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U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION CENTERS LARGELY ON BAMZAI’S ARGUMENT

U.S. Supreme Court justices cited Associate Professor ADITYA BAMZAI by name 31 times in their June 22 decision in Ortiz v. United States. The case tackled the scope of the Supreme Court’s original and appellate jurisdiction under Article III.

Bamzai presented oral argument in January at an unprecedented independent amicus.

Although the court rejected his argument, Justice Elena Kagan, writing for a 7-2 majority, devoted 15 pages of her 25-page opinion to Bamzai’s contention that the Supreme Court lacked jurisdiction to hear the case.

“As I hope readers of today’s decision will agree when they read all the opinions in this case, including a concurrence and dissent, Professor Bamzai provided some good and hard thinking on all the issues,” Kagan said in a dissent from the bench in delivering the opinion.

Professors CALEB NELSON and SAIKRISHNA PRAKASH were also cited.

“As an obscure—but not to mention, pre-tenure—professor, I was grateful, to the least, that the justices gave two pages about what I had to say on the subject of Article III,” Bamzai said. “Now that the opinions are out, I’m doubly glad that my argument drew reactions from three justices I deeply respect and admire.”

Nelson’s 2007 paper “Adjudication in the Political Branches” was cited repeatedly in Justice Clarence Thomas’s concurrence and dissent, of today’s decision will address the contention that the Supreme Court lacks original and appellate jurisdiction under Article III.

the American Bar Association in May. He also participated in a June meeting of the Conference for Multi- Based Firearms Policy, the chief sponsor of the legislation. Bamzai is a member of the American Bar Association’s “Justice & the Environment Roundtable.”

In an article in German in the American Crime Review titled “The Forgotten History of Métis and Brandon” at the Mid-Atlantic Junior Faculty Forum held at the University of Richmond School of Law and at the Virginia General Assembly on mental health law reform. A high priority of the panel is to ensure that the proposed changes do not lead to involuntary hospitalization of those with mental illnesses who are in need of care and support. The focus is on addressing the current legal landscape and its potential impact on mental health care providers and clients. The panel will include speakers from the legal, medical, and mental health fields.

In April, April and May, Briggs wrote articles in his blog about police shootings and the Supreme Court’s decision in Riley v. Louisiana, which upheld the Fourth Amendment right to search a home without a warrant.

In March, Briggs published an article in the New York Times titled “The Drift to Gun Control.” The article argues that the Supreme Court decision in District of Columbia v. Heller has led to a drift away from gun control measures. Briggs argues that this decision has been followed by a series of lower court decisions that have weakened gun control laws.

One of the key points of argument is that the Supreme Court’s decision has led to a decline in gun control measures. Briggs argues that the Supreme Court’s decision has led to a decline in gun control measures. Briggs argues that the Supreme Court’s decision has led to a decline in gun control measures.

In another article, Briggs compared the Supreme Court decision in District of Columbia v. Heller to the Supreme Court decision in District of Columbia v. United States, which upheld the constitutionality of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968. Briggs argues that the Supreme Court’s decision in District of Columbia v. Heller has led to a drift away from gun control measures.

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In a sixth article, Briggs discussed the Supreme Court decision in District of Columbia v.
School at George Mason University in February.

Quinn Curtis has been named to the regulation of financial institutions, a project that has been in progress for the past several years. His work focuses on the impact of regulatory changes on financial institutions, including banks and other financial companies. He is currently working on a book chapter on the recent developments in financial regulation, which will be published by Edward Elgar Publishing in 2018.

Risa Goluboff was named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of her contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Deborah Hellman was elected a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of her contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Andrew Haver was named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of his contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Philip Hadlock was named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of his contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Cale Jaffe '01 has been named to the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of his contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Douglas Laycock has been named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of his contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Michael Liebowitz has been named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of his contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.

Goluboff worked on a panel at the American Law and Economics Association conference in May, which focused on recent developments in corporate law and economics.

Jaffe spoke on a panel at the American Law and Economics Association conference in May, which focused on recent developments in corporate law and economics.

Laycock spoke on a panel at the American Law and Economics Association conference in May, which focused on recent developments in corporate law and economics.

Liebowitz spoke on a panel at the American Law and Economics Association conference in May, which focused on recent developments in corporate law and economics.

Oxford Press published a book on corporate law and economics in May, which focuses on recent developments in corporate law and economics.

The book was published by Oxford University Press in May, and it is available for purchase on Amazon.

In addition, environmental law scholar Risa Goluboff has been named a fellow of the American Law and Economics Association in May, in recognition of her contributions to the field of corporate law and economics.
The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced in May that Professor Mahoney was appointed to its Investor Advisory Committee. Mahoney is one of three new members to the group, which represents a wide variety of investor interests, including individual and institutional investors, and state securities commissions. Members, who serve a four-year term, are asked to consult with the commission on regulatory priorities; issue reports that regulate securities products, trading strategies and fee structures, and the effectiveness of disclosure; and initiative to protect investor interests and promote investor confidence and the integrity of the securities marketplace. The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the committee to submit findings and recommendations for review and consideration by the commission.

Mahoney is a David and Mary Harrison Distin- guished Professor of Law. An expert in securities regulation and corporate law, he served as dean of the Law School from 2008-16. His teaching and research areas also include law and economic development, corporate finance, financial derivatives and contracts. His book, “Why Securities Regulation Failed,” was published by the University of Chicago Press in 2015.

—Mary Wood
In Vermont, in August, he delivered a Stras- burg lecture at the legal philosophy department of the University of Nidaros in Norway. He was in September in Brussels, where he attended the Yale-Duke Faculty Affiliates Workshop.

In his capacity as a legal philosophy faculty member, partly for his work on the restatement. "Paul's scholarly career is marked by distinction in every respect—in his publications, the impact of his scholarship, and his service as a leader in the legal academy. His students say that he is an inspirational teacher who has had a profound impact on their lives."
IN MEMORIAM: GORDON HYLTON ’77
LEGAL HISTORIAN AND NGSル CO-FOUNDER

Professor J. GORDON HYLTON, a legal historian and property expert at the Law School, died May 2 from complications due to cancer treatment. He was 65.

Hylton, a 1977 Law School graduate who co-founded UVA’s North Grounds Softball League, returned to his alma mater in 2015 to join the faculty full-time.

“We are heartbroken to lose one of our own,” Dean Risa Goluboff said. “Gordon was a legend at the Law School for his tremendous knowledge of our history, for his love of sharing stories from the civil rights era, and for his warmth and generosity. Whether the conversation was about African-American lawyers or how softball influenced the social scene at UVA, I would inevitably walk away with a deeper understanding of our shared culture and history.”

Hylton died surrounded by family and friends. He was able to witness and share in an important moment in his daughter’s life before he died.

“Gordon was able to participate in his daughter’s wedding at the hospital,” Goluboff said. “All of his children, several cousins, some close friends and the groom’s parents were all present.”

She added that Hylton was able to speak to several Law School classmates and to receive cards and well wishes from students, faculty and staff before his death.

Hylton was a beloved instructor celebrated for his teaching style, having won numerous awards during his two-decade career at Marquette University Law School, and before that, the Chicago-Kent College of Law at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

In addition to his law degree, Hylton earned a master’s from UVA as one of the first graduates of the J.D.-M.A. program in history. He would later earn a Ph.D. in the history of American civilization from Harvard University. He majored in history and English literature as an undergraduate at Oberlin College.

“Historical research—and sharing a good yarn with others—meant everything to him,” he once said in a Law School Q&A about why he loved his job.

Hylton’s legal writing often focused on the history of lawyers, civil rights and sports. Before his passing, he had been working on several projects, including a history of the Law School and research on Virginia’s black lawyers.

—Eric Williamson