Farewell to a Dean

John Jeffries ’73
Upcoming Alumni Events

May 2–4  Law Alumni Weekend
Join friends & classmates in Charlottesville
for reunions. Members of classes 1948, 1953,
1993, 1998, and 2003, as well as local alumni
are invited to a weekend of events. Details at
www.law.virginia.edu/reunions.

May 3  Annual meeting of the Law School
Alumni Association
All alumni are invited to attend the annual
meeting at the Law School.

May 14  London, England, Donor Recognition Event
Reform Club

June 12  Annual Richmond Reception
Kort-Valentine House

June 17  Annual Washington, D.C., Luncheon
Mayflower Hotel

June 19  Reception at the Florida Bar Convention
Boca Raton

June 21  Virginia State Bar Breakfast
Virginia Beach

For the latest on alumni events visit:
www.law.virginia.edu/alumni
The Law School is a perpetual institution, but it doesn't run itself. People — individuals of extraordinary talent and purpose — are what make it great. So when someone who has helped write the modern history of the Law School prepares to relinquish leadership, his influence on the direction and health of the institution deserves examination.

John Jeffries came to Virginia in 1970 directly from Yale. He became an illustrious member of an illustrious class stocked with future managing partners, general counsel, public servants, and distinguished lawyers. Even then he sowed the seeds of legend. John excelled as a student, a Supreme Court clerk, and, upon returning to Charlottesville, as a master in the classroom. In an age of restlessness and mobility, which has affected law faculties as well as law firms, John’s lifelong commitment to the Law School is essential to appreciating his contributions as dean. After three decades as a student and professor, he brought to the job a sensibility, coupled with a singular devotion to his alma mater, that enabled him to order priorities and advance the Law School.

When he took over the front office in 2001, the Law School, by all outward appearances, was settled and strong. What couldn’t be seen, and therefore easily explained, was the underlying shift in the Law School’s financing. From coast to coast, states had begun defunding higher education to meet other needs. Legislatures were continuing to support public colleges and universities, but they had neither the political will nor the financial ability to fund 

excellence

in higher education. Prior deans had called attention to this trend, and John knew he would have to press for an immediate solution.

State budgets were under enormous pressure at the beginning of this decade. The capital markets had collapsed after the technology bubble burst, and they sank even further after the 9/11 attacks. For Virginia to remain among the nation’s elite law schools, it would have to react to the crisis in public funding and remake its relationship with the University. Specifically, the Law School had to put on its own shoulders the cost of providing competitive faculty support and meaningful student financial aid, as well as the expense of maintaining its buildings and grounds. These were essential needs. Realizing new ambitions — such as a law and business program and more generous loan forgiveness — would only add to the burden.

John took them in order, beginning with the foundational issue of the Law School’s revenue model. The careful and sensitive process of negotiating financial self-sufficiency was tailored to John’s particular gifts. He deeply admires the University and its special place in our national life. Ensuring stability for the Law School had to entail preserving that association and, by extension, our ties to the Commonwealth. Anything less was unacceptable. In the end, financial self-sufficiency accomplished everything the Law School and the University wanted. The Law School was allowed to finance itself and plan with confidence, and the University now had a premier law school that was entirely self-funding but whose governance remained intact.

From there, John organized the Law School around its signature culture and identity. The power of the student experience was the litmus test for improvement. The best initiatives raised the quality of instruction, made the Law School more accessible and attractive to the finest students, and every year produced stronger entering classes, more students in public interest law, and more money for financial aid and loan forgiveness. A closer look at the state of the Law School follows in these pages. We believe you will conclude that, under John’s stewardship, Virginia has earned its place as the American ideal in legal education.

— The Editors
DEPARTMENTS

1 A Deanship in Review
19 Law School News
37 Faculty News & Briefs
49 Scholar’s Corner
   Paul Mahoney
53 Class Notes
77 In Memoriam
79 In Print

FEATURES

4 The Road to Financial Self-Sufficiency
   Cullen Couch
10 A Lawyer at Day One
   Cullen Couch
14 Public Service the Virginia Way

Front cover: John Jeffries photographed by Tom Cogill

“I look to the diffusion of light and education as the resource to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man.” —Thomas Jefferson
The Law School belongs to one of the nation’s great universities. For most of its history that relationship provided ample and reliable benefits, with no cause for concern. But the last two decades have brought forth a change in public funding for higher education. State budgets have come under pressure to divert resources to other needs, leaving less and less for institutions like the University of Virginia to sustain excellence.

Foreseeing a future of declining state support, the Law School, under Dean John Jeffries, pioneered a new model for financing elite legal education. Financial self-sufficiency, as the arrangement between the University and the Law School is called, is unique at Virginia and without peer in American public education.

The essential terms are that the Law School’s tuition tracks that of its competitors, and that increased tuition revenue puts the onus on the Law School to pay for itself. In addition, the Law School remits to the University a percentage of its tuition dollars in recognition of its historic debt to the Commonwealth. Not surprisingly, the Law School expects and receives more autonomy, but if anything, relations with the University are closer than ever. The Law School has gained more control over its budget, and it is now a net supporter of the University. Both parties have reason to be pleased. But as obvious as the advantages to the Law School and the University appear in hindsight, it took courage on each side to produce a deal that had no precedent.
When the Law School first floated the concept of self-sufficiency, many lawmakers, alumni, and members of the University community raised questions. Is the Law School going private? What about its obligations to the Commonwealth? Would it still be the University of Virginia School of Law? To garner support for self-sufficiency, the Law School had to show that a departure from the past was necessary, and that its public mission and fundamental association with the University would remain intact. John Jeffries pushed ahead on the promise of those assurances, and in the end secured financial stability for the Law School as well as his own legacy.

**Whither state support?**

The notion of self-sufficiency dates back to an accreditation visit to the Law School in the late 1970s. Leonard W. Sandridge, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the University, recalls an exit interview after that visit where the examiner noted “some things lacking at the Law School in the way of financial investment. It really gave us some direction about Virginia. Their comment was, ‘Shame on you — you’re giving your product away. If you charged an appropriate tuition, you would have the resources necessary to support this institution.’”

Then, in the early 1990s and again in 2001 and 2002, state revenues contracted severely. Aid to all the Commonwealth’s universities and colleges fell. These were not mere temporary interruptions in an otherwise steady flow of financial support. Rather, they represented a long-term erosion, an untenable situation for higher education.

“It’s extremely difficult in an institution whose principal costs are labor to absorb decreases in budget,” says Jeffries. “There aren’t investments that can be put off or expenses that can be rescheduled or projects that can be terminated. Mostly what you have to do is reduce your labor force. That quickly cuts to the bone of what we do here.”

It became plain to Jeffries, and to his predecessor Robert Scott, that the Law School needed to make a choice: continue to rely on state subsidies or remain in the first rank of American law schools. The choice was stark, with clear consequences. They chose the latter and, with the support of thousands of alumni, began building a financial structure based on tuition dollars and tuition increases that would yield a steady source of revenue.

But not everyone had an insider’s appreciation of the Law School’s dilemma. Terry Ross ’83, partner in the Washington, D.C. office of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and an influential member of the Board of Visitors at the time, was an early opponent of self-sufficiency and framed the initial controversy surrounding it. He readily admits to an early lack of sympathy.

“My central concern was affordability for middle class and lower income families,” Ross recalls. “The most significant change was going to be to in-state tuition. A lot of the burden was going to be borne by in-state students. I thought it might be sending the wrong message that we’re a school for elites only and that middle class and working class kids need not apply.”

Ross was also concerned that high tuition and resulting debt would force Law School graduates to seek higher paying jobs outside of the Commonwealth, even if they wanted to stay in Virginia and work for lower pay in their communities or in public service.

“Before financial self-sufficiency was even proposed by John, there was a concern about law students not staying in the Commonwealth upon graduation. For example, there’s hardly anyone in the General Assembly anymore who is a University of Virginia Law School graduate. As a result, when we have special needs, we don’t have anybody to go to talk to anymore, a lawyer who understands what we need at the University. I thought that was a valid point, and I started talking to John about it when he became Dean.”

Jeffries and two key supporters of self-sufficiency, Sandridge and Gordon Rainey ’67, then Rector of the University, knew they needed Ross’s support. Without it, the Board of Visitors would be unwilling to move. So the three men visited Ross in his Washington office in July 2001.

Ross recalls it with a laugh. “You know you’re in trouble with those three coming to visit! Either they’re going to be asking for a very large contribution or they’ve got a very serious issue at one of the schools. But they laid out the plan. John showed me the numbers in detail and it was clear that if the Law School was to maintain — just maintain — its place amongst its peers in the competitive
environment we’re now in, we had to do a better job raising revenue to fund programmatic changes.”

After spending the entire day in Ross’s office discussing the plan, they concluded a deal satisfactory to Ross and the Board, the University, and the Law School. The details were pragmatic and combined political and institutional sensibilities. The Law School would relinquish all financial support from the University. It would cover its own overhead and pay to the University ten percent of its tuition revenue. It would gradually raise out-of-state tuition to market levels while guaranteeing a $5,000 discount to in-state students. And it would treat the practice of law in Virginia as a public service so graduates who chose to work in underserved areas of the Commonwealth would qualify for loan forgiveness.

The last element, proposed by Jeffries, was a critical gesture of good faith. At the time, the Law School’s “loan forgiveness” program was primarily one of loan deferral. A graduate had to be in public service for some years before any debt was actually forgiven. Meanwhile, the debt was largely deferred and would become due if the graduate entered the private sector. Jeffries’s idea was to make loan forgiveness immediate and to equate particular employment in the Commonwealth with public service. The Law School assumed a moral obligation to the Commonwealth, and in that moment defused the public-private tension inherent in self-sufficiency to advance a new and better partnership.

Ross remembers it well. “I thought that was a great idea,” he says. “It allowed in-state students to do a couple of things. First, if they did need to take out loans, the loans would be available. Second, if they did not want to go to work for a high-paying Wall Street firm, and instead wanted go back to their own community and work as a solo practitioner, an Assistant Commonwealth Attorney or a public defender, or for a non-profit or public interest group, all of which are lower paying jobs, they would still be able to do that because of the loan forgiveness program. They would not have the debt overhang which could make it impossible for them to make those choices. That’s what really convinced me.

“It was also one of the few instances in my eight years on the Board where I thought that at the end of the day we had come up with a ‘win-win’ for the Commonwealth, the University, the students, and for the individual school. I think it was just absolutely brilliant what John did.”

A painful, but quick, transition

The first year was difficult. “I guess you would say we had to buy our way into this deal,” recalls Jeffries. “If you were the CEO of a business, you would say that year one — the transition year — was financially dilutive. We had less money than we would have had under the old regime. About half-way through year two, it became accretive and it has been substantially so ever since. Now, the Law School generates a level of revenue that gives it the chance to maintain its position in the first rank of American legal education. The University has one less mouth to feed and receives a significant subsidy from the operation of the Law School every year, so it’s good for us and good for the University.”

While Jeffries was managing the program at the Law School, he was also promoting it to external audiences. He wanted to be as public as possible; self-sufficiency was a complete change and it needed a constituency supporting
it. “If we’re doing the right thing, we should be able to explain it in ways that will be persuasive to people who have our best interest at heart. That was the only way it was going to work.”

With the support of University President John Casteen, Sandridge, and Rainey, Jeffries embarked on a publicity campaign. He mailed letters explaining financial self-sufficiency to every graduate of the Law School, published information about it in every *UVa Lawyer* for several years, and talked about it to interested audiences around the country. Ross also visited legislators personally to explain the plan. “The reaction was uniformly positive on both sides of the aisle and in both chambers,” he recalls. “We demonstrated a concern about the Commonwealth’s purse strings. We would find a way to do it on our own without burdening them or turning that burden onto those members of our Commonwealth who could least afford to carry it — the middle class and working families. It was perceived in the General Assembly as it was within the University community — a win-win.”

“I guess to be truthful, I think I’m proud of that because I believe that we [the Law School] do have an acceptance,” says Jeffries. “I believe it is established. I don’t think it’s fragile, and that’s only because we were able to educate a lot of people out there who understood and approved.”

Ross agrees and gives Jeffries credit for its success. “I think John’s approach to the problem reflects the way he saw his job. He’s very comfortable with who he is. That allows him to work with other people without his own ego getting in the way. He believes that the process of policy-making at the Law School is a democratic one in which the various constituencies have to come together and work to develop solutions to problems. As a result, the Law School...
during the entire time that John was Dean has probably had the best relations it has ever had with the Board of Visitors and with Madison Hall [the President’s office].”

Programmatic innovation

While self-sufficiency gave the Law School a more predictable stream of revenue in uncertain times, it also allowed Jeffries to expand the curriculum into new areas of student and faculty interest. Former dean Bob Scott had built a first-class physical plant, so Jeffries could turn his attention to the Law School’s curricular and programmatic elements.

“John was very willing from day one to talk to anybody about what we could be doing better [in the classroom],” says Ross. “Look at what he’s done, particularly the Law and Business Program, but also in environmental law, in intellectual property law. He’s really had a major impact on improving the academic curriculum in part because he had the freedom to focus on those issues after Bob Scott’s work on the physical plant, but also because of the self-sufficiency program. We now have the financial wherewithal to go work on gaps in the curriculum and to improve the program.

“John absolutely loves the Law School and views everything he does as if it were a make-or-break decision about its future. He’s never going to let a personal agenda or his personal views stand in the way of doing what’s best for the Law School. In a very real sense, he’s got a unique combination of gifts that we may never see again in our lifetimes. As dean of the Law School and because he’s so smart, and has published so widely and is so well respected, he carries a lot of weight within the academic community. He can forge a consensus which is often the most difficult thing to do.”

A new financial model for elite public education

Jeffries helped create a new paradigm to finance the Law School, and future deans will look back gratefully at the state of the institution they have inherited. Jeffries, typically, insists it was a group effort. But the group needed leadership, and the key players credit Jeffries for providing it.

Jeffries also sees the issue within a much broader context, part of a larger trend he calls “the democratization of higher education.” According to Jeffries, there was a time when the University of Virginia stood at the “head of the line and got the first cut at state money, and all the other institutions in the state took what was left. Those days have passed and, in my view, rightly so.” Instead, he sees higher education funding as being more “democratic,” a much bigger factor affecting state support at individual schools than the simple decline of state dollars across the board. State governments are instead allocating resources to increase access to higher education for greater numbers of people. That concept has captured the attention of deans at other top-tier public law schools, and Dean Christopher Edley, Jr. of Berkeley’s Boalt Hall saw the success of Virginia’s model and adapted it to his own institution in 2004 in the face of similar drastic reductions in state support.

Jeffries explains, “Excellence in public education — and I mean real national leadership excellence — will not be funded by taxpayers who are rightly focused on access to higher education as their primary goal. If we want to be an elite institution, then we have got to do that with private funds. We are a public institution first and we’re proud of that, but we are financed as if we were a freestanding financially self-sufficient school. That’s a structure of finance, not of governance, and it allows us to maintain excellence on a national level.”

With his term about to expire, Jeffries has mixed feelings about relinquishing leadership of the institution he dearly loves. “I am aware that I will have some really sharp regret when I leave, but I’ve said before that I went into teaching and writing because I love those activities. I love the classroom, and I love the luxury of being able to think and write about topics that interest me. Getting back to those activities is enormously attractive to me. So, when people write me letters saying ‘sorry you’re leaving, I always write back and say ‘I’m leaving a job I love to return to a job I love.’ For me it’s a great situation. That’s absolutely true.”
A Lawyer at Day One

Jeffries Answers Market Need with Law & Business Program

Cullen Couch

A 2001 CONFERENCE convened on the occasion of the Law School’s 175th anniversary celebration, a panel of alumni, leaders of the nation’s major law firms and global business enterprises, offered a blunt critique of the legal profession. Too many lawyers, they said, lacked the business “vocabulary” necessary to understand sophisticated finance and accounting. As a result, their analysis and advice lagged the clients’ interests in the deal at hand.

The business-side panelists expressed frustration with the state of affairs. Jeffrey L. Humber, Jr. ’78, now retired Senior Vice President and head of global diversity for Merrill Lynch and former co-CEO of Merrill Lynch South Africa, complained that “the time that it takes us to train our lawyers on the transactions is time that we have lost. We cannot execute a transaction until the lawyers have said, ‘yes.’ They cannot say ‘yes’ until they understand what it is we do. And as our transactions have become ever more complicated and complex …, we need to have lawyers who understand the transaction, understand it quickly, and can act as a partner to us on the commercial side of the venture.”

Ralph Baxter, Jr. ’74, Chairman and CEO of Orrick, Herrington, & Sutcliffe, agreed, saying “there is law and there is business, and then there is the important stuff in between. That is where the action is. That is where you really add value for your clients. It doesn’t do you much good to simply know the law. You have to know why it is important. The more the law school curriculum can preserve fundamental learning about the principles of law and add the practical and prepare the students to get beyond law to the intersection of law and business, the greater service we do them and the better lawyers they will become.”

Dean John Jeffries took the panel’s criticism to heart. It wasn’t unexpected; he had heard it before and given it a great deal of thought. Jeffries realized that the problem was less about the internal dynamics of practicing law and more about learning how to be a true business partner with the client. He began serious internal discussions with then academic associate dean Paul Mahoney (who will succeed Jeffries as Law School dean in July) and other members of the faculty and administration. Together they created the Law & Business Program to sharpen the content of what is being taught in the classroom and to more closely align the Law School’s curriculum with the real concerns of business and corporate counsel.
A curricular innovation

Law School students, because of the strength of Darden, can pursue a quality JD/MBA program, but that is an intense four-year program that attracts only a handful of students each year. The Law & Business Program, on the other hand, is completely internal to the Law School, and provides as part of the basic three-year course of study the core analytic tools to successfully enter corporate practice or even begin a career in banking or finance. The program was intended to reach many students — dozens more than those enrolling in the JD/MBA program — and, by extension, open that area of the Law School’s curriculum to more faculty and visitors to increase the students’ exposure to the complexity of today’s business problems and the executives who manage them. This was a critical feature of the program’s architecture. The point was to popularize the study of “hard” business law and create demand for it. By that measure, the Law & Business Program has succeeded.

Today, the program attracts hundreds of law students every year who learn the context in which legal problems occur, what truly affects the client, and how they, as counsel — not just lawyers — should identify what matters. The many skills that lawyers must have — legal writing, negotiation, forensic speaking — are all things that lawyers can and do learn on the job. But very few lawyers have the time or the opportunity to learn finance on the job. Traditionally, law schools have tried to tackle this readiness issue using a back-door, skills-based approach. Students must draft legal instruments, such as indentures for debt securities or merger agreements, and learn what a contract looks like, or a court pleading. While those exercises are important, they are not fundamental intellectual endeavors.

“There’s a place for them,” says Mahoney, “but John’s insight was that there was a broader issue. Students walk into practice and try to deal with business transactions without an intellectual understanding of what the transactions are.” The Law & Business Program teaches accounting and finance to give students the language to understand those transactions, and lets them build on that knowledge by offering enhanced versions of traditional law school offerings. Students in the program graduate with a greater ability to “partner” with their business clients much earlier in their careers.

The program calls for an accounting and finance course in the first year. In the second year, students take Law & Business sections of Corporations, Bankruptcy, or Securities (ideally, they take all three). They learn the same legal doctrines as the traditional offerings, but they learn them in a way that integrates quantitative analysis and thinking. For example, if studying business bankruptcies, they go beyond the language of Chapter 11 and learn what a distressed company looks like, what its balance sheet means, how it can be restructured to get back on its feet, and how bankruptcy helps it achieve that goal.

Finally, the third-year component offers intensive short courses taught by business executives and distinguished practitioners that provide empirical exchange and discrete instruction about actual and emerging issues. Students
might look at M&A transactions in the technology sector or at a biotechnology start-up and examine their challenges and problems — and more importantly, how to resolve any legal issues to advance the client’s business goals.

Mahoney keeps coming back to the word “context;” students must understand that legal questions don’t arise in a vacuum. “No one wants to know whether a time-share in a condominium is a security for purposes of the federal securities laws just out of intellectual curiosity. The client has a problem and the client wants to solve it. So, for us, a big part of the challenge is to make sure that the students understand when and how this question is going to come up.”

Mahoney says that students climb a steep learning curve on basic vocabulary and analytical techniques. “Although business decisions involve more than just accounting and finance, we figure that those are two pieces that we can deliver that are extremely important parts of that vocabulary and analytical toolkit.”

Based on enrollment and course evaluations, the first-year and third-year components — the fundamental accounting and finance package, and the short course seminars — have been a hit with the students and accomplished their purpose. The second-year piece, where resident faculty add depth and rigor — and perhaps even an extra credit hour — to standard business law courses, is moving ahead and finding its sweet spot.

“I would give us an A minus [there],” says Jeffries. “I think we have done some things very right, yet it remains a work in progress. It’s a great beginning. We should feel very proud of what we’ve done, and we should be aware that it needs to grow and improve. It took a few versions of the basic accounting and finance course to come up with the right format and the right delivery. I think we’ve got that down. We have some very fine short courses offered by alums who have incredible experience in the real world, and that has worked well. There are some aspects of the program that need to be developed, but it’s a great beginning.”

Mahoney agrees, adding that the program has done one thing extremely well. It has convinced law students that it’s worth their while to learn some accounting and finance. “I think that we should not overlook what a remarkable achievement that is by itself. Many law students walk into a law school remembering that the last time they added a pair of numbers together it didn’t go so well. They’re hoping that they never have to deal with that again. To tell them that they ought to take an accounting course and a finance course and have them agree is a pretty significant achievement. I think it speaks to the credibility that our faculty have with our students. We’re able to tell them this will be a good thing, and they invest in that.”

Mahoney observes that students increasingly appreciate, and embrace, the extra effort required by the program’s more challenging course work. Their effort, he says, will be “fully paid with interest in making them more effective lawyers when they go into practice. I completely believe in the product we’re offering. The program has a sound intellectual foundation. It’s just a question of designing it the best way we can and getting students to understand how much it’s worth.”

Mahoney judges the effectiveness of the Law & Business Program by one measure, and he will continue to use the same one as dean. “I want our students to be able to walk in and feel like they are lawyers from the first day. If they understand what the client’s problem is, and they feel a responsibility to help solve it, we’ve done our job.”

“I want our students to be able to walk in and feel like they are lawyers from the first day.”

Paul Mahoney
STUDENTS RECOGNIZE THE necessity of public interest law, but they don’t often appreciate how it combines social policy and client service until their first pro bono project. Afterward, their reaction is almost uniform — surprise and joy about the quality of the experience, and a sense of reward for having taken the road less traveled.

The path to public service is not always clearly marked. Although Virginia graduates have been prominent in America’s public institutions for generations — from Robert F. Kennedy ’51 (U.S. Attorney General) and Mortimer Caplin ’40 (Commissioner of the IRS), to Elaine Jones ’70 (President of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund) and Richard Cohen ’79 (President of the Southern Poverty Law Center) — the overwhelming demand for Virginia students by the private sector puts the burden on the Law School to raise the profile of legal aid and public interest law.

Effort drives results, and in the course of his deanship John Jeffries has made public service a higher calling at Virginia. He put more money behind student fellowships and lent his personal prestige to activities that celebrate excellence in public service. The projects that are now part of the Law School’s public service enterprise are more relevant to today’s students and, equally important, are responsive to those in need who rely on the bar and the legal academy for help.

Public Service and the Law School Curriculum

The most formal expression of the Law School’s commitment to public service is the Mortimer Caplin Public Service Center, which administers public sector placement as well as the many pro bono initiatives that introduce students to community service. The Center coordinates summer internships and fellowships, provides individual career counseling, and supports the public service work of the school’s student organizations.

In addition to the Center, the Law School has witnessed the growth of new and existing public service outlets. Here is a summary of the most visible.

The Public Interest Law Association

The Public Interest Law Association is a frontline student organization dedicated to promoting and supporting public interest law among students. PILA campaigns during the year to raise money to fund grants for first- and second-year students who accept volunteer or low-paying summer internships in public service. Any amounts raised by PILA are then matched by the Law School Foundation to help fund the grants. From 1996 to 2004, the Foundation matched fifty cents for every dollar PILA raised, but midway through his deanship Jeffries asked the Foundation to double its commitment. As a result, the Foundation today matches in full every dollar raised by PILA. Designated funds from the Mortimer Caplin ’40 Fellowship, the Linda Fairstein ’72 Fellowship, and the Ford C. O’Connell ’04 Fellowship also support these grants.

PILA’s fundraising success determines the number of students who will receive grants. In 2007, PILA distributed
a record $279,000 to 58 students who undertook public interest work around the world. That almost tripled the number of awards made during Jeffries’s first year as dean, when 37 grants totaling $112,500 were awarded.

**Conference on Public Service and the Law**

Founded by students in 1999, the annual Conference on Public Service and the Law brings together students, faculty, lawyers, and policymakers to explore current public interest issues, usually with the goal of unpacking a subject with larger political or economic consequences. In its nine-year history, the conference has become a national event that draws more than 500 law students and close to 100 panelists from across the country. Recent keynote speakers have included Virginia Governor Tim Kaine; Senator Edward “Ted” Kennedy ’59; ACLU President Nadine Strossen; U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer; and Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano ’83.

**The Pro Bono Project**

During their time at the Law School, students are encouraged to perform at least 75 hours of free legal work. Dubbed the Pro Bono Project, this initiative last year resulted in students volunteering more than 13,600 hours assisting indigent clients and nonprofit organizations. To satisfy the pro bono commitment, students may find local and national pro bono opportunities on the Law School’s pro bono project database, volunteer through a student-run public service organization, or participate in one of the many targeted pro bono programs coordinated by the Law School.

“The School of Law at the University of Virginia has always been committed to the ideal of public responsibility and to nurturing the civic virtues that support it: the virtues of integrity, civility and service ... And there is no more suitable way for a lawyer — or law student — to show concern for the public welfare than by making sure that those less fortunate than we in life have access to our system of laws and jurisprudence and appreciate the role of the law and the value of the rule of law in society ... Moreover, pro bono and community service reinforce basic, decent, human tendencies and traits — they further our spiritual needs. Psychologists now brilliantly tell us what we have always known deep down — that doing good deeds for others makes us feel better than just accumulating and consuming more and more and more.”

Thurston R. Moore ’74
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hunton & Williams

**The Hunton & Williams Pro Bono Partnership**

In 2005, Hunton & Williams, in partnership with the Law School, opened a pro bono office on the campus of the Legal Aid Justice Center in Charlottesville. Today, more than 20 students work with Hunton & Williams lawyers to provide free legal services to low-income victims of domestic violence and to immigrants seeking asylum from persecution in their country of origin. Jeffries praises the partnership for offering Virginia students “the opportunity to engage in important public service under the guidance...”
of knowledgeable and experienced lawyers,” and notes that “it is both a giving and a learning experience” for students. “The Pro Bono Partnership reflects the Law School’s and the firm’s commitment to the ideal of access to justice.”

Winter Break Pro Bono Project
Some students take advantage of their month off from classes during winter break to undertake public service work. Through this year’s Winter Break Pro Bono Project, a record number of students volunteered a minimum of 40 hours, usually in their hometowns. The Public Service Center found projects for 114 of the 135 students who applied, involving more than 3,000 volunteer hours — nearly double last year’s total. (See related story on page 27.)

Clinical Opportunities
Today, so many clinical opportunities exist at the Law School that students can be quite selective in choosing the area of law they wish to explore. Under the supervision of practicing attorneys, students perform lawyer functions associated with their cases, including client and witness interviews, factual development, legal research, preparation of pleadings, and negotiation. Students with third-year practice certification may also be responsible for courtroom advocacy.

Post-Graduate Endeavors
The Law School’s promotion of public service and pro bono work extends beyond the current student population to recent graduates in the form of loan forgiveness and graduate public service fellowships.

Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program
When Jeffries took office, the Law School was already a leader among law schools providing financial assistance to its graduates who entered public interest or public service jobs. At that time, the Public Service Loan Assistance Program began providing loan forgiveness in the fifth year following graduation. PSLAP offered complete forgiveness
in year eight. In 2001, the Law School spent $110,000 on the deferred loans of its graduates in qualifying public service, but that sum was insufficient.

Jeffries thought more should be done and in 2003–2004 introduced the Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program, which shifted the emphasis from loan deferral to loan forgiveness.

“The key here is loan forgiveness,” noted Jeffries, and the VLFP demonstrates the Law School’s “major commitment to enabling our students to pursue public service careers after graduation.” Students who graduate with large debts — as most of today’s students do — cannot take low-paying public service jobs unless they get help with their loans. “We provide that help in the form of loan forgiveness for graduates engaged in full-time public service whose incomes do not allow them to meet current repayment obligations,” said Jeffries.

The VLFP supports the Law School’s dedication to making public service a viable career option for graduates who want to work in the public interest. But Jeffries also wanted to acknowledge the Law School’s historic obligation to the Commonwealth and thus expanded the VLFP’s reach to cover graduates who choose to practice in underserved areas in Virginia, including those who go into private practice. In 2007, the Law School dedicated over $491,000 to loan forgiveness, and more than twice the number of graduates benefitted as did just six years earlier. “The expense is great, but loan forgiveness is absolutely necessary for our students who seek to enter public service,” said Jeffries.

Post-Graduate Fellowships

Another important investment this decade has been the Law School’s establishment of fellowships to provide funding for non-paying, post-graduate public service positions.

A prime example has been the creation of the Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Fellowship in Legal Services. Funded jointly by the Powell family and Law School benefactors, the Powell Fellowship funds a two-year position for a graduate providing legal services to the poor. Recent Powell Fellows have worked on matters as diverse as migrant seafood labor rights in North Carolina, to educating South Asian immigrant women working in Maryland about their alien status and civil rights.

In addition, students are encouraged to apply for outside funding sources, and the Public Service Center helps students prepare their proposals for post-graduate fellowships and funding. This year, a record three Virginia Law students were awarded Skadden Fellowships, the most generous and visible of their kind, which are conferred to identify excellence in public service. Following graduation, third-year students Dania Davy, Michael Hollander, and Matthew VanWormer will each receive an annual salary, plus benefits, to undertake their respective public interest projects. (See related story on page 25.)

“Due to the strength of our public service program, we are attracting highly qualified students who are committed to public interest careers and are therefore excellent candidates for national fellowships like the Skadden,” said Assistant Dean for Pro Bono and Public Service Kimberly Emery ’91.
Pro Bono Publico

Public interest, public service, and pro bono work have long been tenets of the Virginia culture — for both students and alumni. “We emphasize public service not merely as a full-time career choice that some students may make, but as a lifelong commitment for all Virginia graduates. One of the glories of the legal profession is the array of opportunities it provides for public service from the private sector,” said Jeffries.

Jeffries observed that “lawyers are born leaders. They naturally become involved in all sorts of civic organizations, charitable activities, educational institutions, advisory boards, and commissions, as well as a variety of professional organizations. One of the messages we celebrate at Virginia is that a lawyer doesn’t have to be employed in the public sector to make a contribution to the public interest. On the contrary, we see public service as a commitment to which all Virginia graduates should aspire. Fortunately, our students have the example of our alumni to show the many ways this can be done.”

PUBLIC WORKS

Students and alumni will find the latest news about opportunities and events at the Mortimer Caplin Public Service Center’s blog: Public Works. The blog posts information on public service job opportunities, pro bono projects, fellowships, speaker events, and links to frequently accessed employment resources.

http://uvalaw.typepad.com/publicworks/

CLINICS INVOLVING PUBLIC SERVICE

Under the supervision of an attorney and faculty members, students perform the lawyer functions associated with their cases, including client and witness interviews, factual development, legal research, preparation of pleadings, and negotiation. Students with third-year practice certification may also be responsible for courtroom advocacy. Students accrue pro bono experience in some of the following clinics:

- Advocacy for the Elderly
- Appellate Litigation
- Capital Post-Conviction
- Child Advocacy
- Criminal Defense
- Employment Law
- Environmental Practice
- First Amendment Law
- Housing Law
- Immigration Law
- International Human Rights Law
- Mental Health Law
- Prosecution
Scholar, Teacher, and Corporate Law Expert Named Dean

Paul Mahoney has been appointed the 11th dean of the Law School, UVA President John T. Casteen III announced in February.

Mahoney, 49, an expert in corporate law who joined the law faculty in 1990, will serve as the Arnold H. Leon Professor of Law. His appointment will be effective July 1.

“Paul Mahoney will join a distinguished line of scholar-deans who have served and led the Law School since its beginnings,” Casteen said. “These predecessors and their faculty colleagues have built a culture of excellence in the school. Mr. Mahoney’s talents, wisdom, and capacity for visionary leadership assure that one of America’s great centers of scholarly excellence will continue to thrive.”

As academic associate dean from 1999 to 2004, Mahoney administered the school’s curriculum and academic policies. He has won an All-University Outstanding Teaching Award, the Law School’s Traynor Award for excellence in research, and the Corporate Practice Commentator’s Award for top corporate and securities law articles. Mahoney also is one of only five faculty members to hold the most eminent chair at the Law School, the David and Mary Harrison Distinguished Professorship, and the youngest to have the title.

Mahoney’s predecessor, John C. Jeffries Jr. ’73 — who called Mahoney “a brilliant scholar, a dedicated teacher and a person of impeccable grace and judgment” — launched a $150 million Capital Campaign, improved student recruitment, and enhanced curricular and public service programs during his tenure. After a yearlong sabbatical, he will return to teach full time in the Law School.

“I am fortunate to follow an extraordinary leader like John Jeffries, who leaves the Law School as financially healthy and well managed as it has ever been,” Mahoney said. “Our students, faculty, and alumni contribute unparalleled talent and loyalty to our common enterprise, and I am excited to have the chance to work with them.”

Mahoney was selected, Casteen said, after a “long and rigorous search conducted by talented colleagues and peers, and ably led by Professor of Law Elizabeth Magill ’95 and University Provost Tim Garson. I am satisfied that the process has met every test of integrity and inclusiveness, and it is a pleasure to appoint Paul Mahoney dean.”

Dr. Arthur Garson Jr., executive vice president and provost of the University, said he believed that the Law School was fortunate to have attracted the very best candidate from within its own ranks. “Paul Mahoney
is a scholar of both theory and practice. I very much look forward to working with him.”

A pioneer in the use of empirical methods in legal scholarship, Mahoney has published dozens of articles and monographs in law reviews and peer-reviewed finance and law and economics journals. His teaching and research areas include securities regulation, law and economic development, corporate finance, financial derivatives, and contracts. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and was an associate editor of the Journal of Economic Perspectives from 2004 to 2007 and a director of the American Law and Economics Association from 2002 to 2004.


Mahoney has been a visiting professor at the University of Chicago and the University of Southern California law schools and has taught short courses at Dalhousie University, the University of Melbourne, the University of Münster, and the University of Toronto. He is a frequent consultant on commercial law matters and has worked on legal reform projects in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Nepal.

Mahoney is married to Julia DeLong Mahoney, who also is a Law School professor.

To the editor:

This is to inform you, Lindsey Catlett, and Robert M. O’Neil that the second sentence of the quotation O’Neil attributed to Governor Kaine (“[Oliver Hill] moved America from the darkness of the 19th century to the promise of the 21st”) in the September 13 panel honoring Hill and cited in the article written by Catlett on p. 29 of your Fall 2007 UVA Lawyer was taken by Governor Kaine from my poem in the funeral program with recognition of its source by him.

I enclose a copy of the Hill funeral program and trust that the record will be corrected.

Very truly yours,
Daryl Cumber Dance
Professor of English
University of Richmond
(Ph.D., UVA, 1991)

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A Tribute to Oliver W. Hill
by Daryl Cumber Dance

Hang the medal around his neck,
Fly the flag at half-mast,
Erect the statues in his honor,
Name the buildings and bridges for him,
Silently follow his casket through the streets.
All woefully inadequate. Our debt is too great.
We each seek ways to thank the brave warrior
Who helped to make our country more of what it should be …
(“Let America be the dream the dreamers dreamed … It never was America to me” [Langston Hughes])

… The warrior who feared no foe, resisted no battle, accepted no compromise
As he fought to free a nation.

A gentle man and a strong warrior,
His life was as full of symbols as of victories,
A man whose first name signifies peace,
And whose last name suggests the heights he scaled,
A man who lived an even one hundred years, a full century —
And moved America from the darkness of the 19th century to the promise of the 21st.
And what can we do to properly recognize this hero?

We can humbly thank God for his life
And dedicate ourselves to
Creating the strong nation of equality and love
That he envisioned — an America that is America to all.
Dedicated in loving memory of a cherished friend.
HEN HAITIAN REFUGEE Emmanuel Dalegrand found himself before a U.S. immigration judge in Pennsylvania who had just ordered him deported to his native Haiti, things could not have looked worse. Having fled Haiti during the turmoil that followed the downfall of the Duvalier regime 25 years earlier, his parents and sister victims of the violence there, the 45-year-old Dalegrand was now without a family, home, or country.

His case came to the attention of Sital Kalantry, director of the human rights clinic at Cornell Law School, who represented Dalegrand in his appeal to the Third Circuit. Since Dalegrand would be sent to Haiti as a criminal deportee, Kalantry believed he risked torture in Haiti’s infamous prison system, an argument that provided the legal basis for the appeal. Kalantry asked Deena Hurwitz, director of the Law School’s International Human Rights Law Clinic, if she would contribute an amicus brief supporting Dalegrand’s claim.

Hurwitz saw the case not only as an opportunity to further the cause of international human rights but, as a professor, she saw it as a chance for two Law School students to learn about the process of writing an amicus brief and to get a first-hand understanding of international human rights issues. Law students Aaron Esty and Zach Williams responded to Hurwitz’s request for help and were enlisted to research and help write the brief.

Hurwitz further sought the aid of her colleague Stephen F. Smith ’92, who teaches appellate advocacy at the Law School. Smith said two things attracted him to this case. First, “It’s important for all lawyers to do pro bono work. I drum that into my students at every available opportunity, and I practice what I preach.”
Second, Smith is interested in the humanitarian crisis in Haiti and is a founding member of two different Haitian relief organizations. “When I saw the opportunity to combine my interests in pro bono and advocating for Haitians, I jumped at it,” he said.

Prior to joining the faculty at the Law School, Smith practiced appellate litigation for eight years in Washington, D.C., before the Supreme Court and other federal appellate courts nationwide. Smith explained the appeals strategy: “[Dalegrand] claimed that it would violate the Convention Against Torture (CAT) to deport him to Haiti, and he can prevail on that claim only by showing that the pain and suffering he would likely endure in Haitian prison would be ‘specifically intended’ by Haitian officials.”

There is considerable controversy in both the courts and the Bush Administration as to what constitutes “specific intent,” Smith explained. “We urge the Third Circuit to reject the restrictive definition of ‘specific intent,’ and hence ‘torture’ adopted in the Bush Administration’s infamous ‘torture memorandum’ as contrary not only to international law and the purposes of the CAT, but also the common law definition of specific intent and the Eighth Amendment standards,” he said.

The future for Dalegrand remains uncertain and it’s likely the case will not be heard for several months. Still, Smith is optimistic. “If the panel rules against petitioner — and we believe he should prevail — there will be the opportunity to seek review before the en banc court, and ultimately the U.S. Supreme Court,” he said.

Second Amicus Brief Supports Victims of Torture

Hurwitz, with help from Smith, has filed a second amicus brief, this time in an appeal to the Fourth Circuit, in a case that involves the alleged torture of Somali citizens by their own government 20 years ago.

Through lawyers working with the Center for Justice and Accountability, the plaintiffs, now living in the United States, sued former members of the Somali government, also now living in the U.S., under provisions of the Torture Victim Protection Act.

The judge found against the plaintiffs, citing provisions of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA). The appeal is based on the idea that Congress did not intend the FSIA to shield those who may have committed crimes such as torture.
Second-year Law students Germaine Dunn and Kerry Shapleigh researched and helped write the brief as part of their work with Hurwitz’s International Human Rights Clinic. In addition to their other studies and with only a month to present the brief, Dunn said it was a “steep learning curve.”

Describing the essence of the brief, Dunn said, “The distinction is between not feeling that we [the United States] are meddling in the domestic affairs of another country, and realizing that torture is never OK.” Shapleigh added, “We’re saying that the people who commit torture are never protected by the FSIA.”

What impact can an amicus brief have in the appeals process? Smith argues the effect can be an important one.

“Too often the parties to the case focus narrowly on the facts of their own cases, which can leave judges in the dark about the broader implications of their rulings,” he said. “Amicus briefs can help fill that void in the appellate process by making sure judges understand the broader context from which the cases before them arose. It’s not uncommon for judges to cite amicus briefs at oral argument or in their opinions.”

Hurwitz pointed out that this brief involved a number of complicated issues that crossed legal boundaries and brought legal scholars together from across the nation. In all, 29 professors, including eight from the Law School, signed the brief. Hurwitz also credited the work of the two students as being vital to the effort.

“First-year student Williams found the experience challenging, but also rewarding. “It allowed me, very early in law school, to perform lawyer’s work while learning the analytic contours of legal thinking,” he said.

Second-year student Esty said he is now knowledgeable about laws regarding torture and hopes to work for a human rights organization after law school. He also had advice for fellow students who may hesitate to do pro bono work in school. “If you’re not involved with pro bono when you’re in school with some free time, how will you ever get involved when you’re working 85 hours a week?”
Virginia Claims Three Skadden Public Service Fellowships

by Mary Wood

A RECORD THREE VIRGINIA

Law students have been selected to serve among the 2008 Skadden Fellows, the most coveted public service fellowship available to young attorneys nationwide.

Following graduation, third-year students Dania Davy, Michael Hollander, and Matthew VanWormer will receive an annual salary with benefits to work on public-interest projects of their own design, through a program founded by law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

“Due to the strength of our public service program, we are attracting highly qualified students who are committed to public interest careers and are therefore excellent candidates for national fellowships like the Skadden,” said Kimberly Emery ’91, assistant dean for pro bono and public interest. “These three new Skadden Fellows are certainly examples of such commitment and excellence, and we are delighted that they have been recognized and honored.”

“This is what I came to law school to do,” said Hollander, a former software engineer and University of Virginia undergraduate who wasn’t satisfied working in San Francisco’s tech industry. “I felt like I wasn’t giving anything back.”

Now Hollander will be focusing on employment issues for Latino workers under the sponsorship of one of the largest and oldest legal aid organizations in the country, Community Legal Services of Philadelphia, as well as with Juntos, a Latino community group in South Philadelphia.

“The majority of my work in that context will be different types of workers’ claims — people who haven’t been paid, unsafe working conditions, discrimination, terms of hiring or firing, people missing overtime, people not getting paid what they were promised,” he said. “I have experience talking to workers who may not know their rights, who may not speak English.”

Hollander first advocated for the Latino population during his first-year summer with Charlottesville’s Virginia Justice Center. During his second summer he split his time between law firm Morgan Lewis and the Federal Public Defender’s Capital Habeas Corpus Unit, working on death penalty cases. Hollander is treasurer for the Public Interest Law Association (PILA) and has been involved with the ACLU of UVA, the Migrant Farm Worker Project, the Virginia Capital Punishment Project, and the Virginia Environmental Law Forum.

Davy will use her fellowship to help black farmers retain property within their families. Working in Durham, N.C., for the Land Loss Prevention Project, Davy will focus her efforts on community education and preserving ownership through estate planning, in a strategy she called “a frontal attack on the intergenerational transfer of poverty.

“There’s a really big issue of land loss in this population with black farmers owning less than two million acres nationally,” she said. “Through talking to different national experts on black farmers I learned that no one was really working on this estate planning element, which is significant because the majority of black farmers are elderly.”

Davy was alerted to the problem when a friend sent her a Washington Post article on loss of land ownership in the Mississippi Delta. Farmers may not make it clear to the next generation how important it is to keep the land, or the next generation may not pay the property taxes and lose the land, she said. Others don’t realize they are eligible for one-time payments from the federal government. Black farmers also receive federal subsidies at a lesser rate than their
white counterparts, contributing to the problem.

Davy said she has always been interested in issues of racial disparity and poverty. During her summers she worked for the Equal Rights Center in Washington, D.C., on civil rights and disabilities issues, and at the Mississippi Workers Center for Human Rights on employment discrimination litigation. At the Law School she served as auction director for PILA and was a tutor and mentor for Action for a Better Living Environment. She also volunteered for the Domestic Violence Project and the Street Law Program.

“I see this as my life’s work.” Davy said. “I see myself going along the track of becoming an expert in this field.” She credited Law Professor Tomiko Brown-Nagin for encouraging her to pursue the project. “She had a big role in it all happening for me.”

VanWormer will use his fellowship across the country in Shiprock, N.M., where he plans to help establish a medical-legal partnership providing civil legal services to low-income patients at the Northern Navajo Medical Center, located in a Navajo and Hopi reservation. VanWormer based his project, sponsored by the medical center and DNA People’s Legal Services, on the model offered by the Child Health Advocacy Program at Virginia, which partners Law students, legal aid attorneys, and the University of Virginia Children’s Hospital.

“It’s specifically aimed at the social barriers that prevent positive child health outcomes,” he said. “Seeing that model working here in Charlottesville inspired me to propose it to DNA People’s Legal Services and it wound up being something they had been excited about already. [The medical center] was the spot where they had identified the highest need and the best prospects for this project, so it really wound up with a lot of synergy behind it.”

Everything from housing conditions to poor economic support can get in the way of the nutritional and educational development of children, VanWormer said. Having lawyers assess the needs of patients in a hospital helps identify such problems at their source.

VanWormer has been interested in issues affecting Native Americans since he was an undergraduate at Arizona State University, where he spent a year researching the cultural impacts of mining on a Montana reservation. In law school he interned during his summers with Trustees for Alaska and California Indian Legal Services. “I would be happy spending my entire career in that field,” he said.

In addition to an annual salary of $46,000, for those fellows not covered by a law school low-income protection plan, Skadden pays law school debt service for the tuition part of the loan for the duration of the fellowship. The Law School’s fellows will participate in the Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program, which will provide partial payment of their law school loans.

A RECORD NUMBER OF VIRGINIA

Law students took part in this year’s Winter Break Pro Bono Project, coordinated by the Law School’s Mortimer Caplin Public Service Center. The center found projects for 114 of the 135 students who applied, and the number of volunteered hours could top 3,000 — nearly double last year’s total.

Kimberly Emery ’91, assistant dean for pro bono and public interest and founder of the program, credits its success to the efforts of a hard-working team that includes center office manager Andrew Broaddus, center director Yared Getachew ’98, and student volunteers, including third-years Amy Woolard and Renada Rutmanis, and second-year Alissa DePass.

“Pro bono projects give students the opportunity to serve their community and make themselves more competitive in the public-service job market,” explained Getachew, who also administers Public Works, a blog with comprehensive information on public service careers and pro bono opportunities. He added that Emery’s contacts with the legal aid community in Virginia and around the country, including a well-maintained network of alumni working in the public-service sector, have made it possible for the program to grow rapidly in the four years since it was established.

Law schools and firms benefit from the arrangement as well, Emery said. “Pro bono service is part of the new law school accreditation standards and more and more firms care about it because they want associates coming in who have experience doing pro bono work.”

This year the center placed 20 students in the Charlottesville area, but most students received assignments in or near their hometowns. The most popular assignments were with legal services and public defender’s offices. “We’ve had some go to the city attorney’s offices, and a few to federal government and public advocacy groups such as Children’s Rights,” Emery said.

Students typically volunteer 25 to 80 hours during their winter break on their assigned pro bono project. While that may seem a short amount of time, the students believe their efforts are well spent.

Second-year law student Paul Levin worked for Public Advocates, a public-issues oriented, impact-litigation firm in San Francisco. “I was only expecting to get a little exposure to an issue and a taste of impact litigation, but I ended up getting very involved in the project,” Levin said. He helped draft reports and conduct research in preparation for court filings. “It was

“It was the first trial I had really seen up close and I saw how much of the process was done behind the scenes, not just in front of the jury.”

By Ken Reitz
"I figure at the very least I can be active in pro bono and if I do choose to go to a private law firm, one of the major criteria will be how active its pro bono program is."

First-year Tamara Fishman worked for a prosecutor in the District Attorney’s Office in Manhattan. “It was the first trial I had really seen up close and I saw how much of the process was done behind the scenes, not just in front of the jury,” she said.

The winter pro bono experience can change the direction of a student’s career. “Some of them see very powerful situations in the courtroom,” said Broaddus. “For example, they might help an attorney assist a client who’s getting their house back or getting child custody — things like that can be very significant.”

Brown agreed. “Before working at Legal Services … I was absolutely sure that I would pursue a career with a private firm. Now, I’m seriously considering a career in legal services.”

The experience altered Hillson’s career strategy as well. “I figure at the very least I can be active in pro bono and if I do choose to go to a private law firm, one of the major criteria will be how active its pro bono program is.”

That’s exactly Emery’s objective with the program. “We’re really trying to target the broader group of students who are going to be going into private practice,” Emery said. “They really need to understand about these types of clients who don’t have access to legal services. Many firms are starting to look for that in their recruiting and interviewing.”

First-year Greg Hillson became interested in public service law after talking with a family friend who has been a life-long public servant at the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. Hillson worked in the Norfolk, Va., public defender’s office, where he assisted the supervising attorney with various research projects and memoranda. “There were several ongoing, pending cases she needed assistance with: felony murder cases, robbery, conspiracy — some pretty interesting, substantive cases.”

In southern Missouri, first-year Audrey Brown worked with Legal Services in her hometown of Rolla. Brown said she was able to learn plenty by observing in the courtroom and judges’ chambers, and by talking extensively with career attorneys in the office. “Through the experiences I had working on some cases, I was able to learn a bit about family law,” she said.
Libel Show Celebrates 100 Years of Mischief, Memories

By Mary Wood

It started as a fraternity hazing ritual on the steps of the Rotunda more than a century ago, but the Law School’s annual Libel Show has retained its mission of lampooning faculty, the administration, and law school culture, while growing into an impressive musical-comedy stage production harnessing the efforts of more than 200 students. The infamous show celebrated 100 years in March, marked by the return of more than 125 alumni to see the latest production and a commemorative book on the show’s colorful history.

“It’s really fascinating to watch when you get a group of highly motivated, highly intelligent, and shockingly creative people together in a room to find out what they can do,” said Libel Show co-director John Sheehan, a third-year. “There’s something exciting about it because a lot of us are going on to legal jobs and this is one of those rare opportunities that comes to just get up on stage and be ridiculous and have a good time.”

Show producer Patrick Byrnett, a third-year, researched the show’s history for the commemorative book, which features photos, program covers, and portions of scripts from past productions.

“The thing that was surprising to me was actually how similar the show is to productions 70 or 80 years ago — though obviously we do more ‘80s pop songs now,” joked Byrnett.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, members of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity would parade new recruits, or “goats,” around Charlottesville on the backs of mules during the University of Virginia’s annual “Easter Gayeties.” The first formal show occurred in 1903; while few details remain from that production, in 1904 the show featured a trial of a student for standing up a girl, while another early skit put Greek poetess Sappho on trial. Audience members illuminated the event by firing roman candles at participants. According to the 1958 Libel Show program, the tradition of performing on the Rotunda steps ended when the University president, climbing the steps to his office, “was struck in the midsection by a sputtering rocket.”

The show moved to Old Cabell Hall in 1908, where it remained for 80 years (for two years in the late 1960s it was moved to University Hall — for a production that “simply couldn’t be stuffed into Old Cabell”). In 1990, the show moved to its current home, Caplin Auditorium, on the Law School grounds. Although more than 100 years have passed since the traditions marking the Libel Show began, the production celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1958.

“The impressive thing to us is that the show was able to make it this far,” Byrnett said. “As is prone to happen when you’re making fun of the people in charge, they sometimes get rankled, and so there were a number of times in the show’s early history that it darn near got itself banned.”

Several sources report rumors of why the show was banned for a few years in the 1920s. Byrnett said the most verifiable suggests the show may have been barred by University of
Virginia President Edwin Alderman after students produced a skit in which Law Professor (and eventual dean) Armistead Dobie participated in a shotgun wedding. It hit too close to home, since Class of 1904 member Dobie was marrying a much younger woman at the time. Dobie, who is frequently cited as a founding member of the Libel Show tradition, eventually forgave the students and reinstated the production.

Other rumors cite that students went too far in mocking a professor who failed his entire Mortgages class in 1925, according to a 1949 Virginia Law Weekly. The show was so controversial, the paper reported, that students brought in a graduate to play the professor. In 1943, the show was canceled for a more serious reason — all members of the fraternity were serving in the military during World War II.

By 1961, the Libel Show began to feature more students than were in Phi Delta Phi, and the show totally separated from the fraternity by 1979. While the production always involved about a fifth of the student body, that meant 15 or 20 students in its early years, and 200 or more today. Recent shows typically feature a large band, musical numbers, skits, and even elaborate video shorts, all in the name of poking fun at the Law School. Anyone who tries out gets in the show.

“T”I was involved in the Libel Show all three years I was at the Law School. Each year I had a small part and did some singing. I also helped out on production, doing makeup, getting the program together, etc. My major functions, though, were serving as assistant producer in 1985, and as producer in 1986. I had a wide variety of responsibilities, but from the cast’s perspective, the most important of those was a well-planned and executed cast party after the Saturday night performance. We held it up on Brown’s Mountain both years, and I remember watching the sun rise on Sunday morning feeling very satisfied that we’d had a wonderful time.

My favorite memories of the show itself are of a specific performance; Mike Regier’s portrayal of Lillian BeVier was amazing. I think he portrayed her in both 1984 and 1985. Had Michael decided to try a stage career, rather than the law, I have no doubt he would have had success. He had the kinesthetic ability to really move the way another person moves. Wonderful.”

— Rosemary Daszkiewicz ’86

Students invited past participants back to enjoy this year’s production. Several alumni shared their memories for the book.

Class of 1965 graduate Jack Bissell,
who in his last year at law school starred as former Dean Emerson Spies, recalled that the show was primarily a series of scripted skits and didn’t include the musical numbers and band that feature prominently in modern productions. In his final year of Law School the Libel Show spoofed the Civil War, with a group of professors of northern origin, headed by Spies, taking on professors of southern origin, led by Professor Neill Alford.

Students playing professors had a tradition of dressing exactly like their subject — so Bissell grew out his crew cut and had his barber give him a flat top with a waxed front, and he donned Spies’ trademark houndstooth sportcoat.

“Prior to the show the actor paid a visit to the office of the professor he was going to imitate and invited him to attend,” Bissell said. At the show’s opening the professor would walk down the center aisle with the student. “It was good fun and the spoof was always taken in stride.”

The Libel Show experience also connects alumni across generations. Bissell, a retired federal judge from the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, recalled sharing stories with two of his law clerks in the 1990s who had previously directed the Libel Show.

Alumna Rosemary Daszkiewicz ’86, who served as an assistant producer in 1985 and a producer in 1986, fondly recalled rehearsing for the 1986 show in the Rotunda.

“I found myself imagining the generations of students working in the Rotunda, planning things serious and silly,” said Daszkiewicz, now a senior director of law with Plum Creek Timber Co. in Seattle. “It felt right to be using that space not for something grand and ceremonial, but for something without any ‘redeeming moral value’ — something which is also an essential part of the fabric of life of the Law School. Thomas Jefferson would have been proud to see students in the mid-1980s still using that space for mischief and mayhem.”

Other notable alums include former Virginia Supreme Court Chief Justice George M. Cochran ’36 and the Law School’s own Professor Barry Cushman ’86. Cushman served as musical director during his second and third years, played alto sax and piano, and also sang songs like “The Law (Love) Boat” and the theme from “Love Story.”

“That’s one of the wonderful things about the Libel Show — you see all these hidden talents people have,” Cushman said of his classmates.

The students who run today’s Libel Show, known as “The Junta,” pour in hundreds of hours, which intensify from February until the show runs, usually in late March. “If we were in a billable-hour setting, the show would be a very good client — we each log hundreds of hours over the year,” Byrnett said.

Recent shows have cost $25,000 to produce; the Libel Show usually makes a profit through ticket and DVD sales and law firm sponsorship. Since the show began charging admission in 1927, however, it has donated its profits to a worthy Law School cause. Its first donation was a set of books on legal philosophy to the Law School library. Last year, the show donated its $4,000 profit to the Public Interest Law Association, a student-run organization that funds summer fellowships for students working in public service jobs. This year, the Libel Show also received support from the Law School Foundation to help with the cost of producing the book.

Although the Phi Delta Phi fraternity is still active on over 200 campuses, there is no longer a chapter at the Law School. Be assured that their legacy lives on through the Libel Show — only without the highbrow references to ancient Greece.

Law Professor Alex Johnson (right) and the Hon. S. Bernard Goodwyn ’86, now a justice on the Virginia Supreme Court, in 1986.
“The war’s been going on for a long time now. There are a lot of wounded soldiers that have come back to the States. I think everyone’s aware that we haven’t always done the best job of helping them.”

Students, Attorneys Launch Pro Bono Project to Help Disabled Veterans

By Mary Wood

Whether they served in World War II or Iraq, today’s veterans are at the mercy of an aging U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs health system and often have difficulty finding a lawyer to take their disabilities claims through specialized courts. A coalition of law students and area attorneys are working together to fill that need in a new pro bono project sponsored by the Law School, Virginia Law Veterans, and the Charlottesville/Albemarle Bar Association.

“The war’s been going on for a long time now. There are a lot of wounded soldiers that have come back to the States. I think everyone’s aware that we haven’t always done the best job of helping them,” said Professor Chris Sprigman, who, along with several student veterans, helped instigate and organize the effort.

Their search for a way to help led them to the National Veterans Legal Services Program (NVLSP), which runs a pro bono consortium of veterans groups and lawyers providing legal services to veterans. NVLSP attorneys led a standing-room-only training for students and local lawyers last fall on how to handle veterans’ disability claims. They also offered two cases to their trainees, who split into two teams — one for each claimant.

The cases, one involving a Korean War U.S. Army veteran and the other a 1970s-era U.S. Air Force veteran, are on appeal to the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims in Washington, D.C. Each team is led by a group of attorneys, with two student “senior associates” and about 20 student “junior associates” providing much of the legwork. Sprigman acts as an adviser to the senior associates.

The strong student turnout at the training “spoke volumes,” said second-year Doug Andre, a senior associate for the case of the Air Force veteran and a retired Navy commander himself. “They came forward because of this issue, which a lot of people recognize as one worth addressing.”

Andre’s team is attempting to establish that its client has a current medical problem with his back related to his military service.

“If we can establish that his injuries and his disabilities were in fact service-connected, then he has every right to expect the government to provide him with the benefits to deal with those disabilities,” Andre said. “It’s all about helping one person.”

Andre is working with attorney Greg Webb, who is leading a team of volunteer attorneys from his firm, Michie Hamlett Lowry Rasmussen & Tweel, including Ron Tweel ’71, Elizabeth Coughter, and Garrett Smith.

“I saw coverage about what’s happened to veterans as far as receiving substandard medical treatment at home,” said Webb, a U.S. Army veteran of the 10th Mountain Division in New York. The pro bono project “coincided with what I’ve been thinking, and I decided to get involved.”

Sprigman, whose brother serves in the U.S. Marines, called the effort a “pilot program,” and hopes it will eventually become a more regularized program of the Law School.

“There’s a huge backlog of disability claims in the system,” Sprigman said. “The system moves very, very slowly. If a client gets a lawyer and the lawyer does a good job, you can present the case in a way that helps the system move a little more quickly. For a veteran who is disabled and who is having a hard time getting by, having the system move a little more quickly can make a huge difference in his or her life.”
Local attorney and project team leader Cooper Geraty ’76, who focuses on civil disability cases, said many of his Social Security disability claims clients also were veterans. “It seemed to me to be a real unmet need. These are some of my most compelling clients,” Geraty said.

Most private attorneys have little experience handling veterans’ cases due to a post-Civil War-era rule under which attorneys could charge no more than $10 for cases before the Veterans Administration. Now lawyers can take such cases for veterans receiving their initial denial after June 2007 on a contingency basis, charging no more than 20 percent of past due benefits. Because the veteran receives 100 percent of the benefits moving forward, the attorney’s fee could be a small percentage of the total settlement, Geraty explained. “It’s very similar to the system of the Social Security Administration, which maxes out at 25 percent [of past due benefits].”

The Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims handles appeals from the administrative Board of Veterans Affairs; the next level of appeals would be heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, although it rarely takes veterans’ cases.

The system is so complex that students working on the cases are starting a repository of memos and briefs that will help future students navigate the world of veterans’ claims, said third-year and senior associate Rebekah Shapiro. One of the reasons the system is unusual is because initially the opposing parties — the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the veteran — are working together. Only when the parties disagree over benefits do claims turn into appeals.

Shapiro, who wants to pursue a career in civil litigation, hopes to win her case and gain valuable experience at the same time. Her first assignment was to organize a claim file that was more than 800 pages, stuffed with medical records and correspondence, a task that required shepherding the efforts of student volunteers and drawing from her own experience working as a medical records clerk.

“I’m looking forward to writing a team brief,” Shapiro said. “That’s something neither my summer projects at law firms nor my law school experience has given me yet, and it’s clearly a skill that transfers post-graduation.”

Their case for the Korean War veteran includes claims regarding at least four medical issues and at least four legal issues. “Some of the issues should come down very much in our favor,” she predicted.
Supreme Court Clinic Celebrates First Win with *Watson*

By Mary Wood

The Law School’s Supreme Court Litigation Clinic registered its first win when the Justices ruled 9-0 on behalf of the petitioner in *Watson v. United States* in an opinion released Monday.

“We thought we had the better end of the arguments in the briefs. I thought oral arguments confirmed that,” said clinic co-instructor Mark Stancil ’99, an attorney with Robbins, Russell, Englert, Orseck, Untereiner & Sauber, in Washington, D.C.

In the case, Louisiana defendant Michael Watson sought to buy a gun from a federal agent, who wanted drugs in return. Watson was busted not only on drug trafficking charges but also for “using a firearm in furtherance of drug trafficking,” which resulted in an additional 11 years tacked on to his sentence. Students in the clinic argued that receiving a gun was not “using” a gun, an argument the Fifth Circuit had previously rejected. Students and clinic instructors Stancil, Law Professor Dan Ortiz, and New York City practitioner David Goldberg, co-wrote the *Watson* cert. and merits briefs and helped prepare Watson’s counsel, Karl Koch of Baton Rouge, La., for oral arguments.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court in October. Although the clinic students had since graduated, several attended arguments.

“I know that I’ll never forget sitting in that courtroom, listening to oral argument, and hearing the attorney arguing the case present ideas that we had discussed and debated at length over the preceding months,” said former clinic student Lisa Kinney Helvin, now clerking for Judge Diana Gribbon Motz ’68 on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

“It’s extremely rewarding to know that you can engage in such high-level legal analysis and still make a really significant impact on a person’s life,” Helvin credited the victory in part to the efforts of the clinic instructors, who continued to work on the case through the summer, as well as Koch’s strong oral argument.

“The Roberts Court hasn’t issued as many unanimous opinions as many had hoped or thought it might, so it certainly isn’t lost on me that we had nine votes in our favor,” Helvin said. “That fact just reinforces the incredible insight our professors had in pursuing the case and then framing the issue in a way that would resonate with all of the justices.”

The clinic spent much of the brief distinguishing *Watson* from *Smith v. United States*, a case in which the Court ruled that trading a gun to get drugs was indeed “using” a gun.

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg indicated at oral argument that she was interested in simply overruling *Smith*, which mildly surprised Stancil.

However, the overall decision wasn’t a surprise, Stancil said, adding “Every now and then you have a pretty good sense of what’s going to happen.”

Watson will be re-sentenced, but still will face a substantial term due to the underlying drug charges.

“We do know for sure [the decision] will shave at least 11 years off his [262-month] sentence,” Stancil said.

This year’s clinic is involved in *Indiana v. Edwards*, in which Ahmad Edwards was ruled competent to stand...
trial for charges against him in an Indiana court, but ruled incompetent to act as his own counsel. The Indiana Supreme Court held the contradictory rulings were unconstitutional. Working on behalf of Edwards, the clinic opposed the state's cert. petition, but the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case. The clinic now will prepare a brief on the merits, arguing against the state's view that a defendant can be competent to stand trial but incompetent to exercise his constitutional right to self-representation. The case will be argued in March.

The clinic also successfully opposed cert. in a case involving a due process challenge in the firing of a municipal employee in City of Newport News v. Sciolino. The city's police chief had asked the Fourth Circuit to clarify whether a probationary employee was “entitled to a name-clearing hearing when they place a record of adverse personnel action in [the employee’s] file,” Stancil said. “The question was whether the action had to actually be published to other people or whether it was likely to be published to other people in order to be sufficient to require a hearing.”

Getting the case rejected from a Supreme Court audience, and thus affirming the employee's position, “was a great result for the client,” Stancil said.

Of the more than 7,000 cert petitions seeking hearings each term, the Supreme Court agrees to review and issue decisions on 100 or fewer cases.

The View From Here:
A Note of Thanks to Dean Jeffries
By Brian Leung ’08, Outgoing SBA President

ALMOST THREE YEARS AGO, I came into this law school bright-eyed and bushy-tailed. “I’m at a top ten school,” I thought to myself. Surely this means that I’m one of the best and brightest of the country. Law school won’t be a complete breeze, but I can handle it. A couple hours of reading, some diligent note-taking, and a day or two of prep before the final exam, and I’d be good to go.

Enter Dean Jeffries. As a 1L, I was one of the lucky ones to have him for Criminal Law. You’ll have to understand that, just a couple days before the first day of class, we were having meetings with our Peer Advisors. They were joking around, telling us about how great of a place Virginia Law is, how the B+ curve is our savior, and how we’re just one great big happy family. For the most part, they were spot on, but that made me pretty confident walking into class. Perhaps unnecessarily confident.

Over the next few days, weeks, and months, Dean Jeffries transformed everything I thought I knew about the law. His at-times-ruthless Socratic cold-calling sent me into a spiraling panic, leaving me reading each case the weekend before, the night before, and the morning of class just to be sure I knew that case like the back of my hand.

By the end of the semester, Dean Jeffries had taken that bright-eyed and over-confident 1L and turned him into a more refined (I use that term loosely) law student. I think back to that semester and I can’t help but feel appreciative that I was fortunate enough to have Dean Jeffries as a professor. They say that law school teaches you how to think like a lawyer. I say it was Dean Jeffries who taught me how to think like a lawyer.

Outside of the classroom, I’ve also had the opportunity to work with him in my role as president of the Student Bar Association. Passionate is the word that best describes him. Dean Jeffries is passionate about the school and is constantly looking out for its best interests, both in the short term and in the long run. He is passionate about student organizations and helping groups with brainstorming, finances, and events. And he is passionate about individual students – he wants each and every one of us to succeed both academically and personally.

No 500-word article could really do Dean Jeffries the justice he deserves. For students, he has grown to be a bit of an icon. It goes without saying that he will be missed terribly.

Thank you, Dean Jeffries. Thank you for whipping me into academic shape 1L year. Thank you for all the guidance you’ve given me and the SBA this past year. Thank you for standing up for students and fighting to make our three years here downright enjoyable. Thank you for everything it is that you do for Virginia Law.

In the book, Abraham explores the development and interdependency of the tort liability regime and the insurance system in the United States during the twentieth century and beyond, including the events of September 11, 2001.

Abraham’s book claims that from its beginning late in the nineteenth century, the availability of liability insurance led to the creation of new forms of liability, heavily influenced by the expansion of the liabilities that already existed, and continually promoted increases in the amount of money that was awarded in tort suits. A “liability-and-insurance spiral” emerged, in which the availability of liability insurance encouraged the imposition of more liability, and, in turn, the imposition of liability encouraged the further spread of insurance.

Liability insurance was not merely a source of funding for ever-greater amounts of tort liability — liability insurers came to dominate tort litigation. They defended lawsuits against their policyholders, and they decided which cases to settle, fight, or appeal. The very idea behind insurance — that spreading losses among large numbers of policyholders is desirable — came to influence the ideology of tort law. To serve the aim of loss spreading, liability had to expand.

Today the tort liability and insurance systems constantly interact, and to reform one, the role of the other must be fully understood.


In March 2007, she was a panelist at the Kauffman Workshop on Graduate Education in Technology Commercialization and the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. Last July, Bagley taught in the George Washington University Munich Summer Intellectual Property Program at the Max Planck Institute in Munich, Germany.

In October, she presented “A Global Controversy: Issues in Patenting Life” at the Roger Williams School of Law in Bristol, R.I., and also at the J.B. Moore International Law Society at the Law School in November.

In March, Bagley presented “Challenges Facing Entrepreneurs in Licensing and Enforcing Patents” at the Intellectual Property and Entrepreneurship Symposium held at the University of California-Berkeley Center for Law and Technology; and “Patents, Stem Cells and Morality: Issues in the U.S. and Beyond” at the Symposium on Embryonic Stem Cells, Clones, and Genes: Science, Law, Politics, and Values at Hofstra University School of Law.

Lillian BeVier participated in a symposium at Pepperdine University School of Law on April 4 entitled “Free Speech and Press in the Modern Age” which asks the question whether 20th century theory bears the weight of 21st century demands. In addition, BeVier continues her service on the board of directors of the Legal Services Corporation.

In October, Richard Bonnie ’69 received the Thomas Jefferson Award during UVA’s Fall Convocation. Bonnie was the 54th winner of the award, the University’s highest honor, which has been given annually since 1955 to a member of the University community who exemplifies in character, work, and influence the principles and ideals of Jefferson, and thus advances the objectives for which he founded the University.

In November, Bonnie was honored as one of the “Leaders in the Law, 2007” by Virginia Lawyer’s Weekly.

Much of Bonnie’s energy in the past six months was devoted to his work as chair of the Commission on Mental Health Law Reform, established by the Supreme Court of Virginia in the fall of 2006 to conduct a comprehensive study of Virginia’s mental health legislation and the accessibility of mental health services. The Commission issued a preliminary report, outlining a blueprint for reform, responding to the mental health recommendations by the Governor’s Virginia Tech Review Panel, and including specific proposals for consideration by the Virginia General Assembly in 2008.

Bonnie made 14 public presentations to various Virginia audiences regarding the Commission’s work. His audiences included the Senate of Virginia, the Associated Press, members of the Virginia Bar at the Virginia Bar Association Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, and the Psychiatric Society of Virginia. He also presented a paper at a conference at Columbia University entitled “Troubled Students and the Law in Distress” on April 4.

In October, Bonnie testified on tobacco regulation before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce’s Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. He was testifying on behalf of the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine regarding the recently released study that he chaired. The IOM report was entitled Ending the Tobacco Problem: Blueprint for the Nation. He also gave the keynote address at the Triennial Conference on Tobacco Policy in Seattle, sponsored by the National Association of Attorneys General under the Master Settlement Agreement, and presented “Gun Control and Mental Illness” at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, Miami Beach.

In February, Bonnie delivered the keynote presentation in Charlottesville at UVA’s All-University Retreat, Fostering Public Service at the University of Virginia.


In October, Brown-Nagin was on a panel at the Annual Conference of the American Society for Legal History in Tempe, Ariz., discussing “Friends of the Court: History Meets Law.” She also gave a workshop presentation on “Pragmatic Civil Rights” at Harvard Law School’s Legal History Colloquium, and was on a Law School panel discussing “Marching Toward Justice: Legal Aid and the Civil Rights Movement, 1967–2007.”

In January, she was on a panel called “New Voices in Legal History” for the Section on Legal History at the AALS Annual Meeting in New York, and she moderated a panel on “De Facto Segregation: Regional Fallacies, Racial Myths, Historical Practices” at the American Historical Association’s Annual Meeting in Washington,
In February, Brown-Nagin gave the keynote address at Longwood University commemorating African American History Month.

In March, she presented “Legal Dead Ends and the Case for the Civil Rights Act of 1964” in a workshop at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law; and “The Marriage of Civil Rights Lawyers and Demonstrators, 1961–1964,” in a workshop at the American University School of Law.

In June, Brown-Nagin will serve on a panel at the “Citizenship” session at the AALS Conference on Constitutional Law in Cleveland and as a commentator on Risa Goluboff’s The Lost Promise of Civil Rights at a “Meet the Author” Roundtable at the Law and Society Association Annual Meeting in Montreal.

George Cohen is on leave this semester to work as a consultant to the legal department of Ellington Management Group, a hedge fund in Old Greenwich, Conn.

Cohen participated in a January panel discussion at the American Enterprise Institute discussing the Vioxx settlement. He is visiting the University of Pittsburgh in April as the inaugural Edgar M. Snyder Distinguished Visiting Scholar, which brings distinguished scholars in the field of legal ethics to the school for two days. Cohen will be discussing the Vioxx case as well as his work on side agreements, which was the subject of his chair lecture last year.


Also in April 2007, Forde-Mazrui participated on a panel entitled, “Civil Rights: Where Do We Go From Here?” The panel was part of a symposium hosted by UVA’s Carter G. Woodson Institute for African-American and African Studies entitled, “Celebrating the Legacy, Scholarship and Future of the Woodson Institute,” to commemorate the Institute’s 25th anniversary. In his remarks, Forde-Mazrui discussed legal and political challenges in the contemporary quest for substantive racial equality and explored a range of potential strategies for future civil rights advocates.

In September, Forde-Mazrui gave a presentation on affirmative action at the annual “Newcomers” conference hosted by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) in Philadelphia. The talk educated the audience of new admissions officers from law schools across the country on the legal challenges facing race-conscious admission practices under federal constitutional law. Forde-Mazrui also completed a two-year stint on LSAC’s Test Development and Research Committee.

Also in September, Forde-Mazrui gave a presentation entitled “Ruling Out the Rule of Law: Delegating Standardless Discretion Through Specific Rules” on a panel at the Northeast People of Color Legal Scholarship Conference at Southern New England School of Law, in North Dartmouth, Mass. The talk was based on an article Forde-Mazrui published in October.

In November, Forde-Mazrui debated Brigham Young University Law Professor Lynn Wardle at the Law School on the risks of same-sex marriage and adoption by gay parents. Forde-Mazrui argued, among other points, that the purported risks of same-sex marriage for children are statistically less common and no more substantiated than the risks to children from many marital arrangements that are legal, such as marriages by veterans, police officers, and people who live in “red” bible-belt states.

In February, Forde-Mazrui presented on a panel at the University of Michigan Law School during a conference entitled “From Proposition 209 to Proposal 2: Examining the Effects of Anti-Affirmative Action Voter Initiatives.” Forde-Mazrui’s remarks, entitled “Alternative Action,” examined various arguments for and against the pursuit of affirmative action through race-neutral means under both federal constitutional law and Michigan’s recent amendment to the state constitution banning racial preferences in the public sector.
In March, Brandon Garrett testified before U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, saying that courts and prosecutors need more guidance on how to regulate agreements allowing the use of private attorneys to monitor corporate fraud settlements. Garrett became an expert on the issue after investigating deferred prosecution agreements for an article that was published in the current issue of the Virginia Law Review (and In Brief, the journal’s online magazine). He and the Law School’s library staff conducted an exhaustive search to find information on the more than 70 agreements made since the U.S. Department of Justice endorsed the practice in 2003 as an avenue for prosecuting corporate crime, not long after the Enron scandal brought the need for increased government monitoring to light. (See full story at www.law.virginia.edu/html/news/2008_spr/garrett.htm.)

In September, Garrett gave a presentation titled “Improper use of Forensic Science in the First 200 Post-Conviction DNA Exonerations” to the National Academy of Science Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Sciences Community, with Peter J. Neufeld, co-director of The Innocence Project. He also presented a paper titled “Claiming Innocence,” forthcoming in the 2008 Minnesota Law Review, at the University of Georgia School of Law and at the Law School in August.


Risa Goluboff published Civil Rights Stories (co-edited with Myriam Gilles, Foundation Press, 2008), and in that volume wrote: “Brown v. Board of Education and The Lost Promise of Civil Rights.” She also gave a number of presentations in the fall and winter; “New Voices in Legal History” at the American Association of Law Schools 2008 Annual Meeting; “An Interdisciplinary and Intergenerational Conversation about Constitutional History” at the American Political Science Association 2007 Annual Meeting; “The Lost Promise of Civil Rights” at the Race and Class in Metropolitan America Colloquium at the University of California, Santa Barbara (November 2007); “The Lost Promise of Civil Rights” on a panel to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Little Rock incident at the University of Richmond (November 2007); “Of Vagrants and Wanderers: History and Mythology in Papachristou v. City of Jacksonville” in a symposium called “Law’s History: How Law Understands the Past” at the University of Alabama (October 2007); and “The Lost Promise of Civil Rights” at the Legal History Colloquium, University of Minnesota Law School (October 2007). Goluboff chaired the program committee at the American Society for Legal History 2007 Annual Meeting.

Goluboff also presented her book to a number of public audiences and appeared on radio shows across the country (even Irish National Radio). She discussed with a variety of media outlets not only her book but also Martin Luther King, Jr., and the issue of race in the presidential election. Goluboff’s book has received favorable reviews in the American Lawyer, Choice, the Law & Politics Book Review, and Democracy: A Journal of Ideas.

Rachel Harmon wrote an article entitled “A Justification Theory of Police Violence” published this spring in Northwestern University Law Review.

John Harrison is serving as Counselor on International Law for the Legal Adviser at the State Department, replacing Paul Stephan ’77.
In Warsaw, a team of scholars and jurists at work on a revision of Poland’s Constitution has invited A.E. Dick Howard ’61 to be their outside expert. They especially want his input on defining and enforcing rights and on the shape of Poland’s judiciary, drawing upon comparative insights from constitutionalism in the United States and Europe. In working with the Polish revisors, Howard will also build upon the work he did with constitution makers in Central and Eastern Europe after the collapse of communism in 1989.

This winter, Howard completed and submitted an article, “The Road from Monticello: The Influence of the American Constitutional Experience in Other Lands.” This paper will be published with others that were presented at a spring 2007 conference, “The Call for a New World Order: Thomas Jefferson’s Separation of Church and State,” sponsored by Monticello, the University of Virginia, and Colonial Williamsburg at the Archbishop’s Palace in Prague.

In recent months, Howard has given several lectures. At the Supreme Court, he lectured on “Justice Souter and the Supreme Court” to newly elected Rhodes Scholars and other guests at a session sponsored by the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. In that lecture, Howard emphasized the influence of David Souter’s study of jurisprudence at Oxford, especially English legal history, on his opinions as a justice.

In North Carolina, Howard gave the inaugural Sandra Day O’Connor Lecture at Elon University. His subject was “The Changing Face of the Supreme Court.” Elon University has a new law school, dedicated by Justice O’Connor, and Howard’s lecture was

Howard Named Among Greatest 20th-Century Virginians

A RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH AND LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA SURVEY has listed University of Virginia Law Professor A. E. Dick Howard among the greatest and most influential Virginians of the 20th century.

The newspaper’s editorial staff sent a questionnaire across the nation to historians and prominent citizens who study Virginia and its people. A committee then examined the results and further winnowed down selections.

Howard was singled out for authoring Virginia’s current constitution and “is recognized as one of the nation’s premier constitutional lawyers and scholars,” wrote Brent Tarter, a historian and editor with the Library of Virginia.

“A legendary professor in Charlottesville, Howard has also spent much time advising emerging democracies around the globe about how to write their own constitutions. These countries include Brazil, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Albania, Malawi, and South Africa. The structure of democracy was invented by Orange County’s James Madison, and it is fitting that neighboring Albemarle’s Howard continues the tradition,” he wrote.

The committee named civil rights attorney Oliver W. Hill Sr. as “the greatest” Virginian of the 20th century, while former U.S. senator and Virginia governor Harry F. Byrd Sr. was deemed “most influential.”

Other honored Virginians include President Woodrow Wilson; Gen. George C. Marshall, author of the Marshall Plan; country music’s the Carter Family; Lewis F. Powell, the only Virginian to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States since the 1850s; News Leader editorial cartoonist Jeff MacNelly; Walter Reed, the physician who discovered that mosquitoes were responsible for spreading yellow fever; author Tom Wolfe; and Frank Robert Rowlett, founder of the army’s signal intelligence service and former chief of the National Security Agency’s cryptology school.
the first in what will be an annual series of lectures in her honor. In his lecture, Howard traced the Supreme Court from the liberal activist days of the Warren Court to the more conservative bent of the Rehnquist and Roberts Courts.

In Richmond, under the auspices of the Council for America’s First Freedom, Howard lectured on “The Supreme Court and the Serpentine Wall.” In this lecture, he considered the legacy of Thomas Jefferson’s Statute for Religious Freedom, its influence on the Supreme Court’s Establishment Clause jurisprudence, and the drift in recent Supreme Court cases away from a strict wall of separation toward a more relaxed view of the relations between religion and government.

Also in Richmond, under the auspices of James Madison’s Montpelier, Howard lectured on “How Constitutional Ideas Travel.” In this lecture, Howard examined the manner in which Madison drew upon ideas from the Old World in shaping his proposals for an American Constitution and then, in turn, the ways in which peoples in other countries have drawn upon the American constitutional experience in drafting their constitutions.

At the National Archives in Washington, Howard was the keynote speaker at ceremonies marking the return of Magna Carta to the Archives. A generous donor, David Rubenstein, purchased the copy of Magna Carta now on display at the Archives — the only copy of the Charter not in England. Howard traced Magna Carta and its principles through the upheavals of seventeen-century England, the colonial charters in America (especially the Virginia Company Charter of 1606), and the revolutionary era in eighteenth-century America, to the founding period of American constitutionalism.

Also in Washington, Howard presented a paper, “To Begin the World Anew,” at the Literary Society. Taking his theme from Thomas Paine’s Common Sense, Howard considered the inspiration that American ideas, especially in the periods of revolution and of the making of the state and federal constitutions, had on constitutional debates in places such as revolutionary France.

Howard also gave the Hugo L. Black lecture at the University of Alabama. Having clerked for Justice Black, Howard was especially honored to be asked to give a lecture named for him. In the lecture, “The Struggle for the Supreme Court,” Howard recreated a sense of what the Supreme Court was like when he clerked in the days of the Warren Court. He then recounted conservative efforts — especially in the administrations of Presidents Nixon, Reagan, and the two Bushes — to overturn much of the work of the Warren Court and what the results of those efforts have been.

This fall, Deena Hurwitz, Human Rights Program Director, wrote with International Human Rights Clinic students, solicited amici, and filed a Brief of United States Member of Congress and Law Professors as Amici Curiae In Support of Plaintiffs-Appellants and Reversal of the District Court’s Decision in Yousef et al v. Samantar. The case is now on appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

She also wrote with Stephen Smith ’92 and pro bono students, solicited amici, and filed a Brief of Amici Curiae International Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and Immigration Law Professors in support of Petitioner, Dalegrand v. Mukasey. The case is now on Appeal to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hurwitz also spoke to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Universalist Unitarian Church in Charlottesville on “Reading Between the Headlines: Global Impacts of U.S. Policy in the War on Terror.” In February, Hurwitz presented a work in progress, “Politics of Atrocity, What’s Law Got To Do With It? Lessons from the Sabra and Shatila Case in Belgium,” to the Junior International Law Scholars Conference at New York Law School. In March, Hurwitz’s Human Rights Program organized a major conference on “Justice and Legal Reform in China” at the Law School.

Also in March, the Law School’s International Human Rights Clinic participated in a hearing before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights examining the right to education for Afro-descendant and indigenous communities in Washington, D.C. Hurwitz, who teaches the clinic, testified before the Commission on a report assembled by the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights in coordination with the Virginia Law clinic and the Cornell School of Law’s International Human Rights Clinic. The 132-page report, which focused
on the rights to education and non-discrimination in Guatemala, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, was the culmination of three semesters of work by 14 Virginia law students.


Johnson gave two faculty workshop presentations in the fall. The first was at the University of San Diego Law School where he presented a paper entitled “A Systematic Analysis of Affirmative Action in American Law Schools, A Reply in Favor of Context.” At Arizona State University School of Law he presented a paper entitled, “Knots in the Pipeline for Students of Color: The LSAT is Not the Problem and Affirmative Action is Not the Answer.”

Johnson completed the second year of a three year term as President of the Executive Committee of the Order of the Coif. He also participated in the investiture of S. Bernard Goodwyn ’86 to the Virginia Supreme Court. Finally, in April, he debated Professor Rick Sander (U.C.L.A. Law) on the efficacy of affirmative action in legal education at the Annual National Conference of Bar Examiners in Portland, Ore.

In January, Mike Klarman gave a talk at UVA’s Miller Center for Public Affairs on his book Unfinished Business: Racial Equality in American History, and in February he gave a kickoff talk on Unfinished Business at the Law School for Black History Month. Also in February, he appeared on “Virginia Insight” with Tom Graham, WMRA (National Public Radio affiliate in Harrisonburg) and at the Philadelphia Free Public Library to discuss Unfinished Business.

In March, Klarman appeared on a panel on civil rights books at the Virginia Festival of the Book to discuss Unfinished Business; and gave a talk on “Civil Liberties During Wartime” at the Judicial Conference of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. In April, Klarman conducted a faculty workshop at the University of Oklahoma School of Law on his “backlash” book project, which considers the political backlash generated by certain prominent Supreme Court rulings.

In fall 2007, M. Elizabeth Magill ’95 presented a paper at a conference at Vanderbilt Law School entitled “Historical Foundations of the Administrative State,” which described the “public interest” era in American public law, the 1960s and 1970s. She presented a revised version of the paper at Chicago Kent Law School in April. The conference is the first in a series of three conferences that will be held at Vanderbilt, then Virginia Law, then Boalt Hall at Berkeley. Each conference will be about a different aspect of administrative law and governance.

In late 2007, Doug Leslie released a contracts study aid on his website, www.MasteringContracts.com. The study aid is full-featured, and offers a replacement for several stand-alone commercial study aids. Mastering Contracts is free to students and represents a substantial cost savings to students who wish to use a study aid during the semester or in examination preparation. Leslie is solely responsible for the study aid’s content and attests to its quality. In the fall semester, the study aid had over 3000 registered users. Leslie hopes that number will grow through word-of-mouth.
Nelson Wins All-University Teaching Award

CALEB NELSON HAS WON THE 2008 ALL-UNIVERSITY TEACHING AWARD. The award honors excellence in teaching and scholarship. “As there could be no more deserving candidate than Caleb,” said Dean John Jeffries, “the award should come as no surprise. Still, it is good to see excellence honored and dedication appreciated from across the University.”

“I am absolutely thrilled by this award,” Nelson said. “I know, though, that literally dozens of my colleagues deserve it as much as or more than I do. One of the many wonderful things about Virginia, and one of the things that sets us apart from many other leading law schools, is that the entire faculty takes teaching very seriously; we recognize the centrality of teaching to what we do, and we all work hard at it.”

Nelson, who joined the law faculty in 1998, teaches federal jurisdiction, civil procedure, constitutional law, and statutory interpretation. In 2000, his article on federal preemption of state law won the Scholarly Papers Competition of the Association of American Law Schools. In 2006, he received the Paul M. Bator Award from the national Federalist Society.

“Caleb Nelson is the ideal of the teacher-scholar,” said Jeffries. “It is his combination of extraordinary classroom performance, coupled with exceptional intellectual sophistication and depth, that I find amazing.”

Nelson’s Federal Courts course is an “unofficial rite of passage at the Law School,” said former student Dan Bress ’05.

“There could not be a more fitting recipient for this award,” said Bress, who clerked for the Supreme Court last term. “Professor Nelson is a person of tremendous intellect and extraordinary generosity, and I feel so very grateful to have had the opportunity to learn from him. This award is really the perfect tribute to his incredible dedication to the Law School.”

Previous law faculty recipients of the All-University Teaching Award, which has been offered since 1990, are J. H. (Rip) Verkerke, John C. Harrison, Barry Cushman, Kenneth S. Abraham, Anne M. Coughlin, Paul G. Mahoney, Michael J. Klarman, and Pamela S. Karlan.

Greg Mitchell presented talks at St. Louis University and in the Distinguished Speaker Series at McGeorge School of Law. Mitchell took part in the Law and Psychology Roundtable at Washington University in St. Louis.

Two papers co-authored by Mitchell were published this spring. Adam Hirsch of Florida State University and Mitchell published “Law and Proximity” in the University of Illinois Law Review. This article examines the legal implications of psychological reactions to near miss experiences, such as occur in many bargaining and tort situations. Philip Tetlock of the University of California, Berkeley, and Mitchell published “Calibrating
Prejudice in Milliseconds “ in the Social Psychology Quarterly. This essay discusses recent research on unconscious sources of prejudice and argues that before we deem unconscious prejudice an inevitable source of individual-level disparate treatment that requires structural solutions such as quotas, researchers need to explore the efficacy of institutional norms and accountability systems in checking unconscious forms of bias.

John Norton Moore reports that the 32nd annual conference co-sponsored by the Center for Oceans Law & Policy was a great success. The conference, entitled “Freedom of Seas, Passage Rights, and the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention,” took place in Singapore in January and featured an opening address by Deputy Prime Minister S. Jayakumar. The many excellent papers given at the conference will be published this year by the Center in a volume of the same title through Martinus Nijhoff Press.

In March, Moore delivered a major presentation to the Council on Foreign Affairs on the importance of moving the Law of the Sea Convention forward in the Senate.


In September, Jeffrey O’Connell lectured on “Medical Malpractice Law and Its Possible Reform” in the UVA Medical School “Core Competency” lecture series aimed at the school’s residents.

In December, Lexington Books published a book by O’Connell and his brother, Thomas E. O’Connell, President Emeritus, Berkshire (Mass) Community College, Friendships Across Ages: Johnson and Boswell; Holmes and Laski.

In January, O’Connell published with a co-author, Tim Hagen, Ph. D., “With a Poster Case Like the Trial Bar’s, Who Needs Enemies?” in the Drake Law Review. In March, he lectured at a “Crimtorts” symposium at the Widener Law School in Harrisburg, Penn., on “The Large Cost Savings and Other Advantages of a ‘Crimtorts’ Approach to Medical Malpractice Claims,” which paper will be published in the Widener Law Review.

In May, O’Connell will present “A Neo-No Fault Approach to Medical Malpractice Claims” at the Beazley Institute for Health Law & Policy at Loyola University Chicago School of Law. O’Connell is also writing a book entitled A Balanced Recipe For Tort Reform (with co-author, Christopher Robinette), Carolina Academic Press; a book entitled Lawyers, Leaders & Litigants (with co-author, Thomas E. O’Connell), Carolina Academic Press; an article entitled “An Empirical Assessment of Early Offer Reform for Medical Malpractice” (with co-authors, Joni Hersch and Kip Viscusi), forthcoming in the Journal of Legal Studies; and an article entitled “Churchill and the Jews,” (with co-authors, Rita Simon and Thomas E. O’Connell).

In late October, Robert O’Neil shared with New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis a two-day program at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where O’Neil was this year’s Seacrest Lecturer (in both law and journalism). In October, the Thomas Jefferson
Center convened the first conference of directors of First Amendment Center, supported by the Scripps-Howard Foundation and the Freedom Forum First Amendment Center.

At the AALS Annual Meeting in January, O’Neil gave the luncheon speech to the Section on Law and Socio-Economics. In February, the Harvard University Press published O’Neil’s book, *Academic Freedom in the Wired World: Political Extremism, Corporate Power and the University*. In March, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars sponsored a book discussion in Washington, D.C. O’Neil also spoke in Washington at the second Hillel Summit on the University and the Jewish Community entitled “Imagining a More Civil Society.” In April, he moderated two programs at the National Conference on Trusteeship of the Association of Governing Boards, and was also the speaker at the annual Rotunda dinner of the University’s Jefferson Society.

The Ford Foundation’s *Difficult Dialogues* program, of which O’Neil has been the director from the outset, has been approved and funded by the Foundation’s Trustees for an additional two years, through 2010. O’Neil is currently serving as one of three co-editors of the *Free Speech Compendium* for the National Association of College & University Attorneys. During the winter, he wrote two chapters for books that should appear in 2008: a chapter on “Faculty Issues and Academic Freedom” for a volume on the Duke Lacrosse saga; and a chapter on “Hate Propaganda and the War Against Terror” for a volume on “Civil Liberties and the War Against Terror.”

**Dan Ortiz** was nominated to be chair-elect of the Law School Admissions Council. He has also written three articles, one of which has been published and the other two of which are forthcoming: “Democratic Norms, Structures, and Conflict, in International Election Principles” (ABA Press, forthcoming 2008); “Constitutional Meaning, in Thinking of Reading” (forthcoming 2008); and “The Difference Two Justices Make: FEC v. Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc. II and the Destabilization of Campaign Finance Regulation” (1 *Alb. Gov. L. Rev.* 141 (2008).

**George Rutherglen** has finished a series of articles on the Thirteenth Amendment and on related civil rights legislation. An essay on the Civil Rights Act of 1866 appears in the volume, *Civil Rights Stories*, under the title “Civil Rights in Private Schools: The Surprising Story of Runyon v. McCrary.” Among the many surprises in this case, one concerns the identity of the plaintiff, Mike McCrary, who was a three-year-old toddler when the case was decided and who since went on to play for the Baltimore Ravens in the Super Bowl. He is now a civic leader in Baltimore.

An article on “The Badges and Incidents of Slavery and the Power of Congress to Enforce the Thirteenth Amendment” will appear in a volume entitled *The Promise of Liberty*, Columbia University Press. It concerns the scope of congressional power to eliminate the consequences of slavery, known as its “badges and incidents.” The phrase itself, however, was commonly used for a different purpose by writers such as Adam Smith. They used it to denote political domination, as Great Britain dominated the American colonies.

A final article on “State Action and the Thirteenth Amendment” will appear in the *Virginia Law Review* and concerns the scope of federal power under the amendment to regulate private activity. Unlike the Fourteenth Amendment, the Thirteenth Amendment is not limited to “state action” but prohibits all forms of slavery, whether created by the government or by private means.

In the course of working on this article, Rutherglen discovered several discrepancies in the text of *The Civil Rights Cases* from 1883, a leading decision of the Supreme Court on the Thirteenth Amendment. It turns out that comparison of the official version of this opinion with the draft prepared by Justice Bradley shows that at least one major error crept into the published text, confusing the Thirteenth Amendment with the Fourteenth.

In January, Jim Ryan ’92 spoke about charter schools at a conference on “Education as a Civil Right” at Stanford Law School. In February, he spoke at a
conference on merit pay for teachers held at Vanderbilt University.

Ryan has two articles coming out this spring. An article about school finance litigation will appear in the Texas Law Review, and an article about charter schools and public education is forthcoming in the Stanford Journal of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. Ryan has also written a chapter about the legal issues involved in merit pay for teachers, which will appear in a forthcoming book. Lastly, Ryan wrote a commentary about college and university presidents and public education, which appeared in Education Week in January, and a piece about how to fix the No Child Left Behind Act for Slate.com in March.


In December, Paul Stephan ‘77 finished his term as Counselor on International Law to the Legal Adviser of the State Department and returned to the Law School. He also presented a paper called “Privatizing International Law” to the annual meeting of the International Law in Domestic Courts Interest Group of the American Society of International Law.

In January, Stephan presented the same paper to the Virginia faculty at their annual retreat and will present it to the Potomac Foreign Relations Roundtable at George Washington University Law School in May.

In February, he presented another paper on the states and international law at the University of Missouri as part of a conference called “Revisiting Missouri v. Holland: International Law and Federalism.”

At the end of May, Stephan will travel to St. Petersburg as the guest of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Russian Association of International Law, and the International Law Faculty of St. Petersburg University to participate in a discussion of domestic implementation of international humanitarian law.

Verkerke will also be a panelist at Seikei University in Tokyo in July at a conference sponsored by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry. RIETI has an interest in corporate governance and has invited prominent U.S. academics to give presentations on their areas of expertise. Verkerke will be talking about at-will employment. The purpose of the meetings is to draft the rough equivalent of a Japanese Restatement of corporate governance.


In April, White delivered the keynote address at a conference on “Neglected Justices” at Vanderbilt Law School. A version of that address, “Neglected Justices: Discounting For History,” will appear in a forthcoming 2008 issue of the Vanderbilt Law Review.

In May, White also appeared on a panel on the Constitution in a series, “Weekends With History,” held at the New York Historical Society’s headquarters. The other panelists are Michael Oreskes, executive editor of the International Herald Tribune, and Benno Schmidt, former president of Yale University.
Commentators have tended to [take] at face value that the “truth in securities” act is a disclosure statute. Less well understood is that the Securities Act is equally a secrecy statute. It forbids most public disclosure of pending offerings prior to the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The statute also mandates a minimum delay of 20 days between the filing of the registration statement and the beginning of retail selling. While traditionally described as mere pieces of the technical apparatus of “full disclosure,” these provisions imposed important limitations on both retail and wholesale competition.

I try to show that these “technical” details can be best understood as means of eliminating several specific competitive techniques that low-status securities dealers used successfully against high-status dealers in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

IV. THE CRISIS OF THE SYNDICATE METHOD

As competition increased at the retail level, sellers began to seek an advantage over their rivals by violating those provisions of syndicate agreements that specified the timing and price of the distribution. The increased speed of distributions and the focus on retail selling during the 1920s made it difficult for managing underwriters...
... many investment bankers of the 1920s viewed themselves as members of a learned profession, the standards of which were being eroded by new entrants who were mere salesmen.

to monitor and control the behavior of hundreds, or occasionally thousands, of securities dealers participating in the sale of a new issue. By the late 1920s, investment bankers realized that the viability of the syndicate system was threatened.

Established bankers described the phenomenon as a decline in the professionalism of the investment banking business. Like lawyers or doctors today, many investment bankers of the 1920s viewed themselves as members of a learned profession, the standards of which were being eroded by new entrants who were mere salesmen. A measure of that concern is the creation, at the [Investment Banker’s Association of America annual convention in the fall of 1926, of the Committee on Business Problems. The bulk of that committee’s first report, delivered at the 1927 convention ... addressed changes in distribution methods.

The report noted two tactics in particular: “beating the gun,” or selling prior to the agreed-upon distribution period, and selling at discounted prices ...

A. Beating the Gun

In the late 1920s, a practice known as “beating the gun” became common. Under the normal underwriting practice, underwriting and selling syndicate agreements contained an undertaking not to sell securities until they were “released” by the managing underwriter through a telegram or telephone call. To beat the gun was to violate the syndicate agreement by taking orders from customers before the securities had been released for sale.

Beating the gun allowed one distributor to get a head start on the others in the competition for retail customers. It was, however, inconsistent with the premise of a syndicated selling effort — that each seller complied with contractual restraints on price, timing, and (sometimes) territory. Managing underwriters were sensitive to the complaints of retailers who complied with syndicate agreements and, in so doing, lost customers to others who had not complied.

In order to prevent the practice, originating houses tried to keep the timing and price of the issue secret until the last minute. This was not always possible, however, particularly for issues of large companies. These companies were closely followed by the financial press, and newspapers or investment magazines might print the details of a coming large issue of securities before the issuing house had formally released the information to the syndicates. Thus selling group members were able to take orders from customers with reasonable confidence that they would be able to provide the security at the time and price quoted, even though they were contractually obligated to wait.

The IBAA Subcommittee on Distribution concluded that the root of the problem was excessive preoffering publicity ... The chairman of the subcommittee spoke approvingly of issuing houses that kept a tight lid on information about the timing and price of offerings but
recognized that this “ideal condition” was difficult to achieve. Speaking of the large houses of issue, he noted, “They are doing all they can to get the information to every one of you men at the same time, and what they want is someone to tell them a practical way, someone to also try and keep publicity out of the paper.”

V. THE REGULATORY SOLUTIONS

The Securities Act and other New Deal financial reforms addressed the specific competitive concerns outlined above. They had, in broad terms, three effects. They provided the government’s aid in enforcing the syndicate system by outlawing beating the gun and discounting. They slowed down the distribution process and divided it into distinct wholesale and retail phases. Finally, they removed commercial banks as competitors for underwriting business. The consequence was to neutralize the competitive advantages of integrated firms and return to a system in which wholesale banks originated new issues and sold them through stand-alone distributors. This section shows how the technical details of the Securities Act achieved those results.

A. Beating the Gun

The Securities Act achieved precisely what the IBAA’s Committee on Business Problems wanted to achieve but could not — it made it possible for a lead underwriter to provide distributing houses with detailed information about a pending issue secure in the knowledge that the latter could not agree to sell securities until the official offering date. The act also assured the absence of retail solicitation prior to the offering date by suppressing preoffering publicity.

The Securities Act requires that a registration statement be filed and become effective before any person may sell the securities .... Before the registration statement was filed, all public discussion of the issue was banned. Securities lawyers today still counsel their clients against any premature public statements relating to the offering — to make such a statement is to “jump the gun,” although I doubt many securities lawyers know that the phrase antedates the Securities Act.

The statute also directly attacked newspaper and radio advertisements by defining each as a “prospectus” that, with limited exceptions, could not be published prior to effectiveness. The prohibition on newspaper publicity was broad enough to cover a story printed after interviewing a company officer about the pending offering. No longer would detailed information about pending offerings appear in the morning papers prior to the offering date, stimulating customers to call their brokers.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Securities Act pursued socially useful goals. In particular, its disclosure requirements forced the promoters of corporations undertaking initial public offerings to disclose their financial stake in the new corporation, thus combating an abuse that had persisted in both England and the United States since the mid-1800s. Its starting point for solving the problem was the same as that developed in the Companies Act in England — mandatory disclosure of promoters’ and underwriters’ fees and stakes in a company.

The statute did more than this, however. It prohibited contact with potential retail buyers in advance of an offering, making it difficult for one retailer to poach another’s customer. In tandem with the IBAA and the Maloney Act, it enabled the IBAA to prohibit and monitor the use of price discounts in connection with public offerings. It also effectively divided offerings into wholesale and retail periods. These features helped leading wholesale and retail firms enforce restrictions on retail competition that were central to the syndicate system of underwriting, thus protecting their market against incursions from integrated firms. None of these things was necessary in order to achieve the simple goal of requiring full disclosure. They benefited investment banks, particularly high-prestige investment banks, and likely raised costs to issuers and investors.

The Securities Act accordingly provides a useful cautionary tale about the efficacy of economic regulation. The act is generally regarded as one of the greatest success stories of the New Deal. Unlike many regulatory statutes, it has been largely untouched by claims that it raises entry barriers or enforces cartel agreements among members of the regulated industry. Yet a closer look at the statute, in light of the competitive conditions in the underwriting market in the 1920s, shows that even the Securities Act was a likely source of rents for the firms it subjected to regulation.
1941

Louis Auchincloss was featured in a profile in the *Financial Times* on September 21, in which he was dubbed the “grand old man of letters” (he is 90) and was noted for his talent and versatility as a writer. He has authored 30 novels, the most recent of which, *The Headmaster’s Dilemma*, was published last year. His other works include 17 collections of short stories and numerous works of non-fiction.

1949

Catharine Powell Miller passed away on December 11 at the age of 84. She taught high school for five years in Stafford County, Virginia, and practiced law for 23 years in Fredericksburg before retiring in 1992. She had been a marriage commissioner since 1989.

1950

Senior U.S. District Judge James C. Paine retired from the federal bench in June at the age of 83. Paine was appointed to the Southern District of Florida by President Jimmy Carter in 1979 and assumed senior status in 1992. Last year, Judge Paine, a former partner at Jones, Foster, Johnston & Stubbs, was honored by the West Palm Beach firm during a reception and portrait unveiling. Sidney A. Stubbs was one of many who welcomed guests and recognized the judge’s career highlights. Paine’s portrait now hangs in the firm’s main lobby.

1952

Robert Bottomley and his wife sold their La Jolla home last summer and moved into Casa de Mañana, a retirement community facing the Pacific Ocean in La Jolla. Bottomley is completely retired but keeps busy with various projects.

On May 3, 2007, William Brown was on his way from Homosassa, Fla., to his 55th Law Class reunion (he had never missed one) when a truck in front of him dropped some debris which he could not avoid. Brown writes, “Thus came to a rapid end my plans for another enjoyable reunion.”

1953

Reunion Year

U.S. Senator John W. Warner is the recipient of the 2008 Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal, the highest honor given to an individual outside the University of Virginia community. The medal is given to recognize achievements of those who carry on Jeffersonian ideals. Warner will be the second recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal in Citizen Leadership, which honors “personal leadership and lasting influence on our common culture.” Warner served as secretary of the Navy and five terms in the U.S. Senate. The award is given during the University’s Founder’s Day celebrations held around Jefferson’s April 13 birthday.

Additionally, Warner will be honored at the Sorensen Institute for Political Leadership’s annual spring gala in April. The Sorensen Institute is a non-partisan, non-profit organization affiliated with the University of Virginia.

In August 2007, Warner announced his retirement from the U.S. Senate when his term expires in January 2009.

1957

M. Scott Brodie has retired as a senior vice president and trust officer from Bank of America.

1958

Reunion Year

L. Martin Flanagan is of counsel to the law firm of Flanagan, Maniotis & Berger in West Palm Beach, Fla.
1959
Memphis attorney, McDonald “Mac” Yawn, passed away on February 26, after a lengthy illness. After graduating from law school, Yawn held a clerkship under U.S. Court of Appeals Judge John D. Martin, before entering the firm then known as McCloy, Wellford & Clark, later becoming a partner. He subsequently practiced with Fisher, Avery & Yawn as a partner. Yawn represented clients in civil cases through his four decades of law practice. He served as an assistant city attorney in Memphis and tried numerous high-profile cases working chiefly with the Memphis Area Transit Authority and the Mid-South Coliseum and Auditorium. In later years, Yawn also served in as a staff attorney in Juvenile Court.

1960
Having sold their Brooklyn Heights house in 2006, Mimi and Bill Mead now reside in bucolic Sussex County, New Jersey. The couple sends their best wishes to the Law Class of 1960.

1961
Barry Kantor, a partner in the Virginia Beach law firm of Christie, Kantor, Griffin & Smith, has been listed in Best Lawyers in America for family law continuously since 1984. He was again selected as a Virginia Super Lawyer for 2007.

1962
G. Marshall Mundy has been listed in the Best Lawyers in America for more than 20 years. Also, he was appointed to the Virginia Military Institute Board of Visitors.

1963 Reunion Year
William R. Rakes was named to Best Lawyers in America list for 2008. He was also recognized as a “Leader in the Law” for 2007 by Virginia Lawyers Weekly. He is a partner with Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in the firm’s Roanoke, Va., office, where his practice areas include commercial litigation, business, estate, probate and trust litigation, and professional liability.

William T. Wilson has received two honors in the past year. He was named in Virginia Super Lawyers 2007 by Law & Politics magazine in the personal injury plaintiff category. Wilson was also named as a “Leader in the Law” for 2007 by Virginia Lawyers Weekly. A partner with the Covington, Va., firm of Wilson, Updike & Nicely, Wilson concluded his term as past chairman of the Virginia State Bar’s Senior Lawyers Conference.

1964
Edward Handler retired from Kenyon & Kenyon after 40 years (35 as partner) but found his retirement to be short-lived. In January 2006, Handler became president, chief operating officer, and board member of bio-tech development company, BioStorm, Inc. Handler writes that BioStorm is making progress on a therapeutic agent against highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1), also known as “bird flu.” “The work is very, very challenging,” says Handler.

1965
Theodore Margolis was a featured speaker at a seminar hosted by his firm, Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, entitled “Tax Fraud: Protecting Against Criminal Tax Liability in Today’s Expanding Criminal Enforcement Environment.” Margolis is a member of the litigation and criminal white collar groups in the firm’s Somerville, N.J., office.

1966
C. Ronald Ellington has received the University of Georgia’s highest award for teaching excellence, The Josiah Meigs Distinguished Teaching Professorship. Ellington, Cleveland Distinguished Chair of Legal Ethics and Professionalism, joined the University of Georgia School of Law faculty in 1969.

1967
J. Rudy Austin was named to Best Lawyers in America list for 2008. He focuses on personal injury litigation with Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va.

Irv Brand was selected by the Cambridge Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England, for inclusion in the Cambridge Blue Book.

Stuart Falk has been appointed sales manager of Cruise Critic (www.CruiseCritic.com) and Independent Traveler (www.IndependentTraveler.com), a division of Expedia, Inc.

1968 Reunion Year
Edward Levin has just completed a year in practice with Saul Ewing in Washington, D.C., with whom he merged his practice. Levin writes, “It has renewed my enthusiasm for practice at a time when many of my contemporaries are phasing out. I always was a contrarian.”
AFTER NEARLY 40 YEARS of drawing “psychic income” representing low-income clients, Wallace Winter ’67 is retiring from the Legal Assistance Foundation (LAF) of Metropolitan Chicago.

By the time Winter arrived at the Law School in 1964, he was already passionate about social justice. His role model at Yale had been William Sloan Coffin, the activist university chaplain. An outspoken proponent of the civil rights movement of the ‘60s, Winter used his position as the editor-in-chief of the Virginia Law Weekly to confront many social issues, such as the need for Law School professors to be more visible in civil rights and community issues. It was during his first year of law school that Winter accepted a summer job with the LAF to which he would return for good in 1970.

After his graduation, Winter’s Quaker beliefs and desire to help others led him to the Peace Corps in Brazil. Winter, who last summer returned to Brazil, says that in his time with the Peace Corps, he found people who had “very little education, through no fault of their own, but still had amazing talents.” Making just $50 a month in Brazil, Winter became familiar with the idea of “psychic income,” which he describes as “doing something that makes you feel good even though you don’t get rich doing it.” Winter’s experience in Brazil solidified his orientation towards public interest work.

Winter returned to Chicago to accept a staff attorney position with the LAF. He describes this first position as “general intake.” Since then, Winter has altered his focuses from national origin discrimination, to disability rights, and finally to education and veterans rights law. Winter cites his shifting focuses as a way of maintaining interest in his work and remaining as a supervising attorney with the LAF for so long.

His most recent work in education law dealt with how schools meet the needs of disabled children and the types of disciplinary charges being brought against students. Winter has successfully fought against the use of zero tolerance discipline programs by school systems, noting that expulsions increase the chances of a student dropping out of school altogether and becoming marginalized for life. Winter cited that 80% of prison inmates in Illinois are high school dropouts. Since moving to education law in 1996, Winter has worked to convince Chicago school systems to drop the zero tolerance method in favor of “restorative justice,” a far less punitive system that has been very successful in reducing school suspensions, expulsions, and incidents of school violence.

Of his post-retirement plans, Winter describes himself as a “frustrated historian” and says he would like to write a biography of Richard T. Greener, the first African American to graduate from Harvard in 1870 and an early Dean of Howard University Law School. Taking after his children, Sylvia, a landscape architect, and Ethan, an environmentalist with a degree in forestry, Winter would also like to hike the Appalachian Trail. Although he has not been back to Charlottesville lately, Winter expressed excitement over the Law School’s promotion of public service careers, giving special credit to Assistant Dean for Pro Bono and Public Interest Kimberly Emery ’91 who has helped to foster an excitement in public interest law.

Winter says there are many “interesting and uplifting things” happening at the Law School today and he hopes graduates will always “keep an oar in the waters” of public interest work. He also noted that he is especially proud of the public interest achievements of two Law School classmates: Gerald Baliles, former Governor of Virginia, former Chairman of the Board of PBS, and now Director of the University of Virginia’s Miller Center for Public Affairs; and Peter Grannis, progressive New York Assemblyman from Manhattan for over 30 years and currently Commissioner of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.
W. Taylor Reveley, III, Dean and John Stewart Bryan Professorship of Jurisprudence at the William & Mary Law School, was named interim president of the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Va., following the resignation of President Gene Nichol. Reveley joined the W&M Law faculty and has served as dean since 1998, prior to which he practiced law at Hunton & Williams for 28 years, including nine years as managing partner.

Garland Allen moved from Chicago to Santa Monica in 2002 and continues to conduct a state and local tax consulting practice, write for State Tax Notes magazine, work on ABA projects (co-authoring the Model State Administrative Tax Tribunal Act endorsed by the ABA in 2006 and moderating a 2006 Georgetown/ABA seminar on state tax shelters), and actively support the work of Death Penalty Focus, a San Francisco-based abolitionist organization. He was admitted to the California bar in 2007 and writes that he never wants to take another bar exam. “Farrokh and I also enjoy L.A.’s cultural attractions, travel a good bit, visit our children and grandchildren, and try to express our gratitude for a truly wonderful life.”

Nancy L. Buc has been elected chair of the board of directors of the Food and Drug Law Institute, the leading non-profit association of food and drug attorneys and manufacturers. Buc, a partner in the Washington, D.C. firm Buc & Beardsley, is also an adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center and serves as a director of the National Partnership for Women and Families.

Stephen E. Herrmann was selected as a charter member of the American College of Environmental Lawyers, a new professional association whose purpose is to bring together lawyers distinguished by their high standards and experience in the practice of environmental law. In addition to holding annual meetings, ACOEL will sponsor educational programs designed to support the quality of environmental practice. Herrmann is with Richards, Layton & Finger in the Wilmington, Del., office.

Edwin M. Baranowski was recently selected for inclusion in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the area of intellectual property law. He has been named a “Best Lawyer” for the past 10 years. He is a partner with Porter Wright Morris & Arthur in Columbus, Ohio, and practices in intellectual property law, specializing in patents.

Deming Cowles is the coordinator of the Lake Wales (Florida) Family Literacy Coalition; director of the Lake Wales Family Literacy Academy; chairman of the Lake Wales Housing Authority; commissioner, town of Hillcrest Heights; member of the Polk County Budget Oversight Committee; member of the Polk County Water Advisory Committee; adjunct professor of government at Webber International University; and member of the school advisory committees at Babson Park and Janie Howard Wilson elementary schools.

Alan J. Mogol has been named to Maryland Super Lawyers for 2008 in the area of banking law. Mogol practices at Ober Kaler in Baltimore, Md.

Ronald R. Tweel, who practices with Michie, Hamlett, Lowry, Rasmussen, & Tweel, was selected to be a member of the American College of Family Trial Lawyers. The American College of Family Trial Lawyers is a select group of 100 of the top family law trial lawyers from across the United States. Tweel was also recently selected to be a fellow of the Virginia Law Foundation.

George W. House was named one of Business North Carolina’s Legal Elite for 2008 in the Hall of Fame-environmental category. He is a partner with Brooks, Pierce, McLendon, Humphrey & Leonard in Greensboro, N.C.

Fred T. Lowrance has been recognized as a North Carolina Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics for construction and surety. He is with Parker Poe in the Charlotte, N.C., office.

Terrance M. Miller was named by Law & Politics and Cincinnati Magazine as an Ohio Super Lawyer for 2008. He was also selected for inclusion in Best Lawyers in
1974

After 33 enjoyable years with Mays & Valentine and its successor, Troutman Sanders, Jane Schwarzschild has joined Armstrong Bristow Farley & Schwarzschild, a trust and estates law firm in Richmond, Va. Shack Shackelford continues his general practice of law in the Orange and Culpeper offices of Shackelford, Thomas & Gregg, where one of his partners is Frank Thomas.

Jay Waldron was included on the 2007 Oregon Super Lawyers roster, sponsored by Law & Politics. He practices with Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt in Portland, Ore., and focuses on environmental law.

As a result of the merger of Lord Bissell & Brook with Locke Liddell & Sapp, Kevin Walsh is now a member of Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell, a 700-person firm with offices across the country. Walsh practices in New York City.

Jeff Wray was named to the Texas Super Lawyers list for 2007. He is a partner with Fulbright & Jaworski in the Houston office, where he concentrates on labor and employment matters.

1975

Zack Clement was named to the Texas Super Lawyers list for 2007. He is a partner with Fulbright & Jaworski in the Houston office, where he focuses on business restructure and insolvency litigation matters.

Glenn R. Croshaw was profiled in the December issue of Virginia Business magazine, in which he was recognized for his legal work in the area of legislative, regulatory, and administrative law. He is a partner at Willcox & Savage in Norfolk, Va., and is chair of the firm’s government relations practice.

Tom Davis, U.S. Congressman from Virginia’s 11th District, announced in January that he will not seek another term. He has served 29 years in office.

Michael K. Kennedy was Arizona Super Bowl Host Committee Chairman for Super Bowl XLII in Phoenix. Over the course of three years (and three total knee replacements) he oversaw the executive board and 25-member board of directors, organized the 15-member host committee staff, and helped raise nearly $18 million to make the Super Bowl a success for the state of Arizona. Kennedy is a trial lawyer with Gallagher & Kennedy in Phoenix.

Frederick Lowell continues as chair of the Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman political law department, working out of the San Francisco office.

1973

Lee F. Feinberg has been included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the category of energy law. He is with Spilman Thomas & Battle in Charleston, W.Va.

Second-year Law student Jonathan Tannen ’09, son of Edward Tannen and Dr. Millie Tannen, spent last summer in Jerusalem as a research assistant to Israeli Supreme Court Justice Asher Dan Grunis LL.M. ’72.

Robert H. “Skip” Myers and Lewis E. Hassett ’79 have been named co-chairs of the insurance and reinsurance group at Morris, Manning & Martin. Myers specializes in antitrust and insurance regulatory matters and practices in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.

Edward W. Wellman, Jr., has been recognized as a North Carolina Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics for mergers and acquisitions. He is with Parker Poe in the Charlotte, N.C., office.

Don P. Martin has been included in Best Lawyers in America 2008. He is with Quarles & Brady in Phoenix and focuses on commercial litigation.

John H. Quinn III has been admitted to the State Bar of Nevada. He is a partner with Armstrong Teasdale in the firm’s St. Louis office, where he is co-leader of the intellectual property litigation practice group. Quinn is listed in Best Lawyers in America 2008 for intellectual property law.
ON THE EVE OF ARGUING HIS 100TH CASE before the
Supreme Court of the United States, we caught up with U.S. Deput
y Solicitor General Edwin S. Kneedler ’74 and took the few
spare minutes he had to ask him a few questions.

This is your 100th case before the Supreme Court?
Yes, I will be arguing my 100th case in the Supreme Court on
March 17. The case is Republic of the Philippine
es v. Pimentel, Sup. Ct. No. 06-1204. The case involves competing claims, by the
Republic of the Philippines and by a class of victims of human
rights abuses during the regime of former President Ferdinand
Marcos, to assets in a securities account in the United States set
up by Marcos in the early 1970s.

What was your first case before the Supreme Court?
The first case I argued was United States v. Bailey, 444 U.S. 394
(1980), which involved the elements of the defense of duress or
necessity to the federal crime of escape from prison.

Does this get easier? Has arguing before the Court changed
since your first case?
It certainly hasn’t gotten any easier. The biggest change since
I argued my first case is how much more active the Justices are
in asking questions of the advocate. When I first began in the
Office, an attorney would typically be allowed a fair amount
of uninterrupted time at the outset to introduce the case, and
throughout the case the advocate could be reasonably sure
of having the opportunity to make his or her principal legal
arguments in full. Now, questions from the Bench begin almost
from the outset of a case and continue — often intensively —
throughout, so it is often necessary for a lawyer to weave in the
principal points in answers to questions.

Do you hold the “record” for most cases tried before
the Court?
Not by a long shot. There are reports that in the 19th Century,
Daniel Webster argued (depending on the source) between
168 and 249 cases, and that Walter Jones argued 319 cases. In
the 20th Century, former Deputy Solicitor General Lawrence
Wallace argued 157 times, John W. Davis 140 times, and Erwin
Griswold 118 times.

Do you have any words of wisdom for someone arguing a
case before the Supreme Court for the first time?
Be yourself, speaking in a straightforward manner,
respectfully but with confidence in your position. Identify in
advance the three or so points that you feel as though you
must make no matter what; if you do not get to make them
sufficiently at the outset, be prepared to weave them into your
answers to questions. Answer questions directly. Have
a command of the procedural history of the case, because
questions about what happened in the trial court and on
appeal often come up even when the principal issues in the
case are not procedural ones. Do several moot courts, with
at least some of the “Justices” drawn from lawyers who have
experience before the Court and who therefore will have a
sense of how the Justices will react to your case.

Finally, would you recommend a career in public service to
current and future UVA Law grads?
Absolutely. My entire legal career, after serving for a year as a
law clerk for Judge Browning on the Ninth Circuit, has been in
the Department of Justice. It has been fulfilling throughout —
representing as best I can the interests of the United States, as
expressed through the elected representatives of the people. I
am constantly aware of the special responsibilities of being an
attorney for the government — to do the right thing, to adhere
to special duties of candor, to make sure the government’s
positions are well grounded and the product of full and open
internal deliberations, and to strive for excellence in advocacy.
Those responsibilities are also the greatest rewards.

On a professional level, government attorneys typically are
accorded a considerable amount of responsibility early on and
a chance to develop expertise and to make a real contribution.
On a personal level, I have experienced from the outset of
my time in government the mutual support, encouragement,
and good humor that grow out of working with colleagues
who are deeply committed to and engaged in a common
endeavor. It has, in short, been a privilege — and great fun!
While my own career in the Department of Justice has been
mostly in the Office of the Solicitor General, there are terrific
career opportunities throughout the Department and in other
departments and agencies as well.

Kneedler ’74 Reaches Century Mark at Supreme Court

Kneedler ’74 Reaches Century Mark at Supreme Court

Kneedler ’74 Reaches Century Mark at Supreme Court
1976

Peter E. Broadbent, Jr. has been recognized by Virginia Business magazine in its annual survey as one of the Virginia Legal Elite in the field of intellectual property law. Broadbent practices business, intellectual property, governmental, and communications law as a partner with Christian & Barton in Richmond, Va.

James Hingeley was presented with the Virginia Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers “Champion of Justice” Award in 2007. Hingeley was recognized for his many years of advocacy, culminating in dramatic improvements in Virginia’s indigent defense system last year.


Harry Rhodes and his wife, Becky, are currently serving as interim co-pastors of Good Shepherd Church of the Brethren in Blacksburg, Va. Harry continues to practice law in Roanoke with Rhodes & Butler.

Florida Governor Charlie Crist appointed Vance Salter as an appellate judge, Third District Court of Appeal of Florida, in the summer of 2007.

Walter J. Sears III has been elected to the American College of Construction Lawyers, an association of the top one percent of the construction bar in the U.S. Sears is a partner at Bradley Arant Rose & White in the Birmingham, Ala., office, where he is chairman of the construction and procurement practice group and a member of the executive committee and litigation practice group. He is listed in Best Lawyers in America and was named to the BTI Client Service All-Star Team, a group of 114 attorneys cited nationwide by clients from Fortune 1000 companies. Sears is also an adjunct professor at the University of Alabama Law School, where he teaches construction law.

Donald Shuller was named a 2008 Ohio Super Lawyer. He is in the Cincinnati office of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease and practices in the area of real estate.

Douglas S. Vaught was elected as Commonwealth’s Attorney for Grayson County, Va., and took office January 1.

John A. Vering III was recognized in Best Lawyers in America 2008, Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for Business, and Missouri/Kansas Super Lawyers 2007 in labor and employment law. He is a partner with Armstrong Teasdale and chairs the employment and labor and non-compete/trade secrets practice groups in the Kansas City office.

M. Hamilton Whitman was recognized as among the most accomplished and respected lawyers in the country by Expert Guides to the Leading US Lawyers — Best of the Best USA 2007. Whitman was also named a 2008 Super Lawyer by Maryland Super Lawyers. Whitman is chair of Ober Kaler’s disputes resolution section and co-chair of the firm’s complex civil litigation practice group in Baltimore.

1977

Julian D. “Bo” Bobbitt, Jr. has been elected to serve a two-year term on the Wake County Bar Association Board of Directors. A partner with Smith Anderson in the Raleigh, N.C., office, he serves as the principal general, health, antitrust, and managed care counsel to a wide range of health care-related clients.

Stephen W. Earp has been included in Best Lawyers in America 2008, an honor he has had for 10 years. He was also named in Business North Carolina’s 2008 Legal Elite in environmental law. He is with Smith Moore in Greensboro, N.C.

James L. Shea has been named in Best Lawyers in America 2008. He is chair at Venable in Baltimore, and his practice focuses on corporate litigation and related issues.


1978

Reunion Year

Braden R. Allenby recently gave a talk at the Institute for Human and Machine Cognition in Pensacola, Fla., entitled “Life on a Terraformed Planet: Please Fasten Your Seatbelts for Takeoff?” He described how rapidly changing technologies, including robotics, nanotechnology, biotechnology, and cognitive science are changing cultural patterns and belief systems that have been in place for centuries. The result, he predicts, will be “quite a ride.”
Michael P. Haggerty was named among Best Lawyers in America 2008 in real estate law. He was also named to the Texas Super Lawyer list for 2007. He is a partner at Jackson Walker in the Dallas office, where he practices in the areas of transactions, financial services, real estate, and public finance.

Joseph W. Ryan, Jr., was recently named one of the Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the area of personal injury law, and by Law & Politics and Cincinnati Magazine as an Ohio Super Lawyer for 2008. He is a partner in the Columbus, Ohio, office of Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, where he focuses on civil litigation with emphasis on professional liability, wrongful death, intellectual property, and commercial law cases.

Donald Switzer was selected for the 2008 Ohio Super Lawyers list for medical malpractice defense, an honor awarded to the top five percent of Ohio attorneys.

Michael K. Kuhn was named a Texas Super Lawyer for 2007 and was also included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in real estate law. He is a partner in the areas of transactions and real estate with Jackson Walker in the Houston office.

Roy L. Smart III has been recognized as a North Carolina Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics for mergers and acquisitions. He is with Parker Poe in the Charlotte, N.C., office.

James M. Finn was included on the 2007 Oregon Super Lawyers roster sponsored by Law & Politics. He practices with Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt in Portland, Ore., and focuses on real estate law.

Aubrey Ford was inducted this year into the American College of Trial Lawyers. His practice involves civil rights, and commercial and employment litigation. His son, Aubrey, is a senior at the University of Miami and his younger son, Billy, is a sophomore at Hamilton College.

Lewis E. Hassett and Robert H. “Skip” Myers ’72 have been named co-chairs of the insurance and reinsurance group at Morris, Manning & Martin. Hassett specializes in insurance and reinsurance litigation and arbitration and practices in the firm’s Atlanta office.

In August, Hugh Hegyi was appointed Judge of the Maricopa County Superior Court by Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano ’83.

Michael K. Kuhn was named a Texas Super Lawyer for 2007 and was also included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in real estate law. He is a partner in the areas of transactions and real estate with Jackson Walker in the Houston office.

David L. Kyger has been included in the list of Best Lawyers in America 2008. He is with Smith Moore in the Greensboro, N.C., office, where he practices non-profit/charities law.

1979

In June 2007, Mark Cramer was appointed president and a member of the board of directors of the Institute for Defense and Business, a non-profit research and education institute affiliated with UNC-Chapel Hill. The Institute organizes and delivers educational programs for the U.S. military. During 2007, Cramer also received an adjunct faculty appointment to UNC’s Kenan-Flagler Business School.

John F. Brenner has joined Pepper Hamilton as a partner in the Princeton, N.J., office, where his practice concentrates on pharmaceutical and medical device litigation.

Mark Cook (LL.M.) has been named a partner at Baker Botts in the Washington, D.C., office, where he will practice with the global projects group. His concentration is in energy regulation, contracts, securities, and finance.

Former U.S. District Judge Sven Erik Holmes has joined the board of directors of Equal Justice Works, a non-profit organization founded by law students in 1986 to work on behalf of underserved causes and communities. Holmes is executive vice chair, legal and compliance with KPMG. He lives in Washington, D.C., with his wife Lois Romano, a reporter for the Washington Post. They have two daughters.
Don Baer has been appointed to a senior-level role for two organizations: Penn, Schoen and Berland, a market research and strategic communications consultancy, and Burson-Marsteller, a leading global public relations and public affairs firm. Baer will serve as chairman of Penn, Schoen and Berland and vice chairman of Burson-Marsteller. He will be based in Washington, D.C., where the two companies share offices.

David P. Ferretti has been included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the categories of corporate law and mergers and acquisitions law. He is with Spilman Thomas & Battle in Charleston, W.Va.

William M. Herlihy has been included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the categories of corporate law and natural resources law. He is with Spilman Thomas & Battle in Charleston, W.Va.

M. Mallory Mantiply has joined Spilman Thomas & Battle in the Roanoke, Va., office, where his practice includes trials and litigation of all types, including labor and employment law.

Christine Hughes has been elected to the Boston Bar Association Council. She is Vice President and General Counsel of Emerson College, where she is responsible for the legal, human resources, and public safety departments. She has also served as co-chair of the BBA’s college and university law section.

Blaine A. Lucas was selected for inclusion in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the land use and zoning law and municipal law sections. He is with Babst, Calland, Clements and Zomnir, where he is a shareholder in the public sector services and business services groups in the firm’s Pittsburgh office.

1982

William H. Hines was named a Louisiana Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics. He is managing partner with Jones Walker in New Orleans, where he practices in the areas of business and corporate law.

Chip Horne has left private practice to become general counsel for ServiceStar Development Company, a commercial real estate developer in Colorado and four other states.

Philip Mulford was featured in a Duke Magazine profile about his weekly Internet radio talk show, “Divorce Mediation: Myths & Facts.” In 2006, VoiceAmerica approached Mulford about the concept of hosting a weekly Internet radio talk show about divorce mediation. Mulford, with 18 years of experience as a full-time professional mediator and background as an attorney, has brought the show to life and made it one of the fastest growing shows on the VoiceAmerica Network — more than tripling its audience in the first 10 months. The show recently received the endorsement of the Association of Attorney-Mediators, a national organization promoting the highest standards of training, ethics, and qualifications for attorney-mediators. “Divorce Mediation: Myths & Facts” airs live every Thursday at 2 pm (ET) on www.voice.voiceamerica.com. Mulford practices mediation full-time in his Warrenton and Fairfax (Virginia) offices. The article is available on the Duke Magazine website www.dukemagazine.duke.edu or at www.mulfordmediation.com under Articles.

Julie A. Petruzzelli is listed in Best Lawyers in America 2008. She is a partner with Venable in Washington, D.C., and her practice is focused in the area of intellectual property.

James S. Ryan III was named to the Texas Super Lawyer list for 2007. He is also among Best Lawyers in America 2008 in the area of corporate law.

F. Blair Wimbush has been named vice president for real estate and corporate sustainability officer at Norfolk Southern in Norfolk, Va. He will lead efforts to measure and minimize the railroad’s environmental impact, and will work to enhance relationships with environmental stakeholders. Wimbush joined Norfolk Southern in 1980 and has held key positions in the law department, including senior general counsel. He was named vice president, real estate in 2004 and in his new position keeps that responsibility.

W. David Paxton was named in Best Lawyers in America 2008. He focuses on labor and employment law with Gentry Locke Rakes & Moore in Roanoke, Va.

M. Mallory Mantiply has joined Spilman Thomas & Battle in the Roanoke, Va., office, where his practice includes trials and litigation of all types, including labor and employment law.

JULIA LAWYER • SPRING • 2008 | 61
He is a partner with Jackson Walker in the Dallas office, and practices in the areas of transactions, corporate and securities, health care, life sciences, and medical technology.

After 23 years of private and in-house practice, Debbie Sink “retired,” returned to school, and obtained a B.S. in secondary mathematics education. She has set out on her second career, teaching high school math.

1983 Reunion Year

Richard M. Campanelli has been appointed Counselor for Science and Public Health to U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, Mike Leavitt. He is senior policy and program advisor for the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Last year, following the Virginia Tech shootings, he led the Secretary’s review of policy and practice on school violence.

David Carr is a senior attorney at Southern Environmental Law Center in Charlottesville and teaches Federal Lands and Natural Resources Law at the Law School.

Doug Chapman has worked for several years as an independent contract attorney doing business litigation for four small law firms in Los Angeles. In April 2006 he moved to Bangkok and telecommutes.

Mark Davidson was named one of Business North Carolina’s Legal Elite for 2008 in the area of business law and tax/estate planning. He is a partner with Brooks, Pierce, McLendon, Humphrey & Leonard in Greensboro, N.C.

Amelia Fawcett is chair of recently established Pensions First, which aims to help faltering, defined-benefit pension plans in the United Kingdom. The new company will use capital markets to deal with longevity risks.

Thomas N. Griffin III has been named among the Legal Elite in environmental law in 2008 by Business North Carolina. Griffin was also recognized as a North Carolina Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics magazine. He is in the Charlotte office of Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein.

James R. Hart was reappointed in January to a second four-year term as an at-large member of the Fairfax County Planning Commission. He is also beginning his ninth year as a member of the Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals. Hart is a partner with Hart & Horan in Fairfax, Va., and former chairman of the construction law and public contracts section of the Virginia State Bar. His practice emphasizes construction and real property litigation.

Don Haycraft was named among the 2008 Louisiana Super Lawyers in transportation/maritime law and was recognized by Best Lawyers in America 2008 in maritime law. He is a partner with Liskow & Lewis in New Orleans.

Jules Kaufman has been named general counsel, senior vice president, and secretary of the board of directors at Coty, Inc. Kaufman will oversee Coty’s legal affairs worldwide from the company’s New York headquarters.

Robert Latham has been named to the Texas Super Lawyers list for 2007. He is a partner with Jackson Walker in the Dallas office, where he focuses on intellectual property litigation and media law. He chairs both practice areas at the firm.

Paula (Campbell) Millian continues her career as a legal search consultant with Finn and Associates in McLean, Va. She and her husband, John Millian, reside in McLean with their three children, Courtney (17), Andrew (15), and Matt (13).

In September, Wayne Moore was presented an award for excellence in career advising for 2006-07 by Virginia Tech Career Services in Blacksburg, Va. Moore advises pre-law students, prospective students, and alumni national school law group). He’s married, has three kids, and “hopes to survive the teenage years!”

Edwin J. Hull is a founding member of Betts, Hull & Klodowski, which opened two offices in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area in January. The firm is primarily engaged in commercial practice, including business representation, transactional work, employment matters, real estate, litigation, securities, and environmental law. Hull was recently engaged and plans to be married this spring.

Jeff Horner is with Bracewell & Giuliani in Houston — 24 years and counting, he writes. Horner was selected for recognition in The Best Lawyers in America in education law. Also, he was elected to the board of directors for the Council of School Attorneys of the National School Board Association (a national school law group). He’s married, has three kids, and “hopes to survive the teenage years!”
interested in pursuing a legal career. He is the faculty advisor for Virginia Tech’s pre-law chapter of Phi Alpha Delta.

**Greg Musil** was recognized in *Best Lawyers in America 2008* in the “Bet-the-Company Litigation” category, and for his work in commercial litigation and land use and zoning law.

**Janet Napolitano** is in her second term as Governor of Arizona and just completed her term as chair of the National Governors Association.

**Jeffrey E. Oleynik** was named one of *Business North Carolina’s* Legal Elite for 2008 in the area of antitrust and bankruptcy. He is a partner with Brooks, Pierce, McLendon, Humphrey & Leonard in Greensboro, N.C.

**John E. Osborn** resigned his position as executive vice president, general counsel, and secretary of Cephalon, Inc., an international biopharmaceuticals company. Effective March 31, Osborn will serve as advisor on legal and policy matters. Osborn joined Cephalon in 1997 and was promoted to general counsel in 1998. He has accepted an appointment as a visiting fellow with the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Oxford for the spring 2008 term, and will be associated with Wadham College Oxford. He will also serve as an advisor on life sciences regulatory and compliance matters to the international consulting firm McKinsey & Company, Inc. In 2007, Osborn was nominated by President George W. Bush to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, pending confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

**1984**

**Bill Chapman**’s daughter, Ellie, is a sophomore at Dartmouth, and son, Ben, is a junior. Father and son started the new year by climbing in Ecuador before Ben went to teach in the Dominican Republic. Bill’s law firm merged to form K&L Gates, which has 1,400 lawyers on three continents. Bill writes that he and Frankie are good!

**Kerry “K.C.” Green** has been named among *Best Lawyers in America 2008* in product liability litigation. Green is a partner in the product liability practice group with Dinsmore & Shohl in the Cincinnati office.

**Mike Hubbard** has earned his Certified Information System Security Professional (CISSP) certification, going through a rigorous training program on information security policies and practices. The program covers topics including access control systems, telecommunications, cryptography, and security management practices. Hubbard is with Womble Carlyle in the firm’s Raleigh, N.C., office, where he leads the privacy and data protection team.

The International Bar Association named **Michael J. Lockerby** in the *International Who’s Who of Franchise Lawyers for 2008*. A partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Foley & Lardner, Lockerby was also recently named as one of the top franchising lawyers in the nation by *Chambers USA*.

**John Scheb (LL.M.)** and his son, Professor John Scheb, have published the sixth edition of Criminal Law & Procedure with Thomson Learning.

**Wendy Wysong** recently left her position as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement at the Commerce Department’s Bureau of Industry and Security. She is now a partner in the Washington office of the London-based law firm Clifford Chance, where she specializes in export controls and economic sanctions litigation. She is still married to Tracy Rickett. Their daughter, Hadyn, who was born the day before graduation, is now married and in the Latin American Studies Program at the University of Texas. Their daughter, Chadae, is a chef in D.C., and their son, Max, is spending his junior year of high school in Argentina.

**1985**

**Amelia Bland Waller** is an Assistant Attorney General representing the Division of Child Support Enforcement. She lives in Marion and Elk Creek, both in Virginia. Her oldest son, Ben Halsey, is a veterinarian in Lynchburg. Her youngest son, Will Halsey (18), is a senior in high school. She has one grandson, Mason David Halsey.

**James E. Cumbie** has been named in *Best Lawyers in America 2008*. He is a partner with Venable in the Baltimore office, and practices in the area of public finance law.

**Martha N. Donovan** spoke at a Rutgers University seminar entitled “Environmental Law and Regulation” in February on the Cook College campus in New Brunswick, N.J. She is co-chair of the environmental law group at Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, where she focuses on environmental law and complex litigation, with an emphasis on the defense of environmental property damage and toxic tort claims. She practices in the firm’s Sommerville, N.J., office.
Christopher B. Hockett has joined Davis Polk & Wardwell as a partner in the firm’s Menlo Park, Calif., office. He will practice in the firm’s litigation group, to which he brings considerable experience in complex commercial litigation, including antitrust and unfair competition disputes, patent litigation, and consumer class actions.

Rebecca Lamberth has joined Duane Morris as a partner in the Atlanta office, where she will focus on securities litigation and commercial and business litigation in the trial practice group.

Keith Langley is a partner at Langley Weinstein Hamel in Dallas, where he practices in the areas of commercial litigation, commercial bankruptcy, construction, and surety. Keith and his wife, Tammy, have been married for 27 years and have three sons: Adam (21), Max (18), and Troy (14).

Alan J. Martin has joined Barnes & Thornburg as partner in the Chicago office. Martin was named a co-head for the firm’s offices in the Midwest and Washington, D.C. Martin, his wife, Dawne, and their four children reside in Naperville, Ill.

Michael Platt is chief investment officer of Aircastle Advisor, a commercial aircraft leasing company based in Stamford, Conn. Mike, his wife, Lisa, and daughters, Emily and Katie, live in Westport.

Chip Grayson is executive managing director and head of investment banking at Morgan Keegan in Memphis, Tenn. He and his wife, Lisa, have three children: Shelley (20), Virginia (17), and John (14).

James H. Prior was named among the Best Lawyers in America 2008. He is with Porter Wright Morris & Arthur in the Columbus, Ohio, office, where he practices in the areas of commercial transactions and employee benefits.

1986

Rosemary Daszkiewicz has been appointed senior director for law at Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc., the largest private landowner in the U.S., where she will manage employment and human resources law. She also serves on the board of Group Health Cooperative and chairs its strategic planning and finance committee. She is in Plum Creek’s Seattle office.

The San Diego Daily Transcript (www.sddt.com) selected Bill Eigner as an “influential,” one of San Diego’s most influential people in the business arena.

William Evans moved from his position as a principal attorney at Groom Law Group in Washington, D.C., to become an attorney-advisor in the Office of Benefits Tax Counsel at the U.S. Department of Treasury. At BTC, Evans will help create and review policies, legislation, and regulations relating to employee benefits taxation.

Jeffrey K. Gonya is listed in Best Lawyers in America 2008. He is a partner with Venable in Baltimore and practices in the area of non-profit/charities law and trusts and estates.

Bernard Goodwyn has been appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court by Governor Tim Kaine. He fills the position vacated when former Justice Elizabeth B. Lacy (LL.M. ’92) retired. Goodwyn became the first African-American judge in Chesapeake in 1995 when he joined the general district court and was elevated to the circuit court in 1997. He is married to Sharon Smith Goodwyn ’88, who practices in Norfolk. The couple has two children.

1987

Kim M. Boyle has been elected as the first African-American woman president of the Louisiana State Bar Association. Her term begins in June. Boyle has previously served the LSBA as its treasurer, as a member of the Board of Governors, and as chair of several committees. She received the LSBA President’s Award in 2000. Boyle was also awarded the National Bar Association Presidential Award in 2006.

Ann Peldo Cargile has been elected to the board of governors of the American College of Real Estate Lawyers. She is with Boult Cummings in Nashville, Tenn., representing local and national lenders and developers in the acquisition, financing, and sale of real estate projects, including condominiums, planned developments, parks, office buildings, and retail centers. She was named in Best Lawyers in America 2008 and was named one of the “Forty Over 40” professionals in commercial real estate by Midwest Real Estate News, and was the only lawyer included from Tennessee.

Peldo Cargile was also named in Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for Business 2007 and in Mid-South Super Lawyers 2007 for real estate and Best of the Bar 2007. In January, she was listed in 150 Best Lawyers by Business Tennessee magazine.

Elizabeth Stewart is a partner in the litigation department of Murtha Cullina, a New England law firm. She lives outside of New Haven with her husband, Joe Pignatello and her son, Connor Pignatello.
Boyle was president of the New Orleans Bar Association in 2003, where she was the first African-American to hold that position. Prior to her presidency, she served on the NOBA Board in various capacities. Most recently, Boyle received the 2007 NOBA’s Presidents’ Award which recognizes attorneys who, in addition to their professional excellence and integrity, have dedicated themselves to community service in the exercise of the highest ideals of citizenship.

She is a partner at Phelps Dunbar in New Orleans. Boyle practices in the areas of labor and employment law, civil rights, constitutional law, commercial litigation, and general litigation. Prior to joining the firm, Boyle served as Judge Pro Tempore, Division I, for the Civil District Court for Orleans Parish.

Jerry L. Falwell, Jr., was named chancellor of Liberty University following the death of his father in May. Jerry and his younger brother, Jonathan, have stepped forward to lead the Falwell ministries.

Stephen E. Fox was included in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in labor and employment law. He is in the Dallas office of Fish & Richardson.

Bob Long is now the president and chief executive officer of Conversus, the largest publicly traded portfolio of third-party private equity funds with over $2 billion in assets. Long is responsible for the overall strategic direction of Conversus and is a member of the Investment Committee and Board of Managers. Conversus delivers immediate access to a fully ramped, high-quality and seasoned portfolio of private equity funds.

Prior to founding Conversus in June, Long was the head of Banc of America Strategic Capital, a division of Bank of America managing approximately $7 billion in private equity funds and direct investments. Long was involved in private equity throughout his 14-year career at Bank of America, including as founder of the strategic investments group and co-founder of Bank of America’s real estate mezzanine group.

Long began his career at Bank of America in the legal department where he was responsible for private equity, mergers and acquisitions advisory and other capital markets businesses.

Long sends this message to his classmates, “Hated to miss our 20 year reunion at the last minute, but had a good UVA excuse. Spent that weekend convincing another UVA grad, Tim Smith, Com ‘90, to join Conversus as our CFO. Tim was referred by another alum, Arrington Mixon, Com ’83, who has since joined our board.”

Suzanne (“Suni”) Mackall Perka was elected for her third full term as Commonwealth’s Attorney for Clarke County, Va., on November 6. Suni has three children: Sorrel (13), Mimi (11), and Gunder (9).

Cathy Mansfield is a professor of law at Drake University and chair of the board of directors of Americans for Fairness in Lending. She recently composed an opera entitled, “The Sparks Fly Upward,” which premiered in Des Moines, Iowa, in November. She has twin daughters who are 13.

Neil V. McKittrick has been named co-chair of the Labor Law Committee of the Boston Bar Association’s labor and employment section. The Labor Law Committee is composed of lawyers for management, unions, and individuals, and focuses on traditional labor issues in the private and public sector, and is responsible for monitoring legal developments in labor law and presenting educational programs. McKittrick practices at Goulston & Storrs in Boston.

Mark Mellon is pleased to announce that his Western novel, The Pirooters, has been published by Treble Heart Books. Mark’s short fiction has previously appeared in a number of magazines, but this is his first full-length, published fiction. Those interested in learning more about the novel can find information at: http://www.trebleheartbooks.com/SDMellon.html. Despite this literary success, Mark still supports himself and his family by working as an attorney for the FDIC.

Keith D. Munson recently commissioned a painting of the South Carolina Governor’s inauguration for the Governor’s mansion from Laura Snyder (daughter of classmate Helen Snyder), who is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design. Keith spearheaded Governor Sanford’s election efforts in Greenville and served on the Governor’s eight-person transition team. He has also served on the Santee Cooper Power board of directors and the Research Universities Centers of Excellence review board. Keith is a partner with Womble Carlyle and invites everyone to South Carolina to visit him, Suzanne, and their three daughters.

1988 Reunion Year

Mike Andresino is a partner at Boston’s Posternak Blankstein & Lund, a 60-lawyer firm specializing in early stage through middle market business. He lives in Milton, Mass., with his wife, Patty, and their sons, Jack and Joe.
Julian A. Cook was presented with the Michigan State Bar Foundation’s 2007 Founders Award. The award is presented to a Michigan lawyer for exemplary contribution to the profession and the community. As chair of the Foundation’s Fellows Program, membership under Cook doubled to its current level of over 1,300 lawyers while financial contributions tripled to a cumulative total of nearly $1.3 million. Cook currently serves as a senior judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

John M. Cooper of Hajek, Shapiro, Cooper, Lewis & Appleton in Virginia Beach has been elected to a one year term as chair-elect of the railroad law section of the American Association for Justice during AAJ’s 61st annual convention in Chicago, Ill. As an officer, Cooper is expected to become chair of the AAJ railroad section in 2008. The railroad law section of the AAJ promotes rail safety and protecting the rights of the public and railroad employees. Cooper’s practice is exclusively in plaintiff’s side railroad and railroad employees. His practice focuses on class actions, employment class actions filed against a coordinated defense of copy-cat party cases, wage and hour class actions, employment discrimination class actions, and ERISA class actions, and serves as nationwide lead counsel providing a coordinated defense of copy-cat employment class actions filed against a client in a variety of jurisdictions. He also represents employers in arbitrations and lawsuits brought by highly compensated senior executives.

Michael S. Kun is a shareholder at Epstein, Becker & Green, where he is co-chair of the firm’s wage and hour practice group. He lives and works in Los Angeles, Calif. Kun and his wife, Amy, have a daughter, Paige (2), who “likes the Wiggles but does not like lawyers,” according to Michael. Michael’s short story collection, Corrections to My Memoirs, has recently been published in paperback, and his next book, The Football Encyclopedia, will be published in July.

Kevin Mullen has been named head of the newly formed national security practice group at Cooley Godward Kronish. The group’s attorneys, who have extensive government service experience, represent clients in a range of industries, including defense, technology, and life science on matters related to national security. They also provide counsel on sensitive issues including compliance and legal liability. Mullen, who joined the firm in 2006, is a partner in the government contracts practice group and member of the litigation department in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.

Marcia Voorhis Andrew is a partner at Taft Stettinius & Hollister in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the chair of the firm’s franchise and distribution practice group. Marcia lives in Middletown with her husband, Will Andrew, and their children, Alexander (13), Rachel (12), and Mark (10). She is serving a four-year term on the Middletown City Schools Board of Education.

Jeffrey Webb has joined McDermott Will & Emery as partner in the trial department in the firm’s Boston office. His practice focuses on class actions, internal investigations, complex employment litigation, and commercial litigation. He defends employers in multi-party cases, wage and hour class actions, employment discrimination class actions, and ERISA class actions, and serves as nationwide lead counsel providing a coordinated defense of copy-cat employment class actions filed against a client in a variety of jurisdictions. He also represents employers in arbitrations and lawsuits brought by highly compensated senior executives.

1990

Sharon Aizer serves full-time as an assistant public defender in Tennessee’s 22nd Judicial District. The district comprises three rural counties along the Alabama line and one to the north toward Nashville. Sharon serves in the courtroom and as the office appellate attorney. She is divorced and has an 11 1/2-year-old Jack Russell terrier named Dixie and an 11-month-old chocolate lab named Summie, in honor of basketball coach Pat Summit. Sharon lives near Knoxville and “gets to see lots of quality women’s college hoops!”

Trevor Chaplick discussed his career path in a Washington Post “New at the Top” piece in October. “My biggest break occurred when I was recruited from Latham & Watkins, where I started my legal career, by Barry Taylor [’75]. I thought it was my worst interview of the day. He thought otherwise and personally recruited me to work for him and shepherded my career. Barry ... now runs the West Coast office of Warburg Pincus, one of the largest private-equity firms in the world. I basically owe my career to him,” said Chaplick. Chaplick is partner and co-head of the Washington, D.C., office of Proskauer Rose, a law firm with more than 700 lawyers worldwide.

Keith H. Johnson was selected for inclusion in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in environmental law. He is with Poyner & Spruill in the Raleigh, N.C., office.

Adam D. Mitzner joined Pavia & Harcourt in the firm’s New York office as partner in the litigation and arbitration practice group.
Alumni Events

This year’s annual New York City luncheon in March honored John Jeffries ’73 in his last term as Dean. The event took place in the grand ballroom of the Yale Club.

From top: from left, Luis Alvarez ’88, Al Carney ’74, UVA Asian Advisory Board member Rob Colorina, and Judge Bert Bunyan ’74

From left, Barry Bryer ’72, John Jeffries ’73, and Steve Guynn ’80

From left, David and Mary Harrison Distinguished Professor of Law Paul Mahoney, Bob Copps ’96, and Christopher Green ’96

The Annual Washington, D.C. Donor Recognition event was held in the Senate Building in November. The event was sponsored by Senator Kit Bond ’63. The Senator was introduced by Kendall Day ’02.

U.S. Senator Kit Bond ’63 (Missouri) and Kendall Day ’02

From left, 1998 classmates David Chung, Tom Antisdel, and Ray Krncevic, and Elizabeth Leverage ’92
Catharina Y. Min, a partner at Reed Smith in San Francisco, has been elected to the office of overseas president of the International Association of Korean Lawyers (IAKFL). She will serve for two years. IAKFL was established in 1987 to promote better understanding of the Korean legal system, to provide a way to network, and to foster legal rights of Koreans.

Joe Snyder recently became vice president and director of strategic development for the Atlanta office of First American Title Insurance Company, having left Alston & Bird in 2006. Snyder and his wife, Julie, keep busy with their three children, Teddy (9), Sam (6), and Kate (3).

Andrew Parker married Meredith Caskey '92 on September 29. The couple resides in Washington, D.C.

1991

Bob Carter and Stephanie (Young) Carter '92 live in Appomattox, Va., and are the proud parents of a daughter, Courtney (12), and a son, Bryson (7). Bob is in solo practice in Appomattox and Stephanie is heavily involved in church and volunteer activities.

Terrence Graves is a shareholder in the Richmond, Va., office of Sands Anderson Marks & Miller, where he primarily defends cases involving transportation, premises liability, toxic torts, and products liability. He was named one of Virginia’s Legal Elite by Virginia Business magazine for 2006 and 2007, and also a Virginia Super Lawyer for 2007. Graves currently is president of the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys, a statewide organization with a membership of more than 800 lawyers. In January he became chair of Sands Anderson’s risk management practice group. He resides in Chesterfield, Va., with his wife, Jackie, and their son, Terrence, Jr. (14).

Charles Kester’s firm, Kester & Isenberg, celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. The firm is a litigation “boutique” located in Los Angeles. Charles writes, “Business is brisk, but my family still knows my name.” He is happily married to Kimberley for 12 years and the couple has three children, Jacqueline (10), Caroline (8), and John Charles (6).

Steve Okun continues to live in Singapore with his wife, Paige, and sons, Bennett (7) and Mason (5). Since 2003, he has served as vice president of public affairs for UPS in Asia.

Kellie Raiford Appel is senior vice president and general manager of Turner Trade Group, an ad sales division of Turner Broadcasting System. She has been with Turner since 1995 and in her current role since 2001. Kellie lives in Atlanta with her husband Evan and their two young daughters, Allie (6) and Carly (4).

Michael P. Routch became a shareholder in the Hollidaysburg, Pa., office of McQuaide, Blasko, Fleming & Faulkner, where he concentrates his practice in civil litigation, real estate, business law, and estate administration. He and his wife, Shari Robbins Routch, have two daughters.

Joshua H. Soven has been named chief of one of the litigation sections of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, which focuses on antitrust enforcement in the health care, insurance, and retail sectors. Before assuming his current position, he was an attorney-advisor to the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Deborah Platt Majoras ’89, from 2004-2007, where he advised on a wide range of domestic and international antitrust matters involving pharmaceuticals, health care, and high-technology industries.

1992

Former Supreme Court of Virginia Senior Justice Elizabeth B. Lacy (L.L.M) recently received the Virginia Bar Association’s Distinguished Service Award. She was the first to receive the award since it was renamed for former Governor of Virginia Gerald L. Baliles ’67. Justice Lacy and Governor Baliles were honored at the Association’s annual meeting in Williamsburg in January.

Nona (Karnes) Massengill practices employee benefits law with Williams Mullen in Richmond, Va. She and her husband, Gary, have two sons, Christian (6) and Daniel (3).

Ted Mathas has been named chief executive officer-elect by the board of directors of New York Life Insurance Company. Mathas has served as New York Life’s president since June 2007 and chief operating officer since May 2006. He will retain the president’s title upon assuming the chief executive’s role in July.

Since 2002, Mathas has been a member of the company’s executive management committee, which is comprised of New York Life’s senior executive leadership and assists the CEO in setting policy for the company. He also serves on the board of Haier New York
Life Insurance Ltd., the company’s joint venture in China, and on the board of the American Council of Life Insurers.

California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger has named Carrie McIntyre Panetta to the Alameda County Superior Court bench. She has been an Alameda County deputy district attorney since 1999. Panetta’s husband is Jim Panetta, an Alameda County prosecutor.

Brent M. Milgrom, Jr., has been named among the 2008 Legal Elite in real estate law by Business North Carolina. Milgrom was also recognized as a North Carolina Super Lawyer for 2008 by Law & Politics magazine for real estate. He is in the Charlotte office of Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein.

Jennifer Nelsen Colao and husband Andrew welcomed their third child, Catherine “Catie” Clare, in December. Catie joins big brother, Christopher (11), and sister, Caroline (8). Jennifer is currently on a several-year hiatus from the practice of law, but is involved in many volunteer activities in Bronxville, N.Y., where the family resides.

Vytas Petrulis was named by H Texas magazine as one of Houston’s “Professionals on the Fast Track.” He was chosen as among the best in his field by his peers. Petrulis is a partner in the business transactions section of Jackson Walker in Dallas and practices in the areas of energy, real estate, and corporate law.

Jeffrey R. Wolters co-authored an article entitled “Analysis of the 2007 Amendments to the Delaware General Corporation Law” that appeared in Corporation (August 15). Wolters is in the Delaware corporate law counseling group at Morris Nichols Arsh & Tunnell in Wilmington. His practice focuses on corporate transactions, and he often counsels strategic and financial investors, boards of directors, and board committees.

Harmeet K. Dhillon celebrated the one-year anniversary of her four-attorney law firm, Dhillon & Smith, based in Union Square, San Francisco. The firm focuses on commercial litigation, real estate, entertainment, and counseling private companies. Harmeet was recently honored by the National Asian Bar Association as one of its “Best Lawyers Under 40” for 2007, in part for her pro bono civil rights work. She lives on the crooked block of Lombard Street.

Jill D. Jacobson was recently elected co-managing partner of Bowman and Brooke in the Richmond, Va., office. The firm defends corporate clients in high-stakes product liability and commercial litigation.

Mark Mendelsohn was voted one of the “100 Most Influential in Business Ethics in 2007” by Ethisphere magazine. “In the past five years, the DOJ has investigated more international bribery cases than in the prior 20,” states Ethisphere. “More and more multinational corporations are beefing up their international compliance programs, as well as self-reporting to the DOJ any potential irregularities that they do find in hopes of lenience. The man behind the curtain who is making corporate counsel tremble with fear is Mendelsohn. He is responsible for all criminal investigations and prosecutions under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), as well as principal policy responsibilities relating to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. Those who know him say that there is one way to stay on Mendelsohn’s good side: don’t bribe. Mendelsohn himself is quick to point out that the DOJ has yet to bring charges against any companies that have had a ‘meaningful compliance program’ already in place,” writes Ethisphere.

John Muleta and his start-up company, M2Z, were featured in the Washington Post on September 24. Muleta’s goal is to create a nationwide network for free Internet service and family-friendly content filters. To achieve this, M2Z will need free airwaves from the U.S. government, and that means the seasoned telecom regulator has to wrangle with the FCC and wireless and Internet giants.

Joel Pierre-Louis is employed in-house as an associate counsel at the State University of New York, System Administration, Office of University Counsel. He represents three individual SUNY campuses and is responsible for all legal matters, providing strategic legal and policy analysis services to the State University trustees, the chancellor, college presidents, administrators, and related foundations and associations. He is also an adjunct professor at the University at Albany.

Bryan Scheiderer is a solo practitioner in Rolla, Mo., handling plaintiffs’ work and criminal defense. Last year he represented a client in a federal drug conspiracy trial that ended in acquittals, and he convinced the Eighth Circuit to overturn summary judgment for the employer in
Robert J. Schmidt, Jr., was selected for inclusion in Best Lawyers in America 2008 in environmental law. He is a partner with Porter Wright Morris & Arthur in the Columbus, Ohio, office. He represents clients in all major environmental programs, including the Clean Air Act, Superfund, Clean Water Act, solid and hazardous waste, agricultural issues, and emergency planning.

1994

Karen (Balter) Alaniz is a senior employee relations specialist at Los Alamos National Laboratory. She lives in Los Alamos, N.M., with her husband, Alex, a weapons physicist, and their two children, Maricela (7) and Antonio (2).

Jorgan Andrews is Director for Central Asia in the National Security Council at the White House. He lives in McLean, Va., with his wife, Sara Craig, and their three children: Soren (6), Karsten (4), and Dagny (10 months).

Brett Braude works with Spectrum, a gaming consulting and business intelligence group that has a regional office in Bangkok. From there he shuttles back and forth to Hong Kong, Macau, and Manila.

Lois Casaleggi and her husband, David, welcomed their first child, Alexander James, in September. Lois works at the University of Chicago Law School as senior director of career services.

Mike Girard is currently serving as managing partner of Klarquist Sparkman, a full-service intellectual property firm with offices in Portland, Ore.; Reno, Nev.; and Seattle. He continues to live in Portland with his wife, Karen.

Andy Keyes is a commercial litigator at Williams & Connolly in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va., with his wife, Cathleen Traill, and their two children, Aidan (3) and Gracie (9 months).

Chap Petersen was recently elected to the Virginia State Senate representing Fairfax County.

Robert A. Sturgell has been nominated to head the Federal Aviation Administration for the next five years. The former Navy fighter pilot flew commercial jetliners, then served as senior policy advisor at the National Transportation Safety Board before joining the FAA as deputy administrator in 2003.

As FAA Administrator, Sturgell regulates commercial and private aviation in the United States. He leads the 43,000 FAA employees who operate and advance the safety of the world’s largest air traffic control system and most complex network of airports. He also oversees the agency’s day-to-day operations, capital programs and modernization efforts.

Brigen Winters is a principal at Groom Law Group in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va., with his wife, Jennifer, and their three sons: Jake (6), Drew (4), and Nick (1).

1995

In addition to practicing construction law at Holm Wright Hyde & Hays, Kirk Hays has started a second career as a professional artist. He recently finished his third one-man show at the Art One Gallery in Scottsdale, Ariz. His artwork may be seen at www.kirkhaysart.com.

Janice Johnston received an Emmy Award for her work as a supervising producer of Good Morning America.

Jim Morse and Julia Rasnake Morse live in Tempe, Ariz., with their three children, Anna (8), Rebecca (5), and Clara (3). Julia continues to clerk for Judge Michael D. Hawkins (LL.M. ’98) on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Jim recently accepted a position as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona.

Wilfredo Pesante has joined the New York office of Phillips Nizer as a partner in the corporate law department. He will continue his business law practice focusing on information technology, entertainment, and real estate, assisting entrepreneurs and business leaders with the transactions and negotiations necessary in the raising of capital for their new and growth companies.

Christopher Ray has been promoted from principal to managing director at Natural Gas Partners, a private equity firm that is a $5 billion family of funds that invests in the energy industry. Ray also continues to serve as general counsel of NGP. He lives in Dallas with his wife, Kathy, and their son, Donovan (4).

John Zacharia is a trial attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice computer crime and intellectual property section, where he prosecutes large-scale, multi-jurisdictional intellectual property crimes and coordinates domestic and international intellectual property enforcement training and outreach. He
is currently co-counsel in U.S. v. Lam, et al., one of the largest counterfeit goods prosecutions in U.S. history. He was formerly a trial attorney with the Justice Department’s Federal Programs Branch, where he was the government’s lead counsel in federal district court cases involving constitutional challenges to a variety of intellectual property laws, including Kahle v. Gonzales, RIAA v. Verizon, and 321 Studios v. MGM Studios.

1996

J. Scott Ballenger was featured in a September Legal Times article, “Legal Team Fights to Loosen FDA Restrictions.” Ballenger, with the Washington, D.C., office of Latham & Watkins, is doing pro bono work on behalf of patients with terminal illnesses. He argues for the fundamental right for a patient to have access to drugs still in development. The FDA currently denies access to drugs until they have passed at least three clinical trials that prove their safety and efficacy, and that process takes years.

Josiah Black is a co-founding partner of the Boston firm of Bello Black & Welsh. The firm specializes in labor and employment litigation.

Laura Flippin has been elected to the partnership of Paul Hastings Janofsky & Walker. She specializes in government investigations, corporate internal investigations, corporate compliance, and complex civil litigation matters in the Washington, D.C., office.

Garrett Gillespie has been named a 2007 Outstanding Healthcare Litigator by Nightingale’s Healthcare News, a monthly publication for the health care industry. Gillespie was acknowledged for his achievements, including his work on an appeal for Medicare reimbursement; his representation of a hospital regarding medical decision-making rights; his work on patient visitation issues and access to medical records; and representation of a large biotech company in a collaboration agreement dispute. He was selected by Law & Politics as a Super Lawyer and Rising Star in the state of Massachusetts in 2005, 2006, and 2007. He is a senior associate with Mintz Levin in Boston, where he practices in the health law and litigation sections.

Leezie Kim joined the staff of Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano ’83 as general counsel in February. Kim had been a partner with Quarles & Brady in Phoenix and practiced in the areas of healthcare, mergers and acquisitions, securities law and corporate counseling, representing clients of all sizes.

Eric Perkins, a principal with the Richmond, Va., law firm Hirschler Fleischer, has been appointed to serve on the Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation’s advisory board that regulates professional boxing, wrestling, and mixed martial arts.

Paul J. Stancil and his wife, Christine Hurt, teach at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign-Urbana. They have a daughter, Carter (8), and sons, Luke (6) and Will (born September 20). “We don’t sleep much,” Paul says.

Todd A. Suko was profiled in the National Law Journal in September in a piece entitled “Navigating a Turnaround.” The piece highlights Suko’s role in the success of United Agri Products Inc. (UAP), once an underperforming unit of ConAgra Foods. UAP is one of the world’s largest distributors of chemicals, fertilizer, and seed. Suko is vice president, general counsel, and secretary of UAP, which is based in Greeley, Colo.

Mark Vacha was promoted to partner (non-equity) at Dilworth Paxson in Philadelphia in 2007. His area of practice is public finance.

1997

Carlos Albarracin (LL.M.) has joined Chadbourne & Parke as partner in the New York office and will focus in the areas of corporate law and matters involving Latin America, including debt and equity offerings, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, debt restructuring, and project and bank financing. Before joining Chadbourne & Parke, Albarracin had been partner at the Argentine firm of Allende & Brea.

Laura D. Burton has been included in the list of Best Lawyers in America 2008. She is with Smith Moore in the Greensboro, N.C., office, where she practices immigration law.

Brian W. Byrd has been named in Best Lawyers in America 2008, and as one of Business North Carolina’s 2008 Legal Elite in real estate law. He is with Smith Moore in Greensboro, N.C.

Jeremy Huffman is a founding partner of Huffman Riley Kao, a Washington, D.C., firm specializing in export and import compliance issues. He lives in Leesburg, Va., with his wife and three children.

Julia Anne McDonough has been promoted to counsel at Bryan Cave and is based in the Washington, D.C., office. Her practice focuses on securities enforcement, regulation, and litigation. She has represented major public
companies, broker-dealers, accounting firms, and individuals under investigation by the SEC, the NYSE, the NASD, and state securities regulators.

John Park was named a partner at Morgan Lewis. He focuses on venture capital and corporate transactions in the firm’s Palo Alto office.

Salmon A. Shomade reports that 2007 has been a great year for his family. His wife, Beretta Smith-Shomade, was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for the 2007-08 academic year. Her second book, *Pimpin’ Ain’t Easy: Selling Black Entertainment Television*, has been published. Shomade completed his Ph.D. in management, with a concentration in public administration and policy and a minor in political science. In October, they welcomed their daughter, Zolacatherine Bolaji Smith-Shomade, to the world. Their son and first child, Salmoncain, is now 3-and-a-half years old. The family lives in Tucson and Shomade and Smith-Shomade are on the faculty of the University of Arizona.

1998 Reunion Year

Matthew J. Bassuir, who serves as a federal prosecutor with the U.S. Department of Justice’s computer crime and intellectual property section, was the 2007 recipient of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Award for Distinguished Service as a Federal Government Official. During the award presentation, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce president and CEO, Tom Donohue, described Bassuir as “a true judicial advocate for IP protection” and expressed his gratitude for Bassuir’s work in the field. Prior to joining the U.S. Department of Justice, Bassuir served more than seven years as an assistant district attorney with the New York County District Attorney’s Office.

John Bessonette has been named a partner at Kramer Levin in New York, practicing in the areas of general corporate and securities law. He represents privately held and publicly traded emerging growth and established companies, both domestic and foreign, as well as investment banking institutions, high net worth individuals, and other investors.

Marylou Brown Houston and Brent Houston warmly welcomed their second son, Wyatt Henry Houston, on September 5. Wyatt joins a gaggle of Law ’98 babies born in Denver in 2007, including Porter William Coates Lear, son of Melani and Coates Lear, and Tate Timothy Ritacco, son of Ann Ayers and Mark Ritacco. Wyatt and his big brother, Magnus, look forward to their first trip to Charlottes-ville for the class reunion in May.

Christian D. Hancey has been named a partner with Nixon Peabody in the Rochester, N.Y., office. He practices in the labor and employment group, where he focuses on employee benefits and executive compensation. He helps employers develop and administer their employee benefit plans and advises on compliance issues. He also advises companies regarding executive compensation, including stock award plans, incentive compensation plans, and employment and severance agreements. Hancey lives in Pittsford, N.Y., with his wife, Suzanne, and their four children.

In July of 2007, Tara Newmyer gave birth to her second daughter, Rangeley Newmyer, who joins big sister, Lucy. Tara joined the national board of NARAL Pro-Choice America in September.

In May 2007, Elisabeth Stewart Bradley’s first child, Douglas McNett Bradley, was born. Stewart Bradley is still working at Cadbury Schweppes and the family continues to enjoy living in Hoboken.

Chance Encounter

What are the chances of two UVA Law grads sitting next to each other in business class when returning to the United States from São Paulo? David Chung ’98 was scheduled to leave São Paulo the previous night, but his flight was cancelled when the pilot became ill. On the next day’s flight he discovered he was sitting next to Joe Perkins ’89.

Todd Tidgewell has been named a partner in the Albany, N.Y., office of Nixon Peabody, where he practices in the venture capital emerging growth and technology group. He advises clients in venture capital transactions, issues related to emerging technology businesses, and matters related to private equity investment. Tidgewell works with investors and venture-financed companies based on capital fundraising and investment, deal negotiation, mergers and acquisitions, and general corporate matters. He is a member of the Upstate Venture Association of New York and has been involved in the Venture B Plan Series and the Summit in Tech Valley Business Plan Competition. Tidgewell continues to serve as member of the drafting committee of the National Venture Capital association’s Standard Forms Project.
Joshua Waxman has been promoted to partner with Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld in Washington, D.C. Waxman’s practice focuses on complex and class action labor, employment litigation, and related matters.

1999

James Boyle has been named a partner at Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner in the Reston, Va., office.

Alex Brown has been named partner at Bricker & Eckler in Columbus, Ohio. He practices in the area of transactional law and is chair of the technology and intellectual property practice group.

C. Simon Davidson has been made a partner with McGuireWoods in the Washington, D.C., office. He represents individuals and organizations under investigation by entities of federal and state government, including the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Office of the Inspector General. He practices commercial litigation as well, including securities class actions and contract disputes, and advises clients on government ethics requirements and other issues affecting government employees. His column, “A Question of Ethics” regularly appears in Roll Call.

Erdal R. Dervis has been named a partner at Baker & Hostetler. A member of the business group, he focuses on intellectual property law in the Washington, D.C., office.

Corey Detar is in the general counsel’s office for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, located in Harrisburg. His wife, Alison, is director of communications for a large engineering/technology firm. They have recently renovated a 1900’s row house and are expecting their first child.

Bart Epstein was a winner in the Norton Cyber Smackdown at CES 2008, co-hosted by “Are You Smarter Than a 5th Grader” whiz kid Nathan Lazarus, Lauren Nelson (Miss America 2007), and Symantec Internet safety advocate, Mararian Merritt. Bart is chief legal counsel and Internet safety advisor for Tutor.com.

David Finkelson has been made partner with McGuireWoods in the Richmond, Va., office. He focuses on intellectual property litigation, including patent, trademark, trade dress, copyright, trade secret, and domain names.

Ben E. Fox was elected partner in Bondurant Mixon & Elmore, a 14-partner complex litigation firm in Atlanta. Fox’s practice concentrates on litigation involving state and federal RICO laws, the False Claims Act, business torts, and misappropriation of trade secrets.

William Mann has been named a partner at Mayer Brown. He resides in Washington, D.C., with his wife, Fatima Sulaiman, and their two-year-old twins, Miles and Leila.

Justin Ochs has been elected partner at Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr. He is a member of the corporate group in Washington, D.C., where he has a general corporate and securities practice.

George O. Peterson was named in the December issue of Washingtonian magazine as one of the 800 top lawyers (or one percent of attorneys) in the D.C. area in the category of defense attorneys. He was also listed among “Defense attorneys that Washington’s plaintiff lawyers privately say they least like to see.” He is with Sands Anderson Marks & Miller in McLean, Va.

Michael C. Rakower was one of eight lawyers recently named by Lawyers USA as on a “Fast track to making a significant impact” on the legal profession. He has a solo practice in New York City.

Mark Rankin and his wife, Rachel, celebrated the birth of their twin sons, Adam (left) and Jack (right) on August 6, 2007.

Riley H. Ross III has joined Drinker Biddle & Reath as senior associate in the Philadelphia office, where he will focus on areas of white collar crime and corporate governance. Along with Michael Nachmanoff ’95 and Geremy Kamens ’97 he played a significant role in the recent landmark Supreme Court decision of Kimbrough v. U.S., in which the Court made a considerable ruling regarding discretion and the crack-powder cocaine disparity.

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helensnyder@virginia.edu
434-924-4668
The case challenges the 100 to 1 powder/crack cocaine disparity. Although Ross left the Defender’s office in 2006, he remained involved with the case and attended oral argument at the Supreme Court.

Yannis Stamoulis (LL.M.) recently joined Coca-Cola’s Hellenic Group Legal Department as an international antitrust/competition counsel in Athens.

Mark Stancil was co-instructor to the Law School’s Supreme Court Litigation Clinic when it registered its first win in a case brought before the Supreme Court in October. The case involved a Louisiana man who traded doses of OxyContin for a pistol. Federal law makes it a crime to “use” a gun during a drug offense. At issue in Watson v. US was how to define the word “use.” Justices ruled 9-0 on behalf of the petitioner. Stancil is an appellate litigator with Robbins, Russell, Englert, Orseck, Untereiner & Sauber, in Washington, D.C. (Full story: www.law.virginia.edu/html/news/2007_fall/watson.htm)

2000

Jean-Claude André was one of eight lawyers recently named by Lawyers USA as being on a “Fast track to making a significant impact” on the legal profession.

Scott C. Holbrook has been named a partner with Baker & Hostetler in the Cleveland office, where he is a member of the litigation group and concentrates on complex commercial litigation.

Tonya Sulia Goodman and her husband, Gregg, welcomed their first child, Gianna Rose Goodman, on October 24.

Jason Zuckerman was recently quoted in the Financial Times and the National Law Journal concerning the whistleblower provision of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. He is with the Employment Law Group in Washington, D.C.

2001

Christian Atwood has been named partner with Choate, Hall & Stewart in the private equity group in the Boston office. He focuses his practice on the representation of venture capital and private equity funds through all phases of their investment processes, working with institutional investors, portfolio companies, and management teams in negotiating and structuring leveraged buyouts, mergers and acquisitions, equity and debt financing, and recapitalization.

Ryan Coonerty has been elected Mayor of Santa Cruz, California. He teaches constitutional law at University of California Santa Cruz and has recently published Etched in Stone-Enduring Words from our National Monuments with the National Geographic Society. For any alumni who find themselves in Santa Cruz in the next year, Ryan promises to make you “honorary citizens of his city.”

James Fajkowski works for K&L Gates in Boston as an intellectual property attorney focusing on corporate transactions, patent prosecution, and patent litigation. He and his wife, Risa Fajkowski, have two children: Wyatt (3) and Eva (9 months).

Steven Geiszler recently joined the Dallas office of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. He is an associate in the firm’s intellectual property practice group and focuses on patent litigation.

Nestor Gounaris, who is with China Solutions in Shanghai, reunited with fellow alumni at the wedding of Scott Fink ’02 and Christine Genaitis ’02 in October.

Michael K. Hendershot II has been named a 2008 Illinois Rising Star by Law & Politics. He is with Brinks Hofer Gilson

Jason Throne and Aileen Supena Throne welcomed their first child, John Paul, on October 8. Jack weighed 6 lbs., 11 oz., and measured 20 inches.

Maria (Whitehorn) Votsch and her husband, Viktor, are happy to announce the birth of their son, Nicholas Wolfgang Votsch, on May 9, 2007.

Chad Walters has joined Baker Botts as partner in the Dallas office. His legal concentration focuses on all areas of intellectual property law, especially patent portfolio development, procurement, and litigation.

James M. Wilson has been named a principal at Buist Moore Smythe McGee, where his practice focuses on real estate and business acquisitions, dispositions, finance, and development. He is in the firm’s Charleston, S.C., office.

Kent Workman was recently named partner at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein in the Charlotte office. He works in business law and represents public and private companies, private equity, and other investor groups.

2000

Jean-Claude André was one of eight lawyers recently named by Lawyers USA as being on a “Fast track to making a significant impact” on the legal profession.

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& Lione in Chicago, where his practice focuses on trademark and copyright litigation and Internet-related litigation and counseling.

Sarah Hennigan Ostergaard is a stay-at-home mother of three: Jack (5), Will (4), and Katie (1 1/2). She recently moved from Washington, D.C., to Asheville, N.C.

John K. Henning joined Ogletree Deakins Nash Smoak & Stewart, P.C., in Indianapolis, Ind., where he will focus on employment litigation. Ogletree Deakins specializes in labor and employment law. Prior to this position, John practiced with Baker & Daniels.

Amy H. Pannoni has been named a partner at Davis Wright Tremaine in the Seattle office, where she focuses on employment law.

Celeste Peiffer is in-house corporate and securities counsel for Amedisys, Inc., in Baton Rouge, La. She lives in New Orleans (currently in the French Quarter) with her husband, their dog, Cleo, and cat, Ramona.

Geoff Sigler and Melissa Moore Sigler welcomed their first child, Thomas Moore, on November 13. The family resides in Alexandria, Va.

2002

Meredith Caskey married Andrew Parker ’90 on September 29. The couple resides in Washington, D.C., where Meredith recently became a partner at McDermott Will & Emery.

J.W. Nelson Chandler was recently named partner at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein in the Charleston office. He concentrates his practice in the area of complex civil litigation, with an emphasis on employment litigation, commercial litigation, and class actions.

Scott Fink and Christine Genaitis were married in Memorial Church at Harvard University on October 7. Christine’s Law School roommate, Lesley Pate, was a bridesmaid, and several members of Section F took part in the festivities as well, including Laura VanDruff, Tom Jeon, Matt Oakes and Adam Tucker. Nestor Gounaris ’01 even flew in from China for the big day. Scott and Christine live in Arlington, Mass., and work in Boston, where Christine is a litigation associate at Goodwin Procter and Scott is a litigation associate at Cooley Manion Jones.

2003

Jose Rivarola (LL.M.) joined the litigation practice at Payet, Rey, Cauvi in Lima, Peru, in 2006.

Kelly Sutherland and Andrew Pontano were married on December 30 in New Orleans. Fellow UVA Law alumni in attendance were Robert Clarke, Eric Davis, Nathan McGlothlin, Andy Toebben, Carlos Kuri, Cherie Dawson ’04, and Michelle Fetterman ’04. Andrew is a structured finance associate at Dechert, and Kelly is associate counsel at CKX, Inc., a media and entertainment company. The couple resides in Brooklyn, N.Y.

2004

Dara Kesselheim is one of 15 attorneys selected for the Boston Bar Association’s prestigious Public Interest Leadership Program (PILP). The program encourages and supports talented and highly motivated young lawyers who have demonstrated exceptional commitment to pro bono, public service, or organized bar activities. Kesselheim practices with the major commercial litigation and government enforcement and compliance groups at Choate, Hall & Stewart in Boston. She will serve in PILP for one year.

Irina Khanin left Miller, Earle and Shanks in Luray, Va., in February 2006, to spend more time with her daughter. She joined Janney & Janney, also in Luray, six months later. She now works part-time doing mostly research and drafting. The family is expecting another daughter in the summer.

In November, Debra Todd (LL.M.) was elected to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, becoming the second woman to be elected to the state’s highest court.
2005

Chris Calsyn married Maura Dalton on October 6 at King Family Vineyards near Crozet, Va. He is with Crowell & Moring in Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Reilly-Hodes is an associate in the commercial litigation department of Pepper Hamilton in Philadelphia.

Daniel V. Shapiro joined Stillman, Friedman & Shechtman in January. He is an associate in the firm’s New York City office.

2006

Jason R. Brege has joined Smith Anderson in Raleigh, N.C., and will practice corporate, commercial transactions, and bankruptcy law.

Lindsay Buchanan and Josh Burke were married September 8, 2007, at DelFosse Vineyards near Charlottesville. Many Virginia Law grads were in attendance, in particular representatives from Section I: Mike Buchwald, Tom Lerdal, Andy Spital, James Tysse, Lee Kolber, and Cat Cockerham. In addition, Molly (Cummins) Scott, Jennifer Cleary, Sarah Marks, and Tom Wintner were all part of the wedding.

Tae-Jin Cha (LL.M.) opened his own firm in Seoul, Korea, with other lawyers from major Korean law practices. He previously worked for Yulchon, one of the five largest Korean law firms.

Michael “Jake” Ewart has joined the Seattle firm of Hillis Clark Martin & Peterson as an associate. His practice will emphasize business litigation matters.

James R. Lederer has left Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, where he had been a corporate finance associate, to become counsel at Diamondback Advisors CT, a Stamford, Conn., based multi-strategy hedge fund. He joins the legal department, working directly with the general counsel and fund managers on fund formation documents, prime brokerage agreements, and swap and derivative agreements, as well as other contract and legal issues. He will commute from his home in New York City to Diamondback’s Stamford office.

Audrey Wagner is a second-year associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Dechert. She represents mutual funds and hedge funds and negotiates swaps on behalf of both. She ran her third marathon in March.

Olivier Winants (LL.M.) joined the Buenos Aires law firm Fortunati & Asociados in January, after volunteering for four months for the Flemish Organization for the Promotion of Educational Human Rights (a Belgian NGO in Antwerp) and taking a nine-month sabbatical in South America.

2007

Deborah A. Kaplan has joined Baker Hostetler in the firm’s New York office.

Joseph A. Ponzi has joined Brooks, Pierce, McLendon, Humphrey & Leonard in the firm’s Greensboro, N.C., office.

Christopher T. Sukhaphadhana has joined Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione as associate in the firm’s Chicago office. His practice focuses on patent litigation and patent prosecution.
In Memoriam

Frank Bartow McDonald, Jr. ’30
Iowa, La.
December 31, 1994

J. Howard McAllister ’33
Burlington, Wis.

Honorable Franklin P. Backus ’36
Alexandria, Va.
October 7, 2007

Robert E. Goldsten ’40
Washington, D.C.
October 25, 2007

Honorable D. Francis Horsey ’40
Las Vegas, Nev.
February 3, 2008

James C. Sargent ’40
Charlottesville, Va.
January 11, 2008

Norris L. McComb ’42
Newport, R.I.
February 2, 2008

Fortescue W. Hopkins ’47
Roanoke, Va.
February 12, 2008

Lyell B. Clay ’48
Charleston, W.V.
November 15, 2007

Edward A. Gage ’48
Exeter, N.H.
October 5, 2007

Robert C. Grasberger ’48
Newtown Square, Pa.
July 31, 2007

Charles E. Kelly ’48
Springfield, Va.
November 28, 2007

William A. Webb ’48
Simsbury, Conn.
September 28, 2007

Honorable William L. Winston ’48
Arlington, Va.
November 6, 2007

Roger F. H. Leclere ’49
Charlottesville, Va.
December 6, 2007

Catharine P. Miller ’49
Fredericksburg, Va.
December 11, 2007

Peter A. Aduja ’50
Kaneohe, Hawaii
February 19, 2007

W. Gibbs Herbruck ’50
Aiken, S.C.
February 15, 2008

Robert F. Morten ’50
Portland, Ore.
October 14, 2007

Franklin E. Parker III ’50
Mendham, N.J.
February 1, 2008

John B. Russell ’50
W. Hartford, Conn.
December 20, 2007

Joseph C. Carter, Jr. ’51
Richmond, Va.
January 7, 2008

William B. Lawson, Jr. ’51
Arlington, Va.
November 21, 2007

John R. Hanley ’52
Alexandria, Va.
March 1, 2007

William A. Morton ’52
Charleston, W.V.
November 26, 2007

Honorable Nelson T. Overton ’52
Hampton, Va.
January 8, 2008

Edward H. Deets, Jr. ’53
Chesapeake, Va.
November 18, 2007

W. Laird Stabler, Jr. ’55
Mountchanin, Del.
February 24, 2008

John Shepherd Burr ’58
Claverack, N.Y.
October 18, 2007

Honorable Phillip E. Cox ’58
Hardy, Va.
December 19, 1998

George E. Peterson, Jr. ’58
Hamden, Conn.
October 25, 2007

Ray Y. Jones ’59
Newport News, Va.
February 9, 2008

McDonald Yawn ’59
Memphis, Tenn.
February 26, 2008

John B. Fuller ’65
Alexandria, Va.
November 27, 2007

Peter A. Kalat ’65
Bedford, N.Y.
December 1, 2007

Danni J. Hagg ’64
Chicago, Ill.
September 20, 2007

Thomas M. Patrick, Jr. ’65
Greenville, S.C.
October 23, 2007

Philip J. Bagley III ’66
Richmond, Va.
November 11, 2007

Sarah Wilcox Francis ’66
Fairfax, Va.
January 6, 2008

Bruce H. Roberson ’66
Tampa, Fla.
December 26, 2007

George J. Wallace ’67
Alexandria, Va.
February 20, 2008

J. Gerard Zoby ’68
Virginia Beach, Va.
October 5, 2007

Thomas D. Hamill ’71
New Market, Tenn.
February 19, 2008

Gerald B. Cleary ’76
Westford, Vt.
April 21, 1998

J. Christopher Kennedy ’76
Los Angeles, Calif.
October 21, 2007

John H. Underwood III ’77
Portsmouth, Va.
March 2, 2008

Joseph J. Wheeler ’78
San Diego, Calif.
January 17, 2008

Danni J. Hagg ’84
Chicago, Ill.
September 20, 2007

Tad S. Pethybridge ’90
Saint Cloud, Minn.
January 7, 2007

Jeffrey Lee Payne ’94
Richmond, Va.
December 3, 2007
NON FICTION

Triple-Threat Discovery Forms
Trey Cox ’95 and R. Rogge Dunn
James Publishing

The pattern documents found in this collection of discovery forms were designed to help litigators take charge in the early discovery rounds. By forcing opposing counsel to react instead of attack, it’s possible to keep them from advancing their own cases. The detailed forms, each drafted by a veteran trial attorney with wide-ranging experience, are useful for personal injury, employment, business, and insurance cases. The collection weaves together interrogatories, requests for admissions, and requests for production into an effective tool for “first-strike” capability. A full-text CD that can be searched by key word, case name, or topic is included. The book is available at the publisher’s link, www.jamespublishing.com/books/ttf.htm.

Co-author Trey Cox has extensive courtroom experience in state and federal trials and lectures throughout Texas on trial advocacy, trial strategy, and complex litigation. He practices with Lynn Tillotson & Pinker in Dallas.

Fourth Down and Twenty
Five Years to Go:
The African American Athlete and the Justice System
Donald Maurice Jackson ’90
The Sports Group

In this groundbreaking book, Donald Jackson chronicles controversies and arrests involving African American athletes and takes a critical look at the system that seems to condone and support inappropriate conduct by these athletes. The author examines how sports, money, sex, the media, race, and the legal system interact, often to the detriment of the athletes. The hard-hitting book pulls no punches in exposing the dark side of sports stardom and assigning the blame. From O.J. Simpson to Barry Bonds, from youth league players to local stars, Jackson’s conclusions will startle most.

“Is America ready for a book that looks so intensely, so honestly — so uniquely — at the issues of race, media and sport? Thanks to Don Jackson, we’re all about to find out,” notes Gregg Doyel, columnist for CBS SportsLine.com.

Don Jackson is a sports attorney and former athlete. He researched hundreds of incidents involving African American athletes for this book, from youth league players to Hall-of-Famers. The book is available at www.iuniverse.com.

International Law Stories
John E. Noyes ’77, Laura A. Dickinson, and Mark W. Janis
Foundation Press

This book puts significant international law cases in their social, political, and historical context in 16 essays by leading experts in the field. The essays include stories that describe the development of international human rights law; stories about the use of international law in the U.S. legal system; and stories about the impact of international law on interstate politics.

The book is organized into three major sections: Nuremberg and Its Progeny; International Law: The Domestic Impact; and International Law: Interstate Conflicts. Rich in background and insights into important controversies and key developments in the field, the book will be valuable to scholars, practitioners, and students alike.

John Noyes has taught courses in international law and law of the sea. He is professor of law at California Western School of Law in San Diego.

Criminal Law and Procedure
John M. Scheb LL.M. ’84 and John M. Scheb II
Thomson/Wadsworth

This book was written specifically for Criminal Law and Procedure courses in departments of political science, legal studies, sociology, criminal justice, criminology, and the administration of justice. Appropriate for a combined course in law and procedure, it includes historical background and has been updated to cover recent Supreme Court decisions and other developments in criminal justice.

Judge John M. Scheb served for years on Florida’s Second District Court of Appeal, and in 1991 he founded an American Inn of Court in Sarasota County.
FICTION

The Whole Truth
David Baldacci ’86
Grand Central

David Baldacci spins a thrilling tale in The Whole Truth. As nations are headed toward deadly conflict, Nicholas Creel, the head of the world’s largest defense contractor, and public relations schemer Dick Pender maneuver to cash in on the catastrophe. A secret agent named Shaw reluctantly plays the role of peacekeeper, while a journalist named Katie James gets an exclusive interview with a sole survivor of a massacre — a scoop that could launch her to the top of her profession.

As the story unfolds, characters and motives collide, with nothing less than the fate of the world at stake.

David Baldacci’s travels to Dublin, London, Paris, and Amsterdam last summer provided the background for the fast-paced global adventures in his most recent thriller. Baldacci lives with his family in Virginia. He and his wife have founded the Wish You Well Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting literacy efforts across America. Visit him at: www.davidbaldacci.com and his foundation at www.wishyouwellfoundation.org.

Corrections: In the Fall 2007 UVA Lawyer In Print section, we wrote that Andi Silverman’s children were born 10 months apart. They are in fact 18 months apart. The first baby was 10 months old when Andi became pregnant with the second.

Killer Heat
Linda Fairstein ’72
Doubleday

In her tenth legal thriller featuring Manhattan Assistant DA Alex Cooper, Fairstein delivers a compelling story based partly on a 2006 crime. As she’s winding up a rape trial, Cooper is called to the scene of a brutal beating in an abandoned building near the Staten Island ferry. Soon a second victim is found, and local officials want the killer apprehended quickly to forestall a series of grisly headlines. The edgy plot unfolds in the sweltering summer heat of Manhattan, as the prosecutor follows leads into secluded places that promise danger at every turn. Mystery, high-speed chases, and compelling clues await readers of this latest installment in the exciting life of Alex Cooper. “Fairstein delivers a scorcher of a crime novel — her hottest yet,” according to Library Journal.

One of America’s foremost legal experts on crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence, she ran the Sex Crimes Unit of the District Attorney’s Office in Manhattan for more than two decades. “I miss prosecuting every day,” says Fairstein. “That’s why I give it to Alex Cooper to do.” Find more information, including a video clip about the book, at www.lindafairstein.com.

Corrections to My Memoirs
Michael S. Kun ’88
MacAdam/Cage

Michael Kun’s most recent book is a collection of short stories. In the title story, a spoof of James Frey’s controversial book, A Million Little Pieces, the author writes to his publisher to explain the things that need to be changed in his memoir. Regarding the title, Victory: How I won World War II and Super Bowl III, he notes that he didn’t “formally serve in World War II” because he hadn’t yet been born — but he’d read about it.

In “Touched, Very Touched,” Kun delves into the strange side of office life through a narrator who delivers a weird speech after receiving an award for the “Best Interoffice Email (Nonviolent) (Nonsexual).” In “One Last Story About Girls and Chocolate,” barbed conversations create tension among guests at a party.

Kun also experiments with a different format in two other stories by telling part of his narrative in footnotes. “Kun’s wit,” notes the Baltimore Magazine, “is rooted in self-reflection, along with his ability to poke fun — sometimes gently, sometimes not — at himself and others.”

Michael Kun is in private practice in Los Angeles, where he lives with his wife, Amy, and their daughter, Paige.

The Pirooters
Mark Mellon ’87
Sundowners

In San Antonio, Texas, Virge Pargrew pays a call on his son, Leo, a wealthy lawyer, and his grandson, Jim Ed, to mend some family fences. The old cowman tells wild tales of searching for silver in Mexico back in 1865 with Comanches, banditos, and even members of the French Foreign Legion in pursuit. Jim Ed doesn’t know what to believe of these stories, but on a visit to the old man’s ranch one summer, he finds out, at last, the secret of the lost treasure.

Here’s a western novel that packs humor, historic details, and action on every page, paying tribute to the Lone Star State, where man-to-man confrontations occur without a hint of nuance.

Mark Mellon is an attorney for the FDIC and lives in northern Virginia, a long ride from the wild, wild West. He maintains a website at www.mellonwritesagain.com.
### Upcoming Alumni Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td><strong>Annual meeting of the Law School Alumni Association</strong>&lt;br&gt;All alumni are invited to attend the annual meeting at the Law School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td><strong>London, England, Donor Recognition Event</strong>&lt;br&gt;Reform Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td><strong>Annual Richmond Reception</strong>&lt;br&gt;Kenti-Valentine House</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td><strong>Annual Washington, D.C., Luncheon</strong>&lt;br&gt;Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td><strong>Reception at the Florida Bar Convention</strong>&lt;br&gt;Boca Raton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td><strong>Virginia State Bar Breakfast</strong>&lt;br&gt;Virginia Beach</td>
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For the latest on alumni events visit: www.law.virginia.edu/alumni
Farewell to a Dean

John Jeffries ’73