After the Blackout
The future of the electric power industry

INSIDE:
COOLEY AND WILLET ON THE SNIPER TRIALS
ADMIRAL WOOLSEY ON TERRORISM
BROWN'S BRAVE LEGACY
Dear Alumni and Friends:

We are advancing on all fronts, and gaining momentum at an ever-accelerating pace. Our collective mission to move the law school forward has now been focused with a bold plan for a school that in three to five years will feature five academic centers, a baker’s dozen of new faculty positions, increased revenue for student financial aid, support for additional administrative infrastructure, and a new building addition to house all of this development.

The plan calls for the upgrading of two of our existing programs—the Merhige Center of Environmental Law and the Center for Law and Children. It calls for the creation of three new programs, in intellectual property, law and medicine, and a program for international students on judicial systems and the rule of law.

Under the plan we will continue to focus on such themes as judicial education, the integration of theory and practice, energetic engagement with the community, and interdisciplinary studies. We are actively pursuing new programmatic partnerships with all four of the other schools on the campus.

The revenue to power this ambitious agenda will come from two sources. We will raise the money for the building through contributions and grants. The revenue generated for program improvements, including new faculty, financial aid, and the academic centers, will come from the roughly $2 million generated each year by the expected growth in enrollment of students in three new programs—intellectual property, law and medicine, and international studies.

There is so much going on at the school these days it is almost impossible to keep up with it all. The place is alive with panels, speakers, and conferences, with new additions to the faculty, with public service and academic accomplishments by students, faculty, and alumni, with creative new initiatives from administrators in all of our departments and from newly energized student organizations, with frequent interactions with other academic units on campus, and with countless agencies, legal and civic organizations, and other groups in our community.

So please join the enterprise. In coming months we will roll out the details of these plans. We will build consensus, raise revenues, and formalize our partnerships. We need your help—your wise counsel, your generosity, your political and business contacts, your moral support. Together we can do great things for our students, our community, our profession, our society. Join us. Join in. You will find it a labor of love.

—Dean Rod Smolla
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Judge Bork to teach courses on law, culture

Robert H. Bork, former judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, solicitor general and acting attorney general, will join the law school faculty in the fall.

As Distinguished Professor of American Law and Culture, Bork will teach a course with Dean Rodney A. Smolla in constitutional law theory for law students and undergraduates. In spring 2005, he and Smolla will teach "Constitutional Conversations," an evening course offered to law students and the general public. They will focus on topics related to American constitutional law and culture.

"Judge Bork is one of the most prominent and controversial American legal intellectuals of modern times," Smolla said. "He is widely regarded as one of the most influential conservative constitutional law thinkers in America."

"When you can bring someone of that stature, with that kind of powerful intellect and fascinating years of experience in law to your law school, it's a great educational opportunity for our students," Smolla said.

Bork, 76, developed many of his theories on constitutional law while working as a professor at Yale Law School. He has argued 41 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

A highly accomplished antitrust lawyer and scholar, Bork is best known for his role in two controversial episodes in U.S. history. At the height of the Watergate controversy, he was the third-highest official in the Department of Justice.

As such, he implemented President Nixon's order to dismiss special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who was investigating Watergate. Bork then appointed Leon Jaworski as Cox's replacement, and Jaworski was ultimately successful in obtaining the "Watergate tapes."

In 1987, President Reagan nominated Bork for a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. His nomination became a battlefield in the war over American culture and the meaning of the Constitution. The Senate voted against confirmation, but Bork's name became synonymous with the infiltration of highly partisan ideological politics in the judicial selection process.

Senior Justice Carrico hosts law school events

Senior Justice Harry L. Carrico, who served for 42 years as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, joined the University of Richmond School of Law this spring as visiting professor of law and civic engagement.

Carrico, who retired as chief justice in January 2003, is hosting events during the semester on issues that relate to the role of lawyers as civic participants.

Though he earned his law degree from George Washington University, Carrico and the Richmond law school have a long, close relationship. The chief justice has been involved in law school activities including its moot court competition, which was named for him, and the prestigious John Marshall Scholars program. In 1973, the school awarded him an honorary degree. Last year, in events attended by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist of the U.S. Supreme Court, Carrico was recognized for his career and for his contributions to the law school. His portrait hangs in the moot courtroom.

Dean Rodney A. Smolla said, "Senior Justice Carrico was one of the nation's leading voices in making the case for civility in law practice, the encouragement of pro bono service and civic engagement by lawyers, and the vital importance of maintaining an independent judiciary."

"In his role as a visiting Professor of Law and Civic Engagement, he will have the opportunity to continue a mission that has animated his distinguished career, in which he has been an exemplar of the ideal of the lawyer as citizen and leader."
Judges in residence

Senior Judge Damon Keith of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit was at the law school this spring as the inaugural visitor in the John Marshall Scholars' Judges in Residency Program.

As a member of the federal judiciary, Judge Keith has been acknowledged as defender of constitutional and civil rights. His most notable opinion came in *U.S. v. Sinclair*, which is often referred to as the "Keith Decision." The ruling, which was confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, stated that then-President Nixon and his Attorney General John Mitchell could not engage in warrantless wiretaps.

The program is designed to allow students and faculty to interact with prominent judges from around the country. The residencies may encompass a day or a week, depending on the judges' schedules, and might include faculty colloquy, classroom visits, and University-wide presentations. The John Marshall Scholars serve as hosts.

Judge Keith has served on the appellate court since 1977. Prior to his appointment, he was chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. He holds a JD from Howard University Law School.

Joel Holt to speak at Commencement

Joel Holt, L'77, who has played a leading role in development of the highly touted legal system in the Virgin Islands, will speak at the law school's commencement on May 8.

Holt knew little about the Virgin Islands when he applied for a clerkship with a judge there upon graduating first in his class from the law school. But he landed the job and found himself in a comfortable place where a talented young lawyer could help shape a developing system.

Over the years, he has built a prosperous practice focusing primarily on personal injury and commercial litigation. He has served as president of the local bar association and on numerous committees that have worked to establish a sophisticated legal system that is regarded as one of the world's most effective.
The first piece of advice for new law clerks is "Do what your judge tells you."

"Adhere to the practices and procedures of your judge and you will survive," said Wally Edgell, clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia.

Edgell offered the advice during the Institute for Federal Judicial Law Clerks, which was held at the law school Sept. 12-13. The 4th Circuit Judges' Association and the University of Richmond School of Law co-sponsored the event.

"Law clerks serve an enormously important role in our judicial system," said Rodney A. Smolla, dean of the law school. "There is, however, no 'clerk's school' and traditionally, little systemized training for law clerks.

"This is also a wonderful opportunity for our law students and faculty to interact with federal clerks and federal judges, showcasing the fine quality of our school."

The idea for the institute came from the judges' association, which saw a need to offer some basic training for new clerks. Judge Frederick Stamp, L'59, was the program's principal architect.

Some 125 clerks from every district in the 4th Circuit participated along with law professors and judges.

For many, the visit was the first to the law school, said John Douglass, the Richmond law professor who coordinated the events. "I believe they all left with a favorable impression of the place and an enthusiastic response to the faculty and the program."

One panel dealt with the law clerk's role in case management. Other speakers addressed topics including habeas corpus, civil discovery, civil rights litigation, ethics, and employment discrimination litigation.

Speakers urged the new law clerks to strive for good relationships with employees in clerks' offices and elsewhere in the federal court system. Clerks must understand their role in the judge's chambers as well as in the courtroom, and be aware that moving cases along is essential to the proper function of the courts.

Edgell described the clerks as the leaders of the legal system's next generation. A clerkship with a federal judge is "the greatest postgraduate program ever devised," he said.

By Wayne Scarberry
Pagan’s book wins history prize

The American Historical Association recently honored John Ruston Pagan, University Professor and former law school dean, with its prize in Atlantic History “in recognition of outstanding historical writing that explores aspects of integration of Atlantic worlds before the 20th century.”

The annual award goes to “books of high scholarly and literary merit,” according to the AHA. Research accuracy and originality are important factors in the evaluation of the books considered.

The award was presented for Pagan’s book Anne Orthwood’s Bastard: Sex and Law in Early Virginia, which was published last year by Oxford University Press. Historian James M. McPherson of Princeton University, AHA president, presented the award in January to Pagan at the association’s 118th annual meeting in Washington.

Founded in 1884, the AHA is the nation’s oldest and largest professional historical organization. Its book prizes are among the most prestigious awards in the field of history.

In its citation, the AHA described Pagan’s book as “a fascinating and very human story” that will be “a welcome addition to critical readings courses.”

Pagan is on a yearlong sabbatical leave, after which he intends to return to teaching at the University.

Obituary

Nina K. Peace

Nina Kilian Peace, L’75, who came to Richmond to attend law school and quickly earned a place in the region’s political and judicial hierarchy, died Feb. 29, of an apparent heart attack. She was 53.

A former member of the Hanover County Board of Supervisors, Peace practiced law in Ashland for more than 30 years. She was a former commissioner in chancery. In 1986, she was named Outstanding Attorney of Virginia by the Virginia Women’s Attorneys Association and the Metropolitan Richmond Women’s Bar Association. From 1990 to 1996, she served as judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Hanover and Caroline counties.

A native of Washington, D.C., Peace graduated from Goucher College. After her graduation from law school, she served as assistant to the dean of the law school from 1975 to 1978.

Emroch lecture

Professors Dean Braveman (left) and William C. Banks of the Syracuse University College of Law discussed “American Citizenship, Enemy Combatants and the War of Terrorism: The Case of Jose Padilla” at the law school in February. Braveman and Banks came to campus for the Emroch Lecture Series, which was established by the late Emanuel Emroch, R’28, L’31, his wife Bertha, and their friends and associates.
James Woolsey, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, presented his view of America's war on terrorism during a fall symposium at the University of Richmond School of Law.

Woolsey delivered the Austin Owen Lecture as keynote speaker for the event, which addressed legal, political and business issues arising since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Presented by the law school and the Richmond Journal of Global Law and Business, the symposium demonstrated the law school's commitment to exploring issues of global impact.

"As a university, we perform one of our highest functions when we convene forums and invite people of great stature and experience to shed light on important issues," said Rodney A. Smolla, the law school's dean.

In addition to Woolsey, the symposium featured Idriss Jazairy, Algeria's ambassador to the United States. Jazairy said his country has suffered from terrorism because of its transition to a market economy. Algeria was forced to suspend its parliamentary elections in 1992 "to save democracy in the longer term," he said. "We had to step in [militarily] to preserve the republic in 1992, and we stepped out in 1999 when [Abdelaziz] Bouteflika was elected president," he said.

The United States may seem worlds away from declaring martial law, but two speakers at the symposium warned that the war on terrorism is infringing upon the rights of American citizens, particularly those who are designated "enemy combatants."

Woolsey countered, "We have to start making some choices here between liberty and security." The days of "liberty here" and "security over there" are gone, he insisted.

The former CIA director called the war on terrorism the "Long War of the 21st Century."

"It is essentially a war against three movements that have been at war with us for some time," Woolsey said. "It's just that until Sept. 11, we didn't decide that we were willing to be at war with them."

Woolsey said one of these movements is comprised of the "essentially fascist governments" of North Korea, Syria and formerly Iraq. Those governments are dangerous, Woolsey said, because they sponsor terrorism and seek weapons of mass destruction.

Another of these movements is comprised of Shiite "Islamists." Woolsey used the term Islamists rather than Islamic because he did not want to suggest that terrorists are "real" Muslims.

"They are just about as much Muslims as Torquemada and the Dominicans were Christians" during the Spanish inquisition, Woolsey explained.

Shiite Islamists rule Iran, he said. "They are totalitarian dictators who control the country via torture and murder. They sponsor some international terrorism, but mostly they intimidate people in their own nation, where they are extremely unpopular," Woolsey said.

The third movement is comprised of Sunni Islamists. "Al-Qaida is their cutting edge," Woolsey said. "They are supported both financially and ideologically by Saudi Arabian and other oil money in the Persian Gulf, and we will have a problem with them and their terror for a long time."

Many people in the Arabic Middle East have supported or applauded terrorism against the United States because America has demonstrated no concern for their welfare, Woolsey said. "We have
essentially regarded the Middle East as our filling station. We want the attendants to be polite, but we don’t care what kinds of governments they live under. Their job is to sell us cheap oil for our SUVs and keep their mouths shut.”

The United States sent that message to the people of Iraq in 1991 after coalition forces kicked Saddam Hussein’s army out of Kuwait. “We encouraged the Kurds and Shiites to rebel against the Baathists,” Woolsey recalled. “Then we signed a cease-fire agreement that permitted the Baathist Republican Guard to fly helicopters around. We stood aside and watched [the Shiites and Kurds] be massacred. It’s almost impossible to find a more effective way to say to the people of the Middle East that once the oil of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait is secure, we do not give a damn about you.”

Leading up to Sept. 11, the United States also had convinced the people of the Middle East that America is “a rich, spoiled, feckless country that won’t fight,” Woolsey said. In 1979, terrorists seized hostages in Tehran. “What did we do? We tied yellow ribbons around trees.” In 1983, terrorists bombed the U.S. embassy in Beirut. “What did we do? We left.” Backed by governments in Iran, Libya and Syria, terrorists continued to attack the United States in the 1980s and 1990s. “What did we do? We sent in lawyers and prosecutors and from time to time, we lobbed in a bomb or a cruise missile.”

So people in the Middle East began to view people in the United States as cowards who don’t care about them. “That combination is deadly,” Woolsey said. “No combination is more provocative.”

Like the Cold War, the war against terrorism will continue for several decades, Woolsey predicted. It will include shooting wars, such as the U.S invasion of Iraq, but ultimately America must win the war of ideology, as it did in the Cold War.

“Over the years, we convinced a large number of people behind the Iron Curtain that we were on their side and they were on ours,” he said. That wasn’t easy, but Woolsey is optimistic that history will repeat itself.

At the conclusion of World War II, there were 20 democracies in the world, he noted. Now there are 121 democracies. In 1945, many people said Germany and Japan would never embrace democracy, but they did.

Woolsey pointed out that the majority of the world’s Muslims already live in democracies.

“There is no reason why the Arabic Middle East and the rest of the Muslim world cannot turn away from dictatorship and sponsorship of terrorism and toward decent and legal government,” he said.

The war against terrorism boils down to a conflict between freedom and tyranny, Woolsey said. The United States is fighting against people who feel threatened by ideals such as freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of speech and fair treatment of women.

As the Long War of the 21st Century continues, the United States will make life increasingly uncomfortable for totalitarian rulers in the Middle East, Woolsey concluded.

“The Saudi royal family, the Mubarak regime in Egypt, they will say: ‘You damned Americans! You’re always creating disruption, causing problems, causing difficulties, trying to change things. Don’t you understand that you make us nervous?’

According to Woolsey, the United States’ reply should be: “We prefer to have you on our side, but if you’re not, then we want you nervous. Because we want you to realize that for the fourth time in 100 years, this country and its allies are on the march, and we are on the side of those whom you most fear—your own people.”
Hot topics, prominent experts highlight the Marshall Seminars

By Rob Walker

As courts and legislatures altered the legal landscape for homosexual couples in the United States, Richmond law students played the role of lawmakers in the provocative seminar: "If we elope to Vermont and get married, are we still husband and husband when we get home?"

As the sniper trials proceeded toward their life-and-death conclusions in Virginia courtrooms, students at the law school, acting as prosecution and defense counsel, worked through jury selection in a hypothetical capital murder case. Posters that featured a stark depiction of the electric chair stated the seminar topic: "Life or death? In the end, it's folks like you and me who decide."

Such topical, high-energy, reality-based presentations, which have begun drawing attention across the University and the local legal communities, are the latest take on the John Marshall Scholars Seminars, a special program originally designed for the handful of law students who hold the prestigious scholarships.

In the past, the seminars had been weekly luncheon sessions organized by faculty for discussion of a current legal topic. Some tracked cases before the United States Supreme Court. Others focused on legal ramifications of events in the news. The free lunch and fellowship were attractions, many of the students said. But outside the group of Marshall Scholars, the gatherings drew little attention.

Then last year, Jim Gibson, a visiting professor of law who will join the faculty full time in the fall, took over the seminars and things changed.

"I began inviting some outside experts to speak on the week's topic, and I noticed they seemed to engage the students more," Gibson said. And when the discussion at a seminar on prosecutorial ethics turned into a friendly debate between Gibson and professor John G. Douglass, "the students really seemed to be enjoying it."
Gibson approached Dean Rodney A. Smolla and Associate Dean W. Clark Williams Jr. with an idea. “Their response was to encourage me to develop some alternatives. We have the flexibility in the program to try some new things.”

This year, the seminars are being held about three times a semester, instead of on the traditional weekly schedule. “We are requiring deeper, more substantive preparation,” Gibson said. Outside experts are coming to campus regularly to participate, and the programs are being promoted to the University and legal communities to bring more voices to the room.

“We’d really like them to become events people will want to come see,” Gibson said.

The first session of this academic year focused on the real case of Carey Lohrenz, one of the first two female F-14 pilots in the Navy. When the other female pilot died in a crash, Lohrenz found herself caught in a media firestorm. She was tarred with charges that double standards and cover-ups had been employed to allow unfit females to fly the powerful fighter planes. Lohrenz sued, charging defamation.

Smolla, who was preparing for his role as counsel in the actual case, and D. Alan Rudlin, a free speech expert at Hunton & Williams in Richmond, squared off in a lively session before a mock appellate court made up of Marshall Scholars.

For the next seminar, the scholars participated in jury selection for a mock capital murder case. John B. Boatwright III, Virginia’s capital public defender, acted as judge and led a question-and-answer session at the end of the program.

The timing couldn’t have been better. In courtrooms in Virginia Beach and Chesapeake around the same time, lawyers for John Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo, who faced capital murder charges in the sniper shootings, went about the deadly serious business of selecting the juries that would decide the fates of their clients.

Just days before the next Marshall seminar, Massachusetts’ highest court set off a noisy national debate by ruling that same-sex couples were legally entitled to marry there. The pamphlet advertising the seminar included a depiction of a wedding cake featuring two male figurines on its top layer joining hands.

Marshall Scholars played legislators at a hearing on the rights of same sex partners. Law professor Peter Swisher from Richmond and a professor from Regent University Law School testified from different perspectives, along with the director of Equality Virginia, a local gay rights organization.

“We believe this approach gives students a look at the kind of objective mooting that they are not likely to see in the classroom,” Gibson said. “So far, the response has been remarkably enthusiastic.”

Some of the Marshall Scholars who have participated agree.

Alex Brackett, ‘04, described the format as “more interactive.”

Hearing experts like Smolla, Boatwright, Rudlin and the others who come into the seminars so well prepared is a valuable experience, said Bill Taggart, ‘05. “It really creates much more of an incentive to learn the information well compared to sitting in a class lecture. The best way to learn something is to have to actually do it, rather than being told about it.”

That is exactly what he hoped students would take from the experience, Rudlin said. “I think what I want them to understand is that the really good lawyers aren’t necessarily the smartest lawyers. What the best lawyers have in common is that they work harder.”

“From his own experience as a student and lawyer, Rudlin added, “I’ve always found it valuable to see practicing lawyers demonstrate their craft. You get a sense of the lawyer’s style and of how things work in a courtroom rather than a classroom.”

The students also said they appreciated the way Gibson has promoted the seminars to involve the larger community. “This is one of the real strengths of the new format,” Gibson said.

With assistance from his wife, Jane, who has an advertising background, Gibson has produced eye-catching promotional materials, including posters and brochures, to attract attention.

Bringing more students, faculty and even lawyers from around town to the seminars “helps to have a broader range of individuals comment and express their questions and views,” said Anna Morrison, ‘05.

And it moves the prestigious Marshall Scholars program into a more prominent, appropriate place in the University.

“I think Professor Gibson’s current approach is far more in line with the idea that the Marshall Scholars are a scholarly group within this law school—and one that has some role to play in facilitating wider discussions on current legal issues among our peers in the faculty, student body and local law community,” Brackett said.

“It makes the entire school more aware,” Taggart said.

If the program continues to draw positive response on- and off-campus, Gibson said he hopes he can attract more law alumni and others to bring their expertise and curiosity to the Marshall seminars.

“I’m amazed these busy people have been so willing to take time to participate,” he said. “That’s been the secret to our success so far.”

The benefits are not just to the students, Rudlin said. “It should be part of our obligation to the profession to do this sort of thing, and I’ve found I really enjoy legal teaching, especially this type of teaching. When you have the opportunity to argue with a lawyer like Rod Smolla in a forum like this, it’s really challenging. We all learn.”
After the Blackout

Energy symposium reveals lapses and reaches for common ground

By Rob Walker
Said the Tin Man to Dorothy in 'The Wizard of Oz': If you don’t know where you’re going, it doesn’t matter which road you take. Recounted by panelist Phillip G. Harris, president and CEO of PJM Interconnection.

Hullihen Williams Moore stated the obvious: "Electricity is necessary."

But restructuring the nation’s electric utility industry so that it reliably answers 21st-century demands is a complex undertaking.

In his moment in the spotlight at the law school’s spring symposium on the electric power industry, Moore, retired chairman of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, took a philosophical approach to an industry under siege. Competition, he warned, is increasingly taking the place of government laws and policies, and the results of this shift may be undesirable.

Moore was one of many top-level thinkers and decision-makers from across the country who convened at the law school April 2 for wide-ranging discussions that focused on the future of the electric utility industry.

The symposium on “The Blackout of 2003: What’s Next?” drew an overflow crowd to the moot courtroom. It marked what Dean Rodney A. Smolla and center director Joel B. Eisen called the “relaunch” of the Robert R. Merhige Jr. Center of Environmental Law, one of five academic centers that will exist at the law school.

While electrification may well have been the major engineering achievement in the United States in the 20th century, the vital system that delivers power at the flip of a switch is increasingly threatened.

In the decade since the last major piece of federal energy legislation, the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the nation has seen dramatic price hikes in wholesale markets followed by dramatic price collapses. Investment in the transmission grid has become stagnant. Parts of the nation suffered through three major blackouts. The power industry, once presumed to be a world of natural monopolies, has rushed into the world of mergers and acquisitions, and interstate and international commerce. Enron, California, Sept. 11 and other events have demonstrated the need for action.

“We’re not making the technological advances necessary for the 21st century,” said Phillip G. Harris, president and CEO of PJM Interconnection, one of the independent system operators that oversee the grid. There are 4,000 entities involved in the generation and transmission of power in the United States, he said. Some are regulated at the federal level, some at the state level, some at both, and some go virtually unregulated.

Harris said the industry and government regulators must strive to maintain the balance between generation, transmission and usage. To do so will require use of diverse alternatives, all of which need to be explored, he said.

What Moore made clear is that he would like to see alternatives to competition as the energy market’s guiding light. His concern is that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has made competition the goal and that “the market does not answer all the questions.”
This "major policy initiative," which "fundamentally reorders and restructures the industry that is the lifeblood of our economy," has a downside that must be weighed, said Moore, whose credentials as lawyer-commissioner are complemented by his success as a nature photographer and essayist.

In the process of developing that policy, the industry's leaders should not discount the displacement of families, the creation of unemployment, the destruction of communities and the damage to cities that may result.

Citing the work of Wendell Berry, the Kentucky farmer, writer, and agrarian philosopher, Moore said, "The danger of the ideal of competition is that it neither imposes nor implies any limits. It proposes simply to lower costs at any cost and to raise profits at any cost."

Moore concluded, "The goal of the [electric utility] industry is reliable electric service at reasonable rates, with the electricity produced and delivered in an environmentally responsible manner.

"I ask you to remember Wendell Berry and not just look at corporate America ... but at fellow humans. They should be the beneficiaries of our decisions, not the victims."

FERC Commissioner Joseph T. Kelliher said in his keynote address, "The time has come for major reform of the federal power act."

Issuing a call for Congress to pass significant electricity legislation (which at press time remained stalled), he expressed concern that the industry's history of voluntary compliance with reliability standards must be reconsidered. Those standards, which often "are not clear enough to be enforced," have been subject to multiple violations. Enforcement, he argued, is a government function that the FERC should review and mete out.

And there must be a range of meaningful financial penalties and public disclosures for more severe violations, Kelliher said.

Federal and state boards should develop standards for the industry in areas as diverse but critical as vegetation management (trees on power lines are the leading cause of blackouts) and operator training (the 2003 blackout could have been avoided or its impact lessened substantially had
operators been better trained). There must be an expansion of the power grid to make it more "robust," he added. And all of this will cost hundreds of millions of dollars over years to come.

Panelist William J. Museler, president and CEO of the New York Independent System Operator, was hailed during the symposium as a hero for his role in bringing New York back online so quickly after the 2003 blackout. He called the loss of power to New York City "our worst nightmare."

But, Museler said, "We have not learned the lessons that were obvious then and that are obvious now. We cannot exist as an island."

He called for investment in the power grid, for mandatory reliability rules, for standardization of operating practices and market rules, and for transmission system reinforcement.

Gordon van Welie, president and CEO of ISO New England Inc., said the market stands on four pillars: market structure, conservation, supply and transmission. Investment in transmission is the most urgent challenge.

"In New England," for example, van Welie said, "we have built generating capacity in recent years but we have not improved transmission to get the power where it needs to go."

He mentioned a variety of steps that could be taken to encourage investment in transmission including FERC and market incentives, developing a more efficient siting process to head off political and "not-in-my-backyard" confrontations, and creation of an independent entity to identify transmission needs and solutions.

Eisen, professor of law, director of the Merhige center, and the symposium's organizer, opened the symposium by acknowledging that many vitally important questions regarding the electric industry's restructuring remain unanswered. He stated his own hope and "healthy skepticism that competition will be good for the industry and its customers."

He called the symposium "a terrific example of what an academic center like this can do."

At the conclusion of the symposium, Eisen said, "The entire day's program was compelling, and the impact the speeches, presentations and vigorous debate will have on public policy will be tremendous," Eisen said. "The symposium contributed significantly to influencing the future course and direction of the electric power industry."

Jim Rossi, the Harry M. Walborsky professor at the Florida State University College of Law and moderator of one panel discussion, agreed. The symposium demonstrated how the industry can avoid "the judicial meddling" and polarization that has characterized deregulation in other industries.

The willingness of the industry's leaders to come from all corners of the country to engage in such freewheeling give-and-take is a major reason the industry has come so far in establishing a path for the future, Rossi said. "We've been willing to talk issues over and to reach for common ground."

AFTER THE BLACKOUT

Merhige center plays unique role

The Robert R. Merhige Jr. Center of Environmental Law at the University of Richmond School of Law takes its name from the retired United States District judge and Richmond law graduate whose creativity in settling the Kepone litigation of the 1970s made the center's activities possible. That settlement resulted in the creation of the Virginia Environmental Endowment, which provided a challenge grant that sparked the center's creation.

Today, the center's primary goal is to serve as the major nonpartisan source of information and law reform proposals in the mid-Atlantic region on energy and environmental law and policy. Its near-term goal is to influence the ongoing debate over the future of the nation's electricity infrastructure.

The center provides policymakers with functional solutions that are designed to be sensitive to environmental issues.

Within a multidisciplinary academic research environment, the center plays a unique role in influencing the discussion over energy and environmental law and policy. The center also sponsors the Robert R. Merhige Jr. National Environmental Negotiation Competition.
Law school alumni Cooley (left) and Willett take opposite sides in the capital murder trials of John Allen Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo.

By Karl Rhodes

Craig S. Cooley, R’69, G’75, and L’77, and James A. Willett, L’78, have a lot in common. Their legal educations at the University of Richmond School of Law were similar. Both have become highly regarded trial lawyers in Virginia. And both spent the better part of last year working on the capital murder trials of convicted snipers John Allen Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo.
But that’s where these two friends and colleagues are deeply divided. In separate, simultaneous trials just a few miles apart in Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, Willett prosecuted Muhammad, while Cooley defended Malvo. Willett demanded death, while Cooley pleaded for mercy.

The two attorneys are adversaries by job description. But their approaches to crime and punishment also reflect sharp differences in personality and worldview.

Willett’s curriculum vitae lists legal experience first, followed by education and personal information. Cooley’s resume reverses that order. Before he mentions his long list of professional and educational accomplishments, he tells you that he’s been married “31 years and progressing” to a “homemaker emeritus,” whose age is “classified.”

Despite their differences, Willett and Cooley have impressed people back at the law school. Professor John G. Douglass, who has known Cooley since Douglass was an assistant U.S. attorney, called him, “quite simply, one of the most effective trial advocates in the nation.”

Rodney A. Smolla, law dean, described the two as “exemplars of superb advocacy and conscientious professionalism.”

Cooley has represented about 60 people charged with capital murder, and nearly half of them have gone to trial. Two were sentenced to death, two were acquitted, and the rest were convicted of lesser offenses or of capital murder without death penalties.

“He honestly believes there’s good in everybody,” said Amy Miller, a Richmond law student who helped coordinate witnesses brought in from around the world for Malvo’s defense team. Miller started clerking for Cooley while taking the capital murder litigation class he teaches at the law school. As third-year student, she was able to take a reduced load during the fall semester to work with Cooley’s team.

“It was interesting to meet all of the witnesses who knew Malvo,” Miller said. “I think the worst part was talking to his [Malvo’s] father.” He brought things into sharp focus, at one point, when he turned to Cooley’s daughter, Temple, and said, “Are they going to kill my son?”

During the trial, Cooley highlighted the bizarre upbringing that led his client to John Muhammad. “Lee was a child from Jamaica who was constantly placed in different homes by his mother, and then left for substantial periods of time—sometimes months, sometimes years.” Cooley said in an interview after the trial. Malvo attended 10 different schools by the time he was 10. “He was pretty desperate for a father. He wanted to go back to his father, and that wasn’t allowed.”

Malvo’s mother moved him to Antigua when he was 13 and left him there. “He lived for a number of months in a shack by himself,” Cooley said. “While his mother was away, he encountered John Muhammad, who was in Antigua with his three children.” Muhammad took Malvo in when the boy became sick. “He started calling Lee ‘Son,’ and Lee began calling him ‘Dad.’”

After Muhammad returned to the United States, he lost his children to his ex-wife, and he was barred from having any contact with them, Cooley continued. “When Lee came to join him in Washington state, Muhammad probably at that point had begun a decline into delusion, and Lee just didn’t have the maturity to see it.”

Malvo had good reason to believe everything his surrogate father said, Cooley explained, because Muhammad always delivered on his promises. “He took care of Lee—took him in, treated him like a son, paid attention to him like no other person had ever done.”

Then came intense military-style training—physical fitness, target practice and strict diets. Cooley said Muhammad also immersed Malvo in “stilted political literature … some of the early Malcolm X and a number of things that were very anti-American society.” Muhammad told Malvo that white people employ the methods of Willie Lynch, an 18th century slave master who purportedly taught American colonists how to control slaves by pitting them against each other.

“That’s what he was feeding to Lee,” Cooley said. “They were going to create a utopian society. They would make this tremendous impact [as snipers]. They would make demands upon the government.” And then, to stop the chaos, big business would give them money they would use to buy land in Canada. “They would bring 70 black boys and 70 black girls from around the world who were untainted by the adult perceptions of [racial] infighting and inferiority.”

While Cooley views the snipers’ rampage through the once-innocent eyes of “Lee,” Willett sees the shooting spree through the evil eyes of Muhammad, the malevolent master of manipulation.

“I think Mr. Muhammad is an extremely intelligent, extremely manipulative individual and has always been that way,” Willett said. “He was able to have people believe about him what he wanted them to believe. One witness described him as chameleon-like. If he wanted you to like him, you liked him. If he wanted you to fear him, you did that as well. We had witness after witness who would see Muhammad at or near the time of a shooting and to a person, they would describe him as courteous and open, very polite and calm.”

That is why Muhammad is so dangerous, and that is another reason why he deserves to die, Willett insisted. “If he were to have received a life sentence, he would be planning—and I’m sure he will...
Panel debates juvenile death penalty

The United States has endorsed other treaties that included bans of the juvenile death penalty. But those treaties were signed with the understanding that America would not abide by those specific provisions.

"I think it would be a mistake to draw that bright line in the sand at age 18," said panelist Bill Petty, Commonwealth's Attorney for Lynchburg, Va.

"I do believe that juries are capable of weighing mitigating circumstances" in the context of the offender's age.

Even in the Malvo case, where the sniper's crimes were clearly heinous, the jury considered the mitigating circumstances and decided against the death penalty, Petty noted. But what about similar cases where there are no mitigating circumstances related to age? "I would have a hard time explaining to the family of a victim why one defendant, who happens to be 18, is eligible for capital punishment, while the other defendant, who happens to be 17, is not."

One of Malvo's attorneys, panelist Craig Cooley, pointed to expert testimony that says teenagers' brains are not fully developed, particularly the frontal lobe, which controls judgment. "That's why they can't buy cigarettes or alcohol," he said. "If you don't have the maturity to drink a beer, maybe you don't have the maturity to be subjected to the ultimate penalty."

Panelist Paul Ebert, the lead prosecutor in the case of John Muhammad, the adult who was sentenced to death in a companion trial, rejected Cooley's frontal lobe/Michelob defense. "People say that young people, as a general rule, don't consider the consequences of their actions, and I think that's true, not only for young people, but for many adults," he said. "Age ought to be one factor—but not a prohibitive factor—in deciding whether to seek the death penalty."

Ebert concluded that the death penalty can be a powerful deterrent for juveniles who do understand the consequences of their actions. He cited a recorded conversation between two 15-year-olds who were sitting in the backseat of a policeman's cruiser. One boy suggested they should try to kill the officer with his own gun, but the other boy shot that idea down saying, "No. We could get the chair."

The United States is practically the only country that reserves the right to execute people who committed crimes when they were juveniles.

James Broccoletti, a defense attorney with the firm of Zoby & Broccoletti in Norfolk, highlighted that distinction during a February forum sponsored by the Student Bar Association and the Bonner Center for Civic Engagement. The forum addressed the question: "Is there life for the juvenile death penalty after Malvo?"

Before the discussion turned to convicted sniper Lee Boyd Malvo, who was 17 at the time of the shootings, Broccoletti noted that the United States is the only nation that has refused to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which condemns the death penalty for juvenile offenders.

Moderator Robert E. Shepherd (left) and prosecutor Paul Ebert

be planning until he's executed—methods of escape, ways to give people false impressions that he is not dangerous, that he is not interested in escaping, that he is a model prisoner."

Willett believes that Muhammad was initially driven by his desire to get his children back. He planned to kill their mother, Mildred Muhammad, and make her death appear to be a random murder. Then, by default, he would regain custody of his children.

"At some point in this thing, he and Malvo realized the significant impact they were having on the community—how scared everyone was—and they started expanding their operation," Willett theorized. "At some point they realized, 'Hey, we can terrorize the entire region and extort a large sum of money.'"
Unlike Cooley, Willett does not refer to Malvo by his first name. The prosecutor does not mention Malvo's troubled childhood or his dreams of utopia. Other than three years in private practice, Willett has been a career prosecutor and a very tough one. As an assistant commonwealth's attorney in Prince William County, he has helped prosecute nine capital murder cases. The defendants in all of those cases got the death penalty, and Prince William may be the next jurisdiction to try Malvo. If that happens, Willett and Cooley could go head to head as they did in the early 1980s, when Willett was an assistant commonwealth's attorney in Richmond.

"When I was first starting out, Craig was starting out, and he was on the other side. We tried a number of cases with one another," Willett said. He remembers one case where undercover police saw a suspect place heroin on a banister of an outside stairwell for someone to pick up. "Craig acquitted his client even in the face of my direct eyewitness testimony from professional narcotics agents," Willett marveled.

Cooley recalled the case a little differently, but he said Willett is "being kind to say that I won any [acquittals], because in the great majority of those cases, he whacked me good."

Willett and Cooley agreed that a second Malvo trial probably would boil down again to the central issue of how much control Muhammad had over Malvo. And that issue would stem from another rare contested plea of innocence by reason of insanity.

"Nobody ever suggested that Lee didn't understand that shooting somebody is wrong in one sense, but he was taught that—just like soldiers going to war—if you shoot somebody as part of achieving a greater good, then it's OK. And that's basically what Muhammad told him," Cooley explained. "I think the jury absolutely believed that Lee was indoctrinated. The question was whether it rose to the degree of being legal insanity. And I think they weighed that for a long time. They were out two and a half days on that issue."

Cooley said the defense team would have been remiss if it hadn't put the sanity question before the jury. "One other choice would be to plead not guilty, not put on any evidence in the merits case, and then put all of that evidence in as mitigation," he said. "But if we had done it that way, the jury would have already made its decision before we put on our first witness."

In the end, Malvo was convicted, but the jury’s perception of what happened carried over into the penalty phase, Cooley concluded. "They understood that there was so much mitigation ... that the death penalty was not appropriate."

Karl Rhodes is a writer and editor in Richmond.

Managing the media

Attorneys in the Muhammad trial operated under a gag order from day one, while lawyers in the Malvo case were allowed to talk to reporters—up to a point.

"My general rule has been to try cases in the courtroom and not involve myself with the media, [but] that was not an option in this case," Cooley said. "The choice was either be constantly hounded by various media folks or set up some type of approach that let them know you would be accessible at a particular time."

After each day’s proceedings, Malvo’s defense team answered questions in a huge media tent set up by Chesapeake’s public communications department. The city gave prosecutors the same opportunity but they declined.

“We developed a media plan that outlined all the guidelines that we expected the media to go by,” said Mark S. Cox, Chesapeake’s director of public communications. "Judge [Jane] Roush reviewed the plan and eventually made it part of a court order." The plan included restrictions on where reporters could conduct interviews, he said, because "we did not want representatives of the media chasing attorneys, victims and jurors to their cars."

The plan prevented that problem, but it was impossible to confine the media circus to one big top. Nearly 500 people covered the trial for about 50 different news organizations, and they brought along 15 satellite and microwave trucks, Cox recalled.

Finally Judge Roush imposed a gag order after some inadmissible evidence showed up in The Washington Post, but the media remained camped outside the courthouse nonetheless.

“We did not request a gag order early on, although the leaks were just as massive in our case” as they were in the Muhammad case, Cooley said. "It was clear when the Post published its book, several weeks before the trial began, that the police department had turned over its entire files. We were finding things in the book that we had never known. Whether they were intended to taint the jury pool or not, they certainly had that potential."

During the trial, however, Cooley said the court’s media plan worked well, particularly the once-a-day press conferences. "The media accepted that as a reasonable trade-off," he said. "I was very pleasantly surprised. The media, I thought, handled our case very professionally."
Inez Jones had a secret she was desperate to keep.

The year was 1951, and Jones was the music teacher at all-black Robert R. Moton High School in Virginia's Prince Edward County. Jones was secretly encouraging the students to protest the school's deplorable conditions by going on strike.

She suggested the strike to Barbara Johns, a student in her music appreciation class, where discussions often shifted from Mozart to Moton as students vented their frustration over conditions at the school.

More than 450 students attended Moton, which was built in 1939 to accommodate 180 children. The school board packed the overflow into wooden shacks covered with tarpaper that barely kept out the rain. The main building had two toilets; the shacks had none.

Textbooks were tattered throwaways from the county's white schools, and everything was in short supply—everything except courage and gumption.

Jones started advising Johns on how to lead the student strike. A plan emerged as they swapped notes in the music book that Johns carried home. They would get other student leaders to spread the word. They would forge notes from the principal calling for a meeting in the auditorium. They would create a diversion to get the principal out of the building.

They always destroyed their notes as soon as they read them because Jones had a lot to lose. She was a new teacher. She was pregnant, and she was married to the principal.

Jones told this story during a panel discussion at the University of Richmond School of Law in late March.

Human Rights conference highlights the impact of Brown v. Board of Education. Fifty years after the landmark case, the struggle continues.

By Karl Rhodes
It was one session in a two-day symposium on “Human Rights and Inequality.”

During the first session, high school students from the Richmond area peppered Virginia Gov. Mark Warner and former Gov. Jim Gilmore with tough questions related to conference’s theme. The students, who had been preparing with John Marshall Scholars from the law school prior to the event, quizzed the governors on issues that ranged from affirmative action and educational funding disparities to gay marriage and rights for illegal immigrants.

Two sessions the following day focused on educational and housing inequalities in the United States and South Africa.

The law school and the UNESCO Chair in Comparative Human Rights at the University of Connecticut sponsored the symposium. Co-sponsors included Richmond’s Jepson School of Leadership Studies, the Institute for the Study of Race Relations at Virginia State University, the Department of History at Virginia Union University, and the Office of Multicultural Affairs at Longwood University.

Each speaker made a point of acknowledging Oliver W. Hill, the iconic civil rights lawyer who participated in the conference. At age 96, Hill’s once-powerful voice rose barely above a whisper. With a cordless microphone pressed close to his lips, he told a hushed audience that the Brown decision was one milestone in the marathon march toward civil rights. “People think that civil rights started in 1970, but civil rights started in 1770.”

While the conference attracted governors, foreign dignitaries and legendary attorneys, no one impressed the audience more than Inez Jones with her plainspoken story of the student strike that turned into a civil rights case that became Brown, one of the landmark decisions in America’s civil rights movement.

Soon after the strike, Jones confessed to her husband-principal that it was her idea. He was furious.

“He kept asking, ‘Why did you do this? Why did you do this?’” Jones recalled. “He paced back and forth. He said, ‘At the meeting, you keep your mouth shut.’ And I did.”

But her husband, M. Boyd Jones, who sat next to her on the panel, knew that the students from his school would not be silenced easily. “We challenged students to think for themselves and to express their thoughts clearly and succinctly,” he said. “The student leaders said to me, ‘Your PTA has tried to get relief for us, but they have not been successful. Now we are going to try.’”

One of the student leaders was panelist John A. Stokes, who also shared his vivid memories of the strike. “We called it the Manhattan Project,” he said. “A new school—that’s all we wanted. We had no concept of integration.”

The fallout from this “Manhattan Project” radiated beyond Prince Edward County to the rest of the state and nation.
We will not work with you for equalization. We will only work with you for integration.

In the days that followed, Boyd Jones and other black leaders met with Hill and Spotswood Robinson, attorneys from Richmond who persuaded them to raise the stakes much higher than toilets, textbooks and tarpaper.

“They said, 'We will not come to work with you for equalization. We will only work with you for integration,'” Boyd Jones recalled. The students agreed, and so did their principal, even though it cost him his job.

Black people in Prince Edward County felt more empowered because many of them owned the land they farmed, according to John Lancaster, the “Negro county agent” at the time of the strike. In other areas of the South, black farmers were more likely to be sharecroppers, and that made them more vulnerable, he noted.

Even so, the leaders of the integration movement and their families faced reprisals. Lancaster could no longer buy coal for his furnace. And soon after the Brown decision was affirmed in 1955, he saw a headline in the Farmville Herald that said the county supervisors had abolished his job.

“It was a great price to pay,” said Boyd Jones. “But Prince Edward County is now desegregated and it has some of the most beautiful schools in the state of Virginia.”

Before the situation got better, it became much worse. In the wake of Brown, Virginia adhered to the doctrine of “massive resistance.” To avoid integration, Prince Edward County closed its public schools for five years. Other Virginia localities did the same.

With the exception of Lewis F. Powell Jr. of Richmond, who would later serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, “Lawyers did not stand up,” noted panelist Clarence M. Dunnaville, a Richmond attorney who chairs the Oliver Hill Foundation. “In fact, the most prominent, well-paid lawyers were arguing for nullification.” Lawyers were the architects of massive resistance when they should have been “standing up for the rule of law.”

Former Gov. Gilmore made a similar point during the town hall meeting the night before. “We are here tonight to talk about the rule of law,” he said.

“When we finally confronted the issue of segregation, we followed the rule of law.”

Dunnaville emphasized, however, that the work is far from over. “There’s a second generation of school desegregation that we’re involved in right now. Because of "white flight," schools are almost as segregated—or just as segregated—as they were 50 years ago.”

In the town hall meeting, Gov. Warner said that much progress has been made in Virginia, “but we can never forget the fact that racism is still alive and well.”

Discrimination still exists, Gilmore agreed, but thanks to the heroic efforts of lawyers like Oliver Hill, “It is no longer enshrined in our law and culture.”
Africa experience focuses on public health

Sallie H. Hunt, L'89, has spent most of her career with the West Virginia Healthcare Authority. Last fall, she took her expertise in building and maintaining public health care infrastructure into the Third World, where she encountered warthogs, tribal chiefs and extraordinary challenges.

Hunt, chief policy officer for the authority, joined a U.S. health law delegation sponsored by People to People Ambassador Programs. The primary objective of the visit was to gain a better understanding of law and policy issues related to South Africa’s evolving health care system and to exchange information and ideas about the American and South African systems.

Hunt said South African attorneys describe their country as being both Third and First World. A surgeon in Cape Town performed the world’s first heart transplant in 1967 but throughout the country, much of which lacks modern health care, witch doctors and medicine men practice, Hunt said.

“Years of greed, colonialism and apartheid have taken their toll, resulting in huge disparities in availability of health care,” Hunt said.

“South Africa struggles to deal with starvation, TB, malaria and AIDS.”

In the face of such huge challenges, South Africa is looking to the law for solutions. Its 1996 constitution recognizes access to health care as a right. Now, it is turning to the developed world for ideas and best practices to make its own, Hunt said.

“It was exciting, for example, to share certificate of need standards in use in West Virginia with the South African government,” Hunt said, explaining that such conflicts regulate the allocation of scarce health care resources.

South African attorneys’ knowledge of American laws and regulations was “impressive and awe inspiring,” Hunt said. “Because of the new government’s philosophy of transparency and accountability, opportunities to improve health care through law and regulation are very real and are evolving.”

Ellison, Eib recognized

Suzanne Ellison, W'80, L'85, and Christopher D. Eib, L’80, were presented certificates of appreciation by the U.S. Department of Justice for their support of the mission of the department’s Environment and Natural Resources Appellate Section. Ellison, special counsel for the Department of Transportation in the Virginia Attorney General’s office, and Eib, assistant attorney general, worked with the Justice Department on its appeal to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of a case involving environmental impact of the U.S. 29 by-pass at Charlottesville.

Wendell Taylor moves to U.S. Justice Department

Wendell L. Taylor, L'98, left the Hunton & Williams firm in January for a position in the office of U.S. Deputy Attorney General James B. Comey, the former law faculty member who is second in command at the Justice Department.

Taylor, who had been with the litigation, antitrust and intellectual property team at the Richmond-based firm, will help formulate and implement department policies and programs, monitor the work of various department agencies and divisions, and mediate disputes between internal branches of the department. Comey, a former adjunct faculty member at the law school, described Taylor as “a gifted and talented young attorney, and I am pleased that he will be working at my side.” (Related story, page 22.)

At Hunton & Williams, Taylor focused on federal trial litigation, with an emphasis on commercial litigation, antitrust, intellectual property and white-collar criminal defense. A Richmond native, Taylor is a 1995 graduate of Wake Forest University.
Law school welcomes two full-time faculty

Carl W. Tobias has joined the faculty as the first full-time holder of the Williams Chair. Tobias comes to the law school from the William S. Boyd School of Law at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He specializes in constitutional law, torts, product liability, federal courts, civil procedure and judicial selection. A graduate of Duke University with an LL.B. from the University of Virginia, Tobias is a member of the American Law Institute. He has served as a member of the District Court Local Rules Review Committee, 9th Circuit Judicial Council, the Civil Justice Reform Act Advisory Group, U.S. District Court for Montana, and study committee to review the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.

Michael G. Collins, who has taught at Tulane University School of Law since 1983, has practiced commercial and employment law in Los Angeles and civil rights law in New Orleans. His teaching career began at the University of Chicago Law School. He has served as a visiting associate professor at Boston University School of Law and as visiting professor at Ohio State University College of Law. His teaching and writing interests include federal courts, procedure and legal history. He is the author of articles on federal courts law, of a casebook on federal jurisdiction and a handbook on constitutional tort litigation. Collins holds a B.A. from Pomona College, an M.A. in classical languages and literature from Stanford University and a J.D. from Harvard University.

Law faculty move to Justice posts

Recent graduates of the University of Richmond School of Law will find familiar faces at the highest level in the U.S. Department of Justice.

James B. Comey, who was a popular and highly regarded adjunct faculty member at the law school in the 1990s, recently was confirmed as deputy attorney general, the second highest job in the Justice Department.

In staffing his office, Comey turned to former Richmond colleagues John S. Davis and Robert E. Trono, B’84. Both are adjunct professors at the law school. Davis, who has taught in the first-year law skills program for five years, accepted a one-year assignment as associate deputy attorney general. Trono, who was teaching at the law school as recently as December, is senior counsel to Comey.

The success of law school adjuncts comes as no surprise to full-time faculty, including John G. Douglass, who directs the law skills program, where Comey, Davis and Trono all taught.

“I have been amazed at the talent and commitment of our adjunct faculty,” Douglass said. “Jim Comey, Bob Trono and John Davis are outstanding examples. Each has a remarkable breadth of practical experience that enriches his teaching. Equally important, each has a commitment to students.”

Comey’s high-profile prosecutions in his previous position as U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York included Martha Stewart and the Gambino family. In December, he announced the appointment of an independent prosecutor to investigate the circumstances surrounding the release of a Central Intelligence Agency officer’s name to a newspaper columnist. The assignment came after Attorney General John Ashcroft recused himself from the highly politicized case.

Davis and Trono both said they look forward to returning to the law school with new experiences and burnished credentials after their work with Comey.

“I really enjoy teaching there,” Trono said.

“I know I'll be back,” said Davis.

Osborne joins library staff

Caroline Louise Osborne joined the William Taylor Muse Law Library as reference-research service librarian in January.

A graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Osborne earned her J.D. at the University of Richmond School of Law in 1991 and her LLM in taxation at Emory University School of Law. She is pursuing her master’s in library science at UNC.

After graduating from law school, she practiced with Womble Carlyle, Sandridge and Rice in Winston-Salem, N.C., and with Hunter, Maclean, Exley & Dunn in Savannah, Ga. Most recently, she was a senior associate with Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman in Charlotte, N.C., and Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft in New York.

In addition to providing reference services to faculty, staff, students and other law library users, Osborne will teach first-year legal research and oversee a number of the law library’s publications.
Margaret I. Bacigal has been appointed to the Virginia Bar Association Community Service Council. The new group will serve as the governing body of the VBA Community Service Program.


W. Wade Berryhill has written Real Estate Closings, 2004 edition, which was published by Thomson/West Publishing as part of its Virginia Practice series.

Timothy L. Coggins, director of the law library and professor of law, was co-presenter of "For Your Law Practice: 45 Important Internet Sites" at the first annual Solo and Small Firm Conference, sponsored by the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association. The conference was held in October in Charlottesville. Coggins also published "Researching Bankruptcy Law on the Internet" in the October 2003 issue of Virginia Lawyer.


David Frisch spoke on "Abstract Formalism v. Conceptual Interpretation: Some Thoughts on Article 2 of the UCC" before the law faculty at Florida State University. He also spoke to the Patrick Henry Law Society at the University of Virginia. His topic was "The Modern Story of Commercial Law: A Tale of Alcohol, Love and Sausage."


John S. "Jack" Martin, adjunct faculty member and a partner at Hunton & Williams, has been named senior litigation counsel at the Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Competition. Martin, who taught antitrust law, will litigate antitrust matters for the commission.

Elizabeth Nowicki's article "A Response to Professor John Coffee: Analyst Liability Under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" was scheduled to be published this spring in the Cincinnati Law Review.

Corinna Barrett Lain's article "Countermajoritarian Hero or Zero: Rethinking the Warren Court's Role in the Criminal Procedure Revolution" will be published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review.

Emmeline Paulette Reeves presented "Facilitating Dialogue Between Academic Success Program Professionals and Fellow Faculty Members" at the LSAC Regional Academic Assistance Workshop, Regent University School of Law, Virginia Beach, Va. She also made a presentation of the law school's academic success program to the faculty of Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

Robert E. Shepherd Jr., emeritus professor, has been named to the new Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee for the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Justice Department as a representative of Virginia.

Dean Rodney A. Smolla testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation Sept. 30, 2003, in a hearing on the national "Do-Not-Call" registry. Smolla was one of four experts selected to appear before the committee, chaired by Sen. John McCain. Smolla also published an article "Blinding Justices: Does the Constitution allow us to scrap the Judiciary?" in the Nov. 4, 2003, issue of Slate online magazine. Smolla recently was named a director of the Virginia Coalition for Open Government. He is one of 13 public representatives of the coalition's 23-member board. The coalition is a nonprofit organization that promotes easy access to public records and open meetings in local and state government.

Peter N. Swisher co-authored the book Family Law: Theory, Practice and Forms, published by Thomson/West Publishing as part of its Virginia Practice Series. He also is completing work in the third edition of Principles of Insurance Law for Lexis/Matthew Bender. It is scheduled to go to press this spring.

**CLASS ACTIONS**

Fred Creekmore, R'60 and L'63, married Sally Elizabeth Ross on April 12, 2003, in Seattle. He welcomed his eighth grandchild, William Patrick Creekmore, in August.

James Lawrence Hutton, L'65, of Blacksburg, Va., is listed in the 2003-04 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*.

Justice Lawrence Koontz Jr., L'65, is the first president and a charter member of the Ted Dalton American Inn of Court in Roanoke, Va.

Roderick B. Mathews, L'66, has been appointed to a three-year term with the American Law Institute-American Bar Association committee on continuing professional education. Mathews, past president of the Virginia State Bar, is a partner with Troutman Sanders in Richmond.

Archibald Wallace III, L'66, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Senior Connections, the Capital Area Agency on Aging.

The Hon. George D. Varoutos, R'70 and L'73, of Arlington, Va., received the Arlington County Bar Association's 21st annual Robert J. Arthur Distinguished Service award.

Ben R. Lacy IV, L'75, chair of the government relations practice group at Sands Anderson Marks & Miller, has been selected for *Virginia Business* magazine's "Legal Elite" for his practice in legislative/regulatory law.

William Allcott, L'76, has been named executive vice president of McGuireWoods Consulting in the strategic communications department.

Pamela Hefflin Sellers, W'75 and L'77, is general counsel for W.J. Vakos Management Co. in Fredericksburg, Va. She also teaches ethics at Mary Washington College.


Lucretia A. Corrigo, W'76 and L'78, has been appointed to serve as a general district judge in Virginia's 11th Judicial Circuit.

Louis A. Mezzullo, L'76, was honored at the Virginia State Bar meeting last June as the recipient of the Gardener G. DeMallie Jr. award from Virginia CLE.

Thomas R. Klein, L'78, is senior vice president with LandAmerica Financial Group in Richmond. He has been elected president of Beth Ahabah Museum and Archives Trust, the Jewish History Museum in Richmond. He married Cheryl Figueroa in 2002. Klein is a member of the Spider Club board of directors and served as chair for his class's 25th reunion.

Eric M. Page, L'78, serves on the board of directors of the Coalition for a Greater Richmond.

Jackson E. Reason, L'78, is a member of the board of directors of the Virginia College Fund.

C. Thomas Ebol, L'79, has been selected for *Virginia Business* magazine's "Legal Elite" for his commercial real estate practice.

David D. Lentz, L'79, an attorney in Richmond, is the author of *Lawyers and Your Case: A Dollars and Sense Examination*. The book is a resource for students studying pre-law, business law, criminology and/or political science.

**40s**

Alvin Guttag, L'47, took home six first-place medals and one second-place medal in the Maryland Senior Olympic Games Sept. 25-27, 2003. He also set five records in the 85-89 age group. His events were the 800-meter run, 1,500-meter run, 1,500-meter race walk, one-mile precision walk, 5K run, 10K run, and 500-yard freestyle swim.

**50s**


**60s**

Carle F. Germelman Jr., L'60, retired in January 2004 from Juvenile-Domestic Relations courts in Winchester, and in Frederick and Clarke counties, Virginia.

**70s**

Stephen E. Baril, L'80, a partner at Williams Mullen, is president-elect of the board of directors of the Richmond Bar Association. Baril plans to run for attorney general in Virginia in 2005.

Deborah S. Gardner, L'81, is secretary of the board of directors of the Richmond Jewish Foundation.

Richard D. Gates, L'82, has been elected secretary of the board of directors of the Estate Planning Council of Richmond.

Maryann C. Goss, L'82, married Isaac Lee Thornton Jr. on July 26, 2003. She is a member of the Virginia Bar Association's board of governors.

William B. Harvey, L'82, was appointed by Gov. Mark Warner to the Virginia Child Day-Care Council. He is the publisher and business development manager of the American Health Lawyers Association in Charlottesville, Va.

Phyllis Katz, L'82, is a principal with Sands Anderson Marks & Miller in Richmond. She had been director of the Department of Dispute Resolution Services.

Michael A. Katzen, L'82, is chairman of the board of River City Bank. He is a partner with Katzen & Frye.
Kurt J. Pomrenke, L'82, joined King Pharmaceuticals Inc. in Bristol, Tenn., a Fortune 500 company, as vice president of legal affairs. He is responsible for managing all litigation, and labor and employment matters for King's 3,000 workers.

Christopher C. Spencer, L'82, was quoted in the Virginia Lawyers Weekly (18 VLW 192) in regard to the ruling on a personal injury case with which he was involved.

Lenard W. Tuck Jr., R'79 and L'82, maintains the law offices of Tuck & Associates PLC in Mechanicsville and Bon Air, Va. He focuses on real estate law, estate planning and business representation.

David W. Clarke, L'83, is with LeClairRyan.

Phyllis A. Errico, L'84, is general counsel for the Virginia Association of Counties.

Paul M. Black, L'85, a shareholder in the Roanoke, Va., firm of Wetherington, Melchionna, Terry, Day & Ammar, is chair of the litigation section of the Virginia State Bar for 2003-2004.

Teri C. Miles, L'87, is director and assistant general counsel of labor and employment at Circuit City Stores Inc.

Susan K. Stoneman, L'87, is president of the board of directors of the Estate Planning Council of Richmond.

Stanley P. Wellman, L'87, is on the board of directors of Greater Richmond Stop Child Abuse Now.

Neil Cowan, L'88, has been certified as a member of the Million Dollar Advocates Forum.

Denis J. McCarthy, L'88, has been appointed a substitute general district court judge for Virginia's 11th Circuit.

Kimberly A. Pinchbeck, L'88, has started her own practice, Kimberly A. Pinchbeck, PC. She focuses on trust and estate planning and administration. She also is serving as the commissioner of accounts for the city of Richmond, Manchester Division. Pinchbeck was elected as a fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel.

As the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments recently regarding the famous Miranda case, Alicia R. Zatcoff, L'94, listened intently. Legal adviser to the Richmond Police Department, she would be responsible for interpreting any ruling to hundreds of officers on the streets.

"That's the best part of the job," Zatcoff said. "I feel like I'm doing something worthwhile, helping a lot of officers who are doing a tremendous job. I feel good supporting them."

After law school, Zatcoff went to work in the chief staff attorney's office at the Supreme Court of Virginia. Her next stop was the Richmond-based mega-firm Hunton & Williams, where she was a litigation associate. But she was restless.

"It's a great firm, but it wasn't the type of work I wanted to do so I was looking around."

An ad in the newspaper for the police department job piqued her interest.

"I didn't know anything about police work or law enforcement agencies but I'd been reading about [then] Chief [Jerry] Oliver and what he was doing. I was curious, so I answered the ad."

That was seven years ago, and Zatcoff said she's still enthusiastic about a job that "reinvents itself daily. Sometimes I feel like I'm being pulled in 20 directions. There are always new issues. I'm continuously learning."

Zatcoff said her job is analogous to being in-house counsel to a corporation. She works directly for the chief. Her role is to advise him and his command staff as well as officers and employees "on almost anything" pertaining to guiding principles, operating procedures and the law. She helps train new recruits and she often represents the department in its dealings with local, state and federal agencies.

At the 2003 International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, the Richmond Police Department won the conference's highest honor, the ITT Industries Community Policing Award, for establishing the Community Assisted Public Safety Program. Zatcoff played a key role in designing and implementing the program that partners police officers and other city employees with enforcement powers to address stubborn crime issues.

Working with city fire, police, health, building code and tax agencies, Zatcoff helped develop the innovative approach that addresses root problems, such as blight, which can foster criminal activity and decline in neighborhoods.

The program has helped reduce crime while bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars in delinquent taxes, Zatcoff said. It also has opened valuable lines of communication between city agencies and citizens.

"We've been able to get the right people onto a problem quickly, which encourages citizens to come to us when they see something," whether it is a drug ring operating in an abandoned house or weeds and trash creating health and safety concerns.

In law school, "I never would have imagined myself in a job like this," Zatcoff said, but now she can hardly imagine working elsewhere. "It's a great job. I feel fortunate to be here."

— Rob Walker
Attison L. Barnes III, L'89, is a coauthor of “Employment Background Checks in an Insecure World,” which was published in the September 2003 issue of The Virginia Bar Association News Journal. He is a partner in Wiley Rein & Fielding's Washington, D.C., office and is a member of the firm's employment and labor, intellectual property and litigation practices. A recipient of the VBA's 1996 Spies Award and the 1999 Fellows Award, he also serves on the VBA Civil Litigation Section Council.

Mark T. Bowles, L'89, has been named executive vice president of McGuireWoods Consulting in the state government relations department.

Craig M. Follis, L'89, is a certified member of the Million Dollar Advocates Forum.

Barbara H. Lavin, L'89, is retired and living in Easton, Md.

90s

Jonathan Kreskin, L'90, is president of Waccamaw Community Foundation in Myrtle Beach, S.C.


Brett Geisler, L'91, is a judge with the 27th Judicial Circuit in Radford, Va.

Nanci W. Reaves, L'91, is assistant commonwealth's attorney in Gloucester, Va.

Scott H. Wolpert, L'91, is a partner in the Fort Washington, Pa., firm of Timothy Know LLP, where he practices in the area of labor and employment.

Jerry M. Wright, L'91, has been elected to the board of directors of the Richmond Metropolitan Habitat for Humanity. He is with Chadwick Washington Otters Moriarty & Lynn in Glen Allen, Va.

Chris Kulp, L'92, and his wife, Rosemary, welcomed their second daughter, Georgia Weston, on July 10, 2003. She joins Mabry, 5.

Brian R. Pitney, L'92, is on the board of Commonwealth Family Foundation.

Henry R. Pollard V, L'92, has been named a partner with the Christian Barton firm.

Christina Kearney Saba, L'92, married David Michael Saba in Richmond April 5, 2003.

Natalie Waldoff von Seelen, W'82 and L'92, and her husband, Richard Kirk von Seelen, R'82 and GB'92, had a daughter, Pamela Grace Beauchamp, on Oct. 29, 2003. She joins sister Meredith. They live in Great Falls, Va. Kirk is assistant treasurer of General Dynamics Corp., where he has worked for eight years.

John Weber III, L'92, is the 2003-04 president of the Salem-Roanoke County, Va., Bar Association.

Richard Barton Campbell, L'93, is on the board of trustees of Trinity Episcopal School.

James R. Kibler Jr., L'93, practices in administrative law and government relations with LeClairRyan.

Anne D. McDougall, L'93, has been elected vice president of the board of the Greater Richmond Bar Foundation.

Lisa Crockett White, L'93, is executive vice president, contract administration, for SJ Strategic Investments, a Tennessee limited liability corporation.

Peter Willsey, L'93, is a litigation attorney with Cooley Godward LLP. He is a trademark, copyright and advertising litigator.

Thomas M. Winn III, L'93, has been named to "20 Under 40," a list of rising community leaders in the Roanoke area that is published by Blue Ridge Business Journal.

Stephen R. Eubank, L'94, and his wife Rebecca have a daughter, Ainsley Mills Eubank. She was born Sept. 6, 2003. Eubank is with J. Thompson Shadrer & Associates in Amherst, Va.

A. Brent King, L'94, is vice president of Hilb Rogal Hamilton.

C. Arthur Rutter III, L'94, is co-managing partner of Rutter Mills in Norfolk, Va. Rutter, who was editor of the University of Richmond Law Review, focuses on personal injury trial litigation.

R. Jill Wells, L'94, is vice president of the Metropolitan Richmond Women's Bar Association.

Robert Cahill, L'95, has joined Cooley Godward LLP as a litigation attorney. His practice focuses on representing emerging growth and public technology companies in complex technology and general business litigation.

John F. Carroll IV, L'95, has been promoted to assistant general counsel at Hamilton Beach/Proctor-Silex Inc.

Geeta Oberoi, L'95, is an associate in the Washington office of Chadbourne & Parke, specializing in energy regulatory law.

Duane A. Deskevich, L'96, has been appointed to the board of governors of the Virginia Home for Boys.

Jonathon Lock, L'96, has joined the Anchorage, Alaska, firm Tindall, Bennett and Shoup as an associate attorney. His practice focuses on family law and civil litigation.

Holly S. Oehrlein, L'96, and her husband, Dr. Darren S. Witte, have a daughter, Gabrielle Reyna Witte, born July 24, 2003.

Carrie Hollberg O'Malley, B'91, GB'96 and L'96, is vice president and counsel for Fidelity National Title Insurance Company's Richmond National Title Services Division. She specializes in complex multi-site and multi-state commercial real estate transactions.

Dennis Christopher Howard, L'97, works as litigation counsel for Syngenta Crop Protection in Greensboro, N.C. He and his wife, Kristine Marie Sims Howard, L'98, have a daughter, Madison Riley, born in October 2002.

Elizabeth Musick, L'97, is with McGuireWoods Consulting as an assistant director in the state government relations department.

Dana Peluso, L'97, has joined the legal department of Media General Inc.
David J. Sensenig, L’97, is an associate in commercial litigation with LeClairRyan.

Robert W. Shinn, L’97, is chairman of the board of directors of Theater IV. He is vice president and executive assistant to the chairman of CSX Corp.

Stephen E. Scarce, L’98, is a shareholder and member of the board of directors at Parker Pollard & Brown in Richmond. His practice is in the areas of business, real estate, and commercial and estate litigation.

Maria de Guzman Aguila, L’99, gave birth to a daughter, Isabella Aguila, Nov. 7, 2001. She recently formed the Jacksonville (Florida) Asian American Bar Association, and is judicial staff attorney with the 4th Judicial Circuit.

Danielle Annette Ferguson, L’99, and Regina E. Baker opened the law offices of Baker & Ferguson in Richmond in March 2003.

Eric J. Finkbeiner, L’99, a senior vice president at McGuireWoods Consulting, leads the firm’s Virginia government affairs division.

M. Seth Ginther, L’99, has been appointed by Virginia’s attorney general to serve as senior assistant attorney general and chief of finance and commercial law.

William Goode, L’99, is an associate at Forchelli Curto Schwartz Mineo & Cohn, which is based in Mineola, N.Y. His practice focuses in the areas of litigation, trusts and estates.

In the weeks following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, a need to help moved millions of Americans. Heather E. Fairbanks W’91, L’95, wrote a letter.

Since her graduation from the University of Richmond School of Law, Fairbanks had been working as a staff attorney in the office of staff counsel to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond. In her practice, she concentrated on constitutional, civil rights and criminal law. However, much of her work had been in areas related to providing disability benefits to people under Social Security and acts that covered work-related injuries like black lung disease.

She sent the letter to Kenneth R. Feinberg, who had been appointed to be special master overseeing the federal Sept. 11th Victim Compensation Fund. The fund eventually would offer billions of dollars to families for pain and economic loss as well as to injured victims of the attacks. It also provided protection to the airlines whose planes were used by the terrorists from litigation that could have shut them down.

“I told him I’d like to work with them on a volunteer basis” as the fund responded to the unique, profound tragedy, she said. “He thanked me, but said he had staff in place and help from [the] Justice [Department], and I thought that that was that.”

More than a year later, Fairbanks heard from Feinberg. He had a position on staff and wondered if she would be interested. Claims were coming in slowly and the compensation effort was facing mounting criticism, including threats of litigation by some victims’ families.

“It was a good time for me to take a break from the court, and this was an historic program that was so important,” said Fairbanks who accepted the offer and moved to Northern Virginia.

In the months that followed, Fairbanks spent much of her time working on injury claims, including many severe burn cases and brain injuries. “We had a lot of policy decisions to make and we wanted to take our time. There was not much precedent and there was a lot of political and congressional interest.”

Fairbanks said she spent many late nights poring over files that often included transcripts of victims’ memorial services, moving newspaper articles and letters from grieving family members.

“I’d find myself sitting at my desk with tears coming into my eyes,” she said. “All of us did.” And no matter how hard she and her colleagues tried to keep their emotions in check, “we’d go home a lot of nights emotionally exhausted.”

By the time the December 2003 deadline for applications to the fund passed, 97 percent of those eligible had filed, Fairbanks said. “I can’t think of doing a job that will be more satisfying in terms of service to people and society.”

Her authority extended to signing checks to victims of up to a $1 million. “There’s no amount of money that will take this pain away but at least we can help a family to be secure.”

Fairbanks traces her interest in her work, in part, to the Mental Disability Law Clinic at the law school. “That was most helpful to my career,” she said. There, as a third-year law student, she made her first appearance in federal court.

— Rob Walker

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development clients in drafting documents that establish and govern the associations.

J. Suzanne Sones, L'00, is an associate at Christian & Barton in Richmond. A former clerk to the Hon. M. Langhorne Keith in the Fairfax County Circuit Court, she is concentrating in the firm’s business law department.

Adam S. Taylor, L’00, is a partner at Kraft, Taylor, McCormack & White in Portland, Maine. He specializes in labor and employment law.

Ramona L. Taylor, L’00, serves as adjunct faculty in the paralegal studies program at Bryant and Stratton Career College. Taylor teaches legal research, torts, criminal law, real property and domestic relations law. She also was a finalist in the 2003 WriteSafe Competition. Her screenplays “Turf Club Bandits” and “Camp DOA” are in pre-production at Magic City Films and are due for release in 2004.

Justin Davis, L’01, is an assistant district attorney for Mecklenburg County in Charlotte, N.C.

David John Freedman, L’01, completed a judicial clerkship with Senior Judge Sylvia H. Rambo of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. He is with McGuire Woods LLP in Richmond in the firm’s products liability and litigation management group.

Edward Haas, L’01, has been appointed to the division of law of the Department of Law and Public Safety in New Jersey. He is working as one of four deputy attorney generals charged with representing members of the judiciary who are sued.

Flora Townes Hezel, L’01, has been chosen as a 2004 John S. Nolan Fellow by the ABA Section of Taxation. The program recognizes six young tax attorneys annually for achievement and promise. She is with the Community Tax Law Project in Richmond.

Melissa Plager Smith, L’01, is a special education attorney for the Virginia Department of Education. She married Michael Smith on July 19, 2003.

Christopher K. Peace, L’02, is with McGuireWoods Consulting as assistant vice president in the grassroots issue management department.

Justyn Ann Pieper, L’02, Grover H. Baxley, L’01, were married in Palmas del Mar, Puerto Rico, in November 2002. She is the acting director of government relations for the Boston Bar Association. He is a captain in the U.S. Air Force JAG Corps, stationed at Hanscom AFB in Massachusetts as area defense counsel. The couple resides in Dracut, Mass.

Tucker C. Shumack, L’02, is a senior legislative assistant in the Washington office of Congressman Johnny Isakson, R-Ga.

D. Earl Baggett IV, L’03, is an associate in the real estate section at Williams Mullen. He practices in the firm’s Richmond office and focuses on general real estate matters.

Alison Elk, L’03, is an associate in the firm of Kaufman & Canoles in Norfolk, Va. A registered nurse, she provides representation in medical malpractice cases and other litigation matters.

Adam R. Kinsman, L’03, is an associate in the Richmond office of Sands Anderson. His practice will concentrate on zoning and land management.

Jonathan Kukulski, L’03, is working at Zukerman Gore & Brandeis, a corporate boutique-type law firm in Manhattan, N.Y.
Fall Gathering 2003

1. Law school alumni, faculty and friends gathered under a big tent to talk shop and reminisce.

2. Stephen Webb, L'01, Tom Payne, L'01, and Charlene Brown, L'01

3. Russell Bowles, L'86, Jennifer Hollar, L'93, and Sally Campbell, L'93

4. Don Butler, L'70, Chena Butler, James Eichner, L'56, and Dottie Eichner

5. Hon. George Varoutsos, L'73, Sandra Varoutsos, Linda Kent and Hon. Donald H. Kent, L'63

6. Teressa Murrell, Crystal Smith, L'03, and Lisa Ashworth, L'03
Governors field students' questions

Virginia Gov. Mark R. Warner (left) and former Gov. James Gilmore, handled challenging questions from high school students during the opening session of the March symposium on “Human Rights and Inequality in a New Millennium.” The students had been tutored by John Marshall Scholars at the law school. (See related story, page 18.)