathan worked on a clemency campaign for a woman on death row. “Having a personal experience with that, knowing the person’s family and where they came from,” solidified Ms. Nathan’s commitment to using her legal skills to combat injustice. “I decided I wanted to spend some portion of my professional life working on related issues. It’s one thing to say ‘we need more lawyers working on these issues,’ and another to say, ‘I want to be one of those lawyers.’”

Upon graduation, Ms. Nathan spent a year clerking for Judge Betty Fletcher of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in Seattle, Washington. A stint as a federal appeals court clerk is a not-uncommon stepping stone for those pursuing a Supreme Court clerkship. Ms. Nathan credits her friends at the Law School with encouraging her every step of the way. “I was moved at how supportive everyone was—the dean, the faculty, my classmates,” she recalls. “I genuinely felt [my clerkship] to be a collective effort and a collective achievement, and I felt myself to be representing Cornell.”

Ms. Nathan was selected by Justice John Paul Stevens, who is known for vesting his clerks with more decision-making power in recommending petitions, or requests for appeal. Ms. Nathan and her fellow clerks also helped Justice Stevens prepare for oral arguments, assisted in writing majority opinions and dissents, and reviewed stay requests for death penalty cases in which an execution was imminent. “The absolute best part of my job was the daily opportunity to work with Justice Stevens,” she says. “In addition to being a brilliant jurist and a fair and principled judge, he is also a kind, funny, down-to-earth, and wonderful person to spend time with.” While the work was challenging and the hours long, there was time for fun: “We had a clerk basketball game last year at the Court,” she reports. “What I miss most is simply sitting around in chambers with the Justice and my co-clerks, and talking about the cases.”

Looking to the future, Ms. Nathan is ultimately aiming for a career that combines teaching and socially-engaged lawyering. Since leaving her clerkship with Justice Stevens, she has been writing an article on judicial review of clemency proceedings. She has accepted a job with Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, a Washington, D.C., law firm she says has “an excellent appellate and Supreme Court practice.” In her practice, “I will try to do as much pro bono work as possible. In particular I hope to be involved in capital defense work.”

Robinne Gray

William J. Rocha ’03

With bachelor’s and master’s degrees in mechanical engineering, William J. Rocha seemed destined for a technical discipline. During his graduate years at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston, Rhode Island, Mr. Rocha parlayed his skill in mechanical design into a teaching assistantship for a course in computer-aided design (CAD). While other students held jobs in restaurants and libraries, he reported to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, where, as a student assistant in the Launcher and Missile Platforms division, he wrote and modified computer simulations of submarine projectile launches. He received a full scholarship to attend graduate school, which provided incentive to remain in the field, and, upon completion of his coursework, continued to work for the NUWC full-time, performing tests with equipment similar to that of a submarine’s command station to launch various projectiles using multiple test facilities.

Although he found the work exciting and rewarding, Mr. Rocha still felt the pull of an old dream: to study law. “After working for five years in the engineering field, I realized that I still wanted to attend law school, but I was nervous about going back after being out of school for so long.” His passion for law dates back to his high school days in Providence, when he first encountered Constitutional issues while researching a
paper for an honors class in civics. Mr. Rocha recalls spending many hours in the State Supreme Court library. “That’s where I started to fall in love with law,” he says, but competing in the Debate Union at URI made his enthusiasm permanent. “We addressed many legal issues—obscenity limitations, excessive power to law enforcement agencies, and proper application of the U.N.’s Declaration of Human Rights.” During his senior year, Mr. Rocha was a finalist at the Pi Kappa Delta debate tournament in Tacoma, Washington. His collegiate career culminated with his serving as assistant coach for the Debate Union at URI during his first semester of graduate school.

Mr. Rocha sensed it was time to follow his heart, and he applied to law schools. “I can’t base my life on worry. I knew I’d have a regret if I didn’t try to go after a dream.” He received a letter from Cornell asking him to apply. “I never dreamed that I would get in,” he says. “I was truly blown away when I was accepted.”

When he came to Ithaca, Mr. Rocha had never lived outside his home state. “That’s typical for Rhode Islanders,” he says, mimicking the New England accent he’s heard all his life. Nonetheless, “when I came here, I felt completely at home. Honestly, I can’t imagine being anywhere else. I know I would never have received at any other school the one-on-one attention I receive at Cornell.”

Once on campus, Mr. Rocha was naturally drawn toward the Moot Court. In his first year he made it to the quarterfinals. After that, “I was completely hooked,” he says. The next year he was selected to compete in one of the four external competitions that Cornell law students attend each year. With fellow students Jonathan “Jono” Fischbach ’02 and Shane D. Cooper ’03, he chose to compete in the Robert F. Wagner National Labor and Employment Law Moot Court Competition at New York Law School. The trio won the nationwide competition in March 2002, arguing against Hastings College of Law in the final round after 37 other law schools had been eliminated. Mr. Fischbach was named Best Final Round Oral Advocate. “Winning was definitely a thrill,” says Mr. Rocha. “Jono is the best oralist I have ever seen, and it was an honor to work with him.” Mr. Rocha plans to compete this spring at the National Evidence Competition, this time with new teammates Abigail Marshall and Daniel Nussbaum. “I love the whole adversarial process,” he admits.

Given his extensive experience in debate and legal research, Mr. Rocha is certain to be well-prepared for the life of a litigator. The fall semester of his third year, he is doing a full-time externship at the U.S. Attorney’s office in Syracuse, New York, where his midterm reviews were glowing. One assistant U.S. attorney described Mr. Rocha as “an excellent extern, maybe the best I’ve ever seen.” Another claimed that Mr. Rocha had a “maturity and appreciation for the work we do that sets him apart from other students.” Several memoranda he authored were submitted to the court. Mr. Rocha and his predecessors from the Law School have performed so well that the office is interested in increasing the number of externs from Cornell. After he takes the bar exam, Mr. Rocha will report to a district court clerkship with the Hon. Raymond Jackson in the Eastern District of Virginia.

- Robinne Gray
Reunion 2002
Alumni from as far away as Warsaw, Poland, and as near as College Town gathered at Myron Taylor Hall for the annual Law School Reunion on June 6, 7, and 8. This year’s Reunion preserved some longstanding traditions, such as the dean’s cocktail reception on Thursday evening, a luncheon cruise on Cayuga Lake, reunion class dinners, and the reunion barbecue, catered for the first time by Dinosaur BBQ of Syracuse. The program also featured new events, including a “State of the Law School” address to alumni by Dean Lee E. Teitelbaum; three continuing legal education (CLE) programs; a Law Library tour, featuring the Edwin S. Dawson Rare Book Room and the “Nürnberg Trials” archive; the screening of an award-winning feature film produced by an alumnus; and a special law alumni tour of Cornell Plantations.

The CLE offerings began on Friday morning with “Solutions in Cyberspace: Using the Internet to Answer Professional Responsibilities Questions,” a presentation by Patricia Court, the assistant director for administration and public services at the Law Library. This program provided an overview of helpful legal ethics websites and a “hands-on” session for alumni, who worked in the Law Library computer lab to solve two practice problems prepared by Professor Douglas A. Kysar. On Friday afternoon, an alumni panel on “The Corporate Counsel/Outside Counsel Relationship” discussed issues ranging from how corporate counsel select outside counsel to how outside counsel can maintain a positive relationship with corporate counsel. C. Evan Stewart ’77, a partner in the New York City office of Winston & Strawn and former executive vice president and general counsel of Nikko Securities, moderated a panel that included Karl J. Ege ’72, managing director, law and government affairs, general counsel and secretary, Frank Russell Company; and J. Jay Rakow ’77, senior executive vice president and general counsel of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc.

The Reunion CLE program concluded with a Saturday morning presentation, “Understanding Enron,” by Professor Jonathan R. Macey, J. DuPratt White Professor of Law, and Director, John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics. Prof. Macey, who testified before Congress on matters related to the Enron affair, summarized the factors underlying the company’s collapse and explained why it has greater long-term significance than other, seemingly similar, corporate failures.

A variety of social programs complemented the CLE events. Perhaps the most popular events among Reunion participants were the Reunion class dinners, held on Friday evening, which gave alumni an opportunity to become reacquainted with their classmates. Venues for the class dinners included the Statler Hotel and the A.D. White House, as well as the Ithaca home of Jon C. Minikes ’62, who hosted his returning classmates at his house on Cayuga Lake.

On Saturday afternoon, the first “Myron Taylor Matinee” was held in the Harriet Stein Mancuso ’73 Amphitheater, where alumni enjoyed a screening of Two Family House. Produced by Alan L. Klingenstein ’82, this feature film won the Audience Award at the 2000 Sundance Film Festival. Mr. Klingenstein was on hand to introduce the film, and he and director Ray De Felitta answered questions about the process of writing, directing, and producing a movie.

Reunion 2002 concluded with the all-class dinner in the Purcell Courtyard, at which Joe Lockhart, press secretary in the
Joe Lockhart, the Reunion dinner speaker

Clinton administration, was the featured speaker. Mr. Lockhart provided an entertaining portrait of the Washington, D.C., political scene, and described how the popular television show, “The West Wing,” variously succeeds and fails in its dramatic representation of working at the White House.

The success of Reunion 2002 depended on the contributions of a large and enthusiastic group of alumni volunteers. With the guidance of National Reunion Chair C. Evan Stewart ’77, alumni from every reunion class helped to plan events, promote attendance, and raise funds for the Law School. Reunion provided an appropriate occasion to acknowledge these and other alumni volunteer efforts, and the Law School is grateful to the members of the Reunion 2002 classes who contributed so much throughout the year to our community. A complete list of alumni volunteers in reunion classes, and photographs from this year’s event, are available on the Reunion website (lawschool.cornell.edu/alumni/reunion.asp).

NJ Alumni Presented with Career Services Overview
Assistant Dean for Career Services Karen Comstock was the featured speaker at the annual New Jersey Alumni Dinner, held on April 17 at the Spanish Tavern in Newark. Dean Comstock, who has been at the Law School since 1994, gave the 30 alumni and guests an overview of the services her office provides, which include individual meetings with each first-year student to discuss career interests; numerous on-campus programs featuring speakers from a variety of practice settings and specialties; and job fairs and on-campus interviews at which students can meet a range of employers and explore summer and post-graduate employment opportunities.

Dean Comstock also described the “Shadow Program,” in which first-year students follow an alumnus/alumna practitioner for a day in order to sample “real life” law practices in disparate settings, such as large law firms and public interest organizations. Dean Comstock encouraged the alumni in attendance to consider participating in either the Shadow Program or the Cornell Connection; in the latter, alumni agree to answer students’ questions about their respective practice areas and careers. Alumni who are interested in learning more about these programs should contact the Alumni Office at alumni@postoffice.law.cornell.edu.

Dean Teitelbaum Meets Texas Alumni
On April 25 and 26, Dean Teitelbaum met with alumni in Dallas and Houston and gave them an overview of recent developments at the Law School. Richard E. Wallach ’69, a partner with the Dallas firm of Stutzman & Bromberg, P.C., hosted an alumni reception at the Dallas Country Club. Thomas M. Roche ’73, chief attorney, ExxonMobil Exploration Company, hosted a reception at the Petroleum Club in Houston.

This Dallas alumni reception was the Law School’s first since 1997, and the Houston luncheon the first since 1999. The Alumni Office is grateful for the hospitality and support of our alumni in Texas.

Young Alumni Reception at Typhoon Brewery
Manhattan’s Typhoon Brewery was the setting for a Young Alumni/Admitted Student Reception attended by over 125 people representing graduates of the Classes of 1991 to 2001, prospective students admitted to the Class of 2005, and guests. The event, which was sponsored by the Cornell Law Association, Cornell Annual Fund, Admissions Office, and the New York City Young Alumni Committee, offered an ideal opportunity for recent graduates to mingle with prospective students who must decide which law school to attend. Featured guest Anne Lukingbeal, associate dean and dean of students, was on hand to lend her wisdom to the decision-making process.

Valerie Phillips ’01, Melanie Chieu ’01, Gretchen Beall ’01, and Kimmone Ottley ’01 at the Typhoon Brewery in April
While feasting on delicious Thai appetizers and microbrews, both prospective students and alumni remarked that the reception was a welcome change of pace from their respective daily grinds: the alumni, from the challenges of practicing law in New York City; and the students, from the difficult process of choosing a law school. Clearly, the most attentive and able of the prospective students benefited from the counsel of the young alumni, for they ultimately chose Cornell.

“Insider Tips” for Attorney Success

In Boston on May 2, an alumni panel moderated by Professor Cynthia R. Farina discussed the intricacies of how an attorney succeeds in a law firm. Following her preliminary remarks about recent developments at the Law School, Prof. Farina introduced the panelists—Deborah J. Manus ’87, a partner and former hiring partner at Nutter, McClennen & Fish, LLP; Kathryn I. Murtagh ’89, a partner at Goodwin, Procter & Hoar; and Cynthia J. Williams ’75, a partner in the Boston office of Dechert—who answered questions on a variety of topics, such as, how to find a mentor, how to find an appropriate practice specialty, how to bring in business, and how to balance work and non-work obligations.

Of discovering a practice specialty, Ms. Manus noted that it is “not like picking a term paper” topic; rather, “specialization finds you,” sometimes through serendipity or trial and error. The other panelists pointed out that demand for one specialty or another can change over time, and that it is important over the course of a legal career to be willing to change practice areas, particularly if the firm’s business creates such a need.

On the subject of finding a mentor, the panelists agreed that it is important to “make friends at all levels,” to have many different role models, and not to expect one person to meet all needs for guidance. Ms. Williams said that when she began practicing law, there were few women in law firms; of necessity, her mentors were men who were willing to take an interest in her career. She believes that she gained important perspective and insights from those mentor relationships, and that attorneys should not assume that the best mentor is the person with whom they have the most in common. The panelists also agreed that “assigned mentors” were rarely as effective as mentor relationships that develop naturally, and that if junior attorneys meet senior attorneys with whom they feel comfortable, they should take the initiative in asking for advice. Ms. Manus added that the most important criterion for a good mentor is someone who will “tell you the truth” about how you are doing and what you might do differently.

In terms of bringing in business, the consensus was that there is no consensus about how to succeed. Ms. Murtagh said that she had done a cost/benefit analysis of each rainmaking strategy she had used, calculating the number of hours she had spent on a particular activity and the value of the business she had won as a result. In this way, she determined which marketing activities were most productive for her and her firm. Ms. Murtagh said that she devoted part of every work day to client work, the firm’s organizational needs, and business development, respectively. All three areas are important and require a partner’s constant attention, with business development sometimes requiring the most effort because it often demands building a relationship over many years.

Ms. Williams added that attorneys should pursue activities they enjoy and at which they excel, then focus on target audiences that are most likely to provide business. For example, particularly for corporate lawyers, industry associations might be better sources of business than bar associations, whose members are competing for the same business opportunities.

The panel’s discussion concluded with the question, “What do you know now about succeeding in a law firm that you wish you had known as a junior attorney?” Ms. Murtagh advised every beginning attorney to “remember to be kind to yourself. Third parties don’t validate you. You must constantly ask yourself, ‘What are my goals? What is important to me at my core?’ That might be partnership in a law firm, and it might be something else entirely. Once you can answer those questions, you can pursue success as you define it.”
Dana M. DiCarlo ‘91 Hosts DC Alumni Picnic
Dana M. DiCarlo ‘91, senior manager of attorney recruiting and retention at Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky, LLP, hosted 39 alumni and guests at the Washington, D.C., alumni summer picnic. This festive gathering in Ms. DiCarlo’s backyard brought together alumni, current students, and admitted students in a casual, family-friendly setting. The enthusiastic response prompted Ms. DiCarlo to agree to serve as host again next year. Alumni in the Washington, D.C., area are encouraged to mark their calendar for June 28, 2003, when we hope to repeat this successful event.

Franci J. Blassberg ’77 Becomes New Trustee
On July 1, Franci J. Blassberg ’77, a member of the Law School Advisory Council, was elected to a four-year term on the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Ms. Blassberg is a corporate partner at Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City and regularly represents private equity clients in their acquisitions and related activities. She has for many years co-chaired the annual Advanced ALI-ABA Course of Study on corporate mergers and acquisitions, which is sponsored by the American Law Institute-American Bar Association committee on continuing professional education, and is editor-in-chief of the Debevoise Private Equity Report.

In addition to her service on the Cornell Board of Trustees, Ms. Blassberg serves on the Boards of Trustees of the New School University (formerly the New School for Social Research), Historic Deerfield, Inc., and Guild Hall in East Hampton, New York.

Alumni on the Bench
On August 1, 2002, the U.S. Senate confirmed Amy J. St. Eve ’90 as a federal district judge in the Northern District of Illinois. Sworn in the following month, Judge St. Eve, 36, is one of the youngest candidates ever appointed to the federal bench in Chicago. U.S. Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R-Ill.), who recommended Judge St. Eve to President Bush, told the Chicago Tribune that “her unique combination of stellar academic and professional credentials, [and] her energy and enthusiasm” made Judge St. Eve the preeminent candidate.

Judge St. Eve worked as a lawyer with the Whitewater Independent Counsel in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was part of the team that won fraud convictions of former Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker and of Jim and Susan MacDougal. She subsequently worked for five years as a federal prosecutor in Chicago before joining the legal department of Abbott Laboratories as a senior counsel in litigation.

The summer of 2002 also saw the nomination by Governor James E. McGreevey of Barry T. Albin ’76 to serve as an associate justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Mr. Albin was a partner with the Woodbridge, New Jersey, firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, where he concentrated his practice on criminal, civil rights, and administrative law matters. Previously, he served as deputy attorney general in the appellate section of the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, and is a past president of the New Jersey Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. Upon accepting the nomination, Mr. Albin said, “My journey in the law began at Cornell Law School. As a young law student trying to find his footing, I did not dream that I would one day have the prospect of serving on New Jersey’s highest court. I am deeply honored that I have been nominated to serve as an associate justice.” The New Jersey Senate approved Mr. Albin’s appointment on September 12.
Class Notes

39 **Lester H. Chase** sent word that, although he is retired, his Glen Cove, New York, law firm, Chase & Chase, is “still going strong” and is “filled with Cornellians.”

50 On May 2, **Emlyn I. Griffith**, New York State Regent Emeritus, was principal speaker at the High School Community Service Awards Banquet, where he honored several high school students for their community service. Throughout his 23-year tenure on the Board of Regents, Mr. Griffith has been involved with this award program, which was established by The New York State Bar Foundation and State Education Department to recognize the significant community service contributions of New York State high school students.

The Hon. **Stewart F. Hancock Jr.**, former associate justice of the New York Court of Appeals, was the subject of the March 5, 2002 *New York Law Journal* article, “Former Jurist Offers Wisdom To Newly Sworn Attorneys.” The article described a swearing-in ceremony performed by Justice Hancock for 60 attorneys who were newly admitted to the bar. Justice Hancock, noting that he had been called upon to master “fields of expertise as diverse as the sprouting of onions ... [and] State Department regulations governing the transmission of defense-related information to foreign countries,” advised the new lawyers that “a life in the law is one of constant learning. Whether it is a field of expertise about which you know nothing or an unfamiliar area of the law, you will have to master it. Believe me, there are no courses on these subjects in law school. So be prepared to learn.”


52 **Joseph C. Dwyer** had two happy reasons to return to Ithaca this past June—his 50th Law School Reunion, and the graduation from Cornell University of one of his 11 children. Mr. Dwyer notes that he is “still practicing trial law” with his firm, Dwyer & Black, in Olean, New York.

59 On June 20, Governor George E. Pataki announced the nomination of the Hon. **Edward M. Davidowitz** to the New York Supreme Court, Bronx County. Judge Davidowitz, who was designated as “Highly Qualified” by the New York State Judicial Screening Committee, has served as acting supreme court justice of the Court of Claims in Bronx County since March 1986. He previously served in the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Investigation of the New York City Criminal Justice System, and as an assistant district attorney in New York County. Said Governor Pataki, “We are fortunate that upon confirmation by the Senate, Judge Davidowitz will remain in public service.”

60 The Hon. **Herbert B. Ray**, who has served as a family court judge in Broome County, New York, for 17 years, was re-elected to the board of directors of the New York State Association of Family Court Judges.

62 **C. Stanley Lomax** recently completed a 33-year career in labor relations/human resources, during which he represented the National Broadcasting Company, Schlumberger, Nomura Securities, the Hay Group, Datek-online, and General Cable Corporation, among others. Mr. Lomax, now a distinguished lecturer in the Management Department of the Moore School of Business at the University of South Carolina, has recently published *Best Practices for Managers and Expatriates* (John S. Wiley & Sons 2002), which “outlines the major issues involved when employees are sent overseas and how those problems can be solved.” Mr. Lomax notes that the book, available at amazon.com, “is a hands-on guide for both the expatriate employee and the corporate manager.”

**Robert E. Walter** retired after 39 years of federal service, most recently as Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior. He is now a senior associate with Gene Rouleau & Associates, a management consulting firm.

**Herbert L. Warren** is enjoying a most active retirement. Professor Warren, who was on the Law School faculty from 1974 to 1977, is currently the co-proprietor of two Louisville bed and breakfast inns: the Fleur De Lis B&B and the DuPont
Mansion B&B. He reports that he and his wife, Gayle, saw “an old run-down house with ‘beautiful bones’ in the historic dis-
trick, and Gayle said, ‘it wouldn’t hurt to investigate and see
who owns that.’ We investigated, and it did hurt! But we’re in
the B&B business and loving it!” Prof. Warren also conducts
mediation training sessions, including one for the Kentucky
Real Estate Board mediation program, and consults with local
churches and businesses on conflict management. Alumni who
will be traveling to Louisville and would like to stay at one of
Prof. Warren’s B&Bs are invited to visit his website, kentucky-
lodging.com, for information and reservations.

The Hon. Alfred C. Tisch retired from the Suffolk
County Court judiciary in 1995, and was elected Sher-

Neil J. Abelson wrote with the sad news that his
“wonderful wife of 28 years, Denise Dougherty
Abelson, the Village of Belle Terre Summer Youth Program
Commissioner and Grand Prize Winner of New York’s Irish
Voice newspaper’s worldwide poetry contest, as well as of their
international gourmet cooking contest (in separate years),
passed away from esophageal cancer on February 4.”

Stephen A. Ploscowe, a partner in the Roseland,
New Jersey, law firm of Grotta, Glassman & Hoffman,
P.A., was selected as one of the “Best Lawyers in America” in a
2002 survey conducted by Corporate Counsel magazine. Mr.
Ploscowe, who specializes in labor and employment law, is
outside labor counsel to Cornell and Princeton Universities and
was the 1994 recipient of the Judge William B. Groat Award,
the highest award given by Cornell University’s School of In-
dustrial and Labor Relations for achievement in the labor
relations field.

On April 2, 2002, David M. Gouldin was re-
appointed to a second three-year term on the New
York State Board of Law Examiners, the organization that
develops and administers the bar examination for the admission of
attorneys in New York. Mr. Gouldin, a senior partner in the
Binghamton, New York, law firm of Levene, Gouldin &
Thompson, LLP, is co-chair of the New York State Bar
Association’s committee on the tort system, and is a past presi-
dent of both the Broome County Bar Association and the
Federation of the Bar of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Peter D. Coppelman is the director of the Keep
Antibiotics Working campaign, a coalition of health,
consumer, agricultural, environmental and other advocacy
groups dedicated to eliminating a major cause of antibiotic
resistance: the inappropriate use of antibiotics in farm animals.
Said Mr. Coppelman, “I think most Americans would be outr-
gaged to learn—as I was—that an estimated 70% of the
antibiotics used in the U.S. is wasted on healthy farm animals
and that over half of these drugs are identical or closely related
to antibiotics used to treat sick people. This campaign’s success
is a vital component to help ensure that we keep antibiotics
working for everyone, especially for people who depend on
antibiotics for their very survival, such as cancer patients, pre-
mature babies, and seniors.” Mr. Coppelman is the former
principal deputy assistant attorney general for the environmen-
tal and resources division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He
also served as special counsel to the California firm of Sheppard
Mullin, and as vice president and general counsel of the Wilder-
ness Society.

Joseph T. McLaughlin joined Heller Ehrman White &
McAuliffe as chair of the firm’s New York City office and a
member of the firm’s securities litigation, financial services, and
antitrust and trade regulation national practice groups. Mr.
McLaughlin’s prior experience includes serving as chair of the
CSFB Foundation Trust, executive vice president of legal and
regulatory affairs at Credit Suisse First Boston, and head of
litigation at Shearman & Sterling, where he practiced for nearly
30 years. Mr. McLaughlin is a Fellow of the American College
of Trial Lawyers and serves on the boards of directors of the
American Swiss Foundation, Good Shepherd Services, Inc.,
Resources for Children with Special Needs, the International
House at Columbia University, and the Brooklyn Museum of
Art.

Ernest T. Patrikis was profiled in the June 3 issue of the
National Law Journal. Mr. Patrikis is senior vice president and
general counsel of American International Group, the world’s
largest insurance and financial services conglomerate. He noted
that he has a group of 300 lawyers reporting to him and de-
scribed his role as that of an “officious intermeddler,” solving
problems as they arise. Before joining AIG, Mr. Patrikis served
as first vice president and chief counsel of the Federal Reserve.
He participated in the resolution of the 1979-80 Iran hostage
crisis by signing the stipulation transferring almost $8 billion in
Iranian assets from the Federal Reserve to the Algerian govern-
ment, which, acting as a go-between, released the funds to Iran
when Iran released the hostages.
Professor Michael Botein, director of New York Law School’s Communications Media Center, completed *Regulation of Media and Telecommunications: Lessons for Latin America* (U. Bogota Law School Press 2002), the first Spanish-language treatise on media/telecommunications regulation in the United States and European Union. In March, Professor Botein was a visiting professor at the University of Poitiers, France, where he taught “Comparative U.S. and E.U. Telecommunications Policy.” In June, he was a visiting professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, Australia, where he taught a graduate course, “Broadcasting and Telecommunications Regulation in a Time of Convergence.”

Robert K. Wrede is a Fellow at Pepperdine Law School’s Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution, where he is also an adjunct professor and LL.M. candidate. In June, Mr. Wrede attended a two-week seminar in London and Geneva on resolution of international commercial disputes, presented by the Straus Institute. Mr. Wrede is of counsel to Russ August & Kabat in Los Angeles, where he specializes in the mediation, arbitration, and litigation of domestic and international commercial disputes involving complex technical and economic issues. A frequent speaker on the effective organization and prosecution of complex commercial cases, he has appeared at seminars sponsored by the California CPA Education Foundation and the Practicing Law Institute, and has lectured in California Continuing Education of the Bar programs and at the Anderson School of Management at UCLA.

The Hon. Anthony J. Sciolino, presiding judge of the Monroe County, NY, Juvenile Drug Treatment Court, published “Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Uses ‘Outside the Box’ Thinking to Recover Lives of Youngsters” in the May 2002 *Journal of the New York State Bar Association*. The article describes the work of the Drug Treatment Court, “a non-traditional court that is the first of its kind in New York State” and is designed to “improve outcomes for substance-abusing youngsters appearing as respondents in Family Court.” Judge Sciolino became a judge of the Monroe County Family Court in 1987 and previously served as an assistant district attorney in Monroe County.

Harold G. Cohen, a partner in the Cherry Hill, New Jersey, office of Dilworth Paxon LLP, was appointed chair of the general equity section, and a director of the civil practice section, of the Burlington County, NJ, Bar Association Bench & Bar Committee. Mr. Cohen has also served since 1996 on the Panel of Certified Mediators for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the District of New Jersey.

Omer F. Brown II is a partner with the Washington, D.C., firm of Harmon, Wilmot & Brown, LLP, where his nuclear energy law practice has taken him in the last two years to thirteen countries, including China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, North Korea, Ukraine, and Vietnam. Mr. Brown works closely with the U.S. Departments of State and Energy, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) in Paris, France. He is a member of the NEA Contact Group on Nuclear Liability in Eastern Europe, and the G-7/Ukrainian Joint Task Force on Ukrainian Nuclear Legislation, and has co-chaired international conferences on nuclear liability in the Ukraine (1994) and China (2000).

Terry Calvani was appointed by the Deputy Prime Minister to serve as the Competition Authority of the Republic of Ireland. In this position, Mr. Calvani acts as a “commissioner” holding the criminal cartel enforcement portfolio and has responsibility for certain interaction with the European Union competition authorities in Brussels. Mr. Calvani is the first person to serve on the respective competition commissions of two countries. He was also commissioner of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (1983 to 1990) and a partner in the Washington, D.C., and San Francisco offices of Pillsbury Winthrop, where he practiced antitrust law. Mr. Calvani has taught the basic antitrust law course at Harvard Law School for the past four years.

Stephen M. Snyder and Anthony O. Garvin, partners in the San Francisco office of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, LLP, were featured in a May 6 law.com article, “Crew Together for the Long Haul.” The article describes how Messrs. Snyder and Garvin, and four other lawyers who graduated from law school in 1972, joined Brobeck directly upon graduation and have remained at the firm ever since. Mr. Snyder, who was chair of the firm from 1996 to 1998, remarked that he “did not think there was a major firm in the country that could claim to have retained an entire class for 10 or 20 years, let alone 30.”
Jonathan D. Nadybal was appointed senior vice president and chief credit officer of UPS Capital Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Parcel Service, Inc. Mr. Nadybal was formerly a principal with Quest Capital Corporation, an Atlanta-based private investment company. He notes that “UPS Capital is the first complete supply chain finance company and is a key component of UPS’s business strategy of enabling global commerce.”

Douglas A. Riggs joined the Minneapolis office of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, LLP, as of counsel. Before joining the firm, Mr. Riggs was vice president and chief corporate affairs officer at Pitney Bowes. He also served as general counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce (1985 to 1987) and was a member of the White House staff under President Ronald Reagan, serving as special assistant to the President for public liaison.

Robert A. Curley Jr., of the Boston law firm Curley & Curley, has been appointed Defense Research Institute (DRI) representative for Massachusetts. DRI is a national and international membership association of lawyers and others concerned with the defense of civil actions. DRI provides professional information to its members through educational seminars, publications, and other services. Mr. Curley, who has been an active member of DRI since 1982, is a past president of the Massachusetts Defense Lawyers Association.

Jon M. Groetzinger, senior vice president, general counsel, and secretary of American Greetings Corporation, in Cleveland, is the outgoing chair of the Conference Board’s council of chief legal officers, an organization composed of general counsels of major U.S. corporations. On March 1, he hosted U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft at the Conference Board’s annual meeting. Mr. Groetzinger described the event as “a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet the Attorney General and his senior staff.”

Lorraine M. Power Tharp ’73 Elected NYSBA President

In January, Lorraine M. Power Tharp was elected president of the 70,000-member New York State Bar Association. Ms. Power Tharp is the third woman to head the 125-year-old bar association, of whose executive committee she has been a member since 1994 and which she previously served for four terms as secretary. In 2001, Ms. Power Tharp served as president-elect, chaired the House of Delegates (the state bar’s policy and decision-making body), and co-chaired the President’s Committee on Access to Justice. Ms. Power Tharp is a member of the American College of Real Estate Lawyers and, as a partner in the Albany, New York, law firm of Whiteman Osterman & Hanna, concentrates her practice in the areas of real estate and commercial lending. Ms. Power Tharp has served on the board of directors of Equinox, Leadership Saratoga, Saratoga County Arts Council, and Home Made Theater, respectively, and is currently a member of the Saratoga Hospital Board of Trustees, the Hyde Collection Art Museum Board of Trustees, and the Empire State College Foundation Board of Directors.

In an interview with the New York Law Journal, Ms. Power Tharp noted that she had a three-pronged agenda: access to justice; increased awareness of the positive role lawyers play in a democratic society; and increased diversity in the judiciary and in the upper echelons of private practice. Said Ms. Power Tharp, “I feel very strongly that every lawyer from the north, south, east, and west is very important, and that every lawyer can make a difference. Every single lawyer has the ability to help someone, to solve somebody’s problem. Every lawyer counts, and hopefully [the Bar Association] can make lawyers feel better about the profession and help them in their day-to-day practice.”
**Raymond F. Minella** joined Jefferies & Company in New York City as director of capital markets origination. Jefferies & Company, the principal operating subsidiary of Jefferies Group, Inc., is a full-service investment bank and institutional securities firm focused on small and mid-cap companies. Before joining Jefferies, Mr. Minella was chair of Berenson Minella & Company, an investment bank he co-founded in 1990. Said Mr. Minella, “As difficult as it is to leave my friends and colleagues of so many years, my regret in parting from a thriving boutique that I helped create is leavened by the extraordinary opportunity that exists at Jefferies. In today’s environment, I have been impressed by Jefferies’s strategic goal to be the preferred investment bank for middle-market companies, and I look forward to lending my support to achieve that objective in any way that I can.”

**Robert Brown Jr.** was appointed to his fourth four-year term as chief public defender in the Durham, North Carolina, public defender’s office. In a May 10, 2002 article in *The* [Durham] *Herald-Sun*, Senior Judge Orlando F. Hudson, who appointed Mr. Brown, said that he “is one of the best public defenders in the state, and his office is one of the best run in the state.” Mr. Brown supervises a staff of 14 attorneys and two investigators, and his office provides legal representation to 7,000 indigent criminal suspects each year.

**Kendall A. Minter** is co-founder and member of the board of directors of the Black Entertainment and Sports Lawyers Association. He is chair of the board of trustees of the Rhythm & Blues Foundation, and is a member of the board of the Living Legends Foundation. Mr. Minter currently serves as counsel to the firms of Golden, Goodloe & Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia, where he established and developed an entertainment law department, and the New York City entertainment law firm of Rudolph & Beer.

**Alan D. Port** was elected president of Paul, Frank & Collins in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Port concentrates his practice on captive insurance, corporate/transactional law, insurance, and estate planning. He is listed in *The Best Lawyers in America* and is a Fellow of the American College of Trusts and Estate Counsel. He is a member of the board of the Vermont Captive Insurance Association and has served on the Norwich University Board of Fellows, as well as on the boards of the T.W. Wood Art Gallery, the Vermont affiliate of the American Red Cross, the Vermont Heart Association, and Green Up Vermont.

**Jan R. Schlichtmann** was profiled in the February/March 2002 issue of *JD Jungle*. “A Changed Jan: The Hero of *A Civil Action* Returns. Kinder and Gentler” describes how Mr. Schlichtmann, whose lengthy litigation battle on behalf of Woburn, Massachusetts families in a toxic tort claim against W.R. Grace and Beatrice Foods was chronicled in the book (and film) *A Civil Action*, has come to embrace mediation rather than litigation as the preferred means of dispute resolution. When asked whether he regretted litigating the Woburn case for so long and so forcefully, Mr. Schlichtmann replied, “I feel good about the war I fought and the side I fought for. But what I’ve realized is, these wars should not be fought one side against the other at all. That was my mistake. These are not wars against someone or some corporation. These really are wars for something. And that something is the truth.”

**Eugene G. Duvernoy** was profiled in the March 25 edition of the *Seattle Times*. Mr. Duvernoy is president of Seattle’s Cascade Land Conservancy, a land preservation group involved in “buying land outright, brokering land deals for others, and monitoring some forests and wetlands.” The article described Mr. Duvernoy as “the go-to man in matters of parkland and open space” and described the numerous Seattle-area land preservation projects in which he has played a pivotal role. Said Mr. Duvernoy, “We have such an obligation to that next generation to provide them with at least as much as what we had, in terms of quality of life, a functioning environment, and a tolerant society. My generation could work harder at that. This is just my little way of contributing.”
T. Willem Mesdag has joined Davis Companies in Los Angeles as senior advisor to Marvin Davis, and will help Mr. Davis manage his varied business affairs and identify and evaluate new investment opportunities. Mr. Mesdag retired from Goldman, Sachs & Co., Inc. in November 2001 after a 20-year career there that included positions as advisory director, partner, and head of the firm’s Los Angeles office. Mr. Mesdag is vice chair of Skandia Group Insurance Company in Stockholm, Sweden, and serves on the board of directors of the Pacific Council on International Policy and the respective boards of trustees of the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, Scripps College at Claremont, and the Harvard-Westlake School.

Robert E. Gentino received the first-ever Friend of C.A.R.E. Award at a March benefit in Pacific Palisades, California. Thomas J. Hopkins ’79, Michael B. Margolis ’79, and Philip W. Mueller ’79 made generous contributions to C.A.R.E. in honor of Mr. Gentino’s receipt of this award. C.A.R.E. (Cat/Canine Assistance, Referral & Education) is a non-profit animal rescue organization in Los Angeles for which Mr. Gentino has done significant pro bono work. Mr. Gentino, who practices in Universal City, California, was also recognized by the California State Assembly for his “hard work and dedication to saving the lives of homeless cats and dogs.”

Kerry B. Long joined Fulbright & Jaworski as a partner in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office. Mr. Long, who was previously a partner in the Washington office of Kaye Scholer, focuses his practice on corporate finance with a specialization in airplane finance. He is a member of the ABA subcommittee on aircraft financing.

On June 1, Mitchell S. Zingman became a partner in the New York City law firm of Carb, Luria, Cook & Kufel, LLP. He focuses his practice on landlord and tenant litigation and on real estate transactional matters.

The Women Lawyers of Utah named Patrice M. Arent, who was inaugurated Utah State Senator on January 2003, the Christine M. Durham Women Lawyer of the Year for 2002. Senator Arent served in the Utah House of Representatives from 1996 through 2002 and served as the minority whip in the 2001 and 2002 sessions. At the April 11 conferral ceremony for the Durham Award, Ms. Carolyn B. McHugh, the previous year’s winner, described Senator Arent as “a tireless advocate of the legislative process, constantly encouraging others, particularly women, to run for office. Patrice Arent sincerely believes in our system of government and, by example, encourages the rest of us not to shirk our responsibilities as citizens by hiding behind indifference or cynicism.”

Luke T. Townsend Jr. reports that he has a new business interest, Pinnacle Wealth Group, Ltd., through which he works with Bob Watson, former general manager of the New York Yankees. The company, which has offices in New York City and Houston, “provides tax shelter strategies and investment consultations to professional athletes, corporations, and other business entities.”

Paget L. Alves III was appointed president and chief operating officer of Centennial Communications Corporation, a Wall, New Jersey, corporation that is “one of the largest independent wireless telecommunications service providers in the United States and the Caribbean.” Before coming to Centennial, Mr. Alves was president and chief executive officer of PointOne Telecommunications, Inc. Earlier, he was presi-
dent of the sales and support business services group at Sprint Communications Corporation.

Daniel J. Fumagalli’s firm, Fumagalli, Tecson, Hyman & Brent, merged on May 13 with Chuhak & Tecson. The combined organization, which is located in Chicago and will continue to be known as Chuhak & Tecson, is a full-service firm with 50 attorneys.

Johannes K. Gabel was named a corporate and technology partner in the New York City office of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe. Mr. Gabel was previously a partner in the New York office of Clifford Chance Rogers & Wells.

Diane R. Buchbinder Piper was featured in the June 17 Boston Business Journal article, “A Few Law School Graduates Mine Nontraditional Fields.” The article noted that eight years after leaving the practice of law to rear her children full-time, Ms. Piper “re-entered the professional world” as a marketing consultant for MCB Communications in Needham, Massachusetts. Ms. Piper described her post-law firm career as “a fabulous way to use my legal knowledge and background.”

Sarah K. Abrams and her husband, Allan Cole, welcomed their son, Eli Harold Cole, on August 25, 2000. Ms. Abrams is executive vice president of Fidelity Investments and is responsible for the construction and management of Fidelity’s corporate real estate portfolio throughout the United States. She received the 2002 Leadership Award from New England Women in Real Estate, a professional association of 400 women in the commercial real estate industry.

On June 25, Michael L. Eidel joined the Los Angeles office of Piper Rudnick as a litigation partner. Mr. Eidel, who was formerly a partner with Crosby Heafey Roach & May, focuses his practice on intellectual property, entertainment, and real estate matters, as well as on general commercial litigation. He is a member of the American Bar Association entertainment and sports sections, and has served as a mediator in the Los Angeles Superior Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Program. Mr. Eidel is actively involved in children’s organizations, and has served on the board of the United Friends of the Children and as legal advisor to Bridges to Employment and Camp Pacific Heartland, respectively.

Andrew Hulsh has become a partner at Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel in New York City, where he specializes in corporate finance and domestic and cross-border mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Hulsh was previously managing financial partner of the Miami office of Baker & McKenzie.

In June 2001, Robert J. Ingato became executive vice president and general counsel of the CIT Group, Inc., one of the world’s top commercial finance firms serving businesses and individuals in more than 20 countries. Before joining CIT, Mr. Ingato served as executive vice president of Newcourt Credit Group, Inc., and as executive vice president and general counsel of AT&T Capital Corporation.

John M. Baumann Jr., general counsel and secretary of steel technologies in Louisville, Kentucky, was elected to the board of directors of Thornton Oil Company, also in Louisville. Mr. Baumann is on the board of directors of Junior Achievement, serves as chair of the Kentucky Bar Association corporate house counsel section, and is a member of Leadership Louisville. He and his wife, Kathleen, have two children, Joseph (10) and Katie (5).

James C. Oschal was appointed by the Hon. Edward R. Becker, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, to the Lawyers Advisory Committee of the Judicial
Council of the Third Circuit. Mr. Oschal is a partner in the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, firm of Rosenn, Jenkins & Greenwald, where he serves as the chair of the labor litigation and civil rights practice group.

**John B. Valpey** joined the private clients group of FleetBoston Financial as managing director of wealth advisory services. Mr. Valpey heads a group of professionals providing “interdisciplinary wealth management advice and services, ensuring that Fleet Private Clients Group’s expertise in the areas of estate planning, financial planning, tax, risk management, and philanthropy is tailored to the needs of individual clients.” Before joining FleetBoston, Mr. Valpey was a principal at Tanner Financial Services. He currently serves as trustee of the Judge Baker Children’s Center, a non-profit organization in Boston “dedicated to improving the lives of children whose emotional and behavioral problems threaten to limit their potential.”

**Mark F. Kluger** joined the New Jersey firm of Mandelbaum, Salsburg as a partner and head of the employment law group. Mr. Kluger, who practices out of the firm’s West Orange office, was recently elected to the Board of Education in North Caldwell, New Jersey.

**Russell R. Rosler** is a partner in the Columbus, Ohio, firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, LLP, where he focuses his practice on business organizations, control, finance, acquisitions, and divestitures. He and his wife, Danielle, have three children, Eleanor (10), William (8), and Louise (4).

**Suzanne M. Horenstein Segal** was appointed a federal magistrate for the United States District Court, Central District of California. Prior to her appointment to the federal bench, Judge Segal served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles.

**Cynthia A. Clarfield Hess** became a corporate partner in the Palo Alto office of Fenwick & West. She was previously a partner in the Menlo Park, California, office of Perkins Coie, LLP.

**Jeffrey D. Clements** became a member of the Boston firm Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky and Popeo, PC, where he represents clients in complex litigation, insurance coverage disputes, and government investigations and prosecutions. Before joining Mintz Levin, Mr. Clements was an assistant attorney general in the Massachusetts Attorney General’s Office where, as a member of the state’s tobacco litigation team, he prepared the U.S. Supreme Court *amicus* brief in *Philip Morris v. Blumenthal* on behalf of 45 states.

**Karen K. Litscher Johnson**, her husband, Daniel, and their children, Sarah and Jack, welcomed their new daughter and sister, Emma Elizabeth Johnson, on May 13. Ms. Johnson is of counsel and director of professional development at Piper Johnson, where she works out of the firm’s Chicago office.

**Stuart J. McDermott** and his wife, Gertrude, traveled to the Arctic National Wildlife Range. Of this adventure, Mr. McDermott remarks, “We should have packed more peanut butter, but otherwise, we had a great time.” When not exploring the great outdoors, Mr. McDermott works at Lincoln Capital Management in Chicago.

**Ronald W. Schuler** is co-chair of the biotechnology group at Buchanan Ingersoll in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For the last two years, he has divided his time between Pittsburgh and London, where he consults for European biotechnology companies on U.S. market entry issues. Mr. Schuler is a member of the Governor of Pennsylvania’s Life Sciences Greenhouse Committee and serves on the board of directors of the University of Connecticut Research & Development Corporation. Last year, he was selected by the *Pittsburgh Business Times* as one of 25 new economy “changemakers” in the region. Mr. Schuler, who “lives on 40 acres of forest in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in a home designed by Peter Berndtson, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright,” says, “There might be something wrong with me, since I’m the only person I know who hasn’t switched
jobs since law school.” He asks that classmates “send confirmations or reassurances” to him at schulerrw@bipc.com.

**Omar S. Wohabe** wed Sheila Tendy, a vice president at Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown, on June 15. The ceremony was attended by proud father **Abdul W. Wohabe ’61** and by brother **David P. Wohabe ’85**, who served as best man. Wohabe père and fils are partners in the Wohabe Law Offices, a Manhattan firm that specializes in representing financial institutions, government agencies and private clients from the Arab Gulf in connection with their commercial activities and investment transactions in the United States, as well as institutions that do business with Arab Gulf corporations and agencies.

**89 Michael W. Punke** published his first novel, *The Revenant* (Caroll & Graf 2002), which is “based on the true story of Hugh Glass, a 19th-century frontiersman.” Happily, Warner Brothers has optioned the film rights. Mr. Punke reports that “by day, I’m a partner at Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw in Washington, D.C., where my practice focuses on international trade.” He found time to write his novel by “reversing my old law school habit of staying up until 5:00 a.m.; instead, I began waking up at 5:00 a.m. – the quietest time in a house with two kids!”

**90 Kristin M. Carter Rowe**, a partner in the Albany law firm of Young Sommer, LLC, has published her second novel, *Maddy ’No Chance,’* a murder mystery set in upstate New York. Ms. Rowe reports that the book is now available through amazon.com, barnesandnoble.com, or “by special order through your local bookstore.”

**Sheryl M. Gittlitz** was elected to partnership in the corporate/finance department of Kaye Scholer, LLP, in New York City, where she lives with her husband, Kevin Svenningsen, and their two children, Samuel (8) and Ryan (3).

**Meena K. Latta** is vice president, secretary, and general counsel of Loudeye Technologies, Inc., in Seattle, Washington. The company’s software permits users to “convert audio and video media for Web publishing, convert images and sound into streaming slide shows, and syndicate streaming media online.” Before coming to Loudeye Technologies, Ms. Latta served as corporate counsel for software company Primus Knowledge.

**Laura L. Moser** began a Master’s degree program at UCLA, with the goal of becoming a psychiatric social worker and counseling individuals who “have a complex (dual) diagnosis of substance dependency and mental or emotional disorder.” Ms. Moser, who describes herself as having “a talent for working one-on-one with people and for bringing stability to lives that are spinning out of control,” reports that before beginning her graduate program, she left the Nature Conservancy (where she had worked for more than six years) and spent ten weeks traveling through the Mediterranean; afterwards, she did an internship at the Haight Ashbury Free Clinic Alcohol Treatment Services program in San Francisco. In her “spare time,” she is taking classes in photojournalism.

On July 1, **Michiaki Nakano LL.M.** became a partner and chair of the international practice group at South Toranomon Law Offices in Tokyo, and is also serving as an adjunct lecturer on business law at Kogakuin University Graduate School.

In February, **Philip J. Perry** was selected as general counsel of the United States Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Perry has previously served as principal deputy associate attorney general in the U.S. Department of Justice, counsel to the U.S. Senate Special Investigation of Campaigns, and a partner with Latham & Watkins.

On January 1, **Karen M. Streisfeld-Leitner** joined Hill, Ullman & Erwin, LLP, a New York City firm that specializes in trust and estates matters.

**91 On March 1, 2002, Pankaj Bhanot LL.M.** was appointed acting administrator of the Employment and Child Care Program Office, Benefit, Employment and Support Services Division of the Department of Human Services in Honolulu, Hawai. Mr. Bhanot is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of administrative policy and human services contracts.
On November 19, 2001, Dana M. DiCarlo welcomed her second child, son Jesse Daniel Plank. Jesse’s older sister, Eve, is said to be delighted by the newest member of the family. Ms. DiCarlo is senior manager of attorney recruiting and retention at the Washington, D.C., office of Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky.

Pamela A. Moreau left the Department of Justice, where she worked for 10 years, to join the Burlington, Vermont, law firm of Langrock Sperry & Wool, where classmate F. Rendol Barlow also practices. Ms. Moreau concentrates her practice on zoning, urban renewal, land condemnation, family law, and criminal law matters.

On June 26, Aldoru Uluatam and Amy K. Hollman welcomed their second child, Kate, who joins older sister, Sophie Alev (3). Mr. Uluatam has had a most exciting year, having also been elected to partnership in the Boston, Massachusetts, law firm of Sullivan & Worcester, where he concentrates his practice in the areas of bank financing, and mergers and acquisitions. Before joining Sullivan & Worcester in 1996, Mr. Uluatam spent more than two years in Turkey, where he focused on mergers and acquisitions, leasing, and financing matters.

Mark D. Alexander became a partner with Axinn, Veltrop & Harkrider, LLP, in the firm’s Hartford, Connecticut office. Mr. Alexander, whose practice focuses on antitrust, intellectual property, and complex commercial litigation, lives with his wife, Monica, in Newtown, Connecticut.

Jacqueline Duval-Major joined Goldman Sachs & Company as an executive director in the firm’s London office. Ms. Duval-Major works on the equities desk and structures cross-border derivative products. She and her husband, John, live in London with their children, Chelsea (11), Dylan (8), and Rosalind (6).

Lisa J. Pirozzolo was elected to senior partnership at the Boston firm of Hale & Dorr on June 20. Ms. Pirozzolo has a general commercial litigation practice, with a particular emphasis on intellectual property litigation.

Jeffrey S. O’Dwyer, an associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Hogan & Hartson, has published his first novel, Thundering Sky, “a satire about the American fast-food industry and pop culture.” Mr. O’Dwyer notes that the book can be purchased at xlibris.com, amazon.com or bn.com.

Neal N. Peterson, a partner in the health care group of Dorsey & Whitney’s Minneapolis office, was elected to a three-year term on the governing council of the Minnesota State Bar Association’s health law section. Mr. Peterson lives in St. Paul with his wife, Deanna Thompson, and their two daughters, Linnea (6) and Annika (3).

In April, Joshua E. Swift, an attorney with the pricing policy division of the Federal Communications Commission Wireline Competition Bureau in Washington, D.C., and Jaron A. Jarvis, vice president and general counsel of Talk2 Technology, Inc., in Salt Lake City, successfully completed the Big Sur Marathon in California. Said Mr. Swift, “The course, Route 1, hugged the very beautiful and very hilly coast from Big Sur to Carmel. [We] are now training for the St. George, Utah, marathon this October.”

James Y. Wu left Yahoo! Inc. and returned to his international corporate law practice as a partner with Preston Gates & Ellis, LLP, in San Francisco. Mr. Wu will be maintaining offices in both San Francisco and Taipei, Taiwan, where he will be setting up a strategic office for his firm.

Lori A. Bean and Richard M. Rosenfeld were married on April 28, 2001, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Alumni in attendance included Kelli A. Andrews ’95, Martin A. Becker, Phoebe Bennett, Todd A. Bowers, Joseph F. Dietrick, Charly J. Kao, Kristie D. Kully, Robert T. Landau, Leslie A. Leary, Robert K. Olson, Patrick J. Rao, William E. Reynolds ’95, and Ingrid Sorenson. Ms. Bean is an associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Winston & Strawn, where she concentrates her practice in international project finance. She is also an adjunct professor at George Washington Law School, where she teaches a course on international negotiations, and at Georgetown Law School, where she teaches a course on international project finance. Mr. Rosenfeld is an Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, where he has been prosecuting a multiple-count securities, tax, and mail fraud case. Mr. Rosenfeld came to work on this case through his position as a senior staff attorney with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C.
John H. Chun was elected to partnership at Mundt MacGregor, LLP, in Seattle, where he focuses his practice on commercial litigation. Mr. Chun is also serving as an adjunct professor at Seattle University School of Law, where he teaches a course in pre-trial advocacy.

Gus P. Coldebella was elected to partnership in the Boston office of Goodwin Procter, LLP. Mr. Coldebella is in the firm’s trial department and is a member of its securities and corporate governance practice group, where he focuses on business and transactional matters, such as securities class action litigation, SEC and stock exchange investigations, and other business disputes. His practice also includes the defense of Native American land claims in upstate New York and elsewhere. Mr. Coldebella is a member of Colgate University’s alumni board of directors.

David M. Watson is working as in-house counsel at Netezza Corporation in Framingham, Massachusetts. The start-up company, which is funded by three venture capital companies and already employs over 60 people, produces “an innovative combination of computer hardware and software that will enable companies with huge amounts of data to perform complex business analyses 10-200 times faster than is possible today.” Before joining Netezza, Mr. Watson was director of product development for MyCounsel.com, and worked as a litigation associate at Burns & Levinson and Gadsby Hannah in Boston.

Mark A. Adams returned to the New York City office of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton after spending more than three years in the firm’s Paris office. Mark notes that it is “great to be back in New York City,” where he has recently seen classmates Catharine W. Crane, Michael R. Holden, Riva B. Lapidus, Luke S. Richbourg, and Scott N. Shorr.

Kelli A. Andrews has been appointed majority counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce. The committee has jurisdiction over executive agencies, including the Departments of Health and Human Services, Commerce, Energy, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The committee is involved in the Enron investigation as well as other investigations of health care fraud, prescription drug fraud, bioterrorism, and genetic cloning. Before being appointed majority counsel, Ms. Andrews worked as an associate at the Washington, D.C., law firm Verner Liipfert.

Anil K. Chaddha joined General Electric Transportation Systems as the company’s worldwide labor/regulatory counsel. Mr. Chaddha’s duties include providing counsel on labor, environmental, and commercial issues. He and his wife, Grace, reside in Erie, Pennsylvania, where GE Transportation Systems is headquartered. Before joining General Electric, Mr. Chaddha practiced employment law with Harter Secrest & Emery in Rochester, New York.

In September, Jill R. Gaulding joined the faculty at the University of Iowa School of Law, where she teaches the first-year contracts class and a course in employment discrimination law. Ms. Gaulding, who served as an adjunct professor at Cornell Law School last fall, practiced labor and employment law at Dwyer & Collora, LLP, in Boston.

Eduardo Moel-Modiano LL.M and Maria Elena Miranda-Delgado LL.M. announced the birth of their third son, Bernardo, on February 28.

Steven G. Schortgen was selected by D Magazine as one of “Dallas-Fort Worth’s Best Lawyers Under 40.” Mr. Schortgen is an associate in the Dallas office of Baker & Botts, where he concentrates his practice on intellectual property matters.

In June 2001, Robert M. Siedlecki became special assistant to the assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In his position, Mr. Siedlecki advises the

Joshua E. Swift ’93 (left) with classmate Jamon A. Jarvis following the Big Sur Marathon
assistant secretary on legal matters related to federal child and family programs. The specific agency for which he is responsible, the Administration for Children and Families, runs over 60 programs, including Head Start and the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program, and has an annual budget of $45 billion. Before joining the Bush Administration, Mr. Siedlecki practiced corporate law in West Palm Beach, Florida, and was pro bono general counsel to the National Fatherhood Initiative. Mr. Siedlecki invites alumni to contact him at (202) 401-6975 or robbhhsacf@aol.com.

96 Carole M. Bass joined the New York City office of Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal, where she specializes in trust and estates matters.

In May, Charles W. Gameros Jr. was selected one of the “Best Lawyers Under 40” by D Magazine in Dallas. Mr. Gameros recently established his own law firm, Hoge Carter Holmes & Gameros, PLLC, where he practices commercial litigation and professional responsibility defense.

Dana C. Pawlicki wed Amy Zebrowski on May 26, 2001, in a Kiawah Island, South Carolina, ceremony attended by Kathryn W. Becker Gameros ’97, Sabrina A. Farrar Nelson, Charles W. Gameros, Robert D. Grauer, Stephen A. Mutkoski ’97, and David D. Nelson. Mr. Pawlicki is vice president and assistant general counsel with Citigroup Alternative Investments, where he is responsible for structuring hedge fund, private equity, and venture capital products, and for the legal oversight of those investments. He was formerly an associate in the New York City office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson.

Theodore C. Schultz was named counsel at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld. Mr. Schultz, who works in the firm’s San Antonio, Texas, office, focuses his practice on commercial litigation. In April, he returned to campus as a guest speaker in the Career Office’s Regional Career Program series and, with Laura L. McClellan ’98 of Thompson & Knight in Dallas, spoke with Cornell law students about the Texas legal market.

97 Isabel C. Acevedo joined the City of Philadelphia Solicitor’s Office in May. Previously, Ms. Acevedo was a staff attorney at the Philadelphia Volunteers for the Indigent Program, where she coordinated the organization’s Low Income Taxpayer’s Clinic.

Lisl J. Dunlop LL.M. joined Shearman & Sterling in June 2001 and spent 12 months in the London office helping to establish the antitrust practice there. In July, Ms. Dunlop returned to the firm’s New York City office, where she continues to focus on antitrust matters. In between stints in London and New York, Ms. Dunlop made a February detour to Hawaii, where she married George W. Constable in a ceremony attended by classmates C. Alice Laroque LL.M. and Col. Kevin J. Riordan LL.M.


Howard K. Jeruchimowitz and his wife, Jennifer, are the proud parents of Caylie Madeline, who was born on January 31. Mr. Jeruchimowitz is a litigation associate in the Chicago firm of Altheimer & Gray.


Stephen B. Reynolds is an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the criminal division of the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Connecticut in New Haven, where he is specializing in antiterrorism matters. Mr. Reynolds previously served as a law clerk to the Hon. Stefan R. Underhill of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut in Bridgeport.

Carol A. Timm and her husband, Geoff Owen, celebrated the birth of their first child, Alexander St. John Owen, on March 14. Ms. Timm is an associate with Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, and notes that she telecommutes from her home in Portland, Oregon, to the firm’s Palo Alto office.
Phillip J. Walker and his wife, Maya, welcomed twins Grace Evangeline and Allegra Marisol into the family on December 22, 2001. The Walkers report that their household, which includes older siblings Sophie and Isaac, is a busy and happy one.


Monica C. Lewis Johnson joined Springs Industries, Inc., in June as associate corporate counsel. Previously, she served as staff counsel in the corporate legal department of H&R Block, Inc., in Kansas City, Missouri.

Daniel C. Savitt wed Shari H. Markowitz in a May 26 ceremony at Temple Emanuel in Kings Point, New York. On hand to celebrate with the happy couple were Kevin M. Dibble, Michelle Gill, John A. Jeziorski, Jeffrey L. Kochian, Scott D. Litman, Richard B. Porter, Jessica C. White Jeziorski, and Tracy J. Lesser Kochian. Mr. Savitt is an associate in the New York office of Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin and Kahn, and Ms. Markowitz is an associate in the New York office of Thelen Reid & Priest.

James Tobia joined The Bayard Firm in Wilmington, Delaware, as a litigation associate. Mr. Tobia, who previously practiced with Richards, Layton & Finger in Wilmington, will continue to concentrate his practice in the areas of complex commercial and corporate litigation.

Alan S. Trager left the Manhattan office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, where he was an associate, and joined J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc., as an associate.

Bernadette Clor, an associate in the international and cross-border practice group of Hodgson Russ, LLP, in Buffalo, announced the birth of son Nathaniel Cade on February 21. Nate joins older brother Zachary (3).

Stuart M. G. Seraina joined the Baltimore law firm of Kramon & Graham on June 17. He was previously an associate in the Baltimore office of Blank Rome Comisky & McCauley.

Jeffrey S. Vogt is assistant general counsel of the International Labor Rights Fund in Washington, D.C. The ILRF is an advocacy organization dedicated to “achieving just and humane treatment for workers worldwide and serves a unique role among human rights organizations as advocates for and with working poor around the world.” The agency promotes “enforcement of labor rights internationally through public education and mobilization, research, litigation, legislation, and collaboration with labor, government, and business groups.” Before joining ILRF, Mr. Vogt worked as an associate at James & Hoffman, in Washington, D.C.

Brian C. Harms and his wife, Kristin, welcomed daughter Taylor Michelle on August 2, 2001. Mr. Harms, an associate with the Atlanta firm of Troutman Sanders, LLP, notes that Taylor is now “desperately trying to walk around the house.”

Wendy A. Harris left the New York City office of Willkie Farr & Gallagher, where she was an associate, to serve as law clerk to the Hon. Colleen Kollar-Kotelly of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. In August, Ms. Harris concluded her clerkship with Judge Kollar-Kotelly and began a clerkship with the Hon. Louis Oberdorfer, also of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

M. Keith Lipscomb joined the Tampa, Florida, office of Piper Rudnick, LLP, in June 2000. Mr. Lipscomb specializes in commercial litigation.

Thomas Vogel J.D. Maîtrise en Droit is enjoying his assignment to the new Tokyo office of Allen & Overy, where he is helping to launch the firm’s U.S. practice in Japan. Mr. Vogel, who is dually admitted in New York and Paris, is also fluent in Japanese. He focuses his practice on mergers and acquisitions and securities matters. Mr. Vogel invites alumni to contact him at (81) 3-5521-8400.

Jeremy B. Horwitz, former editor of Intelligent Gamer Magazine, has continued his active involvement with the video game industry. On September 13, 2001, Mr. Horwitz was featured in The Japan Times, which described him as “possibly the archetype” of the U.S. “hardcore video game culture,” and an April 22 Chicago Tribune article, “Sony Reigns Over Gaming,” quoted Mr. Horwitz on Sony’s continued dominance of the video game market. On July 8, he published an article in the New York Times entitled “Mortal Apathy? Shares of Midway Games, a 90’s Giant, Sag.”

Kearston L. Wesner married Monte Bingham in a September 1, 2001, ceremony in San Antonio, Texas. Classmates Sabrina Sondhi, Naomi E. Terr, and Wendy R. Whitt were members of the bridal party. Ms. Wesner-Bingham is a litigation associate in the Houston, Texas, office of King & Spalding.

Editor’s note: The alumni section is written by Risa M. Mish ’88, Director of Alumni Relations. Personal items, newspaper clippings, and other notes are welcome for possible publication in Cornell Law Forum. Please address correspondence to the attention of the Alumni Relations Office at Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-4901 (607 255-5251; fax, 607 255-7193; alumni@postoffice.law.cornell.edu).

In Memoriam

William V. Kelley Jr. ’29
John D. Hauselt ’32
Montie F. Cone ’33
Carl Hoffman ’33
Joseph P. Rose ’33
Herbert H. Blau ’35
Peter P. Peterson ’35
Gabriel N. Meckenberg ’36
Ralph J. Gregg ’38
Manford Rosenheck ’39
John C. Crockett ’40
Stephen P. Vinciguerra ’42
James N. Johnson ’43
Reginald S. Oliver ’43
Robert H. Antell ’48

James J. Clynnes Jr. ’48
Arthur W. Evans ’48
James R. Dykes Jr. ’49
Paul B. Hanks Jr. ’51
Clifford R. Oviatt Jr. ’53
Walter W. Arthur ’55
Myron B. Bell ’56
Mamintal A. Tamano ’58
Joseph B. Bugliari ’59
Henry M. Hille Jr. ’59
Thaddeus L. Majcherek ’64
Kenneth A. Shiftman ’68
Roger F. Stolte ’70
Susan A. Fennelly ’79
Anthony W. Campisano ’89

The career office prepares a monthly newsletter of job opportunities for experienced attorneys. Alumni interested in listing opportunities or seeking new positions may contact Judy Mather at 607 255-5873 for further information.
Come to Reunion 2003
June 5 through 8
Celebrating alumni who graduated in the years ending with 3 or 8