A Conversation with
Dean William Treanor

Plus The Lawyers of the Future: How to Educate Them Today
In the few weeks since I’ve been dean of Georgetown University Law Center I’ve been relishing the sense of community I’ve found here. I’ve been marveling at the scholarship of the faculty and the accomplishments of the students. As I’ve said before, when I was approached about the possibility of becoming dean here, the first thought that went through my mind was that — other than Fordham Law, my home at the time — Georgetown was the only place I could really imagine myself to be.

I was attracted by the commitment to service and dedication to diversity I found here, by the focus on globalization and the historic openness to innovation. This is an extraordinary academic institution, one that is recognized around the world as an innovative leader in legal education. To be asked to follow in the footsteps of such great former deans as Paul Dean, David McCarthy, Robert Pitofsky, Judy Aree and Alex Aleinikoff is a terrific opportunity that I feel privileged to have.

In this issue of Georgetown Law magazine you will learn a little about my vision for this great school (page 26). You will read, in “The Lawyers of the Future” (page 34), about an issue that has been important to me for many years — the education and training of new lawyers. You will also learn about our LL.M.s (page 42) — in the last 25 years, students from 136 of the 192 countries in the United Nations have studied here.

All this celebrates the vibrant institution we are — and the even more vibrant one we are becoming. But as you may know, this has been a season of sadness for Georgetown Law. Within the space of three months, we have lost three pillars of our community. Associate Dean Carol O’Neill died June 1. Professor Martin Ginsburg passed away June 27. And Professor Steven Goldberg died suddenly August 26.

For an institution as close-knit as ours, these are profound losses indeed. The community is reeling from its collective grief. These were colleagues we saw daily and whom we knew for years. As I assume the deanship here, I do so with a heavy heart. What can we do, though, but go on? Go on in their names and with our hearts full of their mission and curiosity, their dreams and plans. This issue is dedicated to Carol, Marty and Steve.

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Executive Vice President, Law Center Affairs
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The new dean talks about why this could be the “Georgetown moment.”
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New Faculty Join the Law Center

ROBERT THOMPSON

B.A. 1971
Vanderbilt

J.D. 1974
University of Virginia

EXPERIENCE AND AFFILIATIONS
New York Alumni Chancellor's Chair in Law and Professor of Management, Vanderbilt University
Ralph V. Whitworth Distinguished Visiting Professor in Business Law, Georgetown University Law Center
Visiting Professor of Law, New York University School of Law
George Alexander Madill Professor of Law, Washington University School of Law
University of Sydney Law School (short courses on International Mergers and Acquisitions)

COURSES
Securities Regulation; Mergers and Acquisitions

REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATIONS
O'Neal and Thompson's Close Corporations and LLCs: Law and Practice, with the late F. Hodge O'Neal, Thomson-West (3rd ed., 2004)
O'Neal and Thompson's Oppression of Minority Shareholders and LLC Members, with the late F. Hodge O'Neal, Thomson/ West (2nd ed., 2004 and annual supplements)

Like most top-notch scholars, Bob Thompson likes to take on subjects that people in the field think they understand quite well and show them how little they really know. Early on in his scholarly career, for example, he became deeply immersed in the law of small, closely-held corporations (part of his collaboration with the late F. Hodge O'Neal, who pretty much invented the law of closely-held corporations as an academic subject), and became fascinated by the famous construct of "piercing the corporate veil," wherein creditors frustrated by their inability to recover against a corporation seek to hold one or more of the company's shareholders liable for the debt. At the time, an academic theory had taken hold that claimed that piercing is fairly easily understood and explained — and subject to constraints that make it a rare doctrine to apply, largely as an extension of contract. Bob decided to construct (painfully, I suspect) a hand-crafted database of cases to see whether this was really so, and found that the reality in no way matched the theory. That interest in "law on the ground" dramatically reoriented our thinking about veil piercing, and is still discussed in detail in most corporations casebooks.

Since then he has taken on many other forms of the received wisdom in the field and changed our thinking about those, too. Bob has also been willing to delve into so many of the different methodologies used in corporate law: legal history, empirical work, doctrinal analysis and policy-based prescriptions. By most all accounts, today he is in the "top ten" among all corporate law scholars in U.S. law schools on citation counts and other important metrics of academic influence.

He is also a genuinely good — indeed, revered — citizen in that scholarly world. Corporate law teachers are few in numbers at most law schools, and many junior scholars come up with few colleagues if any at their home institutions who will read their work and help them find their way. Many
WILLIAM TREATON

B.A. 1979, J.D. 1985
Yale

A.M. HISTORY 1982, PH.D. HISTORY 2010
Yale

EXPERIENCE AND AFFILIATIONS
Executive Vice President for Law Affairs of Georgetown University and Dean of the Law Center
Dean, Fordham University School of Law
Paul Fuller Professor, Fordham University School of Law
Law Clerk, Judge James L. Oakes, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit
Visiting Professor, Sorbonne
Associate Independent Counsel, Office of the Iran-Contra Independent Counsel
Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Legal Counsel, Department of Justice

COURSES
Property, Intellectual Property, Criminal Law, Legal History

REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATIONS

Legal historian, prosecutor, deputy assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel, successful and experienced law school dean — this is just part of what Bill Treanor brings to Georgetown, joining the faculty in 2010 as its new dean. Bill's life is a demonstration that excellence in law, and education, can be a many-splendored thing.

A lifelong love of history and a strong interest in civil rights (which he traces to John Kennedy's presidency) led Bill to major in both history and Afro-American Studies at Yale, from which he graduated summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. As an undergraduate, he found inspiration in the groundbreaking work of others: "Henry Louis Gates was just starting out [in Afro-American Studies]," Bill says. "I thought he was fascinating and brilliant; the opportunity to study and work with him was incredibly appealing to me; he was transformative of my thinking." Working after college for former federal Judge Shirley Hufstedler, the first secretary of the federal Department of Education, fostered his interest in law.

Beginning his graduate studies in history at Harvard in 1981, Bill completed his Ph.D. just before becoming our dean (a mere 29 years later — close to a record!). After graduating from Yale Law School in 1985, Bill clerked on the 2nd Circuit. Thereafter he spent several years working as a criminal prosecutor, mostly on the Independent Counsel's Iran-Contra investigation.

When his work on the investigation ended, Bill joined the Fordham Law faculty, working further on what became his distinctive approach to legal scholarship. Accepting the premises of "originalist" approaches to constitutional interpretation, Bill applied the careful methods of a trained legal historian to discern the Constitution's original meaning, concluding, for instance, that other originalists have misunderstood Framing-era understandings on issues ranging from the scope of private property protections to the foundations of judicial review itself. His work has been hailed by legal scholars and historians for its accuracy, nuance and insight.

In 1998, Bill returned to full-time public service as a deputy assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel, providing binding advice to executive branch officers about their powers and obligations under federal law. Bill became Fordham's law school dean in 2002, not long after his return to academia.

Apart from his work on American legal history, Bill has engaged with law and history internationally, experiences that fit well with Georgetown's transnational legal interests. He has taught twice at the Sorbonne in Paris, much of his government practice experience involved transnational legal questions, and at Fordham he expanded students' opportunities to study and work abroad.

Even in college, his academic work had a global focus, including papers on images of black people in 18th-century British theater and the role of Jesuit missionaries in China.

One cannot spend time with Bill without realizing the importance of his wife, Allison, and their children, Liam and Katherine.

It was, Bill says, Allison who decided that they should take a sabbatical in Paris rather than New Zealand — because, she thought, more people would visit them in Paris. When I first met Bill at the OLC, I read a brilliant draft paper; when I asked him when he found time to write, he explained that he got up at 5 a.m. and had an hour to work before the children awoke. (In addition to being self-disciplined enough to allocate time to family and to work, Bill is also a very careful scholar; he did not publish this paper until 2007 — even though I thought it had been in terrific shape back in 2000.) For a man of his talents and energy, it seems, it is possible to have a rich and loving family life and to be a successful legal scholar, teacher, public servant and law school dean.

By Vicki Jackson

Editor's Note: It is our custom to run faculty-authored profiles of new faculty members in the fall issue of Georgetown Law magazine. This year, one of our new faculty members, William Treanor, is also our new dean. For a conversation with Dean Treanor, please turn to page 26.
A gifted and beloved professor, a witty and unselfish colleague, a devoted husband to Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg — Professor Martin Ginsburg was all of these and more. When he died June 27 of complications from metastatic cancer at age 78, the accolades poured in.

"Marty Ginsburg was not only one of the most innovative legal thinkers of our time, he was a gifted teacher and respected colleague," said Georgetown Law Interim Dean Judith Areen. "He will be deeply missed."

"Our school has many fine teachers. Marty was something else," wrote Professor Jeff Bauman on a memorial web page for Ginsburg. "I told many of my students that if they took no one else before they left the Law Center, they should take a course with Marty."

His students confirm that recommendation: "The fact that he leavened his analytical rigor with gentle, tolerant, sardonic wit reminded all who studied with him that no matter how thin the air at the mountaintop, we did not have to sacrifice our humanity during the climb," wrote Ron Cluett (L'09). "He was, simply, the best."

Widely regarded as one of the country's foremost tax law experts, Ginsburg joined the Georgetown Law faculty in 1980, after his wife became an appellate judge in Washington. Before coming to Georgetown, Ginsburg was the Beekman Professor of Law at Columbia Law School. He was also an adjunct and visiting professor at New York University School of Law and a visiting professor at Stanford Law School, Harvard Law School and the University of Chicago Law School.

In addition to his position at Georgetown Law, where he taught courses on taxes and corporations, Ginsburg practiced at the Washington, D.C., firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson. His Fried Frank bio (adapted from the preface to his book Mergers, Acquisitions and Leveraged Buyouts, coauthored with Jack S. Levin) was a classic send-up of the genre, in which he confesses writing "a ghastly number of articles on corporate and partnership taxation, business acquisitions and other stimulating things."

Ginsburg, it seems, found the humor in most everything, especially his academic specialty. "Tax is a funny subject," he said in a 2003 profile in Georgetown Law magazine, perhaps "the only funny subject in law school. If you think about what people do manipulating the tax law, making truly foolish investments because of tax, it's absurd."

Ginsburg's self-deprecating wit could not obscure his accomplishments, however. He served on the council of the American Bar Association Section of Taxation and as chair of its Committee on Simplification. He also chaired the Tax Section of the New York State Bar Association and the Committee on Taxation of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He served on advisory groups to the Internal Revenue Service Commissioner and to the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. In recognition of his outstanding service to the legal profession and to tax education, Ginsburg was presented the Distinguished Service Award from the ABA Section of Taxation in 2006.

Martin David Ginsburg was born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 10, 1932, and grew up on Long Island. He completed his undergraduate studies at Cornell, where he met his future wife, Ruth Bader, on a blind date. After a two-year stint in the army and the completion of his law degree from Harvard, he joined the law firm Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York. Somewhere along the way, he became the family chef. He owned hundreds of cookbooks and produced elaborate feasts for family and friends. "Our daughter has been heard to say that in our family, there is an equal division of labor — her father cooks and her mother thinks," Ginsburg once commented.

When his wife became only the second woman to be nominated to the Supreme Court, Ginsburg said, "I have been supportive of my wife since the beginning of time, and she has been supportive of me. It's not sacrifice; it's family."

In addition to his wife, Ginsburg is survived by a daughter, Jane Carol Ginsburg, a professor at Columbia Law School; a son, James Steven Ginsburg, founder and president of the Chicago Classical Recording Foundation; and four grandchildren.

For more on Ginsburg, visit the memorial page at www.law.georgetown.edu/news/ginsburg.html.
G eorgetown Law mourned one of its own on Thursday, June 10, as deans, professors, staff and students gathered to remember Associate Dean Carol Q. O'Neil, who died June 1 at the age of 62. O'Neil was praised for her kindness and dedication, her good humor and her willingness to put her own needs aside to help others.

Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy described her “20th-century style—and I do mean 20th-century,” he said, explaining that O'Neil would walk down the hall, stick her head in the door and say, “Hi, how's it going?” rather than send an e-mail. “She would reach out that way to everyone,” Bellamy said.

Assistant Dean Lawrence Center said O'Neil was someone who “could separate herself from her own ego.” She was both introspective and other-focused. Even when she was fighting cancer, Center said, Carol focused more on others than she did on herself.

O'Neil had served as associate dean for academic administration at the Law Center since 2004, overseeing curriculum development and scheduling for the J.D. academic program, managing the teaching assignments of faculty and supervising the registrar's office, academic publications, web content development and the ethics counsel. Prior to this appointment, O'Neil served as assistant dean for J.D. programs for 14 years. She co-taught a seminar in ethics and professional identity and in 2001 received Georgetown Law's David J. McCarthy Jr. Award for excellence in administration and service. A magna cum laude graduate of Georgetown Law's class of 1988, O'Neil served as a law fellow and an assistant editor of The Tax Lawyer as a student. Upon graduation, she was awarded the Dean's Certificate for Special Service to the Law Center Community and was named to the Order of the Coif. She worked in the tax and benefits practice of the Washington, D.C., firm of Groom and Nordberg before returning to Georgetown Law as an administrator. She received a B.A. from Manhattanville College and an M.A.T. from the University of Massachusetts.

"We are deeply saddened by the loss of Carol O'Neil," said Interim Dean Judy Areen in a statement. "She was a dearly loved member of our community who inspired us by her ability to treat everyone with warmth and fairness and to resolve the most difficult problems with wisdom and grace."

On a memorial web page, professors, students, staff and friends recall a person who was always there for them. “I have long been amazed by the number of people who looked to Carol as a mentor and role model, a source of wise counsel and prudent judgment,” wrote Associate Professor Michael Cedrone, who met O'Neil when he was a 1L and who applied for a teaching position here at her suggestion.

“There are simply not words … to adequately capture the spirit and person of Carol O'Neil. In short, she changed my life, and that of countless other students, professionals and souls,” said Mary (Graw) Leary (C’89, L'93), an associate professor at the Columbus School of Law at the Catholic University of America.

Carol O'Neil was born June 26, 1947 in Washington, D.C. She is survived by her husband, Joseph F. O'Neil Jr., and a daughter, Anne Lyons O'Neil (C’01).

For more on O'Neil, visit the memorial page at www.law.georgetown.edu/news/oneil.html
Professor Steven P. Goldberg, 1947-2010

and books, including Culture Clash: Law and Science in America (NYU Press, 1994), the winner of the Alpha Sigma Nu Book Award; Seduced by Science: How American Religion Has Lost Its Way (NYU Press, 1999) and Bleached Faith: The Tragic Cost When Religion Is Forced into the Public Square (Stanford University Press, 2008).

Goldberg was a graduate of Harvard College and Yale Law School. He served as a law clerk to Chief Judge David L. Bazelon on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and to Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

Before coming to Georgetown, Goldberg was an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, where he won the meritorious service award.

At Georgetown, Goldberg taught a wide range of courses and seminars, including law and science, constitutional law, contracts, administrative law, federal courts, and law and religion. He was a recipient of the Frank F. Flegal Award for Outstanding Teaching and served as associate dean for the J.D. program.

"I took every course Steve Goldberg taught that I could fit into my schedule — and I was never disappointed," wrote Robert Twelle (L'05) on a memorial website. "With seriousness, dry wit and respect for other points of view, Professor Goldberg challenged clever law students to examine some of the most intractable conundrums of life. And all the while, he demonstrated the gentility of a man who cared deeply for every person he encountered."

In an outpouring of grief from the Law Center community, Goldberg was praised as a kind and humble colleague, a wise counselor and confidante, the sort of man who gave a pair of courtside Wizards basketball tickets as a surprise Hanukkah gift to a friend's son or was the first to show up at the hospital when a colleague's baby was born. He was an inspiration, a "uniquely loving soul" and "such an important part of our institutional identity" in the words of Professor Julie O’Sullivan.

In an attempt to explain the quiet force of his character, Professor Milton "Mitt" Regan wrote: "Steve was learned in both science and religion, which, he was fond of saying, at bottom seek answers to the same questions. I think his learning and reflection left him with a sense that the most profound mysteries of the world — and our place in it — ultimately are beyond our understanding."

Professor Naomi Mezey expressed the feelings of many when she wrote: "It is very hard to imagine the Law Center without Steve. I will miss him terribly, but I hope his absence will be a constant reminder to us to emulate his care, generosity and kindness."

Steven Goldberg was born February 5, 1947, in Washington, D.C., and met Miriam, "Missy," his wife of 41 years, when they were both in high school. He raised his children in Chevy Chase, just a few miles from where he grew up. He is survived by Miriam; his children, Joseph and Rebecca; and three grandchildren.

The Law Center held a memorial service for Goldberg September 27.

For more on Goldberg, visit the memorial page at www.law.georgetown.edu/news/goldberg.html.
Faculty Awards and Recognition

Professor Barry Carter was recently named to the U.S. Department of State’s Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy, which advises the State Department on a broad range of economic issues.

Father Ladislas Orsy has written a new book, Receiving the Council, which was published last year by Liturgical Press. The Law Center sponsored a panel discussion on the book April 7.

On May 8, the American Bar Association (ABA) Section of Taxation presented its 2010 Distinguished Service Award to Professor Ronald A. Pearlman in honor of his exceptional contributions to the tax system and tax bar. In 2006 the award was given to the late Professor Martin D. Ginsburg.

On June 24, the American Antitrust Institute presented Professor Steven Salop with its 2010 Antitrust Achievement Award during its annual conference in Washington. Professor Robert Pitofsky is a past recipient of the award.

Professor Abbe Smith was voted into the American Board of Criminal Lawyers, a prestigious invitation-only honorary society for outstanding criminal trial lawyers.

Visiting Professor Victoria Nourse has been nominated by President Obama to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit.

New Appointments

On April 20, U. S. Attorney General Eric Holder presented Professor Robert Pitofsky with the Sherman Award, the Department of Justice Antitrust Division’s highest honor. The award was given in recognition of Pitofsky’s “outstanding and substantial contributions to the field of antitrust law, the protection of American consumers and the preservation of economic liberty.” Pitofsky, a former dean of the Law Center, was a commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission from 1978 to 1981 and its chairman from 1995 to 2001.

The oil was still gushing in June when Professor Richard Lazarus was named executive director of the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling. Former Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla., and former Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly co-chair the commission. Lazarus wrote from his new post to say that he has been busy hiring an outstanding group of scientists, engineers, lawyers and economists to join the commission’s staff, including Law Center alumni Jed Borghei (L’07), Jessica Galante O’Neill (L’07) and Felicia Barnes (L’12).

In Memoriam:
Adjunct Professor William L. Taylor, who taught the Law, Public Education and Equality of Opportunity Seminar for 19 years, died June 28. Adjunct Professor Peter Cohen, M.D. (L’95), who taught courses in drug law and medical-legal issues, died August 14.
New 1Ls and LL.M.s aren't the only new faces on campus this year. Dean William Treanor made his first speech to students on Wednesday, August 25, in the middle of a busy orientation week. "This is a moment, this is a week, this is a day that you'll always remember," Treanor told the crowd assembled in Hart Auditorium. "This is the day when you enter the career that you're going to be following for the rest of your lives." Treanor praised Georgetown Law's faculty members, which he called "unrivalled" in terms of their contributions to the law. He spoke of the Law Center's unique commitment to service, justice and values. And he advised students to keep the first year in perspective: to do well, but also to find what they care about and pursue it with a passion. "You are getting the best legal education possible," he said. "We are here to help you realize your dreams ... all I ask is that you dream greatly."
A Supreme Day for the Law Center

Georgetown Law has always had close connections to the highest court in the land — and Thursday, April 29, was a good day to see this in action. U.S. Supreme Court Justices Stephen Breyer and Antonin Scalia spoke at a “Transatlantic Dialogue,” a joint conference of American and German experts on questions of international security against terrorism. [Justice Sonia Sotomayor attended briefly; see related story page 10.] And the day concluded with a visit from Justice Anthony Kennedy as a guest of the Supreme Court Institute’s year-end reception.

Kennedy was honored for his unique contributions to the Court and to the legal profession. Professor Richard Lazarus, who along with Steven Goldblatt is a Supreme Court Institute faculty director, presented Kennedy with a bottle of California wine, gifts from the moot court team of Kennedy’s California high school and accolades from some of the most distinguished lawyers practicing before the Court today.

Then-Solicitor General Elena Kagan — who’s now on the Supreme Court herself — noted that Kennedy has in the past been called a “Supreme Court of one,” since he’s often the swing vote. Yet the term “swing vote,” Kagan said, fails to capture the essence of the man. “What Justice Kennedy brings [to the court] is his independence … his thoughtfulness … his deep convictions about the importance of freedom,” Kagan said. “Justice Kennedy has charted his own course.”

Kennedy acknowledged the role of Georgetown Law’s Supreme Court Institute, which helps to prepare lawyers for oral arguments before the court and this year mooted arguments in 75 out of the 77 cases heard before the Court. “My colleagues and I are most impressed with [this program],” he said.
"A Transatlantic Dialogue"

On Christmas Day 2009, a Nigerian passenger boarded an American airliner in Amsterdam, intending to blow up the plane over Detroit. The suspect, who was later linked to Al-Qaeda, failed in the attempt — yet the incident underscored the need for countries to act together to address the threat of terrorism.

"This is a scene that could occur anywhere in the world," U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano told a crowd of American and German government officials, judges, lawyers and scholars gathered at Georgetown Law on April 28-29. "The threats are constantly evolving ... They are challenges not just to one nation but to the community of nations. ... They require us to cooperate on every level."

Napolitano's remarks began a two-day conference at the Law Center hosted by Georgetown Law, Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg, Germany, the Dräger Foundation and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Participants included U.S. Supreme Court Justices Antonin Scalia and Stephen G. Breyer; Justice Sonia Sotomayor attended part of the conference.

Many of the guests appeared on panels alongside their international counterparts — including members of Germany's Federal Constitutional Court, Germany's federal prosecutor general; and the federal minister of the interior. Justice Scalia engaged in a lively discourse on "Judicial Review, Freedom and Security" with Judge Brun-Otto Bryde of Germany's Federal Constitutional Court, the highest court in that land. The dialogue became spirited when Bryde suggested that organized crime is a greater threat than terrorism — and that terrorism, while serious, can be adequately addressed with traditional police powers and criminal law.

"It's extraordinary to believe that international terrorism ... is no more of a threat than organized crime," Scalia said. "I more than disagree ... my jaw drops."

Still, the Americans and Germans found much to agree on. "We have common values and we have to rely on them," German Federal Minister of the Interior Thomas De MaizièBre said through a translator, "because we have responsibility for the world."
Women and the Supreme Court Bar

Fortunately, the legal profession has changed for women since the days when a young Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a top student at both Harvard and Columbia law schools, had difficulty landing a clerkship. Women are now found in far greater numbers from law schools to the bench, yet they remain underrepresented as members of the Supreme Court bar.

On April 8, Justice Ginsburg joined several distinguished appellate advocates in Georgetown Law’s Hart Auditorium to discuss “Women and the Supreme Court Bar.” Pamela Harris, executive director of Georgetown Law’s Supreme Court Institute, noted that in the 2009 term thus far only 31 of the oral advocates before the Supreme Court have been women — compared to 143 men.

Ginsburg said that while the statistics may sound dispiriting to today’s students, they are exhilarating to her. “Where would I have been without that first [clerkship] job?” she asked. “I know that people of your age [think that] things don’t change fast enough. But what an enormous change has occurred in my lifetime.”

“I know that people of your age [think that] things don’t change fast enough. But what an enormous change has occurred in my lifetime.”

The panelists — Professor Pamela Karlan of Stanford Law School; Patricia Millett, who co-chairs the Supreme Court practice at Akin Gump; and Virginia Seitz of Sidley Austin’s Supreme Court and appellate practice — discussed everything from the underrepresentation of women in Supreme Court clinics to family and work issues to the challenges of self-promotion, which, for them, means convincing another lawyer to give up a Supreme Court case. And with Elena Kagan becoming the first female U.S. solicitor general last year, the panel also discussed the merits of working in the solicitor general’s office. [Editor’s Note: Because the event was held the day before Justice John Paul Stevens announced his retirement, Kagan had not yet been nominated to the Court.]

“No one actually told me you’re not supposed to apply to the solicitor general’s office unless you’re coming from a law firm,” said Millett, who spent 11 years with the SG’s office following a job at the Department of Justice. “Just do what you want to do and fight for it.”
A FIRST AT GEORGETOWN LAW

Since its inception in 1924, the International Academy of Comparative Law has fostered intellectual exchange in comparative law — including holding a conference every four years. This year, IACL members converged on Georgetown University Law Center July 29 for one day of their 18th annual congress. It was the first time the conference was held in the United States.

"Because of the range of specialists that we have in international comparative law, I think that was one of the strengths of our proposal," said Professor James V. Feinerman, who served on the steering committee for the conference along with Professor Franz Werro. Interim Dean Judith Areen provided welcoming remarks for a plenary panel focused on comparative constitutional law and religion, which was chaired by Professor Vicki Jackson. Professor Aivardo Santos and Professor Joe Page also participated in the conference.

A Tour of the Hill

That the Law Center campus lies at the foot of Capitol Hill became immediately apparent to a group of hardy 1Ls who signed up for a walking tour of this national historic district with Professor Peter Byrne during student orientation this fall. Byrne, a long-time resident of the neighborhood, gave students a glimpse of its present and its past.

"Washington is a city of alleys," Byrne said at one stop not far from the Folger Library. Alleys housed former slaves after the Civil War, and poor conditions prompted the establishment of an Alley Dwelling Authority. Now, of course, "alleys are rather chic," he said.

Byrne teaches Land Use Law and a Historic Preservation Seminar, so his tour described how law has shaped urban regeneration. Other faculty-led tours included an orientation bike ride with Professor Heathcote Wales, a hike along the C&O Canal with Professor Hope Babcock and a tour of the Newseum with Professor Angela Campbell. For a video of the bike ride tour, visit youtube.com/georgetownlawchannel.
Kagan, Schieffer at Corporate Counsel Institute

The 14th annual Corporate Counsel Institute, hosted March 11 and 12 by the Law Center's Continuing Legal Education program, featured current and former solicitors general, current and former Federal Trade Commission chairmen, the host of the CBS program "Face the Nation" and dozens of other experts from academia, the corporate world and government to discuss regulatory reform, the courts, the SEC and more.

"Last year at this time, we were bracing for the tsunami of change that we all expected would sweep through Washington as a result of the [new] administration," said CCI Advisory Board Chairman Bob Ollis and then Solicitor General Elena Kagan with Assistant Dean Larry Center. "If anything, 2009 proved that the reality of change is never precisely what you envision."

Attendees were treated to a keynote dialogue on the role of the solicitor general’s office with two people who know that office well: U.S. Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan, then solicitor general, and Walter Dellinger, who served as acting SG during the Clinton years. "A large part of the respect that people have for the [solicitor general’s] office comes from a kind of independence and a kind of detachment from the everyday life of a political administration that’s very important," Kagan said.

The dialogue continued with a discussion of recent Supreme Court business cases by former Solicitor General and Visiting Professor Paul Clement, some lessons from former AIG General Counsel Anastasia D. Kelly on steering a corporation through a crisis and a look at the antitrust law landscape — with current Federal Trade Commission Chairman Jon Leibowitz, former Chairwoman Deborah Platt Majoras and Professor Robert Pitofsky, also a former FTC chairman.

Bob Schieffer, chief Washington correspondent for CBS News and "Face the Nation" moderator, addressed the state of American politics today — compared to when he was growing up in Texas, when he went to see Lyndon Johnson campaign for the Senate.

"Is Washington broken? Yes," said Schieffer, who pointed to the astronomical cost of today’s political campaigns as the main reason. "To raise the money, [you must] sign off with so many interest groups before you get to Washington, that once you get here … your position is already set in stone.'

Canadian Justice McLachlin Visits the Law Center

The third woman to serve on the Supreme Court of Canada, Justice Beverley McLachlin, was later appointed chief justice in 2000, the first woman to fill that particular role. On March 30, McLachlin spoke with Professor Vicki Jackson before an audience at the Williams Law Library about the similarities and differences between the U.S. and Canadian High Court systems as well as the role of women as judges.

Four of the nine justices currently on the Supreme Court of Canada are women — which, for McLachlin, means that gender is ceasing to be an issue in the court’s deliberations. Still, the fact that the chief justice happens to be a woman has "an encouraging role-model value" for men and women alike, she said. "It makes people feel good about their country."
Adapting to Climate Change

Tackling global climate change is a challenging job for anyone, let alone busy law students. But on March 26, the student-run Georgetown International Environmental Law Review (GIELR) teamed up with the Georgetown State-Federal Climate Resource Center and the Environmental Law Institute to present the symposium “Adapting to Climate Change: Problems and Solutions.”

Keynote speaker Maria Blair, the deputy director of climate change adaptation for the White House Council on Environmental Quality, has witnessed firsthand some of the effects of climate change—higher rates of dengue fever in Bangkok, slower growing crops in Kenya and increased rainfall and flooding in Vietnam. She talked of the interagency task force that is developing recommendations for a U.S. climate change adaptation strategy. For Blair, who is on leave from the Rockefeller Foundation, climate change adaptation means “starting to understand the questions that people are asking and trying to figure out what those answers might look like.”

Georgetown Climate Center Executive Director Vicki Arroyo (L’94), a former editor-in-chief of GIELR, said everyone is a “pioneer” when it comes to adaptation. “Not long ago, those of us who were working on climate change were talking about adaptation in the context of projected impacts that we might see in the future. We’re now discussing how to adapt to the inevitable changes—including those we’re observing now.”

Keeping Children in the Community

Brian Lombroski, now the president of the Community Alliance for the Ethical Treatment of Youth, knows the system firsthand. A run-in with the law as a 13-year-old landed him in a psychiatric hospital, where he witnessed the overuse of mechanical and chemical restraints, seclusion and humiliating punishments. Martin Rafferty, now the executive director of Youth M.O.V.E. Oregon, had a similarly negative experience during his stay in a residential treatment program as a teen.

In his particular treatment center, Rafferty said, certain children were isolated or even drugged during inspections by authorities, ensuring that the problems there remained hidden. “I didn’t deserve what I got in this facility.”

Lombroski, Rafferty and others who spoke July 13 at a program called “Keeping Children in the Community” looked at problems of residential treatment centers to which delinquent or neglected children are sent, alternatives to residential treatment, best practices, advocacy and access to mental health services. The program was attended by dozens of practitioners, many of whom work with children.

“This conference is part of an ongoing effort … to share cross-disciplinary strategies of how to deal with problems that arise in institutions and how we handle our children who are going into the institutions,” said Professor and Juvenile Justice Clinic Director Wally Mlyniec.

“We judges obviously rely on you to tell us what is working and what isn’t,” said John McCabe, magistrate judge of D.C. Superior Court. “The more accurate information I have … the more likely it is that I am going to make the best decision for the child.”

The event was co-sponsored by Georgetown Law’s Juvenile Justice Clinic and by the D.C. Public Defender Service, University Legal Service, Washington College of Law at American University, Children’s Law Center, David A. Clarke School of Law at the University of the District of Columbia and the Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect at the Superior Court.
Authors, lawyers, scholars, members of Congress and other guests gathered at Georgetown Law on March 3 to read aloud from presidential directives, Justice Department memos and other official documents to help shed light on the abuse and torture that detainees in the War on Terror allegedly suffered while in U.S. custody. A series of videos from former detainees, some of them apprehended by mistake and innocent of any crime, told the rest of the tale.

Called “Reckoning with Torture,” the event featured Professor David Cole reading aloud from a redacted CIA memo describing the process of rendering “high value detainees” to CIA black sites. Rep. Bobby Scott, D-Va., and Rep. Keith Ellison, D-Minn., took turns reading from an account of detainee Abu Zubaidah, along with a 2002 memo from the Office of Legal Counsel that concluded that the enhanced interrogation techniques that Zubaidah was subjected to — including facial slaps, stress positions, cramped confinement, sleep deprivation and “waterboarding” — were legal.

Other participants in the readings included Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich.; Matthew Alexander, a former senior military investigator; Jack Rice, a former CIA special agent; “Daily Show with Jon Stewart” correspondent Aasif Mandvi and author Alice McDermott. The event was sponsored by the Georgetown Law Human Rights Institute, the Georgetown Center on National Security and the Law, the American Civil Liberties Union and the PEN American Center.

“I understand the importance of the Geneva Convention and what it represents,” said McDermott, as she read aloud the sworn statement of an interrogator in Kandahar — describing the questionable tactics he had witnessed by some U.S. Special Forces members interrogating a prisoner in Afghanistan. “If I don’t honor it, what right do I have to expect any other military to do so?”
Dash Conference

Balancing Peace and Justice

In Sierra Leone, Darfur, the former Yugoslavia and other hot spots, providing war criminals with amnesty for their actions is sometimes viewed as a necessary part of a peace agreement. Yet all too often, amnesty sends the message that there is no price to pay.

The challenge of balancing peace and justice was the focus of the fifth annual Samuel Dash Conference on Human Rights, held at Georgetown Law March 1. The conference, sponsored by Georgetown Law’s Human Rights Institute and Human Rights Watch, was established to honor the contributions of the late Georgetown Law professor to human rights causes.

Keynote speaker Stephen Rapp, the U.S. ambassador-at-large for war crimes issues, described his experiences as prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Rapp noted that the problems in Rwanda did not begin with the 1994 genocide; there had been many previous massacres, all characterized by a lack of accountability. “[Justice] is weakened by a perception that accountability for serious violations is negotiable,” he said. “The communication that needs to be made is that the goalposts shouldn’t be moved; the line shouldn’t be crossed. Some crimes are just too serious.”

Aryeh Neier, president of the Open Society Institute and the Robert F. Drinan S.J. Visiting Professor of Human Rights Law at Georgetown, noted in his luncheon address that many felt that the 1995 peace negotiations relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina would be hindered if former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic were prosecuted for war crimes at that time. But the indictments, coming at the start of the peace talks in Dayton, Ohio, actually made negotiations easier.

“It was a symbol to the international community that the question of justice was not going to go away,” Neier said.

Dash Conference panelists included Cecile Aptel, a senior fellow at the International Center for Transitional Justice; Adam Smith, an associate at Covington & Burling; Mark Druhm, a professor at Washington and Lee University School of Law; and Rupert Skilbeck, litigation director of the International Justice Program at the Open Society Institute.

Innocence and Arson

Ernest Willis served 17 years on death row for arson before the prosecution concluded that investigators’ findings had no scientific merit and the state of Texas freed him in 2004. Cameron Willingham, on the other hand, was executed in 2004 for the deaths of his three daughters in a house fire.

Willis “managed to dodge the bullet that Mr. Willingham didn’t,” said John Lentini, lead author of a 2006 report supporting the view that the state fire marshal arson analysis was unreliable in both cases. “Every one of the 20 indicators used by the fire marshal to determine arson was invalid … the fire might not be lying, but [the investigators] might be getting it wrong.”

The Georgetown Law chapter of the Innocence Project continues to present compelling programs about people who have been exonerated of a crime or who are still awaiting justice. A panel led by Radley Balko, senior editor of Reason Magazine, came to Georgetown Law March 23 to discuss the Willingham case and the fire investigation that led to his conviction. In 2006, the national Innocence Project asked the Texas Forensic Science Commission to investigate the matter, in light of similar cases with a very different outcome.

Two hundred fifty one wrongful convictions have been proved by post-conviction DNA testing around the country, and in roughly 50 percent of those cases, improper forensic science was a contributing factor,” said Stephen Saloom, national policy director for the Innocence Project, referring to inadequately tested techniques, inaccurate statistics, poor interpretations of data and the like. Rounding out the panel was Craig Beyler, who issued another report to the Texas Forensic Science Commission last year.
A Candid Look at Constitutionalism

Constitutionalism, according to Professor Jeremy Waldron of New York University School of Law, is about controlling, limiting and restraining the power of the state. Constitutionalists work harder in a democracy than a non-democratic society because the tyranny of the majority must be held in check. "Constitutionalism takes democracy as its natural enemy," said Waldron at the 2010 Philip A. Hart Memorial Lecture, entitled Constitutionalism: a Skeptical View. "Constitutionalism is about self-determination, but self-determination is not necessarily a democratic ideal."

Scholars and law students might think they know all there is to know about constitutionalism, formally defined as "an attitude or disposition of the adherence of constitutional principles," yet the "ism" at the end of the word should alert us to an additional meaning. As with liberalism or socialism, we should be asking ourselves what the "ism" conveys.

"I argue that constitutionalism, the ideology, is not just an interest in constitutions, nor is it certainly a recommendation that a country's constitutional arrangements should be put into written form," Waldron told the audience. "It comprises a commitment to fundamental self-determination ... people are invited to set up their own form of government — along with an ideology of restrained and limited government."

Salvaging Art and Antiquities

On April 13, Marine Col. Matthew Bogdanos, author of the 2006 book Thieves of Baghdad, came to Georgetown Law to describe his quest to recover antiquities looted from the Iraqi National Museum in 2003. Bogdanos, a Manhattan assistant district attorney who served in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves during Operation Iraqi Freedom, held his audience spellbound as he described the day in April 2003 when his true mission in Iraq became clear: a BBC reporter ran up to him, saying, "The finest museum in the world has just been looted."

Bogdanos and his team immediately offered their assistance, figuring the job would take only a few days. Instead, he found himself launching a massive recovery, creating an amnesty program for those who brought back items and canvassing neighborhoods to earn the trust of the Iraqi people. Seven years later, the investigation into the looting continues — with thousands of the world’s most priceless objects still missing.

Bogdanos (who is often compared to Indiana Jones) helped recover the 613-piece Treasure of Nimrud, missing since 1990, in the basement of a bombed-out bank. The Sacred Vase of Warka, dating from 3000 B.C., was missing for six weeks until it was recovered in June 2003. "Until we find the Ark of the Covenant, this is it," Bogdanos said of the artifact, one of the museum’s most priceless.

Bogdanos appeared at the invitation of a new campus student organization called SALVAGE (Students Against Looting Valuable Antiquities — A Georgetown Endeavor). One week earlier, Georgetown Professor Ori Soltes and Tom Kline, a lawyer who specializes in art and cultural property litigation, presented a SALVAGE program, called "Final Restitution: Recovering Art Stolen by Hitler," to examine the cultural, historical and legal issues surrounding the recovery of items stolen by the Nazis in World War II.
GEMALaw Honors Greta Van Susteren

Every year, the Georgetown Entertainment and Media Alliance honors a Law Center graduate who represents outstanding professional accomplishment and a longstanding commitment to sports, entertainment and media for its alumni achievement award. This year's award, which was presented during the organization's third annual symposium April 16, went to Greta Van Susteren (L'79, LL.M. '82).

Van Susteren, host of the Fox News Channel's "On the Record with Greta Van Susteren," was practicing law and serving as an adjunct professor at Georgetown Law when she was recommended to CNN to do "gavel-to-gavel" coverage for the William Kennedy Smith trial in 1991. She found out later that a receptionist at the American Rar Association, a woman with whom she'd chatted briefly at a law school toga party, had done the recommending.

"I thanked her profusely, because she really changed my life," Van Susteren said. "The moral of the story is, you never know how you're going to end up on TV."

The symposium explored the ways that the entertainment and media industries are adapting to economic and legal challenges arising out of changing technology. Singers and songwriters, for example, face a generation of fans who believe that music should be provided for free, while TV executives scramble to find ways to make a profit online.

"It's almost a generational challenge, to figure out an economic model that finds enough revenues from the online world," said Daniel L. Brenner, an adjunct professor at the Law Center and a partner at Hogan & Hartson (now Hogan Lovells). Other experts included Professor James Oldham, Erin Dozier (L'98), who serves as associate general counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, and Bruce Brown and Alicia Shepard of Georgetown University's School of Continuing Studies.

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Federalist Award

The Georgetown Federalist Society awarded its annual Lifetime Service Award to Richard A. Epstein, the James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law at the University of Chicago. Georgetown Law Professor Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz introduced Epstein at the April 1 ceremony. Professor Randy Barnett also spoke at the event.

Student Appreciation Week

Hula hoop lessons, massages and hot fudge sundaes were just a few of the treats doled out during Student Appreciation Week. Even the Georgetown mascot, Jack the bulldog, provided a little "pet therapy" when he visited the annual Dodge Ball Tournament on Friday April 9 — his first official visit to the Law Center.

Carol Walsh, director of residence life and student programs at the Law Center, said the week is an important opportunity to let students know they're appreciated.

"We have incredibly talented, intelligent and interesting students that enrich our lives," she said. "We are fortunate to be a part of our students' educational journey and we want them to know this."
One hundred and thirty-five students graduated from Georgetown Law’s Class of 1910. They took evening classes at 506 E Street, N.W., and had quizzes four days a week. They paid $100 a year for tuition and $30 a year on textbooks (making them even more expensive, relatively speaking, than they are today).

The class photo above was from the 1908 Ye Domesday Booke yearbook, showing the class of 1910 as first-years. While more than a third of the group came from Washington, D.C., and close to another third from the mid-Atlantic region, there were students from 34 states and two from what was then called “Indian Territory” (later known as Oklahoma).

Only 21 members of this class entered with college degrees, and eight of those were from Georgetown. (Undergraduate degrees were not required until 1936.) Thirty-three members of this class went on to earn additional degrees, including 23 LL.Ms from Georgetown.

The Class of 1910 was an accomplished bunch with 65 lawyers, the governor of Rhode Island (William S. Flynn) and the chief justice of the Washington State Supreme Court (William J. Millard).

Statistics on the Class of 1910 compiled by Stephen Winslow; photo courtesy of Georgetown Law Archives.
“This is a great day, isn’t it? Everybody in this room deserves congratulations,” said the Rt. Hon. Baroness Brenda Hale of Richmond, the first woman judge to serve on the United Kingdom’s highest court, to members of Georgetown Law’s 138th graduating class — 456 LL.M.s, 661 J.D.s and two Doctor of Juridical Science recipients.

Hale, who [along with Judge David S. Tatel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit] received an honorary degree, delivered the commencement address to what she called “her fellow graduates.” She noted that lawyers, though they may at times advocate for unpopular clients and causes, are desperately needed if judges are to successfully uphold the rule of law. “We need dedicated lawyers who can recognize an injustice when they see one and make the arguments which enable us to recognize it too,” she said. Hale’s speech follows.
You have probably heard the old saying that behind every successful man there stands a surprised woman — sometimes two — both his wife and his mother. In the case of a successful woman there is also a surprised woman around, but she is right inside the successful one! So I stand before you both surprised and delighted by the honor you have bestowed upon me.

I have been astonished at every new twist and turn my career has taken. None of these could have been foreseen in 1960 when I first decided to try to become a lawyer. The height of my ambition then was to join the small firm of solicitors — attorneys — in the small country town in the north of England where I grew up. This was the original Richmond, after which indirectly all the other Richmonds around the world — including the one just down the road from here — were named. Sometimes I think it might have been more difficult to become the first woman trainee with that firm than to become the first woman law lord.

When I began my law studies in 1963, the thought that I might be good enough at it to become a university teacher, let alone any sort of judge, never crossed my mind. The first full-time woman judge had only just been appointed: Dame Elizabeth Lane was appointed a county court judge in 1962 and promoted to the High Court in 1965.

When I graduated in 1966 and went off to the University of Manchester to become a law teacher, I was attracted by their suggestion that I should qualify as a barrister and gain some practical experience of advocacy in the courts. But three years after doing so, I was “put to my election” by the then dean of the faculty as well as by my head of chambers at the Bar — I could not make progress with either without giving one of them up. I chose the academic life, mainly because this was more compatible with having a family. The work-life balance, as we now call it, in universities has always been rather more congenial than in practice. But it was not irrelevant that my first husband was also in practice at the Manchester Bar — we had narrowly avoided being on opposite sides of the same case several times and my regular though modest salary as a law teacher gave us some
cushion against the insecurity of a barrister’s life. So once I had made that choice, we thought, there was no prospect of my ever becoming a judge, let alone one of the most senior judges in my country.

But sometimes you make your own luck. I wrote a book on mental health law for my students of social work and psychiatry. This led to my first judicial appointment, as a presiding member of mental health review tribunals (as well as to my long and happy association with Professor Gostin of this very law school). I edited the Journal on Social Welfare and Family Law. This led to my joining the Council on Tribunals, a public body which supervises administrative and other tribunals outside the ordinary courts. It also brought me to the attention of the lord chancellor, who was then responsible for judicial appointments, and the suggestion that I might become a “baby judge” — that is, a part-time, fee-paid, trial judge in the crown and county courts. I wrote books on family law, which led to my joining the law commission, an official body that promotes the reform of the law. And that led ultimately to the full-time bench.

I tell you all this because there are some messages in my story for you all as you set out on the rest of your lives. In a rapidly changing world we must all expect the unexpected. Anything may happen. So we must be ready to grasp the opportunities that come our way. One of the great things about a university education, especially at the graduate level, is that it gives you the tools with which to do this — the habits of intellectual curiosity, of thinking for yourselves, of fair-minded evaluation of the evidence, whatever it may be, and above all the ability to work hard — when you need to do so — without being told. (I also hope that it teaches you how to have fun — without being told.)

Another message is just how radically women’s lives have changed in my working lifetime. There were only three colleges for women in the University of Cambridge when I was there and 21 for men (Oxford was little better, with only five women’s colleges). This was a built-in quota that we didn’t question then. Betty Friedan had only just published The Feminine Mystique and Germaine Greer’s The Female Eunuch was yet to come.

There were only six women law students in my year. Those of us who studied family law were told that it might be better for us if we forgot it all after the exams. Knowing our rights might inhibit us from becoming good wives and mothers.

Now, women are entering law schools and the legal profession in equal if not greater numbers than men. But this has been going on for two decades and still there are far too few women in senior positions in the law in my country as well as in yours. One of the reasons for this is that many women still have to make choices about how to balance their work and family lives. Like me, they may choose the more family-friendly option. Some of us look forward to the day when it is not just the women who have to make these choices, but the men are expected to do so too.

Even so, it should not have taken the United Kingdom until 2004 to appoint a woman “law lord.” After all, you managed to do it more than 20 years earlier. There must have been many
able and well-qualified women lawyers before me. They just weren’t visible to or recognized by the powers that be. But please don’t assume that those days are over and all is now well. We must all strive to understand and to overcome the continuing barriers to women’s advancement everywhere.

But why did we all go into the law in the first place? Assumedly it was not in order to be popular. On the whole, the public and the politicians in my country do not like lawyers. Some of them have read their Dickens and remember the fog surrounding the Lord Chancellor as he sat delaying justice in *Jarnyde v. Jarndyce* for decades. Even today, they see us as doing any number of shady or unpleasant things — collecting debts on behalf of loan sharks, making people bankrupt, liquidating companies, facilitating hostile take-overs, devising cunning tax avoidance schemes, prosecuting the innocent and defending the guilty, and perhaps above all vindicating the human rights of some very unpopular people.

In vain do we try to explain that this is what the rule of law is all about. The rule of law means that everyone is expected to obey the law and to meet their legal obligations and should face punishment or enforcement if they do not. But the rule of law also means that these coercive powers of the state should not be arbitrarily meted out by unaccountable state officials. They should be imposed by an independent judiciary sworn, as I have sworn, “to do right to all manner of people, after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favor, affection or ill will.” We have those words engraved in the glass screen in the entrance hall to the Supreme Court to remind us all what judging is all about. We also have Eleanor Roosevelt’s words on two sides of a screen in one of our courtrooms: “Justice cannot be for one side alone but must be for both.”

So it is our duty as judges to uphold the rights of all people. We are fond of quoting your Justice Frankfurter, in *U.S. v. Rabinowicz* in 1950: “It is a fair summary of history to say that the safeguards of liberty have frequently been forged in controversies involving not very nice people.” As Lord Steyn put it in the House of Lords in a case involving one of our most notorious murderers: “Even the most wicked of men are entitled to justice at the hands of the State.”

This means that we have had to uphold the rights of some people who may be very dangerous indeed — rights not to be exported to states where they face a real risk of being tortured; not to be locked up indefinitely on the orders of the government because they are suspected of terrorism which cannot be proved in an ordinary criminal court; not to be subjected to coercive powers on the basis of evidence which has been obtained abroad through the use of torture; not to have their liberty restricted without knowing enough about the case against them to be able to mount an effective challenge to it; not to be beaten up while in a detention center run by the British Army in Iraq; not to have their assets frozen on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolutions without the explicit sanction of our Parliament.
I could go on. These are just a few of the cases that have come before the highest court in the United Kingdom in the last few years. We were able to decide them in the way that we did because we now have our own Human Rights Act. You, of course, have had a Bill of Rights for more than two centuries, but for us it is something quite new. We thought that we knew about freedom and did not need it. But in 1998 our sovereign Parliament made the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights into rights which are enforceable in U.K. law. What Parliament has given us, Parliament may take away. The Queen is due to open our new Parliament on Tuesday, May 25. The judges attend in their splendid robes (and in some cases 18th-century full-bottomed wigs — but we have dispensed with these in the 21st-century Supreme Court) to listen to her speech from the throne, telling us what her new government plans to do in the coming session. I had the great honor and pleasure of being there in 1997 when the new government announced its plan to enact the Human Rights Act, and I confess to hoping that I shall not be there on Tuesday to hear that another government plans to abolish it.

But there is also a message for all of you in this. We in the courts cannot do our job of “doing right to all manner of people” without the lawyers who bring these cases to court. We can only decide the cases that come before us. We do not go looking for them ourselves. We need dedicated lawyers who can recognize an injustice when they see one and make the arguments that enable us to recognize it too. And if we need those lawyers, how much more do their clients need them! So do not be afraid to be unpopular when you have to be.

In the newly created home for the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom we have many quotations to remind us of our task. One of them sums up what many people dislike about lawyers. From the poet Dryden (in “The Hind and the Panther,” referring to the Ten Commandments): “No written laws can be so plain, so pure, but wit may gloss and malice may obscure.” It is our job to see through both the wit and the malice to the true meaning of the law. But another sums up what is good about the law and lawyers in today’s world — where we are all intercon­nected whether we like it or not. From your own Martin Luther King (in a letter from the Birmingham jail, April 16, 1963): “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

So go out there and fight it!
A Ringing Endorsement of Law School

As Hana Veselka Vizcarra (L’10) tells the story, her then-boyfriend Carlos Vizcarra (L’10) didn’t have a clue about a first-year law student’s busy schedule back in 2006 when he popped the question the weekend before her first big memo was due in Legal Research and Writing.

Hana, a political writer-researcher with the AFL-CIO, had started law school at Georgetown as an evening student in the fall of 2006. Carlos, who had worked on more than a dozen political campaigns and was also working for a union, was in the process of applying to Georgetown Law’s day division for the fall of 2007. So he didn’t yet know about those pesky memos.

“Saturday night, I stayed at the library as long as I could, and left to pick him up and go to a concert,” Hana said. “He proposed, and the next day, I went back to the library with my new ring. My friend was like, when did this happen?”

By October 2007, Carlos had also enrolled at Georgetown Law — and learned all too well what a law student’s busy schedule was like. Still, that didn’t stop the couple from getting married in Texas over Columbus Day weekend: Hana in the middle of her third semester of law school, Carlos in the middle of his first.

Going through law school as a married couple was only a plus for these two. She served as a peer adviser for his first-year section — trying not to let on how well she knew that guy in the back row. They took four classes together: administrative law, corporations, the Law of Cyberspace, and International Trafficking in Persons. Though their quality time together usually revolved around studying — what else? — it was actually an improvement over their former lives, when they were always headed in different directions. They also liked the fact that they had someone to bounce legal theories off of at home. “We had a different focus on what we were doing but really learned a lot from each other,” Hana says.

“Keeping a household and our personal lives together with the kind of schedules that we had really taught us things like scheduling, how to compromise, and most of all, appreciating the time that we spend together,” Carlos says. “Hana kept me going when I thought I just couldn’t write another paper or check another journal footnote.”

Carlos and Hana graduated together on May 23 and were spotted, hand in hand, in caps and gowns, in the corridors of Gaston Hall on Georgetown University’s main campus — proof that a marriage can, in fact, survive law school.

— Ann W. Parks
A Conversation with Dean William Treanor

By Anne Cassidy

On August 16, 2010, William Michael Treanor became the new dean of Georgetown University Law Center and executive vice president for law affairs of Georgetown University. On August 19, he sat down for a chat with Georgetown Law magazine. Treanor’s career spans the worlds of academia and government service. He was a government attorney and an associate independent counsel during the Iran/Contra investigation before joining Fordham Law’s faculty in 1991, first as associate professor and then as professor. From 1998 to 2001, he was deputy assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice. He became dean of Fordham Law in 2002, shortly after his return to academia. A widely published scholar, he recently received his Ph.D. in history. Here, he talks about his priorities for the school, his training as an historian and why this could be the “Georgetown moment.”
A Conversation with Dean William Treanor

Georgetown Law: Welcome to Georgetown Law and thanks for speaking with us. You've said that Georgetown is the only school you would have considered leaving Fordham for. What was it that attracted you here?

William Treanor: Georgetown has unrivaled academic richness and scholarly excellence. Many of the leading legal thinkers in the country are here, and I'm privileged to be in their company. Georgetown is a place that takes both practice and theory very seriously. It's a school that's committed to clinical education, and that's one of the things I've always stressed as an educator. Actually, one of the moments when I realized how important clinical education could be was 20 years ago when I was a special assistant U.S. attorney trying a misdemeanor case. Student attorneys from a Georgetown clinic were representing the other side and I was very impressed by their wealth of preparation, their seriousness and the superb way in which they tried the case — to say nothing of the fact that they won! Georgetown Law is a school that's deeply dedicated to justice. It's a leader in transnational education, one of the areas I worked hardest to bolster at Fordham. No other law school brings these elements together the way Georgetown does. So this school resonates with me in a way that no other school does, and the opportunity to come here was one that I found very compelling.

GL: It's early yet, but what are your priorities for the first year — or first few years?

WT: One priority will be academic hiring, as we build on this incredible strength. I also plan to increase externship opportunities for our students, deepen our experiential learning program, expand the clinics and strengthen our already remarkable transnational offerings. Our immediate focus, of course, is the job market. This is a very tough time for law students and those just out of law school. While it's not clear whether what we're seeing right now is a fundamental restructuring, I think it's unlikely that we will have a repeat of the large law firm hiring that we saw in 2007 and 2008. So a big focus of mine will be doing everything I can to see that students have all the placement opportunities they deserve. And that means figuring out where the opportunities are now — small and medium-size firms, public interest positions, regional markets, federal and state clerkships, opportunities in government — and exploring them in ways we may not traditionally have done. I think one of the valuable side effects of an economic restructuring is that it may ultimately lead people into making career decisions that reflect what they came to law school for.

GL: Do you think the changes occurring in law firms mean we need to re-evaluate the way we educate lawyers?

WT: Georgetown is a leader in thinking through changes in the legal profession; it has been for a long time, and more recently the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession is doing fascinating work thinking through what changes in the legal profession mean for education. I think it's important that we do this, because practice is very different from what it was 20 or 30 — or even two — years ago. When I graduated from law school, firms would keep people for two or three years as a way of training them. That's not the case anymore. There's the expectation that people will start being productive lawyers right from the start of their careers. These and other economic concerns — outsourcing, greater use of contract attorneys — suggest that a rethinking of legal education is necessary.

But Georgetown is ahead of the curve on this; whether it's our innovative Curriculum B (Section 3), which combines law with other disciplines; Week One, which explores the role of law in a global context; the Center for Transnational Legal Studies in London, our path-breaking work in clin-
ics or our scholarly excellence in all legal subject areas, Georgetown is on the cutting edge. We have pioneered clinical education, experiential learning and transnational practice. We have focused on what can be done to teach judgment and problem solving. We have a tradition of being open to curricular innovation. And I expect us to continue to lead in these areas.

A hundred years ago, the new concept of liberal arts education provided a way for economists and historians and political scientists and biologists to talk with each other, thus exposing students to a range of thought rather than just one particular curriculum. Georgetown is on the cusp of something similar. It’s as if we’re applying a liberal arts model to legal education. We can do this here because we have a richly varied faculty. Some of them are doctrinists, some are interdisciplinarians — historians, economists, sociologists as well as lawyers — and some are clinicians. And they’re all in dialogue with each other about what these approaches bring to the education of future lawyers.

GL: In a speech to the Law Center community before becoming dean, you described crucial stages in the history of legal education and your belief that Georgetown Law is on the forefront of a new, transformative moment. Can you explain?

WT: If you think about the history of American legal education, there really have been two defining moments. In the late 19th century, legal study moved from an apprentice model, where lawyers learned the law by studying with someone who was already practicing it, to the case method of legal education, where lawyers learned by studying cases. This is known as the Harvard moment.

The second change is known as the Yale moment. It’s about legal realism, interdisciplinary work, and it’s a challenge to the determinacy of classic legal thinking. But it’s still very much a response to the first moment.

Georgetown has the opportunity to bring all these things together in a way they’ve never been brought together before. It has the possibility of being a catalyst in a transformative moment in the history of legal education — the Georgetown moment.

A lot of forces are converging now, and the time is right once again for dramatic change. There is the rise of transnational practice and the restructuring of law firms. There is more information about how people learn and how experience shapes knowledge. And there’s a greater awareness of the importance of legislation and how a system of legal education based on the study of case law leaves out a major part of what law today is about. Finally, there’s an ongoing hunger to bring justice and service into the center of legal education.

These are the megatrends, and what we’re waiting for now is a law school that — just as Harvard in the late 19th century or Yale in the early 20th century — comes up with a new formulation to address them. I think Georgetown could be such a law school at this moment. After all, we’re the leading law school in international work and in clinical education. We’re turning in very important ways to experiential learning, we’re studying changes in the legal profession, and we have an historic commitment to justice. Then you add to that our Washington, D.C., location. Just the fact
A Conversation with Dean William Treanor

We are committed to justice in all its forms, because we see law as a profession of service to others.

that we’ve had 12 professors holding important positions in the Obama administration is indicative of what Georgetown has to offer. And the fact that these people will be coming back and participating in the dialogue and educating their students — it’s an unmatched educational experience. Georgetown has the opportunity to bring all these things together in a way they’ve never been brought together before. It has the possibility of being a catalyst in a transformative moment in the history of legal education — the Georgetown moment.

GL: You moved from one Jesuit law school to another, so the message of service to others must be important to you. Can you talk for a minute about Georgetown’s commitment to justice?

WT: Our motto “Law is but the means, justice is the end” sums up the core commitment of Georgetown Law. We believe that all students can get an excellent legal education while also learning how important it is to serve others. Students will take their education and their dedication to others with them as they pursue a wide range of careers. They may go into public service, government, business or big firm practice. But they take this core commitment with them wherever they go.

Another important aspect of our Jesuit heritage is about access. We started as an evening school in 1870, and we have always been powerfully committed to the idea that a Georgetown education should be offered to students regardless of their means. Actually, if you look at the Jesuit law schools in the country, they were built where the train tracks end. And you only have to look down F Street [to Union Station] to realize how true that is of Georgetown and how fundamentally important access is to us. And so at a time when law schools across the country are abandoning evening schools, Georgetown is committed to its evening school because it’s committed to access.

But beyond even that, we are committed to justice in all its forms, because we see law as a profession of service to others. It’s the reason why Georgetown is a pioneer in clinics, but it’s even broader than that. It’s something that the faculty is deeply committed to; it’s something that I’m deeply committed to. And I think it’s an important part of the educational experience here. One of the things I’ve discussed with the curriculum planning committee is to deepen our curricular focus on justice. Again, our commitment to justice is unrivaled. It’s really in the DNA of the law school.

GL: Will it soon be possible for any student who wants to be in a clinic to be in one?

WT: Our clinical program is the finest in the country, but it can still be improved. I will make the addition of experiential learning classes, expanded externship positions and new clinic opportunities an important focus of my first few years. And yes, I hope that eventually any student who wants to take a clinic will be able to take a clinic — both because it’s a wonderful educational experience and because it helps inculcate the commitment to service and justice.

Dean William M. Treanor, clockwise from left, at a September reception in his honor, with members of the Law Center’s communications team, with Georgetown University President John J. DeGioia, with new students during orientation and in front of the Law Center’s Sport and Fitness Center last summer.
A Conversation with
Dean William Treanor

GL: Global, transnational issues are very important to you. Do you have any specific plans in this area?

WT: One of the things I focused most on at Fordham was the increasingly global orientation of the law school. And again, Georgetown is the leader in that. Through Week One, through the Center for Transnational Legal Studies in London, through the faculty that have been hired and the visitors that come through here — through their concern with international human rights, through the clinical work outside the United States. Again and again this school proves that it is the leader in transnational practice. So at this point my focus is building on the strengths we have. Georgetown really has a commitment that’s extraordinary. There are 140 countries in which our lawyers are working. It’s stunning. And the presence of so many people from outside the United States studying here — this year’s entering class alone represents 62 countries — these students really enrich the academic environment in the range of different perspectives they bring. To have people, for example, from civil law countries provides a constant learning opportunity for those of us who are from common law countries (and the same is true in reverse, too). I think CTLS is a remarkable innovation, which reflects again on this deeper conception of what it means to prepare people for transnational practice. It’s not simply teaching people a body of law; it’s a dialogue among people from different cultures and different legal systems.

GL: As dean, how involved will you be in fundraising for the school?

WT: When I was at Fordham we increased the number of alumni giving to the school dramatically and boosted our total fundraising significantly in the last five years. I will be very focused on finances here, too, especially on increasing financial aid. Law school is very expensive, so one of the central fundraising goals of the years ahead will be increasing our aid to students. I’d also like to think up new ways to help students pay off their debts. I’m especially interested in assisting students with careers that are neither in big firms, nor in government, nonprofits or the public sector (because there are some good loan repayment assistance programs for them). I’m thinking of people like solo practitioners or those working for smaller firms, regional firms — people who might be $130,000 in debt and making $60,000 a year. We have to figure out a way to help these people pursue their careers without crippling debt.

GL: You are an historian, a recent Ph.D., as well as a lawyer, law professor and dean. How does being an historian inform your view of the whole academy?

WT: The training as an historian is a very powerful influence on the way I think about law. It makes me very aware of changing context over time and of institutions and how they evolve. So I’m very aware of Georgetown Law’s history and how we’re a product of all our past moments, and I think that’s really important to completely understand the present. When you ask why we are so committed to access and justice, a large part of the answer lies in our history. My awareness of history has made me more Burkean in my approach, more inclined to build on strengths. My background in history is also a reason I take transnational practice so seriously because, like an historical perspective, a transnational perspective makes us challenge the ways things are.

GL: Do you plan to teach?

WT: I do, though not this year — I have a few other things to do! I’ve taught a broad range of subjects. Property, for instance. I became inter-
ested in Property when I started writing about the Fifth Amendment Takings Clause, which interested me because it's in the Bill of Rights but not in the state constitutions of 1776. I've also taught first-year criminal law, upper-level courses in intellectual property and land use, corporate history and theory as well as a series of seminars in areas of constitutional law.

GL: You were known for encouraging a family feeling at Fordham. How will you do that here?

WT: I'll be making myself accessible to students with office hours, meeting student leaders in small groups, staying in touch in any number of ways. My management style is dialogue. I'm really a talker! My children, Liam and Katherine, and my wife, Allison, are looking forward to being a part of Georgetown Law as they were a part of Fordham.

GL: What do you do in your free time?

WT: My free time is spent with my family. We've already started revisiting our old haunts from when we lived here before. For instance, we just rediscovered an Indian restaurant in Bethesda that we really enjoyed. We like going to movies together, too. I just finished reading Wolf Hall, a Booker-prize-winning historical novel about Thomas Cromwell, a close adviser to King Henry VIII. It was fascinating. And I'm starting to read the second volume of Robert Caro's Johnson biography, which is on his Senate years. That seemed appropriate as I'm starting to work here in the nation's capital.

GL: Finally, after almost a decade in the Big Apple, how will you keep your "inner New Yorker" alive now that you live in D.C.?

When you ask why we are so committed to access and justice, a large part of the answer lies in our history.
By Ann W. Parks

How To Educate Them Today

The Lawyers of the Future:
It’s no secret that law firms are making significant changes in the way they do business.

Since the financial crisis of 2008, things like alternative billing structures, requests for proposals for law firm services — and, indeed, doing more for less — have become more a part of the law firm landscape. And as law firms learn to adapt to the changing world around them, the legal academy is considering how it, too, should evolve. The responsibility for training lawyers has long been shared between law schools and law firms, but how should this balance be weighed? Where do clinics and newer forms of experiential learning fit in with the time-tested traditions of casebooks and the Socratic method? Should students be taking courses in law firm economics and cultural differences? What about the students choosing careers outside the law firm world?
The Lawyers of the Future

In the Spring/Summer 2009 issue of Georgetown Law, we looked at “The State of the Legal Profession,” exploring the ways that the legal landscape is changing with respect to the business of law firms. In this issue, we continue the story with a look at how law schools — including Georgetown Law — are evolving too, training the lawyers of the future to not only survive but thrive in the business of law.

Even before Dean William Treanor took the reins at the Law Center, job creation and lawyering skills were a major focus for him: “The time is right for dramatic change, and a lot of forces are really converging now,” said Treanor, who addressed the Georgetown Law community in part on the subject last spring when he was a candidate for dean. Besides the rise of the transnational law firm practice and the corporate client’s demand for efficiency from its law firms, “we are also increasingly thinking differently about how people learn,” he said. “It’s not just a purely classic academic setting that’s important, but we also are now increasingly aware of the ways in which experience and reflection on the experience shape knowledge.”

Thinking like a lawyer

When students first set foot in law school, they are faced with a vast array of subjects and concepts that they may never before have studied: Civil Procedure. Torts. Contracts. Legal Writing. Their academic lives, which may have up until now consisted of problems with clear-cut solutions, suddenly become three dimensional. There may be no best answer to a question. Or there may be several. A problem may be viewed through not only the lens of law but those of medicine, economics, ethics, history and philosophy. For the first time, a student in the first year of law school may find himself or herself “thinking like a lawyer.” And that is, as everyone seems to agree, a good thing.

“U.S. law schools are a draw from all over the world, and [they] are doing a lot of things right,” says Carole Silver, who until recently served as the executive director of Georgetown’s Center for the Study of the Legal Profession. She points out that just as educators in the United States are considering changes to our system of legal education, other countries — where law is often an undergraduate degree — are copying ours. “It’s partly because U.S. law is important, and partly because English is important, but that isn’t the only reason … it’s the way that we teach.”

So why change? One recent critique, a 2007 report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, concluded that where law schools generally have fallen short is transitioning students from “thinking like a lawyer” to actually becoming one.

“Their central conclusion was, [law schools] are doing a great job in the first year, teaching students to understand appellate practice, but what [they’re] not doing so well is teaching students the kinds of competencies that come from applying the law to real life practice situations,” explains Deborah Epstein, associate dean of clinical programs at Georgetown Law.

The problem, it seems, began more than a century ago, with the break from the apprenticeship model under which lawyers had learned the law for hundreds of years previously — under the tutelage of an expert, a practitioner or a judge. In the second half of the 19th century, learning the law shifted to the university setting and practice experience was deferred until actual practice, unlike medical schools that continued to combine formal knowledge with more hands-on experience. “Over the course of the twentieth century, legal scholarship would move further away from the concerns of judges and practitioners and closer to those of other academic fields,” the Carnegie report notes. “In its quest for academic respectability, legal education would come to emphasize legal knowledge and reasoning at the expense of attention to practice skills.”

Professor Milton C. Regan Jr., who co-directs Georgetown’s Center for the Study of the Legal Profession with Professor Jeffrey D. Bauman, notes that law schools have two aims: to reflect on the law and the legal system, and to train students to engage in practice. “Each is essential, but they’ve always co-existed in a somewhat uneasy balance,” he explains. “What some critics are saying is that this bal-
“It's not just a purely classic academic setting that's important, but we also are now increasingly aware of the ways in which experience and reflection on the experience shape knowledge.” — Dean William Treanor

The path of the law

In a speech at the turn of the 19th century called “The Path of the Law,” Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes communicated some practical principles for the legal academy to follow, one of which focused on the law as a predictor of judicial behavior. “When we study law we are not studying a mystery but a well-known profession,” Holmes wrote in a related article in 1897. “We are studying what we shall want in order to appear before judges, or to advise people in such a way as to keep them out of court.”

Scholars like Professor and Associate Dean Robin West have noted that while the path of legal education inspired by Holmes' vision has turned out to be a pretty good one — “a laboratory of pedagogy that is the envy of law students around the world” — there are alternative paths that the legal academy has badly neglected, such as the study and teaching of lawyering, as opposed to law. The lawyers of the future, West says, will also need to learn lawmaking, the crafting of legislation in response to an economic or climate crisis or to ameliorate a massive injustice. Thirdly, there is the concept of justice, which has been neglected as an ideal by the legal academy for more than a hundred years.

Treanor, a Harvard-trained historian, notes the 19th-century trend toward law as science, characterized by the birth of the case law method and the focus on law as a profession of graduate study that is quite different from the apprenticeship model. Legal education of the 21st century, Treanor says, will require not only the study of justice but also such things as service, experiential learning, legislation and transnational aspects of the law, to meet the demands of global legal practice.

“We have to look outside the United States in a way that we certainly didn’t when I was in law school,” Treanor said in his address last spring. “The structure of law firms and the profitability of law firms in a lot of ways are challenged by transnational practice. … The profit margins that [they] once had are diminished, so corporations are looking much more closely at law firms and demanding efficiency. So the transnational move affects both law firm practice and what we study in law school.”

What law firms want

At 9 a.m. on a Monday morning last March, a conference on “Law Firm Evolution: Brave New World or Business as Usual” is already well underway on the 12th floor of Gewirz Student Center. It's a continuation of the many ways that the school — including the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession — has kept practitioners, scholars and students up to date on the myriad changes taking place in their profession in areas like client relationships, globalization, law firm business models and more.

“Will these changes mean that we need to prepare our students differently? It certainly is more than possible that their careers will be profoundly shaped by the forces we will be discussing at this conference,” said Interim Dean Judith Areen, who opened the day's proceedings. If areas like law firm management, outsourcing and global practice are emerging as potential career paths, she noted, law students will need to be able to navigate them successfully. “One way to prepare for the future is to better understand the different paths.”

Aiding in the understanding were alumni like Robert Ruyak (L’74), managing partner and CEO of Howrey (one of the firms that has created an apprenticeship program for its associates), and Ted Burke (L’86), chief executive and partner of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer — who described some of the ways law firms are adapting to this brave new world. Ruyak noted that while dramatic change has been “on the horizon” for some time, the economic downturn has sparked a substantial reevaluation of how lawyers price services, manage cases and services, and measure success and value.
Driven by client demands, law firms must now do more for less — with many still operating under a decades-old business model composed of partners and associates, billing rates and hours. In the past, rates and hours charged at the associate level had little relationship to the value of services performed — and associates did everything, no matter how minor or insignificant. But associates learning their job at a very high cost to the client simply cannot be the way of the future, he said.

"We will need to change virtually everything of the old [law firm business] model," Buyak said, adding that those changes will encompass everything from the numbers and qualifications of the people hired by law firms to pricing to the use of technology and support systems. "No longer can we be composed of just partners and associates; we need to have all sorts of resources. I'm sorry, but the pyramid [model] is not going to last as long as those in Egypt."

Burke noted that all firms have had to rethink how to recruit people, pay people and price their services. The firms that survived the 20th century, he noted, did so because they figured out what their clients were looking for, saw that work as important and positioned themselves to provide that service. And Burke — who leads one of the United Kingdom's "Magic Circle" firms (top five) — cautioned that the innovation of the legal sector may not come from America.

"We'll see increasing numbers of clients coming from [other countries], and they may value legal services in a different way, may have different demands," Burke said. "The winners in the 21st century will be the law firms that figure out what those clients want, where they want the work done, how they want it done and organize themselves to do that."

Training lawyers: Whose job is it, anyway?

The key question that students as well as faculty members and administrators are asking these days is this: if law firms are changing, what does it mean for legal education? Indeed, the Law Center has for several years been considering various alterations to the third-year curriculum, including an expansion of clinical and experiential learning programs and courses on professionalism and leadership.

"The question is going to be whether law schools can change as well, and how those changes are going to look," said George Washington University Professor Thomas D. Morgan — who presented as part of a panel on "Rethinking Legal Education and Training" at the March conference. Morgan noted in his presentation that client needs will often have little or no relation to subjects traditionally tested on current bar examinations. A lawyer who tries back injury cases, he wrote, will need to know almost as much about anatomy as torts, a securities lawyer will need to know about economics and a trade lawyer will need to know the culture of the countries in which his or her clients work. Other competencies — echoed throughout the course of the conference — will include critical skills such as resolving client disputes short of litigation, working in teams to solve problems, listening to clients and time management.

Where new lawyers should begin to acquire such skills is another question. Jordan Furlong, a law firm consultant with Edge International, described what he called "The Return of the Apprentice," the small handful of firms that in recent years have developed training programs for new associates with reduced first-year salaries and billable hours requirements. In addition to Howrey, the law firms Drinker Biddle, Ford & Harrison, Strasburger, and Frost Brown Todd were among the trendsetters in this area, designing programs to decrease costs and increase value.
"What some critics are saying is that this balance has tilted too far in one direction — that law schools now tend to focus more on law as an academic discipline at the expense of engaging with the profession."

— Professor Mitt Regan

to clients reluctant to pay for new-associate work. The programs emphasize working closely with practitioners (at depositions, client meetings, trials) and law-firm-specific classroom training that facilitates the transition from law school.

"These law firm programs potentially represent a turning point in how new lawyers are trained in the United States," Furlong wrote in his symposium paper, which asked whether these innovations represent a return to an apprentice model of centuries past. "If they catch on widely, they could wind up affecting everything from law school tuition and salaries to law firm billing models."

The key word is 'if.' Furlong noted in March that no law firm since last summer has publicly announced an apprentice system for new lawyers, though The Recorder (California) reported in June that Hewlett-Packard’s corporate legal department is about to try one. A recent article in the National Law Journal noted that while the firms that have tried these programs are reporting success, there has been no rush to follow.

"Asking a veteran lawyer to be an effective teacher of new lawyers is rarely a reasonable request," Furlong wrote, noting that pedagogy does not necessarily number among the skills practiced by lawyers outside of a law school classroom. "It is simply not a capability that most lawyers and law firms have ever developed to any great degree."

Training lawyers: the law school

Travis Seth Borquez (L.L.M. '10) — who attended another law school before coming to Georgetown Law as an LL.M. student — had a mentor while working at a law firm during his 2L year, a lawyer who helped show him the ropes. Yet more training in the business side of things would have been beneficial, he says. "I really wish there was [a class] that said, okay, this is generally how it works, this is the general business model of law firms, they'll lose this much money on you on average the first year, just so you're aware," said Borquez. "It would change a lot of the decisions that students are making about where they are going to work, and it would also be beneficial for law firms."

Georgetown Law’s Center for the Study of the Legal Profession and the Office of Career Services have been hard at work in this area in recent years, with a series of speakers on law firm trends and economics. Classes taught by Professor Regan and others explore law firm business models, compensation, team skills and other competencies valuable to success — something that was also explored at the Center for the Study of the Legal Profession conference in depth. Should law students learn how to work more cooperatively with others, including lawyers from other cultures, transnational clients and clients in general? The answer — at least at Georgetown — is yes.

"There may be more of an effort to put students in open-ended settings, with uncertain and incomplete information and multiple values at stake, where they need to work with others and weigh a number of legal and non-legal considerations," says Regan, noting that this kind of training would not necessarily have to define someone’s career path. "Law schools do a very good job in the first year of teaching students to organize the world into legal categories and to make legal arguments, but we shouldn't stop there; there are many other skills that lawyers use."

Professor Michael Diamond, director of the Law Center's Harrison Institute for Housing and Community Development, says he thinks "Georgetown definitely has its eye on the ball in terms of how important it is to provide skills training. I think that's reflected in the clinical programs, the extern programs and the new ideas that are being developed about experiential education."

Diamond cites contract drafting, policy interpretation and real estate and development as just a few of the skills that make his clinic students attractive candidates for employers. A significant number of the lawyers doing affordable housing and development work in law firms in D.C., for example, have come out of the Harrison program.
The Lawyers of the Future

Epstein, the associate dean of clinical education at Georgetown Law, says clinics provide valuable opportunities to teach students about the exercise of judgment — something that every lawyer has to learn. "It's the lack of competency in the exercise of judgment that is certainly in some way related to society's idea that lawyers are unethical," she says. "Those dated perceptions of lawyers can be countered by teaching our students to exercise judgment before they leave law school, as opposed to learning that in practice over time."

Dealing with factual chaos

Last year, Georgetown Law launched its ambitious "Justice Agenda," calling for an expansion of everything from experiential learning classes to its clinical program — already the largest and most highly regarded in-house program in the country. During the 2010-2011 school year, 12 clinics will offer 23 clinical courses in areas ranging from domestic violence to immigration, with nearly 300 students expected to participate.

The newest initiative is a Community Justice Project clinic, taught by Professor Jane Aiken, which represents patients with HIV/AIDS and people recently released from prison. The clinic gives students the opportunity to think about the often-neglected concept of justice, and it also creates learning experiences to stimulate that much needed exercise of judgment cited by Epstein. Good judgment is essential to being a good lawyer, but how do you teach it?

"It's helping students identify the existence of choices, sort out what choices are available to them, think through the pros and cons of each," Epstein says, adding that this kind of self-reflective thinking is a good way to learn judgment. "It's deciding the best strategic approach, acting on it and then reflecting retroactively: how good was my decision-making process? What could have made it better? What would I do differently next time? A student's ability to exercise judgment is going to improve through his or her clinical experience."

Clinics also give students valuable experience in the collaborative approaches to practice that everyone's talking about. And then there's the skill that Epstein calls "dealing with factual chaos." In the real world, unlike in a textbook, the facts are constantly developing, with contradictory facts being discovered. "The factual universe is chaotic and changing all the time."

In Room 140 of McDonough Hall at the end of May, Adjunct Professor and Ethics Counsel Michael Frisch is guiding the Law Center's first summer externship class through orientation in preparation for the months ahead. The accredited externship program provides additional, supervised opportunities for hands-on work experience for academic credit: in places like a state attorney general's or U.S. attorney's office, state or federal government agency, nonprofits or the Hill. Approximately 200 students participated in externships during the 2009-2010 school year, with the biggest spring class ever and more opportunities created by adding a summer class.

"One of the benefits of an externship is that students can directly target, identify and pursue their own career interests," Frisch says, noting that students can also make employment connections and establish mentoring relationships. The real world experience of working in a judicial chambers, government or legislative setting or a public interest organization provides students with the opportunity to see law in action and to learn what lawyers do, he says. "It's our belief that employers do care whether our students know how to file a law suit, conduct an investigation, things of that nature that they might not get in a more traditional class setting."

The Law Center has also been expanding its experiential learning curriculum in recent years, developing courses that include not only a seminar but field work: courses such as Community Lawyering, Death Penalty Litigation,
“Our mission as a law school is to think about what competencies we want our students to be graduating with, whether they go into lifelong practice at a law firm, whether they go into public interest lawyering, whether they go into teaching, whether they go into policy work...”

— Professor Deborah Epstein

Wrongful Convictions — or a Human Rights Fact Finding Seminar (which, in 2010-2011, will enable students to work on the topic of safe repatriation of persons with mental disabilities). Dozens of courses contain skill-building components: Civil Litigation Practice; negotiation and drafting seminars; and a judgment and decision-making seminar, just to name a few.

“Week One,” a program for first-year students, explores the role of law in a global context, and creating a “Week One” module for second- and third-year students has been considered. Section 3, Georgetown’s alternate first-year curriculum, has proven useful in getting students away from thinking about the law in terms of its traditional boundaries and categories.

“I’ve found that many students who began in that section are able to be very creative, because they’re maybe less confined to traditional doctrinal boundaries and categories,” Regan says. “That’s what a good lawyer does.”

Finding one’s place

Still, that doesn’t mean that law schools should be catering to one kind of student — or one kind of employer. As students branch out into a wide range of career paths, schools including Georgetown are exploring various ways to help those students, too.

“There’s an aspect of law school that is about the value of conformity, and so I believe that it’s also important for there to be another narrative in our law schools that honors being a social entrepreneur and recognizing the need to have a very different paradigm of how one wants law school to be,” says Malika Saada Saar (L’01), who founded her own nonprofit organization during law school, a precursor to the D.C.-based Rebecca Project. The organization seeks policy reform for vulnerable women and girls in the United States and in Africa.

And professors recognize this need. “Our job is to best educate a person for the challenges of practice, not to funnel them into a particular practice setting,” says Frisch. “Our clients are the students, to me, and we are trying to best prepare them for the careers they want to have.”

Georgetown’s post-graduate fellowships in a variety of fields help students gain an edge in the very competitive entry-level job market for public interest students. “If we can offer more post-graduate opportunities specifically for our students, more of them will hopefully stay committed to public interest causes,” says Barbara Moulton, assistant dean of public interest and community service.

Georgetown’s Federal Legislation and Administrative Clinic, which has taught scores of students lawmaking as well as lawyering, is helping organize an academic conference in November jointly sponsored by Georgetown Law and Stanford Law School. The conference will focus on a bill that would create a law clerk program in Congress — providing lawmaking experiences similar to judicial clerkships. Other classes slated for 2010-2011 will examine the formation and governance of nonprofit organizations, lawmaking, advocacy for the 21st-century public interest lawyer and more.

Above all, the current economic situation has also made law schools think creatively to help all students — which is never a bad thing. “Our mission as a law school is to think about what competencies we want our students to be graduating with, whether they go into lifelong practice at a law firm, whether they go into public interest lawyering, whether they go into teaching, whether they go into policy work, whatever it is,” says Epstein. “The fundamental competencies that they should leave Georgetown saying, these are the things that I have mastered during my time in law school.”
In the fall of 2009, a Ukrainian international lawyer named Oleg Riabokon (LL.M. ’96) made a surprising career move. He left his job as managing partner of Magisters, a firm he co-founded more than a decade earlier, to fix what he saw as a serious problem with that country’s civil rights. Since the Orange Revolution of 2004 (a successful democratic protest of an allegedly corrupt presidential election), the political situation in Ukraine has remained shaky, with billionaires taking the top government positions. Riabokon wanted to do something about it, so he ran for president of his country. “You can stand aside and say it’s not your fault, or you can take some responsibility,” he told a group of students gathered at the Law Center in March. Riabokon chose the latter.

Every year, hundreds of Georgetown Law LL.M. students graduate and join the ranks of alumni like Riabokon, who are taking on the world in astonishingly diverse ways. And every day, more than 10,000 LL.M. graduates worldwide — a staggering number for any law school — are applying what they’ve learned at Georgetown through tax or securities work in Washington, D.C., by teaching at law schools from Utah to Estonia or by pursuing impact litigation in women’s rights in Cape Town,
South Africa, just to name a few of their many occupations. The school's international focus is unquestionably diverse: Students from 136 of the 192 countries in the United Nations have studied here in the last 25 years. In addition to being lawyers, LL.M. graduates have served as diplomats, politicians, government officials and judges everywhere from Brazil to Uganda.

"So many of them say they can never think about the law the same and they never think about the world the same, so it opens up a lot of different surprising avenues for them," Dory Mayer, director of International Student Services at George-town Law, says of the foreign LL.M.s — who comprise more than half the full-time students earning an LL.M. from George-town Law each year. "Many of them are totally amazed at what they are doing in five years [after graduation] because they could not have predicted it."

Like Riabokon. Though reluctant to leave the law firm he founded and helped grow into one of the top 100 firms in Europe, he dove into Ukrainian politics, learning the system even as he was running for president. Faced with a media that was still under government control and a populace that was just beginning to think in terms of a civil society, he did not emerge the winner. But he has since launched a political party called Nash Ghas ("Our Time"), which will enable him to participate in future elections, and he also founded the Civil Rights Movement of Oleg Riabokon, which will work with the general public in Ukraine to promote civil society. (And yes, he does credit Georgetown Law with being the "tool and inspiration" for his achievements.)

"I don't want to live in one of the most corrupt countries in the world, where oligarchs rule," Riabokon says. "I ran for president and now stay in politics with one hope, that one day we are able to change Ukraine to a place where people can live happily."

Making a Difference
Mushahida Adhikari (LL.M. '06) had been interested in women's rights ever since her first job as a lawyer, but it took a few years to find the right path. After graduating from the University of Cape Town, South Africa, in 2000, Adhikari worked with an NGO doing land reform work, defending eviction cases and assisting communities in getting redress for land that had been taken away under apartheid. But she wanted to do more, particularly for women.

"Fate and luck" collided when a friend sent her a link to Georgetown Law's Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa (LAWA) program, in which African lawyers pursue LL.M. degrees at the Law Center in order to promote women's rights in their home countries. Last September — after some work with a nonprofit and a few years doing commercial litigation — Adhikari found her dream job doing exactly that.

"We focus on a number of women's issues including gender-based violence, fair labor practices for women, women's health rights, housing and equal rights within relationships," explains Adhikari, who now works as a senior attorney at the Women's Legal Centre in Cape Town.

"In South Africa there's a complex set of rules and customs dating back to apartheid, particularly religious and traditional
The LL.M.s

Oleg Riabokon (LL.M. '95), who ran for president of Ukraine earlier this year and Mushahida Adhikari (LL.M. '06), a participant in Georgetown Law’s Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa (LAWA) program. Adhikari now works as a senior attorney at the Women’s Legal Centre in Cape Town, South Africa.

mistakes that people of color. The lack of legal recognition of certain marriages under apartheid still has consequences for women today.”

She frequently takes on cases that will create legislative or policy changes for women: litigation to legalize Muslim and Hindu marriages in South Africa; to protect women in co-habiting relationships; to secure reproductive rights and bring justice to migrant women subjected to forced sterilization. And Adhikari says she still refers to her notes from Professor Sue Ross’s class on international women’s human rights — particularly those that explain how international instruments work.

“Georgetown taught me was firstly just the ability to get to grips with complex relationships ... understanding the political and economic forces that shape the policy environment and how to use your education and your skills to access pressure points,” says Adhikari. “It’s [about] how to actually prepare for a meeting if you’re going to make a presentation to the legislature; what to say to them; how to say things to them so your point will be listened to.”

A Life of Ideas

Lauri Mälksoo’s particular audience is students — and the occasional government official. Mälksoo (LL.M. ’99), the international law chair at the University of Tartu in Estonia, is one of more than two dozen Georgetown Law graduates pursuing an academic career outside the United States. He also serves as the part-time international law adviser to his country’s chancellor of justice, an independent government official that ensures the constitutionality and legality of legislation passed in Estonia.

“It is true that an average professor [may seem] slightly less ‘relevant’ for the society than an average politician,” he says. “Yet at the same time, an average professor can be much more free in his or her expressions and positions than an average politician. ... Ultimately, the reason why I wanted to become a professor may well be ‘metaphysical’ — to somehow make the point that life can be about ideas as much as about the material world.”

After completing his LL.M., Mälksoo pursued a Ph.D. at Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany, before returning to the University of Tartu to teach. Last year, he became the first researcher from Estonia to receive a prestigious grant of half a million euros from the European Research Council — to fund a project exploring the Russian Federation’s understanding of international law and human rights.

Interestingly, Mälksoo says that he didn’t choose Georgetown Law — the Law Center chose him. After receiving his bachelor’s degree from the University of Tartu in 1998, Mälksoo received an Edmund S. Muskie graduate fellowship, co-sponsored by the U.S. government and the Open Society Institute, to study in the United States. And while he knew that he would be sent to a highly qualified U.S. academic institution, he did not know which one.

“I was very lucky to ‘get’ Georgetown in that way,” says Mälksoo. “Some of my fellow students from the Baltics who got scholarships to study in less known places in the United States looked at me with a certain jealousy: wow, Georgetown. At that moment, I was not even aware what those ‘wow, lucky you!’s were about.”

Process of Discovery

For many, it’s no easy journey. To travel halfway around the world to subject oneself to Socratic dialogue in a common law country — for some, in a foreign language — requires a considerable leap of faith.
Even for American lawyers, pursuing advanced degrees in tax or securities and financial regulation when they already have a time-consuming legal practice obviously requires balancing some serious professional, financial and family concerns; approximately one-quarter of the LL.M.s at Georgetown attend as part-time students.

Koen Hoornaert (LL.M. ’10), a law student from Belgium who served as the student speaker for the 2010 LL.M. class, reflected in his commencement address on the forces that brought this group together: 426 students from more than 50 countries. "Some wanted to go to one of the best law schools worldwide and improve their legal skills; others wanted to live in the United States, get a better understanding of international relationships or just promote Belgian beer more actively in the U.S.,” he joked. "I can assure you that the process of discovery of the initial reason behind pursuing the LL.M. was, to say the least, very interesting and often surprising."

Which is true for Hoornaert as well. When he was about 10 years old, he took a trip from his hometown in Sint-Niklaas, Belgium, to Geneva, Switzerland, and learned about a new organization headquartered there — the World Trade Organization, founded in 1995. For Hoornaert, who was already hearing a lot of law over breakfast, lunch and dinner with his parents and grandfather, all civil lawyers in Belgium, something clicked.

"They have a saying in Belgium that basically with law you can go in any direction; you can go into any field later on," he says, explaining his decision to study law, and to study law at Georgetown. He pursued his Georgetown LL.M. in international business and economic law, with a certificate in WTO studies; the Belgian-American Educational Foundation, the most prestigious organization in Belgium for awarding scholarships for Belgian students to study abroad, paid his entire way. "It's the combination of a family tradition and a big interest in public international law, international relations and foreign policy basically … and to specialize in the World Trade Organization with the worldwide authority of Professor John Jackson, it was a natural choice for me to go to Georgetown."

Now that he has his LL.M. degree, Hoornaert heads to Frankfurt’s Wolfgang Goethe University to continue his education — despite several job offers from European law firms. “I decided to get my Ph.D. in financial regulation; it's a really hot topic at the moment,” he says, adding "Ultimately, the reason why I wanted to become a professor may well be ‘metaphysical’ — to somehow make the point that life can be about ideas as much as about the material world," Mälksoo says.
"I had reached a point in my practice where [I thought] that kind of specialized knowledge would be really beneficial," says Adelina Widjaja, who designed her own antitrust curriculum through the general LL.M. program.

Providing Perspective
Not that there's anything wrong with private practice. Of course, many students choose to complete an LL.M. to make them more attractive prospects to law firms — or to use their knowledge in an existing job.

Anyone searching for an antitrust/competition law attorney on the website of the Australian firm Gilbert & Tobin last spring might have come across the name of Adelina Widjaja (LL.M. '10) with an e-mail address reading in part, "@gtlaw." A coincidence, owing to the firm name, but an accurate one, since "at Georgetown Law" was precisely where Widjaja happened to be.

"I had reached a point in my practice where [I thought] that kind of specialized knowledge would be really beneficial," says Widjaja, who has since returned to Sydney. She designed her own antitrust curriculum at Georgetown through the general LL.M. program and also took advantage of Georgetown Law’s externship program, putting what she was learning in her Global Competition Law and Advanced Antitrust classes to good use at the Federal Trade Commission. A few days before graduation, she was looking forward to returning home, using what she’s learned to enhance the way she advises clients. "To use what you’ve learned in practice in classrooms and to have professors who have actually been involved in practice to explain everything, it’s just been great," she says.

British lawyer Dominic Hulse (LL.M. '10), who now works as an in-house counsel for a hedge fund in Washington, D.C., felt that the Georgetown Law LL.M. in securities and financial regulation was the best way to achieve relevance in the U.S. market. Classes such as “Mutual Funds, Investment Advisors and Other Regulated Money Managers” and a financial derivatives regulation seminar gave him perspective on the six years he spent in the financial services group in the London office of an international law firm.

"In the U.S. at the moment, the proposals that are being considered by Congress are the most far-reaching financial reform since the 1930s, and to have an op-
portunity to study that as it's happening is pretty invaluable,” he says. “This is almost the perfect time to be doing the LL.M. from that point of view.”

Daniel Mutisya (LL.M. ’10), a practitioner from Nairobi, Kenya, always wanted to practice international law — though no law firm in Kenya, as of yet, has a practice in the field, he says. In Africa generally, if a state has been sued, for example, in the International Court of Justice, parties always retain counsel from abroad. Yet Mutisya thought he definitely had what it takes to do these cases — if he had the right kind of training. He once worked on what is now Kenya’s leading case on the right to travel, a case where a citizen’s passport had been taken away by the government. “The case established that a passport is a fundamental right of a citizen,” Mutisya says. “Before that in Kenya it was always thought that it was held at the will of the government or at the president’s pleasure, so that case set new law.”

Now that he has an LL.M. in International Legal Studies, he plans to return to public international law practice in Nairobi, ideally after gaining some experience in the U.S. He has also developed a serious interest in international arbitration — so if recent talk about a center for international dispute resolution becomes a reality in Kenya, he’ll be ready. “This is the right time to be there,” he says.

Class Participation

Many foreign LL.M.s say they knew they were in for something special when they first walked into a classroom at Georgetown Law and encountered an interactive teaching style that was quite different from anything they had experienced before.

Dereje Shimeles (LL.M. ’10) says that it was in fact “completely different” from law school in Ethiopia, partly because of class size and partly because not all students in Ethiopia have access to all the textbooks and reference materials — so students come to class to hear the professor only. And everyone at Georgetown, he says, is respectful of others’ ideas. “Whatever kind of thought you have, [you can give] your personal opinion, your personal understanding of the issue,” says Shimeles, who recently earned his LL.M.

“In the U.S. at the moment, the proposals that are being considered by Congress are the most far-reaching financial reform since the 1930s, and to have an opportunity to study that as it’s happening is pretty invaluable,” Hulse says. “This is almost the perfect time to be doing the LL.M. from that point of view.”

Bonding in Foundations

Ask foreign LL.M. students or graduates what they enjoyed most at Georgetown Law, and you’ll get a range of answers as diverse as the individuals themselves — maybe it was a particular seminar in trade. Or serving as LL.M. representative of the Student Bar Association. But by far the most frequent answer is Foundations of American Law and Legal Education — an intensive, month-long summer “boot camp” that introduces incoming foreign LL.M. students to the U.S. legal system.

“I think that was the best time that each and every one of us has had, because we got to meet each other at a social level first before we even went into the classroom,” says Daniel Mutisya (LL.M. ’10), who was so impressed with Foundations that he decided to run for president of Foreign Lawyers at Georgetown last year. “We bonded in such a way that made the LL.M. such a wonderful experience.”

International Student Services Director Dory Mayer, who runs the program, says it’s first and foremost a serious academic course — the condensed version of an American LL program that introduces foreign students to the common law and federal systems, among other things. “It’s quite intensive and challenging ... for some of the students it’s their first experience with native English-speaking professors and class discussion, so for the first 10 days some of them are fine-tuning their ears and developing the courage to speak in class.”

Mayer says that those who go through Foundations together tend to become so close that marriage between classmates is not uncommon — perhaps proof of the theory that people are likely to fall in love if placed in some intense situation. “I take full credit for the happy marriages in all the classes,” she says.
Dereje Shimeles (LL.M. ’10), who recently earned his LL.M. in global health law with a certificate in international human rights, hails from Ethiopia. Dory Mayer, director of International Student Services at Georgetown Law, with students from the Foundations of American Law and Legal Education 2008 summer program.

"You have the right to discuss an idea freely, and that makes you free to participate in class," Shimeles says.

An AIDS law and ethics seminar, taught by Professors Lawrence Gostin and Mark Dybul, also altered the way Shimeles writes, as he discovered when putting together a paper on NGO participation in a human-rights-based approach to HIV and AIDS in Ethiopia. "The kind of rigorous requirement that [the professors] provide to students in terms of writing is really helpful to students and in particular to international students," Shimeles says.

Excellence aside, part of the difference in teaching styles is that many students come to Georgetown from civil law countries. "The civil law and the common law system have a different approach to law; you start with the text and the cases interpret the text, whereas in common law ... you really go immediately to the facts," explains Audrey Chenesseau (LL.M. ’10), who is from France. Chenesseau was so interested in learning both systems that she earned the equivalent of two J.D.s before even coming to Georgetown Law: an LL.B. from the University of Cambridge, England (a common law country), and a second law degree, called a Maîtrise en Droit, from the Université Paris II - Panthéon-Assas, France (a civil law country). She then pursued a dual-degree, two-year program awarding a master’s in international affairs from the Sciences-Po in Paris and an LL.M. from Georgetown. This spring, Chenesseau became one of the first five students to complete the dual-graduate program.

"It was a big contrast, especially after France, because in France you are taught a lot more to listen and read up before making up your own mind," says Chenesseau, who hopes to work in a European law firm. "Here, from day one, you’re supposed to emit an opinion, and that was a lot more stimulating."

Common Law Tradition

While the LL.M. degree in general is certainly not the sole way a lawyer can set himself or herself apart, "it is one of the best and most useful ways," says Dory Mayer. In some countries, she notes, an LL.M. is perceived as necessary if a lawyer is to have a serious shot at partnership, in
part because it provides some familiarity with the common law tradition.

Daria Loshkareva (LL.M. '11) decided she needed an LL.M. when she was practicing law in Russia and was handed a large oil and gas project drafted under New York law.

"They were American contracts which we had never studied and the structure was foreign to me," says Loshkareva. "I'm a Russian lawyer, I'm supposed to read this, I'm supposed to understand it... it became obvious that you can't make a really serious career without an LL.M."

An internship at the Commercial Counselor Administration of the Embassy of Russia in Amman, Jordan, and her exposure to a number of international projects in the course of her career also helped to define her choice. Loshkareva is currently pursuing an LL.M. in international business and economic law as a part-time student; she aims to graduate next year, take the New York bar and work in international corporate law.

"It gives you a completely different way of looking at legal documents and at law altogether," she says of the LL.M. "Here we not only study the law — it's not just about the substance — it's more about the analysis and the issue spotting, which is crucial for being a good lawyer."

Professor Wendy Collins Perdue, who is associate dean of the graduate as well as the J.D. programs at Georgetown Law, says the program educates lawyers to function effectively in the increasingly transnational legal environment. "The Georgetown LL.M. program embodies all the strengths that make Georgetown Law unique," she says. "It brings together extraordinary students with leading scholars and practicing lawyers, it addresses critical issues of law and public policy — with courses on everything from global health to regulation of derivatives."

Tax and Consequences

And the degree is becoming increasingly necessary at home as well. Catherine F. Schott Murray (LL.M. '09), who has practiced estate planning and business planning at Zell Law, a Virginia firm, since 2005, decided to enroll in Georgetown Law's LL.M. program part-time in 2006 to give her a more solid background and foundation in tax. She completed the program last year.

"I wanted to get the tax LL.M., because tax just overrides all the questions on both sides of what I do," Murray says, noting that on the estate side, clients typically

"I'm a Russian lawyer, I'm supposed to read this, I'm supposed to understand it... it became obvious that you can't make a really serious career without an LL.M.," Loshkareva says.
"People want to know what kind of entity they should form if they are starting a business; or if they are selling or purchasing a business, they want to know what the tax consequences are," says Catherine F. Schott Murray.

Getting your LL.M. while actually practicing as a lawyer is obviously the ultimate in experiential learning — and inevitably, the coursework she was doing would often tie in with what she was working on during the day, Murray notes. The part-time students naturally gravitate toward one another, coming to school from their respective jobs — and while it certainly requires some juggling, say, to leave the law firm at 4 to get to a 5:45 class, it definitely paid off in the long run. "I wouldn't say it was easy," she says, "but it was three years that went by pretty quickly."

Jacob Birnbaum (LL.M. '10) says he realized just how important a tax LL.M. was when the director of a tax clinic he was participating in at another law school told him that to go far in the field, people are going to want to see one, especially one from Georgetown.

It was an interesting revelation for someone who, at one point in his life, never envisioned law as a career. After graduating from Dartmouth with a B.A. in religion, Birnbaum tried his hand as a volunteer turkey farmer in Israel, a teacher in an Israeli high school, a trader on the American stock exchange and a software developer before entering Yeshiva University's Cardozo School of Law in 2003. A stint at the accounting firm KPMG and a New York law firm followed before he realized it was time to get his LL.M. in tax.

It has made a world of difference for Birnbaum, who accepted a job with Giordano, Halleran & Ciesla in New Jersey shortly after graduation and who after a few days on the job was already diving into subjects — IRS revenue rulings in the context of partnerships — he thought he'd never see outside of a law school exam. "Does it give me an extra edge? A zillion percent yes," he says. "It's sort of like having your Superman cape in the background ... it's like asking Thor if his hammer is helping him."
Connecting Abroad

Since their establishment in 2007, Georgetown’s European Law Alumni Advisory Board and Asian Law Alumni Advisory Board have served as valuable resources for Law Center students, faculty and alumni overseas — whether through organizing “Corporate Counsel Institute: Europe,” hosting a Global Georgetown Forum in Beijing or celebrating the opening of the Center for Transnational Legal Studies in London.

And while board members have included J.D. and LL.M. graduates, a Georgetown parent and a School of Foreign Service alum, an interesting statistic has emerged with respect to the European Board: though fewer LL.M. students than J.D. students graduate from Georgetown every year, about 80 percent of the approximately 50 members of the European board are LL.M. graduates.

One such alumnus is Pascal Chadenet (LL.M. ’88), a partner in the Paris office of Salans who serves as the European Board chair. Last year, Chadenet received one of the Law Center’s five annual Paul R. Dean awards, the first LL.M. graduate to be so honored.

Of course, LL.M. graduates don’t have to go to Europe or Asia to stay connected to their school. Georgetown Law’s Office of Alumni Affairs and Office of Graduate Programs are hosting LL.M.-specific networking events to benefit this significant alumni population — more than 10,000 strong worldwide, according to Alumni Director Matt Calise. A January event gave LL.M.s in New York a chance to network and mingle; a March event in Washington, D.C., gave tax LL.M.s the opportunity to meet William J. Wilkins, chief counsel for the United States Internal Revenue Service. “Our alumni have distinct needs and we’re beginning to cater to them,” Calise says.

Editor’s Note: With 10,000 LL.M. alumni worldwide, we can only write about a handful of our stellar graduates. There is so much more to say — stories about people like Dora Byamukama (LL.M. ’96), elected in 2006 to represent Uganda as an honorable member of the East African Legislative Assembly of 2006; Federico Gonzalez (LL.M. ’93), ambassador of Paraguay to Venezuela; Esther Mayambala Kisaakye (LL.M. ’94), a justice of the Supreme Court of Uganda; Dong Heub Lee (LL.M. ’86) of the Constitutional Court of South Korea; Shavit Matias (LL.M. ’91), deputy attorney general of Israel; Winston Zee (L’81, LL.M. ’84) with Baker & McKenzie in Hong Kong. And then there’s you. E-mail your story to editor@law.georgetown.edu. We look forward to hearing from you.
State secrets doctrine catapulted to prominence post-2001, as the executive responded to lawsuits alleging a range of legal and constitutional violations by refusing to disclose information during discovery and, in some cases, requesting dismissal of suits altogether on national security grounds. More than 120 law review articles followed. Media outlets became outspoken in their criticism of the privilege. In both the Senate and the House, new bills sought to codify what had previously been a common law doctrine. And in September 2009 the attorney general introduced new procedures for review and created a State Secrets Review Committee.

Despite the explosion in scholarship and the sudden attention paid to state secrets, however, very little is known about how the privilege actually works. The research on which much of the discussion is based narrowly focuses on published judicial opinions in which the U.S. government has asserted the privilege and the courts have ruled on it. Myriad concerns follow.

First and foremost, such analyses reveal very little about how the executive branch actually uses the privilege — i.e., who invokes it, under what circumstances it is invoked, how frequently it has been threatened, or asserted, and to what end. Put simply, there is a logical disconnect between looking at how courts in their final, published opinions rule on state secrets, and drawing conclusions about the executive branch.

Second, the narrow focus on the outcome of published cases sheds little light on how the doctrine operates: how it influences the course of litigation, the range of cases in which it is used, or how parties respond — such as cases where discovery is limited or suits are dropped because of the threatened or actual invocation of state secrets.

Third, current scholarship provides a truncated view of how the courts deal with assertion of the privilege. Omitted are the many cases in which the court sidesteps the question, or issues memoranda or orders at an early stage in the litigation dispensing of state secrets questions. Absent too are unreported and unpublished opinions (which constitute around eighty percent of the appellate courts' caseload), as well as sealed memoranda and opinions. The resultant lack of baseline analysis makes it difficult to conclude how the judiciary treats the privilege, as well as what variation marks the circuits.

In addition to the narrow adherence to published judicial opinions, state secrets research is marked by a lack of historical analysis. Modern state secrets is thus said to begin with *United States v. Reynolds*, a 1953 case in which the U.S. Supreme Court formally recognized the doctrine following the crash of a B-29 bomber. The Air Force successfully blocked the widows' efforts to obtain the accident report on the ground that its release would threaten national security. Without the report, the survivors could not make out a prima facie case of negligence. Chief Justice Vinson wrote that recourse to state secrets was not to be "lightly invoked," but where formally asserted by the head of the department with control over the matter, and where a "reasonable danger" to national security existed, the information in question could be withheld.
and judicial opinions. The lack of detailed research risks more than just inaccuracy: it stunts our broader analysis, such as our ability to weigh Article 2 versus common law assertions, our understanding of the courts’ historical treatment of separation of powers, or the role of state secrets as a justiciability doctrine versus an evidentiary rule. It is emblematic of how little we really understand this doctrine.

Legal scholars highlight the difficulty of assembling more accurate data on state secrets. They are correct that many of the documents are difficult to obtain. When found, moreover, they are often heavily redacted, and docket searches are research-intensive: tens of thousands of pages mark the returns. But by supplementing such searches with citations in pleadings, motions, briefs, and memoranda opinions; Head Note strings; legislative searches; and secondary source materials, enough material can be assembled to, at a minimum, call into question how well we really understand this privilege, and more positively, to suggest some new hypotheses for how state secrets operates.

The result? The shadow of state secrets casts itself much longer and broader than previously acknowledged: more than 400 state secrets cases emerged in the aftermath of Reynolds. In hundreds of additional cases, moreover, state secrets doctrine played a significant role. Careful examination of the 2001-2009 period proves particularly illuminating.

Hitherto, the intense academic and public debate about the Bush administration’s use of state secrets has centered on some 20 opinions issued as of 2006, with further attention on a handful of highly visible ongoing suits in which the outcome turned on state secrets. The central question has been whether the administration quantitatively or qualitatively used the privilege differently from its predecessors.

Setting aside for a moment our limited knowledge about what actually did come before, critiques and defenses have been too hasty. Much of the commentary came prior to the close of the administration. The analyses ignored the time it takes for such cases to work their way through the courts, by attributing to the current government cases that arose under previous administrations and by ignoring the ongoing cases that had yet to be decided. They omitted many unpublished, unreported, and sealed cases, as well as suits voluntarily dismissed. Missing too were cases in which either the government or private actors threatened state secrets, but the executive refrained from asserting it, or where the executive did assert it, but the issue did not work its way into the final judicial opinion.

In contrast, the docket-search method demonstrates that from January 2001 through January 2009 the privilege played a significant role in the executive branch’s national security litigation strategy. In one case, the administration asserted state secrets some 245 times. More to the point, in more than 100 cases the government invoked state secrets — i.e., more than five times the number of cases previously considered. And it is not just the executive branch that benefitted from the privilege: in scores of additional cases private industry asserted state secrets with the expectation that the federal government would later step in to prevent certain documents from being subject to discovery or to stop the suit from moving forward. Beyond these, there are hundreds of cases on which the shadow of the privilege fell.

This article focuses on cases working their way through the courts from 2001 to 2009. [Editor’s note: Only the introduction of the article is excerpted here.] It begins with disputes related to government contractors, where state secrets claims appear in a broad range of grievances. Breach of contract, patent disputes, trade secrets, fraud, and employment termination cases prove remarkable in their frequency, length, and range of technologies involved. Wrongful death, personal injury, and negligence extend beyond product liability to include infrastructure and services, as well as an emerging area perhaps best understood as the conduct of war.

These corporate cases are distinguished by the tendency of companies to assert state secrets early in the dispute, and the subsequent role of the United States, if it chooses to become involved, as an intervener. Careful inspection suggests a conservative executive branch, more likely to step forward when breach of contract, trade secrets, or patent disputes present themselves, and unlikely — once it asserts the privilege — to back down. Where the executive initially decides not to intervene and invoke the privilege, the rapid expansion of the use of contractors appears to be giving birth to a new form of “graymail”: should the government initially refuse to support their state secrets claim, companies deeply embedded in the state may threaten to air legally or politically damaging information. Even when no overt threat is made, the government may worry that certain information will emerge in the course of trial that would politically compromise the agency or individuals involved. In other cases, the government may be dependent upon a corporation for a key aspect of national defense, thus creating an incentive for the state to protect the company from financial penalties associated with bad behavior.
The article next turns to the telecommunications cases that arose out of the National Security Administration's (NSA) warrantless wiretapping program. In excess of 50 such suits emerged between 2006 and 2009, with the government acting, variously, as plaintiff, intervener, and defendant. Although many of these cases ultimately turned on amendments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, state secrets assertions grounded on a closely held executive branch jurisprudence played a key role throughout. These cases shed light on the parallel effect of state secrets, with suits where the privilege is never formally asserted treated in a like manner. They also bring to the fore the constitutional struggle that accompanies the privilege.

Following this, the article looks at disputes in which the government defended both the suit and state secrets assertions. These cases stem from allegations of Fourth and Fifth Amendment violations, torture, environmental degradation, breach of espionage contracts, and defamation. Here, it appears that state secrets serves not just to protect national security interests, but also to mask officials' unlawful behavior. As in the corporate cases and the telecommunications suits, the executive does not change its course once it asserts the privilege. Significant advantages, quite apart from the suppression of particular documents or the dismissal of a suit altogether, accompany assertion of the privilege, affecting motions, client-attorney communications, and control over discovery. The privilege may also work to give the government access to opposing counsel's files, if and when the attorney tries to withdraw from the case.

Despite Judge Learned Hand's admonition in United States v. Andolschek that the government must choose either to prosecute or to drop criminal charges, state secrets also has played a role in the criminal context, which provides the basis for the next section. Remarkably, in two cases — quite apart from Chief Justice Vinson's requirement in Reynolds that state secrets be formally invoked — the executive did not even need to assert state secrets; instead, the court simply read into the case that the privilege had been invoked and, resultantly, applied.

Collectively, these cases underscore the importance of looking more carefully at how the state secrets doctrine actually works. They challenge the dominant paradigm, which tends to cabin state secrets as an evidentiary rule within executive privilege, suggesting in contrast that the doctrine has evolved to become a powerful litigation tool, wielded by both private and public actors. It has been used to undermine contractual obligations and to pervert tort law, creating a form of private indemnity for government contractors in a broad range of areas. Patent law, contracts, trade secrets, employment law, environmental law, and other substantive legal areas have similarly been affected, even as the executive branch has gained significant and unanticipated advantages over opponents in the course of litigation.

II. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND STATE SECRETS
The increasingly intricate relationship between national defense, private industry, and technology provides the framework for scores of lawsuits that have arisen in the course of the War on Terror. Somewhat surprisingly, very little attention has been paid to this litigation. Yet such suits are hardly new. In the early twentieth century, the judiciary confronted issues arising from government contractors' construction of weapons and military vessels. Thus, in addition to the more traditional areas of libel, cases like In re Grove (1910), Pollen v. United States (1937), and Pollen v. Ford Instrument Co. (1939) alleged patent infringements.

As technology advanced and the threat of the Cold War loomed, the government sought new and more varied relationships with private companies, driving national security deeper into the public domain. In 1950 National Security Council Report 68 became the blueprint for U.S. strategy, calling for "a rapid and sustained build-up of the political, economic, and military strength of the free world." The United States would need to draw on its industrial strength for success. In his famous Farewell Address in January 1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower explained:

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment . . . This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society. . . . Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Many trends mark the evolution of the relationship between government and private corporations. Two are of
particular importance to state secrets considerations.

First is the increasing formalization of secrecy protections to control information in the hands of private industry. Thus in 1954 the Commerce Department established the Office of Strategic Information to work with companies to limit the dissemination of information. Simultaneously, the Department of Defense issued a regulation advising defense contractors to avoid publishing information of “possible use” to enemy states. By 1960 these arrangements had become formalized in a new system of classification specifically targeted at industry. Executive Order 10,865 provided for the classification of bidding on, performing, or terminating contracts with federal agencies, as well as for allowing private actors to have access to classified materials. Subsequent orders extended and defined the relationship between the Executive and private companies. The end of the Cold War neither weakened public-private relations nor diminished efforts to protect national security information held by third parties. To the contrary, in 1993, the executive formally established a robust National Industry Security Program to safeguard classified information released to contractors, licensees, and grantees of the federal government.

While these devices centered on public-private contractual relations, new legislation extended the executive’s ability to control non-contractual entities, when private actors held information central to national security. Following World War II, the Invention Secrecy Act became the first peacetime measure to restrict private actors’ inventions in the name of national security. Between 1959 and 1979 the annual number of secrecy orders placed on inventions derived from government contracts remained between 4,100 and 5,000. The following decade, the total number of secrecy orders increased significantly. Since that time, the number of annual secrecy orders has hovered around 5,000 per year. The Atomic Energy Act tethered nuclear technologies to the national interest, classifying such discoveries from birth. These and other Executive Orders and statutory devices became intimately linked to state secrets assertions: when implicated in suits emerging in the courts, state secrets privilege often attends. The privilege has thus become part of a broader framework, through which the government tries to limit its vulnerability.

A second trend deserving of notice is the increasingly complex relationship between private industry and the national security establishment. In the context of state secrets, this plays out in a few important ways. For one, our understanding of national interests and homeland security has expanded, involving a broader range of companies in national security concerns. Thus corporations owning any part of the critical information infrastructure, such as biotech firms with insight into biologically engineered diseases, high technology companies with access to double-key encryption codes, firms who log flight plans, and mobile telephone service providers

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become central to national defense. Proliferating points of contact have created the potential for an increasing number of disputes.

The increasing complexity also plays out in a deeper role for private industry within the military domain: it is not just the companies who manufacture weapons or build battleships that contribute to U.S. national security, but corporations now fight, train forces, collect intelligence, and carry out special operations under contract. Such private military companies (PMCs) maintain a corporate structure, distinguishing them from traditional mercenary models. Sandline International, one of the largest PMCs, explains that its “business was established in the early 1990s to fill a vacuum in the post cold war era.” The company specializes in strategic advice, threat analysis, basic and advanced military and special forces training, operational support (e.g., command, control, communication and intelligence teams, special forces units, pilots and engineers), intelligence operations, humanitarian operations, strategic communications, counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism, operations to counter organized crime, and protection of key installations.

Sandline is just one of many contractors that have become involved in military operations. According to the Congressional Research Service, as of December 2009, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) had more contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan (218,000) than uniformed personnel (195,000); i.e., more than half of the workforce came from private firms. These numbers do not include the significant number of contractors hired on behalf of other U.S. entities, such as the Department of State or USAID. Perhaps the starkest measure of the degree to which contractors have become integrated into the war effort is through morbidity: by February 2008, according to Reuters, more than 1,000 government contractors had died in Iraq and Afghanistan since the wars began, and more than 13,000 had been severely wounded or injured. These numbers represented approximately 20 percent of all deaths and 27 percent of all injuries sustained by U.S. contractors and soldiers overseas, with upwards of 4,186 U.S. soldiers having died in Iraq and Afghanistan and more than 35,856 soldiers sustaining injuries.

The government has expended considerable resources to hire these firms. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that from 2003 to 2007, DOD committed some $76 billion to contractors in the Iraqi theater. In FY 2007 and the first half of FY 2008, DOD spent an additional $22 billion on Iraq. Nevertheless, very little is known about the private companies working for the United States overseas. It was not until the second half of 2007 that DOD began to collect information on contractors — and even this data has been brought into question.

What is remarkable about these contractors is, quite apart from the requirement that only the government can claim state secrets, PMCs such as Halliburton, DynCorp, and L-3
Communications, as well as more traditional contractors such as Boeing Company, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, and Honeywell International, consistently assert state secrets as an affirmative defense. Yet there is virtually no scholarship on how, when, and how successful these companies have been in claiming the privilege applies, the role of the privilege as a tactical device, or the conditions under which the executive branch formally supports such claims by intervening and invoking state secrets.

The pattern over the past eight years is that these corporations almost immediately respond to complaints by asserting state secrets as an affirmative defense. They then approach the executive to intervene and prevent the suit from moving forward. The federal government subsequently either (a) does nothing; (b) files a motion of interest and requests time to consider the national security implications; (c) files a motion to intervene and requests time to consider the national security implications; (d) files a motion to suppress certain evidence; and/or (e) files a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment on state secrets grounds. A number of observations that have previously escaped notice — precisely because of the narrow academic focus on published opinions adjudicating the state secrets question — can be drawn.

First, the executive appears to adopt a conservative approach: it only intervenes in commercial disputes once other formalities have been met and the suit is, indeed, moving forward. Even at this point, it does not automatically become involved. For instance, although there are exceptions, it appears more likely to intervene in contract, patent, and trade secrets cases than in class action torts (although many of the suits are still in their infancy and the government’s approach may change). Similarly, the government appears more willing to intervene in torts claims involving traditional military equipment and technologies than in claims brought in relation to contractors’ services — even where the contractors are engaged in a more traditional military capacity. Additionally, there appears to be a one-way ratchet: such suits often span multiple administrations, but once the executive has asserted state secrets, subsequent administrations hold the line.

Second, many government contractors — including most of the top ten in terms of volume of business — benefit from state secrets assertions in suits that allege a range of illegal activity, including torture, disappearances, chemical warfare, rape, racial discrimination, toxic dumping, fraud, breach of contract, patent infringement, trade secrets, and libel. Two observations are of note.

Perhaps most importantly, the operation of the privilege gives rise to concern about a new form of “graymail.” Many of these companies have access to information that would make the state politically and legally vulnerable to exposure. Once a company is confronted with a suit, it can then approach the government and threaten that in the course of litigation, information that the state does not want in the public domain may emerge. If the government refuses, the company may not just make the information it currently holds public, but it can then begin subpoenaing internal government documents and reports claimed as necessary to its defense, thus spurring the government to act.

In other cases, there may be no wrongdoing involved. That is, companies may not deliberately be seeking to provoke the government to respond by threatening to air information. Nevertheless, the natural evolution of the lawsuit may result in a similar outcome: i.e., the government, aware that the agency or individuals involved may be compromised if the lawsuit is to continue and the company to be provided with the opportunity to defend itself, may step in to prevent a case from proceeding.

Quite apart from these risks, the corporation may be so embedded in the country’s national defense that the state cannot afford for it to be subject to significant financial penalties — or bankruptcy. State secrets privilege thus gives rise to a form of private indemnity.

Even where the government never becomes involved in the suit, the threat of state secrets gives companies a tactical advantage. It shapes litigation in important and prejudicial ways, often dropping out of the picture by the time the court issues its opinion resolving the case. Once it becomes an affirmative defense, for instance, the privilege provides a hook for the companies to remove the case to federal court. Its use also draws out litigation, giving companies that generally have significantly more resources than plaintiffs in the disputes more time to mount a defense. The privilege may scare off litigants, who may be unwilling or unable to sustain a multi-year, even multi-decade, court battle, if at the end the case is unlikely ever to come to trial. Whether or not the government will eventually intervene is unknown; corporations asserting state secrets are privy to classified materials; and there is precedent for the state to intervene in almost every type of suit.
1961
Stanley J. Glod, an international consultant specializing in aerospace, defense industries, national security, international trade and comparative law, was honored by John Carroll University in Ohio with its 2009 alumni medal for his service to that institution.

1962
Patrick A. McDonald (LL.M.), a nationally known labor arbitrator who has worked with labor parties such as General Motors-UAW and Dow Chemical-USW, was recently elected a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators. He has also been listed in the Top Lawyers in America. Pat and his wife, Peggy, reside in Brighton, Mich.

1963
Veteran trial attorney Robert L. Parks has been designated a member of the 2010 Lavoisier Top 3000. His plaintiff litigation firm, the Law Offices of Robert L. Parks, specializes in aviation litigation, resort litigation, premises liability, negligent security, commercial litigation, maritime/admiralty litigation and general wrongful death and personal injury claims. The firm is based in Coral Gables, Fla.

1966
Jacob N. ("Jesse") Erlich has been named to the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America. He is a partner at Burns & Levinson, practicing in the areas of intellectual property/sci-tech, schools and colleges and science and technology.

1967
Daniel E. Toomey was honored in the 2010 Chambers USA survey of the American legal profession in the area of construction law. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Duane Morris.

1968
Frank N. Fleischer (LL.M.) was named to the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of public finance law. He practices at GrayRobinson in Tampa, Fla.

1969
Robert G. Pinco was appointed to the board of directors of QuantRx Biomedical. He is senior counsel and former head of the biomedical/food and drug group at Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney.

1970
Alan H. Goodman was listed in Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for Business in the areas of bankruptcy/restructuring and litigation/general commercial. He was also listed in the 2011 Best Lawyers in America in the areas of Bankruptcy and Creditor-Debtor Rights Law, Construction Law, Mass Tort Litigation and Product Liability Litigation. He practices at Lemle & Kelleher in New Orleans.

1971
David J. Muchow (F’66) is president and CEO of SkyBuilt Power. The company was recently awarded a contract by the U.S. Army to provide rapidly deployable renewable energy fuel stations for Afghanistan to help power remote bases and reduce roadside bombs on fuel convoy runs.

1972
Jim Kipling has joined Wood, Herron & Evans, representing intellectual property owners and licensors, licensees, inventors, publishers, manufacturers and retailers. Earlier in his career, Kipling was a patent attorney with General Electric and later was the vice president and managing attorney of the Kenner Toy Company and Hasbro for more than 20 years.
ALUMNI AWARDS, RECOGNITIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Judge Sheila R. Tillerson Adams (LL.M.'87) is the new administrative judge for Prince George's County Circuit Court and the 7th Circuit, which includes Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties. The appointment, which was announced in August by Chief Judge Robert M. Bell of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, became effective September 4.

Lorie Gildea (L'86) was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota by Gov. Tim Pawlenty in May; she was sworn in July 12. Gildea has served on the court since 2006.

Joseph Harroz Jr. (L'92) has been named dean of the University of Oklahoma College of Law. He assumed the role on July 1.

Milton Hirsch (L'82) writes, "Thanks to a great deal of help from L'82 classmates Tom Katz, David Lichter and Allan Sullivan, I am now Judge-Elect Milton Hirsch of Florida's eleventh judicial circuit." Hirsch, a former prosecutor whose Florida law firm specializes in criminal trial and appellate litigation, will be sworn in later this year.

David S. Mao (L'93) has been appointed to the newly created position of deputy law librarian of Congress. Mao previously worked for the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress and assumed the deputy post in late June. He serves as a key member of the Law Library of Congress' leadership team and manages its global legal research portfolio.

M. Margaret McKeown (L'75, H'02), who serves as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, is among the 2010 recipients of the prestigious Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award from the American Bar Association’s Commission on Women in the Profession. The award is named after the first woman lawyer in America, Margaret Brent, who won every case during an eight-year legal career that began in 1638. It is given to women in the law whose many achievements have made them role models for future generations of women lawyers. "It is an honor to receive the award and humbling to be among the women considered to be trailblazers in the profession," McKeown said in a news release.

On June 7, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel A. Alito presented Connor Mullin (L'09) with the 2010 Hughes-Gossett Award for his article "Edward Bennett Williams for the Petitioner: Profile of a Supreme Court Advocate." The award, given on behalf of the Supreme Court Historical Society, honors the best article about the Supreme Court written by a student. (Mullin wrote the article for Professor Richard Lazarus’ Supreme Court Advocacy Seminar.) The article can be found in the July 2009 issue of the Journal of Supreme Court History. Mullin works in Washington, D.C., as a first-year associate in the litigation group of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld.

Sheri Roman (L'72) is now an associate justice of the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department. She lives in Douglass Manor, N.Y.

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Malika Saada Saar (L'01) was honored in May by Running Start, an organization dedicated to inspiring young women to run for political office, with one of its 2010 "Women to Watch” awards. Saada Saar is the founder of the Rebecca Project for Human Rights, a national legal and policy organization that advocates for public policy reform, justice and dignity for vulnerable families. She also appeared at the Law Center in April to talk with students about starting Crossing the River — a program for mothers in treatment for addiction, which led to the Rebecca Project — when she was a law student at Georgetown.

Stephen J. Sfekas (F'68, L'73) was sworn in as a judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City on February 19. He was also recently elected a fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

Clark Walton (L'05) received the 2009-2010 Younger Lawyer Pro Bono Award from the North Carolina Bar Association at its recent annual meeting. He was honored for his work with the nonprofit group Wills for Heroes — which provides free estate planning services for first responders such as police and firefighters — as well as the List Project to Resettle Iraqi Allies, an organization that strives to safely resettle Iraqi nationals who have risked their lives to help the U.S. government overseas. He is an assistant district attorney in Mecklenburg County, N.C.

James R. Zazzali (C'58, L'62), retired chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was honored with the New Jersey State Bar Foundation’s highest award, the Medal of Honor. The award, presented to Zazzali in June, is given each year to individuals who have made exemplary contributions to improving the justice system.
GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Stephanie Cutter (L'97) has been named assistant to the president for special projects.

Zulima Espinel (L'01) was recently named a special assistant to President Obama and White House associate counsel. She was previously senior counsel for national security for the Senate Judiciary Committee. Espinel joins her sister, Victoria Espinel (F'89, L'92), at the White House; Victoria was confirmed in December as the U.S. intellectual property enforcement coordinator at the Office of Management and Budget.

President Obama nominated James K. Bredar (L'82) and Ellen Lipton Hollander (L'74) for U.S. District Court judgeships in April. Bredar has served as a magistrate judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland since 1998. Hollander has served as associate judge of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals since 1994.

Jacob Lew (L'83) was nominated director of the White House Office of Management and Budget by President Obama in July. He was formerly a deputy secretary of state and served as OMB budget director during the Clinton Administration.

Jane C. Sherburne (L'83) was appointed a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States in July. Sherburne joined BNY Mellon on May 3 as senior executive vice president and general counsel.

OTHER ALUMS IN THE NEWS

Laura Brank (L'91, G'91) was profiled in an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer regarding her work as the managing partner of Dechert's Moscow office. She supervises major local and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, joint venture and syndicated, corporate and project finance transactions. The article also mentions Shane DeBeer (L'91, G'91), a corporate and securities lawyer who is also a partner in Dechert's London and Moscow offices.

J. W. Carpenter (L'06) was named as the founding executive director of Teach For America-Alabama. Teach For America-Alabama will place 30 teachers in five counties and the city of Selma, all located in Alabama's Black Belt, beginning in the 2010-2011 school year. Carpenter was also featured in a June 10 article in the Montgomery Advertiser entitled "Teach for America program comes to west Ala. schools."

“AG Hopeful Sean Coffey Backs Campaign Reforms,” a profile of New York Attorney General candidate Sean Coffey (L'87), appeared in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle in July. Other articles include one from Bloomberg, “WorldCom Slayer Coffey to Target Executives as NY’s Top Lawyer.”

The Boston Globe reported in May that Jack Curtin (LL.M.'59) was presented the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Boston Bar Association.

Josh Kern (L'01), president and co-founder of Thurgood Marshall Academy Public Charter High School, was featured in a CBS News story about the school, which was started in 2001 by Kern and other former Georgetown Law students. This past spring, the school handed out diplomas to its sixth class of graduates; every graduate of the school so far has been accepted to college. The clip may be seen at www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=6593003n&tag=api.

“100 Percent of School’s First Class College Bound,” an article by the Associated Press in June, featured Tim King (F'89, L'93), founder of the Urban Prep Charter Academy for Young Men in Chicago.

“Dem Attorney Sees Change in Open Seat,” a profile of Ann McLane Kuster (L'84), a candidate for New Hampshire’s 2nd Congressional District seat, appeared in the Nashua Telegraph on July 22.

“Passing Score,” a profile of the College Entrance Examination Board’s General Counsel Neil Lawrence Lane (C'85, L'89), appeared in the National Law Journal in April.

The Associated Press reported that the U.S. Senate has confirmed Pamela Cothran Marsh (F'91, L'94) as U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Florida.
An article on Adjunct Professor Robert F. Muse, his son, Robert F. Muse Jr. (L'72), and the late Georgetown Law Professor Sam Dash appeared in the Boston Globe on June 20. The article was about a 1972 report by Dash and Muse Jr. concerning the events of “Bloody Sunday” — the day when British troops opened fire on a crowd of civil rights demonstrators in Northern Ireland. A British judge recently released a 5000-page report on the incident, confirming Muse and Dash’s earlier findings that the protestors did nothing to cause their own deaths.

The Orlando Sentinel reported that Heather K. O’Brien (L’03) has been appointed a judge on the Osceola County Court. She has been an assistant county attorney with Osceola County since 2007.

The Associated Press reported that Peter J. Smith (L’71) was nominated as U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. In July, the Pottsville Republican Herald profiled Smith following his first month on the job.

Mark Vlasic (B’96, L’00) co-authored an op-ed piece on the issue of Haiti’s reconstruction called “Rebuild the right way — Don’t let corruption hijack aid.” The article appeared in the Washington Times on March 26, one week before the April 1 United Nations meeting on the issue. He also published a separate op-ed in the Huffington Post on April 13 regarding former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić’s genocide trial before the United Nations war crimes tribunal in The Hague.


In March, the editors of the National Law Journal selected 40 attorneys in “key legal areas” whose work between Jan. 1, 2000, and Dec. 31, 2009, was so significant as to push the profession, industry or practice area substantially forward. Alumni on the list included Donald Dunner (L’58) (intellectual property), Brendan Sullivan Jr. (C’64, L’67) (litigation) and Richard Wiley (LL.M.’62).
The Supreme Court swearing-in ceremony is an annual event sponsored by the Law Center’s Office of Alumni Affairs for alumni who become members of the Supreme Court Bar.

The following alumni took part in this year’s ceremony on June 21:

Cheryl Blair-Kijewski L’85
Kurt M. Berger L’05
Mark S. Adams L’75
Kathleen P. Abbott L’05
Richard A. Capalli L’65
Nicholas Boski L’05
Marie Sage Dennis F’96, L’00
Ryan M. Christian L’05
Magda L. Cruz-Castillo L’85
Ryan C. Craig L’05
Richard L. Thompson II (L’94)
John Bowens is a partner with Schenck, Price, Smith & King in Florham Park, N.J. He is a member of the firm’s litigation and environmental departments.

John M. Cornish, co-chair of the wealth management group at Choate, Hall & Stewart, has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Since 2002, Cornish has served as a trustee of the Calderwood Charitable Foundation, which supports art and educational programs, and has provided major contributions for a Museum of Fine Arts gallery, a new music hall at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a studio at MacDowell Colony and the Calderwood Pavilion at the Huntington Theatre. Cornish received the Huntington Theatre’s highest honor, the Wimberly Award, in 2009 for his contributions to the organization.

Joseph L. Fink III, a professor of pharmacy law and policy at the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy, was recently recognized as a 2010 Pellegrino Medalist in Bioethics by the Healthcare Ethics and Law (HEAL) Institute at Samford University in Birmingham, Ala.

Christian Hoffmann (B’69) was recognized in the 2010 edition of Chambers USA in the area of securities law. He is a partner in the Phoenix office of Quarles & Brady.

George Haas was named in the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of intellectual property law. He is a partner in the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady.

Paul McGinley, a founding partner at Gross McGinley, was selected as a 2010 Pennsylvania “Super Lawyer” in the area of First Amendment/media/ advertising.

1974

1975

1976
ALUMNI AUTHORS

Filmmaking is an art, but film distribution is definitely a business, says Paul Battista (L.L.M.’94) in his new book Independent Film Producing: The Outsider’s Guide. Battista, an entertainment and tax attorney based in Los Angeles, has worked with many independent film producers and has produced his own low-budget film, “Crooks,” which was released by Warner Home Video. The book is full of information and tips on, for instance, selecting the script, creating a limited liability company and distributing the film.

A key issue, Battista says, is that “whereas the major studios no longer seem concerned about the costs of making their movies, the first-time filmmaker must be obsessed with it.” To order the book, visit www.paulbattista.biz. Georgetown students and alumni receive a discount on books ordered by the end of the year when using the coupon code “GTown.”

Cait Clarke (L’89) wants to help women negotiate. Her book Dare to Ask! (written with journalist Neil Shister, author of The Ten-Minute Guide to Negotiating) shows women a simple way to become “negotiating divas” by building on the communications and empathy skills they already have and adding bargaining techniques and other empowerment exercises.

Andrew Fois (C’79, L’83) and Lauren Simmons (L’10) have published an article in the Winter 2009 edition of the Criminal Law Brief of the Washington College of Law, American University. The article, “Thomas Jefferson’s Carriage: Arizona v. Gant’s Assault on the Belton Doctrine,” discusses how the Supreme Court decision changed automobile arrest searches.

Theresa Martin Golding (L’85) is a published author of four novels and two picture books, and served as the ghostwriter for two recent novels in The Boxcar Children series. She has joined Curtin & Heefner in Pennsylvania as a member of the firm’s commercial services section, focusing her practice on commercial law, creditors’ rights, bankruptcy and banking law. She resides in New Hope, Pa.

Author, speaker and educator Harvey Hyman (L’81) has created Lawyers’ Wellbeing Inc. to help lawyers who are struggling with depression or chemical dependency. His book The Upward Spiral: Getting Lawyers From Daily Misery to Lifetime Wellbeing is a companion to the blog and website, www.lawyerswellbeing.com, he has created on these issues. “Through my book, blog, MCLE lectures and speaking events I will give lawyers the tools to remake their lives,” Hyman writes on his website.


Just in time for the retirement of the second longest serving Supreme Court justice comes John Paul Stevens: An Independent Life (Northern Illinois University Press) by Bill Barnhart and Gene Schlickman (L’56). This is the first complete biography of Stevens, and the authors talked to friends and family members, former clerks, colleagues, court-watchers and many others, including former President Gerald Ford, who nominated Stevens in 1975.

John Paul Stevens grew up in a wealthy family in Chicago's Hyde Park, and the caption which ran with his high school yearbook photo was “Well, no, because...” This “polite overture to dissent,” the authors write, “correctly forecast one of Stevens’ inclinations as a Supreme Court justice.” And indeed, this 300-page book chronicles many of these polite dissents. Stevens was the Court’s most prolific writer of special opinions, the authors say. He is known in particular for his noteworthy dissents in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) — “While American Democracy is imperfect, few outside the majority of this Court would have thought its flaws included a dearth of corporate money in politics.” — and Bush v. Gore (2000) — “Although we may never know with complete certainty the winner of this year’s presidential election, the identity of the loser is perfectly clear. It is the nation’s confidence in the judge as an impartial guardian of the rule of law.”

This is the second collaboration for Schlickman, a retired lawyer and eight-term state legislator who represented the northwest suburbs of Chicago, and Barnhart, a former Chicago Tribune editor and columnist. (They also co-authored a book on former IllinoisGov. Otto Kerner.)

Robert Ellis Smith (L’74) notes the 35th anniversary of his monthly newsletter Privacy Journal, which he began in Washington but is now based in Providence, R.I. His account of privacy in American history, Ben Franklin's Web Site: Privacy and Curiosity from Plymouth Rock to the Internet (Privacy Journal, 2004), remains a steady seller on Amazon.com.
# CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION CALENDAR

## FALL 2010-SPRING 2011

### OCTOBER

1. Bankruptcy 2010: Views from the Bench (co-sponsored by the American Bankruptcy Institute)  
   LAW CENTER

### NOVEMBER

1. Advanced Summit on Business Valuation: Resolving Tax and Legal Issues (co-sponsored by Business Valuation Resources)  
   LAW CENTER

18-19. Advanced E-Discovery Institute 2010 (in cooperation with the Sedona Conference)  
   PENTAGON CITY

### MARCH

3-4. International Trade Update  
   LAW CENTER

7-11. E-Discovery Training Academy  
   LAW CENTER

10-11. 13th Annual Corporate Counsel Institute (in cooperation with the Association of Corporate Counsel)  
   LAW CENTER

24-25. Section 1983: Civil Rights Litigation (in cooperation with Suffolk Law School)  
   LAW CENTER

### APRIL

6-8. Advanced Commercial Leasing Institute  
   LAW CENTER

28-29. Representing and Managing Tax Exempt Organizations  
   RENAISSANCE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

### MAY

18-19. Advanced State and Local Tax Institute  
   LAW CENTER

### JUNE

16. Corporate Counsel Institute Europe  
   PARIS, FRANCE

Dates are subject to change. For more information, contact the Continuing Legal Education office at 202-662-9890. E-mail: CLE@law.georgetown.edu  
Website: www.law.georgetown.edu/cle/. Or look for Georgetown Law CLE on Facebook and Twitter.

### 1978

Henry D. Fellows Jr. ("Hank") Fellows Jr. was selected as one of the "Top 10 Lawyers" by Georgia Super Lawyers for the second year in a row. The rankings were published in the March issue of Atlanta magazine. Fellows is a partner at Fellows LaBruna in Atlanta.

### 1979

Gary Lieber (LL.M.) has been named a Washington, D.C., "Super Lawyer" by Law & Politics magazine, for his employment and labor practice. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Saul Ewig.

### 1980

Matthew J. Creme Jr., a partner in the Lancaster County law firm of Niklaus & Hodenadel, is president-elect of the Kentucky Bar Association. He will become president of the 29,000-member professional organization in 2011.

### 1981

Mark Christie was re-elected by the Virginia General Assembly to a second six-year term on the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC). The SCC regulates the electric, gas, telecommunications, insurance, banking and securities industries in Virginia. Christie is an adjunct at the University of Virginia Law School, where he teaches regulatory law.

### 1982

Richard M. Blau was named a Florida "Super Lawyer" in the area of administrative law and was also named to Florida Trend's Legal Elite for 2010. He practices in the Tampa office of GrayRobinson, chairing the firm's alcohol beverage and food department.
David Halberstatter was named to the "Hollywood Reporter"s 2010 list of 100 "Power Lawyers in Entertainment." He is a partner at Katten Muchin Rosenman.

Andrew P. Loewinger was recognized as a leader in the 2010 edition of Chambers Global: The World's Leading Lawyers for Business, in the area of franchising. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Nixon Peabody.

Peter S. Marlette, the managing partner at Damon Morey, has been selected as a fellow of the Litigation Counsel of America (LCA). The LCA is a trial lawyer honorary society whose members are selected based on excellence and accomplishment in litigation and superior ethical reputation.

1984
James J. McDonald is included in the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America. He practices labor and employment law at Fisher & Phillips in Irvine, Calif., representing management.

Burke M. Wong (F'77, LL.M.'84) has left the U.S. Department of Justice, national security division, to accept a two-year appointment as the force counsel for legal and treaty affairs for Multinational Force and Observers, an independent international organization headquartered in Rome with peacekeeping responsibilities in the Sinai.

Gregory Hawley has been selected as the "Outstanding Alum of the Year" by Indian Springs School in Indian Springs, Ala. A 1975 graduate of the school and a member of its board of governors for 14 years, Hawley recently spearheaded a successful capital campaign. He is a shareholder with the Birmingham firm of White, Arnold and Dowd.

Reginald S. Evans is a shareholder at Shumaker Williams and chairman of the firm’s corporate and financial services department and its automotive group. An article about financial reform legislation before Congress in June appeared on the firm’s website at www.shumakerwilliams.com/legal-news.html.

Paul Frank Mercurio was one of the performers at the John Carroll Weekend event GEMA Laughs at the DC Improv Comedy Club in April. The night of stand-up comedy, presented by the Georgetown Entertainment & Media Alliance (GEMA), included Mercurio — star of his own special on Comedy Central and winner of two Emmy and Peabody awards — and Ken Rynne (C'78, L'83), a former member of the Capitated Steps who is now with Planet Washington.

Mario Monti, the former European Union competition commissioner who initiated anti-monopoly proceedings against Microsoft in the 1990s, spoke about the EU’s approach to competition law and its similarities and differences with the United States at CCI-Europe.

In April, Georgetown’s Continuing Legal Education program took an international version of its Corporate Counsel Institute to London, helping practitioners from Europe and around the world stay ahead of developments in case law, regulatory trends and the ever-evolving international landscape for lawyers, especially those who represent multinational companies, come together to exchange views and to stay up to date on legal developments in other countries,” said Cravath, Swaine & Moore partner Paul Saunders (L’66), who called the program “first-rate.”

Much of the program’s quality can be credited to Georgetown Law’s European-based alumni — Chair Kathleen Nealon (C’75, L’78), Ed Nalbantian (C’77, L’82), Pascal Chadenet (LL.M.’88) and members of Georgetown’s European Law Alumni Advisory Board — whose input helped maximize the program’s benefits to European practitioners.

Saunders — and, no doubt, many of the 140 attendees from around the world — hope that the international version of CCI will become as much a fixture of Georgetown CLE programs as the domestic version held in Washington, D.C., every year in March. "I was especially struck by the quality and breadth of experience of the speakers," Saunders added. "[Georgetown Law CLE] did a magnificent job, as we have come to expect from them."
Chris Sacca (F'97, L'00) went skydiving recently, jumping out of an airplane with the Golden Knights Official Parachuting Team of the U.S. Army. He's not a member of the military. He was following one of his Twitter followers, who invited him to come along.

"The most interesting people, the people I most admire, who have the most balanced lives ... they take care of themselves, they tend to engage in activities," says Sacca, who also surfs, skis, participates in triathlons and bicycled across the country last year. Above all, he says, "they know when to close the lid on their computer and go do fun stuff."

Interesting words from a guy who knew from sixth grade on that computers and technology would be his passion for life. In the 10 years since he graduated from Georgetown Law, Sacca served as the head of special initiatives at Google, became a strategic adviser for Twitter (he was one of the first investors) and now runs his own venture capital company, Lowercase Capital. He also travels around the world teaching companies, governments and universities about entrepreneurship, innovation and design. And he's still only 35 years old.

"Traditionally, venture capitalists have established themselves as folks who are there to provide startup capital to get companies going, and I tend to do that earlier in the process than almost anyone," Sacca says. "The economics of this industry have changed where it's so much easier to start a company now, it's so much cheaper, so I built a venture fund to focus on that piece."

It's just the latest in the "constantly evolving" exercise that is Sacca's life. Hooked on technology from the moment his mom, a college professor, got her hands on one of the first Apple lls in their upstate New York community, Sacca spent his junior-high years writing programs in BASIC — when he wasn't taking graduate-level mathematics courses at the State University of New York. By 11th grade, he recognized that his intense math focus was getting in the way of a balanced life, so when it came time to apply to college, he chose Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. "The opportunity ... to wrestle with the bigger questions of life and death and art and music was deeply appealing to me," he says.

The Internet in the mid-1990s was not what it is today. Studying abroad in Spain — he also studied in Ecuador and Ireland — Sacca would wait for hours to contact his parents from the one computer at his Spanish university that was capable of sending e-mail. "That was the first time that it clicked for me," he says, explaining how excited he was by what was happening in Silicon Valley then. "I realized that math was driving it all, so when I came back to the United States I decided that since I had this talent and this interest, I wanted to explore it if I could."

So he built a software company out of his apartment while at Georgetown Law (he'd applied to law school in part because his father and grandfather were both lawyers), and he still managed to graduate cum laude. In law school he learned how to think critically and become a shrewd negotiator, skills that would serve him well at Google. "I was one of the primary negotiators of some of our biggest transactions ... deals in the billions of dollars," he says. To "understand who all the players are and what their motivations are ... is a construct you learn to hone in law school."

When he's not working, helping dig wells in Ethiopia for "Charity: water" or even jumping out of airplanes, Sacca can be found online at his beloved Twitter, where he has more than 1.3 million followers. "It's continued to be a privilege to work with those guys, to dream of the future of that product," he says. "A lot of the things that Twitter is working on now are things that I helped conceive ... and I'm excited they are coming to the forefront."

—Ann W. Parks
Catherine Mohan was elected to the executive committee of McCarter & English. The founding partner of the firm’s Hartford office, Mohan has practiced at McCarter for nearly 10 years and was the first female partner to hold the title of office managing partner. In addition to her work on the executive committee, she will continue her work in the firm’s product liability practice.

1986
Julie Grohovsky (L’86), Douglas Whipple (L’88, G’88) and Shanlon Wu (L’88) opened the law firm of Wu, Grohovsky & Whipple, a minority-owned boutique practice focusing on criminal defense, student defense, whistleblower protection and business/technology transactions. Grohovsky is a former federal prosecutor who served as training director for the largest U.S. Attorney’s Office in the country and in the Department of Justice’s Office of Inspector General.

Lisa Mezzetti (LL.M.) received the Marian Goetz 21st Century Award of the National Alliance for Women (TIAW) in 2009. The award, named for one of the founders, is given annually to a member who personifies the organization’s mission. She is a partner at Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll, specializing in litigation of private class actions for plaintiffs in consumer, securities and ERISA cases.

Peter Tucci (F’83) was recently elected to the executive committee of Fox Rothschild. Tucci co-chairs the firm’s international practice group, focusing his practice on a wide variety of international and corporate matters.

1987
Mary Alice Smolarek has been elected to a two-year term on the Maryland State Bar Association’s board of governors. Smolarek is a partner at Wright, Constable & Skenes, focusing her practice on estate planning and administration, encompassing powers of attorney, advance medical directives, wills, revocable living trusts, family partnerships, family business planning, charitable giving and private foundations, and trust administration. Smolarek has been named among Maryland’s “Super Lawyers” for estate planning and probate for the last four years.

1988
Robert Darwell was named to the Hollywood Reporter’s 2010 list of “100 Power Lawyers in Entertainment.” He heads the transactional entertainment, media and technology practice group at Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton.

Andrew Hurwitz was named to the Hollywood Reporter’s 2010 list of “100 Power Lawyers in Entertainment.” He is a partner at Schreck Rose Dapello Adams & Hurwitz.

Douglas Whipple (L’88, G’88) and Shanlon Wu (L’88) opened the law firm of Wu, Grohovsky & Whipple, with Julie Grohovsky (L’86). The firm is a minority-owned boutique practice focusing on criminal defense, student defense, whistleblower protection and business/technology transactions. Whipple is a former partner at Jones Day who served as senior lawyer in residence at the firm’s Budapest and Frankfurt offices. He focuses his practice on technology transactions and business law. Wu is a former federal prosecutor who served as counsel to former attorney general Janet Reno.

Pamela Morgan Hodge was named a “Cincy Leading Lawyer” (Insurance) in the February 2010 issue of Cincy Magazine. Hodge is a partner at Keating Muething Kekcamp in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John K. McDonald was named senior vice president, general counsel and chief compliance officer of Toll Brothers. He joined the company in August 2002 and has served as the firm’s deputy general counsel for the last three years.

1989
Matthew A. Taylor was honored in this year’s Chambers USA survey of the American legal profession, in the area of general commercial litigation. He is a partner in the Philadelphia office of Duane Morris.

1990
Tim Coleman recently joined Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer as a partner in the Washington, D.C., office. Previously, he served as an assistant U.S. attorney in the southern district of New York, and was a partner at Dewey & LeBoeuf. His specialty is white collar crime and related civil litigation, with an emphasis on securities fraud, antitrust and health care fraud cases. Tim and his wife, Maureen Coleman (C’87, L’91), who is an associate general counsel at Standard & Poor’s, have two children, Chris (9) and Claire (6). They live in Potomac, Md.

Scott M. Fabry (LL.M.) is a shareholder in the business law and tax practices of Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren. He practices in the firm’s Waukesha, Wis., office.

Walter Nagel (LL.M.) has joined the Washington, D.C., office of Reed Smith in the state tax group.

1991
Barbara Linney (LL.M.), a partner at Blank Rome, participated as a panelist in the Export Readiness Seminar hosted by the New Jersey Economic Development Authority on May 25 at the New Jersey state house annex in Trenton, N.J. The seminar was designed to help educate companies that are considering expanding into international markets. At Blank Rome, Linney advises U.S. and foreign clients on international trade and business issues, including U.S. export controls, defense security requirements, international economic sanctions and domestic and international corporate transactions.

Colin Murray (C’88) has been elected managing partner of Baker & McKenzie’s San Diego office. His practice focuses on securities and white collar defense, complex business litigation and intellectual property litigation.

1992
Sarah J. Craven is chief of the United Nations Population Fund’s Washington, D.C., office, where she works to improve the lives of women. She received the 2010 “Distinguished Citizen” award from Macalaster College.

Philip Kouyoumdjian has joined Cozen O’Connor as a member of the firm’s New York City downtown office. He practices in the global insurance group and also litigates patent infringement cases. Kouyoumdjian was previously with Frommer Lawrence & Haug.

1993
Raymond J. DiCamillo, a director of Richards, Layton & Finger in Wilmington, Del., has been recognized in the 2010 edition of Chambers USA — America’s Leading Lawyers for Business and the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in commer-
cial litigation. DiCamillo focuses on advisory and litigation matters relating to Delaware business organizations and their fiduciaries and constituents. He also advises corporate boards and board committees with respect to governance, litigation and investigational and transactional issues.

Edwin G. Foulke Jr. (LL.M.), a partner at Fisher & Phillips, was named one of the 50 most influential environment, health and safety leaders by EHS Today, a magazine for environment, health and safety professionals. He co-chairs his firm's workplace safety and catastrophe management practice group. Prior to joining Fisher & Phillips, Foulke was the assistant secretary of labor for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and chaired the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission in Washington, D.C.

Marvin Putnam was named to Hollywood Reporter's 2010 list of "100 Power Lawyers in Entertainment." He is a partner at O'Melveny & Myers.

Richard J. Erickson (LL.M.) was elected to the national board of directors of the Florida State University Alumni Association for a term of three years. He has also been elected a trustee of Post 2, American Legion, and junior vice commander of Post 96, Veterans of Foreign Wars, both in Montgomery, Ala.

Francine H. Katz has been appointed vice president and general counsel of St. Joseph's Healthcare System in Paterson, N.J. She previously served as vice president and general counsel for Saint Peter's Healthcare System.

Jason E. Reisman, a partner at Obermayer Rebmann Maxwell & Hippel, was named a "Pennsylvania Super Lawyer" for 2010. He is a member of the firm's labor relations and employment law department, concentrating his practice in the areas of labor and management rela-

tions, wage and hour, employment discrimination and executive employment/severance agreements.

Christopher Rourk, a partner in the Dallas office of Jackson Walker, has been appointed to the State Board of Examiners for Speech Language Pathology & Audiology by Texas Governor Rick Perry.

Stanford L. Stevenson III, a director at Richards, Layton & Finger in Wilmington, Del., has been recognized in the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of tax law. He focuses on federal income taxation, Delaware taxation, trust and estate planning, exempt organizations and employee benefits.

1994

1995

1996

Michael J. Kelly (LL.M.), a professor of law at Creighton University School of Law, was promoted to associate dean for faculty research and international programs and recently returned from his second trip to northern Iraq. The first trip, in 2009, was to interview Kurdish genocide survivors and to assist in finalizing the draft constitution for the Kurdistan region, the results of which he published in the Penn State Law Review. During his recent trip, he met with the prime minister about various legal issues stemming from the Iran-Iraq War repression from Baghdad.

Essemie Ninan (G'95), a partner with Ballard Spahr's public finance practice in Delaware, has been elected to the executive committee of the North American South Asian Bar Association and will serve as its vice president of membership through June 30, 2011. NASAASA supports the professional growth of South Asian lawyers, provides a resource to the South Asian community throughout North America, and protects the rights and liberties of South Asians across the continent.

1997

Kenzo Kawanabe became chair of the Denver Foundation's board of trustees in January, assuming a critical role in one of the nation's oldest and largest community foundations. He is a partner and deputy chair of the trial group at Davis Graham & Dunns and also serves on the firm's executive committee.

Sandeep Parekh (LL.M.) is the founder of Finsec Law Advisors, a boutique law firm based in Mumbai, India. He worked as an executive director at the Securities and Exchange Board of India, India's securities regulator, and has been a visiting associate faculty member at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. He previously worked for law firms in Delhi, Mumbai and Washington, D.C. His practice focuses on securities regulations, investment regulations, private equity, corporate governance and financial regulations.

1998

Tasha Marie Kelly was married to Jorge Abarca in June 2009. Kelly and her husband reside in Chicago, where she is a briefing supervisor in the Criminal Appeals Division of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and an adjunct professor of appellate advocacy at Loyola University School of Law.

Jeff Peelen was named in the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of government relations law. He is a partner in the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady.

Stephanie Loomis-Price has joined Winstead as a shareholder. Her practice is focused on federal gift and estate tax litigation as well as state court fiduciary litigation. Loomis-Price previously practiced with Baker Botts and was awarded the Judge Thomas Gibbs Gee Award for Outstanding Pro Bono Service in 2009.

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Lyle Silva appeared as one of 12 bachelors vying for the heart of Oma/rosa Manigault-Stallworth (from "The Apprentice") on TV One’s new reality series, “Donald Trump Presents The Ultimate Merger,” says a news release for the show. “Don’t expect these bachelors to be the usual band of romantic wimps and brainless him-bos seen in traditional dating shows,” Silva’s “bachelor bio” reads. “Growing up in the projects, Lyle was inspired by his single mother who taught him the characteristics of a strong woman ... he’s in it to win it.” The show premiered June 17.

1999

Laila Abou-Rahme, a New York-based partner in Bingham McCutchen’s financial institutions litigation group, has been elected to the board of trustees of the New Heights Academy Charter School in New York City. In this role, she will help provide oversight functions for the New Heights Academy, the largest charter school in New York, N.Y.

Ahmed J. Davis, a principal in Fish & Richardson’s Washington, D.C., office, has been named a “2010 Nation’s Best Advocate: 40 Lawyers Under 40” by the National Bar Association and IMPACT. He focuses his practice on complex patent litigation in a vast range of technical areas including chemistry, biotechnology, medical devices and mechanical and electrical engineering.

Fiona Philip (C’95), a partner in Howrey’s securities litigation, government enforcement and white collar criminal defense practice group, was recently selected as one of the Nation’s Best Advocates: “40 Lawyers Under 40” by the National Bar Association and IMPACT.

Daniel P. Shanahan was elected partner at Williams & Connolly. He practices in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.


2001

F. Peter Conaty Jr. (LL.M.), a director at Richards, Layton & Finger in Wilmington, Del., has been recognized in the 2011 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the tax law and trusts and estates categories. He focuses on estate planning, probate, taxation, tax planning and wealth preservation.

Felipe Creazzo (LL.M.), an associate at Chadbourne & Parke, will move from the firm’s New York office to a new office in Brazil. His practice involves mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance and international corporate transactions.

Alexander Dobrev, a partner with Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, has been reelected to the board of directors for the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties (NAIOP), a commercial real estate development association for central Florida. Dobrev also co-chairs the membership committee and is involved in the developing leaders committee. His law firm practice areas include real estate transactions, land use and development and finance.

In January 2010, Emelie East started a government affairs and advocacy firm — Ceis Bayne East — in Seattle, Wash., with two other partners. Their clients already include community stalwarts like Starbucks, Russell Investment Company and Microsoft.

Michael Hahn (G’00), a member of Lowenstein Sandler, has been appointed co-chair of the New Jersey State Bar Association.
SEPTEMBER
16
Recent Alumni Happy Hour
WASHINGTON, D.C.
21
Section 1 Student-Alumni Reception
LAW CENTER
29
LL.M. Student-Alumni Reception
LAW CENTER

OCTOBER
5
Section 2 Student-Alumni Reception
LAW CENTER
15-17
Reunion Weekend European Law Alumni Advisory Board Meeting
LAW CENTER
16
Law Alumni Board Meeting
LAW CENTER

DECEMBER
17
BLSA Reunion Brunch
LAW CENTER
20
Ryan Lecture: Diplomacy and the Use of Force to Prevent Nuclear Weapons Proliferation
LAW CENTER

MARCH
23
Hart Lecture
LAW CENTER

JANUARY
2
Student Exam Breakfast
LAW CENTER

JANUARY
7
AALS Annual Meeting
Law Alumni Reception
SAN FRANCISCO
21
Section 3 Student-Alumni Reception
LAW CENTER
26
Section 4 Student-Alumni Reception
LAW CENTER
28
Equal Justice Foundation Auction
LAW CENTER

FEBRUARY
13-18
Prayer in Daily Life Retreat
(DEGREE TWO: Invitation Only)
LAW CENTER
31-November 3
Prayer in Daily Life Retreat
LAW CENTER

MAY
22
Commencement
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

JUNE
15-17
European Law Alumni Advisory Board Meeting
PARIS, FRANCE
16
Corporate Counsel Europe Program
PARIS, FRANCE

John Carroll Weekend
Annual Scholarship Luncheon
LAW CENTER

Events are subject to change. For more information or final dates, please contact alumnlaw@georgetown.edu

2002
James S. Cheng was recently appointed and confirmed as secretary of commerce and trade for the Commonwealth of Virginia. Cheng was most recently the president of Totus Lighting Solutions, a startup efficient-energy firm.

2003
Juliana Gonen has joined Feldesman Tucker Leifer Fidell as counsel in its health law practice. She focuses on litigation and compliance matters. She was previously with Benton Potter & Murdock, a government contracts and litigation firm.

Marc Purintun (LL.M.), a member of the tax and ERISA practice at Hunton & Williams, was promoted to counsel. His practice covers all areas of employee benefits matters. In addition to his legal work, Purintun is active in the community and serves as a board member of the Central Virginia Employee Benefits Council.

2003
Jaremi Chilton (LL.M.) was promoted to equity shareholder at the Houston office of Chamberlain Hrdlicka. He specializes in cross-border transactions concerning foreign investment in the United States and U.S. investment abroad, and handles matters pertaining to international, immigration and tax issues.

Jonathan Cohen (F'95) is one of four attorneys from the Bethesda, Md.-based firm of Ruben & Aronson to join the Washington, D.C., office of Saul Ewing, following a merger. Cohen is an associate who focuses his practice on real estate, securities, commercial finance, gaming and corporate and transactional matters.

David A. Lewis has become a member of and general counsel to Kasowitz Benson Torres & Friedman; he works from the firm's New York office.

Heather H. Manning has joined Baker & Daniels as an associate in the law firm's Chicago office, focusing her practice on business and corporate finance. Manning previously practiced at Kirkland & Ellis in Chicago.

Richmond T. Moore was elected partner at Williams & Connolly. He practices in the firm's Washington, D.C., office.

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Richmond T. Moore was elected partner at Williams & Connolly. He practices in the firm's Washington, D.C., office.
L. Richard Walton (L.L.M. ’05) of counsel to Buchalter Nemer, has been elected president of the Bakersfield chapter of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants for 2010-2011. He heads his firm’s tax controversy and white collar criminal defense practice group.

2004

Aaron Feinberg (L.L.M.) has joined Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn as a partner in its corporate and securities department. He will also work closely with the firm’s tax department.

Habeeb “Hobbs” Gnaim (L.L.M.) was promoted to income shareholder at the Houston office of Chamberlain Hrdlicka. An attorney in the firm’s general tax practice, Gnaim focuses on domestic and international planning for federal income tax and corporate matters.

2005

Mandie E. Landry has joined the law firm of Lemle & Kelleher in New Orleans as an associate. She practices in the areas of admiralty and maritime law and commercial litigation.

Colin Newman (C’00), previously an attorney at Patton Boggs in New Jersey, has been appointed chief counsel to the New Jersey Assembly Republicans. Earlier in his career, Newman served as a legal aide in the Office of Counsel to the President at the White House, congressional adviser at the U.S. Department of State and law clerk to Chief Justice James R. Zazzali (C’58, L’62) of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

2006

Amy Messigian has joined the Los Angeles office of Jeffer Mangels Butler & Marmaro as an associate in the labor and employment department. She previously practiced with Hill, Farrer and Burrill.

2007

Karen Balderama has joined Wendel, Rosen, Black & Dean as a business practice associate. She was previously a member of Orlick, Herrington & Sutcliffe’s corporate group.

2008

Andrea Tazioli (G’03) received one of the “Top 50 Pro Bono Attorneys in Arizona” awards by the Arizona Foundation for Legal Services and Education. She is a member of the commercial litigation group at Quarles & Brady and also practices in the white collar crime/special matters area.

2009

Less than six months out of law school, Daniel Berlin (L’09) (pictured here with Karina Sarmiento, the country director of Asylum Access Ecuador) found himself directing a team of five attorneys from two continents, providing direct representation to hundreds of refugees as legal services director at Asylum Access Ecuador. He received a fellowship supported by Georgetown Law and the Initiative for Public Interest Law at Yale. In May, Berlin wrote from Ecuador: “When I began my fellowship I had recently finished a six-month stint as a volunteer legal advocate with Asylum Access, so I was ready to hit the ground running,” he says. “It has been a profoundly rewarding experience to help hundreds of refugees assert their basic rights and begin the process of building their lives. This fellowship has strengthened my resolve to dedicate my career to international human rights law and has given me many of the skills I will need to make that goal a reality.”

Qiaozhu “Vivian” Chen (L.L.M.) has joined Baker & Daniels as an associate in the firm’s Beijing office. She focuses her practice on international law, advising U.S. multinational corporations on foreign direct investment, merger and acquisition projects, cross-border labor and employment issues, commercial dispute settlement and intellectual property matters in China.

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Development News

Gifts in Action

J. Michael Ohueri (L'11)

When Georgetown Law caught up with J. Michael Ohueri (L'11) by phone in late July, he was in his home state of Texas, finishing up work in a high profile assault trial for the Dallas County district attorney's office. The month before, he was completing another internship in the Travis County district attorney's office, where he was able to be "second chair" in a felony theft case.

"I got to experience firsthand what it feels like being an attorney," says Ohueri, who assisted the lead attorney in the felony matter by examining a witness and conducting part of the closing argument. "Fortunately they came back with a guilty verdict, so I definitely had a blast doing that."

Ohueri wants to be a prosecutor, a goal that he's had since the fourth grade. Public speaking is in his blood — several of his relatives are preachers — but he wants to hone his own oratory skills before a jury, as a champion for crime victims. "The thing that gets me going the most is seeing people mistreated; it's [helping] someone who has been wronged."

Ohueri believes it's important to have equal representation for all people in the criminal justice system, the victim as well as the defendant. And just as important is ensuring that the legal representation they receive comes from a diverse group of the finest lawyers. Fortunately, he has received one of Georgetown's Opportunity Scholarships, which provide $30,000 in grants to individuals with the highest academic credentials and significant financial need. "I probably wouldn't be at Georgetown without that financial assistance," says Ohueri, whose scholarship is the result of a gift made by Marcia Nirenstein (L'80). "I know that being at Georgetown is going to help a lot in the job market, and open doors, so I'm really grateful for the scholarship."

A Georgetown Law education has provided Ohueri with much more than a competitive edge, though. He'd always intended to go to law school close to home, in Texas, after graduating from the University of Florida with a degree in economics. But an e-mail from Georgetown Law suggesting that he apply, and later, an invitation from the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) for admitted students, made him rethink his plans.

"I visited the campus and I saw the people — a lot of smart, genuine people really passionate about the law," he says, naming Professors Elizabeth Hayes Patterson and James Forman among the standouts he met.

Since his goal is to become a prosecutor — in Texas or one of the southern states — Ohueri has thrown himself into the trial advocacy division of Barrister's Council at Georgetown Law; his team reached the quarterfinal round of the Thurgood Marshall Mid-Atlantic Black Law Students Association Mock Trial Competition in Virginia earlier this year. He also enjoyed criminal practice-related classes, including Evidence with Professor Jane Aiken.

For his third year, he's looking forward to representing defendants in Georgetown Law's Criminal Defense and Prisoner Advocacy Clinic, taught by Professor Abbe Smith.

"It's just practice making perfect," he says, adding that his experiences at Georgetown definitely came in handy this past summer during his two summer internships — which were also funded in part by alumni in the form of Equal Justice Foundation Fellowships. "It's all about getting comfortable in the courtroom, learning the important elements of trial practice."

Marcia Nirenstein (L'80)

Marcia Nirenstein’s parents were huge believers in education — so it was always a given that she would attend college and, most likely, graduate school.

"Everybody said I should be a doctor, so after about a year of premed I said, this just isn't for me, and then everyone said, well, actually, you'd make a pretty good lawyer," says Nirenstein. "I said OK, I should go to law school, and that I did love."

In fact, she thrived at Georgetown Law — with the professors who challenged her and a collegial group of classmates (whose
reunion attendance record, she is quick to add, has always been among the highest). Having no Hotung Building at the time, no Sport and Fitness Center, and no Internet meant that members of the Class of 1980 could usually be found in either the cafeteria, what passed as a lounge in the basement of McDonough Hall or in the library, which Nirenstein says helped foster lasting relationships among her classmates.

The advice from Professor Don Wallace, who oversaw the “Law Club” (a precursor to today’s Legal Research and Writing), still helps her in her career today, as a partner practicing corporate law and mergers and acquisitions at Skadden Arps. “He taught me that you can have a great case and great facts and that doesn’t mean that it’s necessarily going to come out the way you think it should,” she says.

She also remembers the late Professor Steven Goldberg, her first-year contracts professor, as being a section favorite. “It was his first year teaching and he brought a level of energy and enthusiasm to the class that made it enjoyable. He said we would never forget the case of the ‘Hairy Hand’ (Hawkins v. McGee, a well-known contracts case) and since contracts law is a big part of being a corporate lawyer, that and much of the rest of his class has stuck with me.”

So have her ties to Georgetown. As an alumna, she served on the Law Center’s Law Alumni Board, and as a peer adviser, she conducts admissions and recruiting interviews. She has also donated to the school on a fairly consistent basis. Yet she wanted to give back in a more meaningful way — and the result was the Nirenstein Opportunity Scholarship, a current-use fund recently established to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

Opportunity scholarships, which bear the donor’s name, provide $30,000 in grants to select full-time students over their three years at Georgetown Law. They can significantly reduce the debt load of talented students who have the highest academic credentials but significant financial need. The gift that is making such a difference for Ohueiri is the second opportunity scholarship she has made.

“I felt that this was something that I would be happy to support, because scholarships give students who might not otherwise be able to go to the law school the ability to do so,” Nirenstein says. “It also brings to the school a more diverse perspective and students with more diverse interests and life experiences … this was, in fact, one of the things I appreciated the most about my class.”

Financial aid is one of Georgetown Law’s highest fundraising priorities this year. If you would like to make a gift, please contact the Law Center at 202-662-9500 or visit www.law.georgetown.edu/giving.

Dear Fellow Alumni,

The fall “back to school” season is always a nostalgic time, as we are reminded of our own days as students. With my son, Tommy, entering his junior year at Georgetown and my daughter, Annie, now a 1L at Georgetown Law, those feelings are stronger than ever for me this year.

Like many of you, when I attended Georgetown Law, the school was housed in one building and the surrounding area was fairly desolate. It was not a space that encouraged togetherness; the students came to class and then quickly scattered. Still, I enjoyed my studies, learned a tremendous amount from brilliant professors, and to this day credit Georgetown for my success as a lawyer.

Watching Annie and Tommy experience Georgetown today has given me a whole new enthusiasm for the university and for the Jesuit education and ethic — something I now realize I did not appreciate when I was in law school. Moreover, with its residence hall, green spaces, sport and fitness facility, and state-of-the-art classrooms and libraries, the Law Center campus has been transformed into a true home for the students who live, work and study there. My pride in Georgetown Law’s progress makes it easy for me to serve as an advocate for the school.

Once again this year, the Law Annual Fund will primarily focus on raising funds for financial aid. While scholarships for deserving students have always been necessary, in the current economic climate they have become more critical than ever. What may seem like a modest amount of money can make the difference for promising scholars who might not otherwise be able to matriculate at Georgetown.

I, for one, want those students to have the same opportunity that Annie has — to benefit from Georgetown Law’s impressive scholastic tradition and to be a part of its vibrant community today.

My gift to the Law Annual Fund this year will be in support of financial aid, and I hope that yours will be, too.

Sincerely,

Sarah E. Cogan (L’81)
Parent of Annie (C’09, L’13) and Tommy (C’12)
Thank you and congratulations to the Georgetown Law alumni who volunteered for the 13th annual Law Firm Challenge this year. The Challenge helps alumni stay abreast of Law Center news, while having a positive impact on the programs, resources and student experience at the school today. The law firms that join the Challenge also forge strong connections with Georgetown Law and its students.

This year's Law Firm Challenge involved 2,320 alumni and 54 prominent law firms and companies. Forty-nine percent of the alumni who contributed a total of more than $871,493 to the Law Center.

We are pleased to report that eight firms reached 100-percent participation: Debevoise & Plimpton LLP; DLA Piper; Keller and Heckman LLP; McDermott Will & Emery LLP; Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP; Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP; Venable LLP and Williams & Connolly LLP. The firms that raised the highest amount (in groups based on the number of alumni they include) are: Group 1: Baker & McKenzie LLP; Group 2: Covington & Burling LLP and Group 3: Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP.

We applaud and thank all the participating firms and donors, and we are particularly grateful to the volunteer alumni. If you would like to have your firm or company join the Law Firm Challenge, please contact the Office of Development at 202-662-9500.
Dear Fellow Alumni,

The year began with the search for a new dean with the vision and leadership ability to help Georgetown Law navigate the challenges ahead. The search committee was chaired by Professor Patricia King and included faculty members, alumni and other members of the Georgetown community. In late June, Georgetown University President John J. DeGioia announced the appointment of William M. Treanor as the next dean of the Law Center. Dean Treanor has a distinguished record in legal education, as well as significant administrative experience, having served as dean of Fordham Law School since 2002. We alumni extend a warm welcome to Dean Treanor.

Georgetown Law, meanwhile, has been working to address the immediate challenges posed by the current economic environment and its effect on recent law school graduates. The Law Center has launched a jobs initiative in which alumni can network with recent graduates, sign up for an alumni career advisory program, host new graduates in the post-J.D. public service program and alert Georgetown Law of job openings. For more information, visit www.law.georgetown.edu/alumni/letter.html.

Spring 2010 saw a number of notable visitors to the Law Center. In March, then Solicitor General Elena Kagan sat down with former acting Solicitor General Waiter Dellinger for a discussion on the role of the solicitor general. In April, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg participated in a discussion on “Women and the Supreme Court Bar.” Later that month, Georgetown Law hosted “A Transatlantic Dialogue” with government officials from the United States and Germany, in which Supreme Court Justices Stephen Breyer and Antonin Scalia took part. The Supreme Court Institute honored Justice Anthony Kennedy at its end-of-the-year reception. At commencement on May 23, the latest group of Law Center graduates listened as the Rt. Hon. Baroness Brenda Hale of Richmond, the first female justice in the United Kingdom’s highest court, delivered the commencement address.

In April, Georgetown Law’s Continuing Legal Education took its successful Corporate Counsel Institute (CCI) abroad to London, where members of Georgetown Law’s European Law Alumni Advisory Board helped to put on an impressive European version of CCI. Despite an unexpected visit from volcanic ash, courtesy of Iceland’s Eyjafjallajökull, the program was a resounding success, and organizers are already planning for next year’s institute.

Can it really be time to start thinking about reunion again? Mark your calendars for October 15-17—especially if your class year ends in “5” or “0.” As we begin this exciting new time at the Law Center, it’s important to stay connected; your input, participation and support will continue to play a critical role in keeping Georgetown Law the vibrant center of excellence it is today.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Stephen F. Arcano (L’88)
Chairman, Law Alumni Board
Alumni Events

SCHOLARSHIP LUNCHEON
At this year’s annual scholarship luncheon on March 27, donors and recipients had the chance to mingle and to find out more about the people who have enriched their own Georgetown Law experience, as students or as alumni. Top, left to right: Tej Prakash (L’10), Chad Eugene Priest (L’11), Martha Hutton (L’11), Chance Lee (L’11), Philip Sanguinetti (L’11) and Ian Kysel (L’11). Above, left, Stephanie Lucas Razzano with Krista Rosenthal and Michael James Rosenthal (L’11). Above, right, Sheila McCorkle (L’11), center, with Peter J. Kadzik (L’77) and Amy Weiss.

LL.M. TAX EVENT
March 9 saw the Law Center’s first LL.M. tax networking event. This page, Kenneth Klein (L’80) chats with the Hon. William J. Wilkins, chief counsel of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. And on the bottom of page 79, Vishal Amin (LL.M.’06), Kathryn A. Bjornstad (LL.M.’09), Sam Kamiyans (LL.M.’09) and Hsinyu Yu.
A L V M N 1

D.C. ALUMNI LUNCHEON

With an accomplished career as a U.S. Marine, Secretary of the Navy, U.S. senator and author of nine books, Sen. Jim Webb (L'75), D-Va., has made his mark in many ways. And he credits at least some of his success to Georgetown Law — since, he says, not a day goes by when he doesn’t reflect on what the school has given him. On April 7, Webb shared some of his reflections as the guest speaker for the Law Center’s annual Washington, D.C., alumni luncheon, held this year at the Hotel Monaco. Top left, Philip Bartz (L'82) with Interim Dean Judith Areen; top right, Sen. Jim Webb (L'75).

PREFECT REUNION

Those who returned to the Law Center for the Prefect Reunion Dinner on April 24 included (above from left) Gerald T. Mulligan (L'70); George J. Martin Jr. (C'64, L'67) and the Hon. Robert E. Crowley (C'68, L'71).
In the Public Interest

"In the nonprofit world you have to find creative ways to raise dollars ... [such as] creating value where folks don't maybe see a lot of value," says Jason King (L'97), president of Turning the Page. The organization encourages parents to work with teachers to help their children and become active voices in the community. Turning the Page sees parents as a valuable untapped resource, since some D.C. schools previously lacked the strong parent-teacher groups that thrive at affluent schools. The money raised by Turning the Page's biannual book drives funds workshops for parents as well as books and other resources for students. The organization also takes advantage of D.C.'s resources by partnering with more than 25 museums and holding its own photography and writing exhibits for school students, among other things.

It was not the kind of mission King originally envisioned when he graduated from Georgetown Law in 1997 and began doing law firm work in the area of commercial real estate. But as a law student, King had participated in Professor Rick Roe's Street Law Clinic — where students teach legal concepts to high school students in D.C. public schools — and six months after graduation, King and Tina Hsu (L'96), Doran Flowers (L'98, F'98), Len Prescott (L'97) and Laura Lester (L'97) were considering incorporating as a nonprofit. A $1000 fundraiser materialized, followed by a grant that enabled King to leave his law firm life in 2000 and devote his legal skills to the new initiative.

“We had enough funding to last a few months and so I took the dive,” King says. Today, the organization has a staff of approximately 15, both paid and volunteer. Kate Wallat (L'12) is a former staff member; Hsu and Flowers still serve on the board.

Hsu, now a shareholder at Shulman Rogers, said that in the early years it was definitely demanding to be starting a nonprofit after working all day as an associate. "It was like a second job," she says. "If you told me 13 years ago that we would be talking about this organization and its successes, I would be a little bit surprised, only because at the time we were really day-to-day.”

To those who might be thinking about incorporating a nonprofit of their own, King says that Georgetown Law provided him with the skills needed to handle the legal aspects of such a venture. The hard part, he says, was doing the research to identify a particular need — and filling it. And in this, the group has more than succeeded; Turning the Page, in fact, was named in the 2009-2010 Catalogue for Philanthropy as “one of the best small charities in the Washington, D.C., region.”

“What we’re most proud of is that we’re not redundant; we’ve found something that we’ve gotten good at out there that people really need in the community,” King says.
Tom O'Neil (L'82), a corporate governance and compliance lawyer known for his dedication to openness and transparency, has a confession to make — "the single biggest intellectual violation I've ever committed," he says. After being invited as a student to join the staff of the American Criminal Law Review — which was of the "greatest interest to me" — he learned that Nancy Doerr (L'82), whom he'd been dating, was joining the staff of The Tax Lawyer. "By then I'd decided that my long-term interest in her was not platonic," Tom says with a laugh. So despite the fact that he had no desire to study or practice tax law, he became an editor of the journal. It paid off. Tom and Nancy married shortly after graduation.

Nancy's interest in the field was genuine. Her favorite courses were in tax, especially those taught by the late Professor Martin Ginsburg. ("He demonstrated that you could be an intelligent and highly skilled tax lawyer yet still have fun at what you were doing," she says.) After graduation, Nancy took a position with Piper & Marbury (now DLA Piper) in Baltimore and the family settled there. (Tom was clerking for Judge Alexander Harvey II of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland then.) She joined Hogan and Hartson (now Hogan Lovells US LLP) as a partner in 1996, splitting her time between the firm's Washington and Baltimore offices. While her practice has been wide-ranging, much of her recent work is international. She provides tax advice for companies doing business outside the United States, and she counsels foreign businesses wanting to invest inside the country. She works for a broad range of clients from large global investors to public companies to colleges and universities. "I like it," she says.

Tom's career has been more varied. In January he launched the Saranac Group, a strategic consulting firm that advises boards of directors on corporate governance and compliance. It's a natural development, given his dual-powered career as a law firm partner and general counsel. Tom spent six years at Hogan & Hartson, followed by stints as chief litigation counsel of MCI Communications Corporation and later as general counsel of the MCI Group. In 2002, he joined DLA Piper, chairing the government affairs practice group and serving as a joint global practice leader in the Washington, D.C., and New York offices.

When WellCare Health Plans Inc., an important company in the field of managed care, asked Tom to be its general counsel in 2008, it was the focus of state and federal investigations. So even though he had decided "I was going to practice law in a firm until I was 60," WellCare was a challenge he couldn't pass up. He took the job, resolved the criminal and SEC investigations, became vice chairman and worked closely with classmate Chuck Berg (L'82), the company's executive chairman, and the board to recruit new directors and a new chief executive officer. Tom is now a senior adviser to WellCare.

Tom credits Georgetown Law for sparking his academic interests, especially classes with Professors William Greenhalgh (criminal justice) and Judy Areen (administrative law). "It's not revisionist history to say that those classes had an impact on me — they continue to do so today," Tom says.

And perhaps that explains why, out of all the ways he stays connected with his alma mater — serving on Georgetown's Board of Regents and the Law Center's Board of Visitors, co-teaching a corporate governance seminar with Professor Viet Dinh at the Law Center this spring — he's most excited about being on the advisory board of the Corporate Counsel Institute. It's in his DNA.

Tom and Nancy have another way they stay close to the Law Center; they fund a scholarship in honor of Nancy's uncle, the late Judge John N. Reynolds (L'50). "My uncle loved Georgetown," Nancy says. "He went to school with Edward Bennett Williams and Father Drinan. He really appreciated his Georgetown education."

This is the first year that Tom and Nancy's children — daughter Caley, 23, and son McGee, 19 (pictured above with their parents) — have both been out of the house. "We've only been empty-nesters for a few weeks," Tom says. But at this point, they feel especially grateful that they have kept up their law school connections and their artistic interests (the couple are passionate collectors of contemporary art, especially photography) and that they have gotten to meet and know the student scholars they've helped at the Law Center. They are also glad they decided to live in Baltimore back in 1982. It's the kind of place where a family could put down roots, Tom says. The O'Neils certainly have.

By Anne Cassidy

Spotlight:
Thomas F. O'Neil III & Nancy D. O'Neil (L'82)