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FEATURES

Our Faltering Jury
Professor Albert Alschuler

An Eighteenth Century Presidency in a Twenty-First Century World
Professor Cass Sunstein

The 1994-95 Honor Roll of Donors

DEPARTMENTS

Law School News ............................................ 34
Alumni News .................................................. 44
Reunion '95 ..................................................... 46
Class Notes .................................................... 54
In Memoriam .................................................. 76
Once I was invited to dinner by an elderly gentleman from China. When my host discovered that I was a law student, he talked about the American legal system. "There, in the courtroom," he said, "are two lawyers. They have been to school for many years. They are wise, able, experienced, and greatly respected in their communities.

And above them, at the head of the courtroom, is the judge. He is even older, even wiser, even more experienced, and even more respected than the lawyers. But who decides the case? Twelve people brought in from the street!" The old man laughed.

With youthful enthusiasm, I sprang to the defense of the jury system. Law is too important, I said, to be left to the people who do it for a living. I argued that the jury offers an essential check against overzealous prosecutors and against high-handed judges. To my surprise, the more I talked, the more the old man laughed.

Today's newspaper stories, particularly the ones from California, offer good reason to believe that the old man was right. Our jury system appears to have grown preposterous. Perhaps one should not criticize a particular verdict without undertaking a review of all the evidence before the jury. When viewed in the aggregate, however, the news accounts of jury verdicts in recent high-profile cases seem troublesome.

By Albert W. Alscherler
The Menendez brothers drove an Alfa Romeo recently given them by their father to San Diego where they purchased a twelve-gauge shotgun. Two days later, they used the gun to kill their father and their mother. Ambushing their parents as the couple watched television, the young men fired the gun sixteen times before they were done. Two juries heard their essentially uncorroborated (though tearful) claims of sexual abuse and of a paternal threat to kill them if they made the abuse public. In addition, jurors heard expert testimony concerning scientific research on snails and the "rewiring" of Erik Menendez's brain that followed his father's abuse. In a legal system that seems sometimes to trust jurors implicitly and sometimes not to trust them at all, the jurors were not permitted to hear about a play that Erik Menendez had written 20 months before his crime—one in which a young man kills his parents with a shotgun for their money. Neither of the juries could agree that the Menendez brothers had committed murder.

When Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman were murdered, the manner of their killings suggested a crime of passion. At the crime scene, the police discovered a brown, extra-large Aris Isotoner Light glove, model 70263. This glove's mate was found at the estate of O. J. Simpson, the abusive former husband of Nicole Simpson. Soon after the killings, a limousine driver kept an appointment at the estate, but no one appeared to be at home. After the driver repeatedly called the house, he saw a man who looked like O. J. Simpson enter the darkened doorway. Simpson then answered the buzzer, saying that he overslept. DNA testing revealed that stains on the glove found at Simpson's estate matched the blood of Nicole Simpson, Ronald Goldman, and O. J. Simpson. Also on the glove were hair matching Nicole Simpson's and fibers matching the carpet of O. J. Simpson's Bronco. Nicole Simpson had purchased two pairs of Aris Isotoner Light gloves, model 70263, just before Christmas in 1990; at most 200 pairs of these gloves were sold. Photographs and videotapes showed O. J. Simpson wearing similar gloves at football games from shortly after Christmas, 1990, through early 1994, the year of the murders. An expert testified that he was "100 percent certain" that the gloves appearing in one photograph were Aris Isotoner Lights, model 70263. The glove found on O. J. Simpson's estate was only one of nearly three dozen blood exhibits connecting Simpson to the murders. Abundant other evidence pointed to his guilt.

Following an eight-month trial, a jury deliberated three hours and forty minutes before finding O. J. Simpson not guilty of murder. Mark Fuhrman, the detective who testified that he had found the bloody glove at Simpson's estate, had perjured himself before the jury by denying his use of racial epithets. Moreover, when prosecutors required Simpson to try on the Aris Isotoner gloves at trial, the gloves did not fit. (A pair of the same model and size that had not been soaked in blood or subjected to forensic testing, however, did fit.) The defense theorized that Fuhrman had discovered a bloody glove at the crime scene that had gone unnoticed by others, that Fuhrman had concealed this glove in his sock or elsewhere and carried it to Simpson's estate, and that Fuhrman, without knowing whether Simpson had a provable alibi or whether another person could be shown guilty of the crime, had "planted" the glove.

Many observers were stunned by Simpson's acquittal. Many found the failure to convict the Menendez brothers disturbing. Many also raised their eyebrows (at least) when jurors acquitted John and Lorena Bobbitt of brutalizing another; acquitted Damian Williams and Henry Watson of the most serious charges against them following their videotaped attack upon truck driver Reginald Denny; acquitted Dr. Kevorkian of aiding suicide after he had placed a mask over the face of a man with a degenerative muscle and nerve disorder, then pumped carbon monoxide into the man's lungs for twenty minutes; and acquitted Oliver North of all charges of lying to Congress, convicting him only of a single count of obstruction and of two other relatively minor crimes.

Whether none of these cases brought protesters to the streets, George Fletcher of the Columbia Law School notes that a number of jury verdicts of the past two decades have. Earlier in our history, Americans marched to protest convictions such as those of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the recent verdicts sparking outrage and protest have all been full or partial acquittals. These acquittals have come mostly in cases in which the asserted victims of crimes of violence were members of racial or other minority groups and in which the defendants were non-members of these groups.

In 1979, a jury that included no homosexuals tried Dan White for murdering George Moscone, the mayor of San Francisco, and Harvey Milk, a San Francisco Supervisor and prominent gay activist. The jury accepted White's partial defense of diminished capacity, a defense often called "the Twinkie defense" because a defense expert testified that junk food was one of the influences that had deprived White of the capacity to act with malice. Following the verdict, 5000 gay men marched on city hall, smashed windows, and overturned and burned eight police cars.

In 1991, a Manhattan jury that included no Jews acquitted El-Sayyid Nosair of killing Meir Kahane, the founder of the Jewish Defense League. The judge who presided at the trial declared that the jury's verdict was "against the overwhelming weight of the evidence and ... devoid of common sense and logic." Jews in New York and Israel took to the streets in protest.

In 1992, a Brooklyn jury without Jewish members acquitted Lennrick Nelson, Jr. of killing Yankel Rosenbaum during a violent encounter between African-Americans and Jews. Rosenbaum had identified Nelson, an African-American teenager, as his attacker, and the murder weapon had been found in Nelson's possession. Thousands of Hasidic Jews gathered in protest.

The worst race riot in American history began on April 29, 1992, the day that a California jury failed to convict any of four Los Angeles police officers of misconduct despite the fact that most of these officers had been videotaped kicking and beating Rodney King as he lay on the ground. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley voiced the sentiment of many Americans when he said of the videotape, "We saw what we saw, and what we saw was a crime." The jury's action led to two days of violence that cost fifty-eight lives and nearly one billion dollars in property damage.

As Fletcher notes, protesters who take to the streets following jury verdicts are unlike other protesters. Whether violent or nonviolent, these protesters do not have an agenda for change; they simply
mourn the denial of justice. Perhaps their protests signal an unreflective demand for vengeance against any outsider accused of victimizing a member of their group. In the embrace of "identity politics," these protesters may cheer for African-Americans over white police officers, or for gays over straights, or for Jews over Muslim fundamentalists.

The new form of protest may, however, indicate the failure of American justice as much as or more than it does the Balkanization of American civic life. The indignation of the protesters usually appears justified. Americans take to the streets following criminal trials because our justice system, unlike those of other western democracies, frequently acquires people whose guilt of violent crime seems obvious.

When a jury reaches a verdict inconsistent with our preceptions, we should be able to say that the jurors have heard more of the evidence than we have and have struggled with it harder, yet many of us find it increasingly difficult to say, "We must have been wrong." Perhaps our fellow citizens cannot be trusted, or perhaps lawyers, judges, and television broadcasters have done something to them on the way to the forum and inside it.

Juries represent all of us, but jury selection in publicized cases currently seems tilted toward the less informed members of the community. For example, two-thirds of the prospective jurors in the case of Oliver North were dismissed because they had viewed part of North's Congressional testimony on television or had read about it. Among those who remained eligible were the jury's eventual forewoman, who reported that she never looked at the news because "it's depressing," another member of the jury panel who said that he read only comics and the horoscope, one who recalled that North was "a head of soldiers or something like that," and still another who declared that he "didn't understand whatever I heard about this case."

The jurors who tried Imelda Marcos included one who had never heard of her and who could not say whether she was a woman or a man—and another who had not heard of Ferdinand Marcos either. A man who said that the media had made him think of the Menendez brothers as wealthy, spoiled kids was struck from the Menendez jury for cause. A woman who said that she read only Cosmopolitan and Water Ski Magazine was accepted. Forty-five percent of the 196 people summoned as jurors for the 1974 trial of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans had attended college, but only one of them served on the jury.

The Simpson jury included only two college graduates. It included no Republicans or independents. Most jurors indicated that they obtained their information primarily from "early evening 'tabloid news' programs." One juror reported that she never read anything "except the horse sheet." Three-quarters answered yes to the question, "Does the fact that O.J. Simpson excelled at football make it unlikely in your mind that he could commit murder?" When the lead prosecutor, early in her closing argument, encouraged jurors to take notes, only two did. One juror appeared to doze off repeatedly.

Criticism of the qualifications of jurors is, to be sure, not new, and neither is acquittal of the apparently guilty. American juries often have seemed more tolerant of self-help and of violence than the law on the books says they should be, and "trying the victim" long has been a standard defense strategy. Even without the assistance of psychologists who testify that women who hire thugs to kill abusive husbands suffer from "learned helplessness," juries have recognized that some people just need killing more than others.

American juries have been especially tolerant of violence when victims were black and defendants white. Skin color sometimes has been, for jurors, a good indicator of who needed killing. In 1955, an all-white Mississippi jury took less than an hour to acquit the defendants accused of killing Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African-American visitor from Chicago who had accepted a dare and spoken to a white woman. One juror explained, "If we hadn't stopped to drink pop, it wouldn't have taken that long." (The acquitted defendants later told a journalist that they "had" to kill Till when he refused to beg for mercy.) Southern juries in the 1960s repeatedly failed to convict defendants accused on strong evidence of killing civil rights activists (notably, Medgar Evers, Viola Liuzzo, and Lemuell Penn). At the same time, all-white juries voted not only in the Scottsboro prosecution but also in many others to impose the death penalty on African-Americans who had been accused, often on doubtful evidence, of raping white women and of homicide.

Recent studies of the discriminatory administration of the death penalty as well as the first Rodney King verdict suggest to many that the jury remains an instrument of racial oppression. This year, the Florida Supreme Court ordered an evidentiary hearing in a civil case in which a member of an all-white jury reported that some of his fellow jurors had compared an African-American witness to a chimpanzee, used racial epithets, and joked that the plaintiffs' children were probably drug dealers.

In a reversal of historic roles, whites have begun to fear black jurors too. The acquittal of O. J. Simpson by a predominantly African-American jury, the apparently jubilant response to this verdict of many African-Americans, and the strong racial division concerning Simpson's guilt revealed by public opinion polls have heightened their concern. So have the acquittal of Lemrick Nelson, Jr. of the murder of Yankel Rosenbaum and the partial acquittal of Damian Williams in the beating of Reginald Denny. In Washington, D.C., an African-American juror forced a hung jury in the case of an African-American accused of murdering a white aide to Senator Richard Shelby; the jury's foreman had earlier sent a note to the judge accusing this juror of racism and of refusing to discuss the evidence. In Smith County, Texas, African-American jurors blocked the conviction of an African-American accused of sexually assaulting a white woman and then cited as a reason the earlier failure of a grand jury to indict a white police officer for killing a bedridden African-American widow during a botched drug raid.

That enough African-Americans to block conviction may be playing "payback" or otherwise may be unwilling to convict African-Americans of crimes of violence against whites is terrifying to many. Whites have begun to experience a glimmer of the fear of American justice that African-Americans and other members of minority races have experienced throughout our history. Of course most African-American and white jurors seriously seek to do justice, and multi-racial juries often reach unanimous verdicts in cases of interracial crime. "Most" and "often" may not inspire confidence, however. In a nation divided by racial sentiment and tolerant of violence, trial by jury
may appear to be a procedure well designed to promote lawlessness and self-destruction.

The perception that racism on juries now cuts both ways is one reason why the mistrust of juries, particularly on the part of whites, may be greater than in the past. More importantly, the American jury now suffers from some of the problems that plague other democratic institutions.

Although in most governmental matters, the framers of the Constitution preferred representative to direct democracy, they trusted citizens, not their elected representatives, to resolve civil and criminal disputes. Lawyers, however, now hire experts to help them maneuver jurors in the same ways that candidates for public office hire experts to tell them how to push voters' hot buttons. When clients have enough money, these lawyers retain consultants to survey community attitudes and to determine which demographic characteristics indicate favorable jurors. They also hire field investigators to interview neighbors or visit courthouse restrooms to see what reading materials prospective jurors are carrying. With the help of psychologists, they draft endless pages of complex, multiple-part questions probing attitudes, histories, beliefs, memberships, reading habits, viewing habits, and more. Judges then order prospective jurors to answer these privacy-invading questions upon penalty of perjury. The lawyers conduct lengthy voir dire examinations designed partly to determine jury qualifications but mostly to indoctrinate jurors. They sometimes hire shadow jurors to observe trials and debrief the lawyers at the end of each court day.

Television may make it easier for trial lawyers with seemingly hopeless cases to confound fantasy and reality—something that the lawyers for O. J. Simpson apparently realized from the outset. As prosecutors at the preliminary hearing in the Simpson case presented a wealth of incriminating evidence, some of which the defendant's attorneys were seeking to suppress, I wondered why the defendant's lawyers had not sought to have the television cameras removed. Broadcasting the preliminary hearing would ensure widespread knowledge of the damaging evidence even if the judge suppressed it.

My first guess was that the lawyers were just grandstanding—seeking publicity for themselves through a broadcast that could only harm their client. On reflection, however, I decided that the lawyers were better strategists than I. They realized that the more the Simpson case came to be seen as a television drama, the better their client's chance of escaping punishment. "Cinematization" of the case might make more plausible the scenarios that talk-radio callers, defense attorneys, and jurors would invent: O. J. Simpson's son, whose DNA is much like his father's, killed Nicole Simpson and Ronald Goldman. Or Colombian drug dealers with very bad eyesight committed the crimes to punish Pau Resnick for not paying her debts. Or racist detectives planted bloody evidence to punish O. J. Simpson for marrying a white woman. Or the real murderer is the shoe salesman who testified that O. J. Simpson always wears size 12 shoes; it is evident that this witness lied, for no one always wears the same size shoe as he shifts from brand to brand.

A basic rule of screenwriting is never to write "on the nose." A scene must not be quite what it seems or what the character says it is, for the writer must leave room for the imaginative participation of the audience. Jurors, like talk-radio callers, love to play detective. As Judith Gardiner has noted, children now spend more hours in front of television sets than in contact with their parents, and as their substantive encounters with other human beings grow less frequent, some of them find it increasingly difficult to distinguish media representations from reality.

A view of the world through the television set offers blameless victims, uncomplicated villains, capable police investigators, and perfect proof—images that make it easy to be tough on crime in the voting booth and difficult to be tough on crime in the jury room. As Stephen Schlufer has noted, our cultural dehumanization of offenders provides an easy opening for defense attorneys who can show that their clients do not fit the jury's image of the generic Pusher-Mobster-Mugger. A youth who has killed his parents with a shotgun may sob in apparent anguish as he recounts the abuse allegedly suffered at his father's hands, and a person accused on strong evidence of stabbing and nearly decapitating his ex-wife may be a charming sports hero whom all of us thought we knew. As defense counsel seeks to humanize his or her client, he or she typically works to demonize someone else. This lawyer may suggest that Fuhrman cannot be distinguished from the Fuhrer, or counsel may portray a murdered and therefore voiceless father as an unloved monster. As on television, someone must be cast as the "other" and someone else as the real victim.

The American jury trial needs reform. The following measures would help:

1) Eliminate or greatly restrict the ability of lawyers to challenge prospective jurors peremptorily. The frequent exercise of peremptory challenges on the basis of group stereotypes is demeaning to the jurors who are dismissed, and peremptory challenges facilitate lawyers' efforts to stack juries. These challenges also ensure that, contrary to our rhetoric, juries rarely are composed of a defendant's peers and rarely reflect a cross-section of the community.

2) Eliminate or greatly restrict the use of lengthy jury questionnaires and voir dire examinations. Personal questions that no lawyer would dare ask a judge are also insulting and invasive of privacy when directed to prospective jurors.

3) Eliminate all professional exemptions from jury service. Doctors, fire­­­­fighters, morticians, and lawyers should be expected to serve.

4) Enforce jury summonses. In some jurisdictions, as many as two-thirds of all jury notices are disregarded, and despite the warnings printed on the notices, nothing happens.

5) Do not disqualify prospective jurors who have seen news accounts of a case unless they have been exposed to inadmissible evidence or appear unwilling to judge the case on the basis of the evidence admitted in court.

6) Do not sequester jurors or order changes of venue simply because a case has been the subject of very intense publicity.

7) Reduce the influence of professional jury consultants—perhaps by making their reports available to both sides. If a lawyer could not gain any partisan advantage by hiring a jury consulting firm, he or she probably would not bother to pay the $10,000 to $250,000 per case that these firms charge.

8) Offer jurors instructions on the law at the outset of the trial. As Judge William Schwarzer has observed, the current judicial practice resembles telling jurors to watch a baseball game and determine who
won without telling them the rules until the game is over.

9) Redraft standard jury instructions to enhance their comprehensibility, and permit jurors to take written copies of the court's instructions with them to the jury room. Allow judges to offer further instructions without fear of reversal for imprecise statements of the law unless these statements seem very likely to prove prejudicial.

10) In a lengthy trial, permit and encourage lawyers to present mini-summations and arguments as the trial proceeds.

11) Permit and encourage jurors to take notes. A minority of courts still forbid note-taking even in cases in which the lawyers must carry personal computers to keep track of the evidence. Other courts, without formally prohibiting note-taking, fail to supply paper and pencils or to advise jurors that they are welcome to take notes.

12) Permit and encourage jurors to ask questions of witnesses after submitting these questions in writing for review by the court and counsel.

As helpful as these measures would be, all of them together cannot fix what is fundamentally wrong with the American jury trial. The vices of this institution, which regularly come to you live from Los Angeles, cannot be corrected simply by improving the care and handling of jurors. Repairing our defective evidentiary rules and trial procedures is much more important.

The opponents of televising trials once argued that viewers would watch only lurid cases such as those in which football heroes were accused of killing their ex-wives. The proponents insisted that broadcasts would educate the public about the workings of the third branch of government. Both were right. Viewers might have tuned-in the Simpson trial for entertainment, but many were appropriately appalled as Judge Ito forced lawyers endlessly to "rephrase the question" for reasons that no one could understand, as he admonished jurors twice a day to perform the astonishing task of forming no opinions while they heard the evidence (they disobeyed), as he excluded obviously significant evidence, as lawyers on both sides forced witnesses to repeat their testimony interminably (How long does it take someone to say that he heard a dog barking at 10:15 p.m.? In an American courtroom, the answer seems to be about two hours), as Christopher Darden and F. Lee Bailey demonstrated that what people have heard about Rambo trial lawyers is true, as Johnnie Cochran and Marcia Clark played games of legal "gotcha" (Did an inadequately coached witness mention his belief that the defendant had an alibi? Why, that means that the defendant's unwaranted statement should be admitted so that he can avoid cross-examination), as ten of the initially impaneled jurors and alternates were discharged for their sins (mostly arrogance and dishonesty), and as witnesses were never permitted to explain their answers.

The legal profession has formulated its response to people who see in the Simpson trial a tale of legalism and obfuscation: This trial was atypical. It tells us nothing about the American justice system. Besides, things would have been different if Judge Ito simply had said "proceed" more often or if the trial had not been televised.

In fact, the Simpson trial was atypical, and it tells us a great deal about the American legal system. It shows how readily this system can be used, confused, and abused when skillful lawyers have the resources to press it hard. It shows a system in which, in Justice Hugo Black's phrase, the kind of trial a man gets depends upon the amount of money he has. It shows a system that can survive only because very few litigants have the resources to invoke the procedures that it offers on paper. It shows a system with serious structural flaws. Apply, if you like, a discount because the judge did not importune the lawyers more often or because the trial was televised; the overproceduralization of this system remains.

Because our legal system cannot deliver on its extravagant promises (that is, cannot afford to give O. J. Simpson-style trials to anyone except celebrity defendants whose cases are front-page news), lawyers and judges have effectively repealed the right to jury trial. Ninety-two percent of the defendants convicted of felonies in state courts plead guilty because prosecutors and judges tell them in effect, "You have a right to jury trial, and we have the right to sentence you to fifty years if you exercise it."

The quality of justice in American criminal cases is suggested by a recent study by Michael McConville and Chester Mirsky, which reported that the lawyers appointed to represent indigent defendants in New York City submit no vouchers for investigative expenses in seventy-three percent of their homicide cases (and eighty-eight percent of their other felony cases). These lawyers file no legal motions in seventy-five percent of their homicide cases (and ninety percent of their other felony cases). Defendants charged with felonies frequently are given only fifteen seconds to decide whether to accept the plea agreements offered by calendar judges, and when a judge sees a defendant wince as his lawyer describes the offer, the judge may say, [The defendant] doesn't appear to like it. Tell him, Mr. [defense counsel], . . . that it is going to go up next time, six to twelve [years]. McBride is going to get four to eight if he is smart, six to twelve if he is dumb." Would a champion of American criminal justice prefer that we forget O. J. Simpson and evaluate our legal system on the basis of a typical case?

The taxpayers spent more than $8 million on the Simpson trial, and the criminal justice system's taste for champagne and caviar in the few cases that reach trial seems to be causing its starvation in the many cases that do not. Moreover, to judge from the Simpson trial, even the caviar does not taste good. The Simpson trial featured a "dream team" of defense attorneys that few defendants could have afforded, the most talented team of prosecutors that a $500-lawyer office could field, the finest expert witnesses that money could buy, and a specially assigned and (until the trial) highly respected trial judge; and still the trial mortified even lawyers.

During a recent discussion of the Simpson case, someone described what the case meant to her elderly father—that he could no longer believe in something in which he had believed all his life, the American justice system. The Simpson trial is likely to be remembered mostly as a flamboyant media event, but it conceivably could prove to be something more. This trial could mark a turning point in our legal history, the moment when the need for America to reinvent a fair and workable trial procedure became too obvious to deny.

Albert W. Alschuler is the Wilson-Dickinson Professor at the Law School. A slightly different version of this article will appear in the Winter 1996 issue of The Public Interest (#122).
In the United States, the President is controlled by the Constitution, and in all respects subordinate to it. Insofar as it deals with presidential power, however, the American Constitution has proved to be a highly malleable document. With very few exceptions, the constitutional provisions relating to the President have not been changed at all since they were ratified in 1787. But in the late twentieth century, those provisions do not mean what they meant in 1787. The contemporary President has far broader powers than the original Constitution contemplated. It is remarkable but true that large-scale changes in the authority of the President have been brought about without changes in the constitutional text, but nevertheless without significant illegality.

This is a paradox. Is it not clear that constitutional changes, not textual, are illegal? The paradox has considerable relevance to our current thinking about the presidency in particular and constitutionalism in general. Perhaps the framers of the American Constitution feared legislative power most of
all; but from well-known events in the twentieth century, it is possible to conclude that it is presidential power that holds out the greatest risks to both liberty and democracy. The President is by far the most visible leader in the nation; he is often the only person in government with a national constituency. Moreover, he is typically in charge of the armed forces, and his distinctive visibility can lead to a kind of “cult” that threatens constitutionalism and legality itself. On the other hand, a strong President has a distinctive democratic pedigree, and he is in a unique position to accomplish enormous good.

I do not contend that the enormous changes in the nature of the presidency are illegitimate. In fact my purposes are mostly descriptive. But I do think that for those committed to the project of constitutionalism, it is important to maintain a degree of continuity between the twenty-first century president and that of the late eighteenth-century. I offer a few notations on that surprisingly difficult project.
THE PRESIDENT,
THEN AND NOW

It cannot be disputed that the original understanding of the presidency called for much less presidential authority than is taken for granted today. In domestic affairs, the President had relatively little law-making or even law-executing power, in part because of the limited authority of the national government, in part because of the general understanding that the President would have relatively little discretion in the lawmaking process or in law-implementation. In international affairs, the President's power was much narrower than it is now—in part because of the limited role of the United States in the world, in part because the President's principal unilateral power was to repel sudden attacks on the United States.

It seems sensible to speculate that the increases in presidential authority have come in part because of the greater democratic legitimacy of the President given by national elections and by constant media focus on the President's plans and proposals. Nothing of this kind could have been anticipated at the time of the founding.

Consider the following particulars, showing the contrast between the eighteenth and twentieth-century American presidencies.

1. In the founding period, the President was supposed to have sharply limited authority in domestic affairs, partly because the federal government as a whole had sharply limited authority in the domestic arena. Basic regulation of the economy was to come from state government, and especially from state courts, which elaborated upon the common law of tort, contract, and property. To be sure, the President did have authority to make rules in some important areas. But by modern standards, this authority was quite narrow. It did not involve much control over the domestic economy.

By contrast, the modern President is a principal national lawmaker. The content of federal law has a great deal to do with the President's program and agenda. Much of this shift has occurred simply because of an unanticipated shift in power from the states to the federal government. The decline of limits on the power of the national government has helped to increase the authority of the President. In implementing national law, the executive branch, therefore, issues an extraordinary range of regulations affecting the national economy.

2. In issuing regulations and indeed in all of his official acts, the President needs congressional (or constitutional) authority. He cannot exceed any limits that Congress has laid down. He must "take Care that the Laws be faithfully Executed." But often Congress offers very vague guidance. The President has a great deal of policy making discretion. This sphere of discretion includes regulation of the environment, energy, occupational safety and health, communications, and much else besides. There can be no doubt, that the post-New Deal grant of discretionary authority to the President has altered the President's original constitutional role and greatly expanded his authority over the domestic sphere.

3. The framers of the Constitution probably wanted to allow Congress to limit the President's authority over the many high-level officials who implement the laws enacted by Congress. If Congress saw fit, it probably had the constitutional authority to insulate some high-level officials from presidential supervision or discharge. This principle might seem to be a dry and technical matter, but it has enormous importance. If the Secretary of the Treasury can be controlled by the Congress, but not by the President, the allocation of national powers is much changed.

It is now generally agreed, however, that the President has broad power over almost all high-level officials who implement the law. To be sure, Congress has the constitutional authority to create "independent" agencies. It is unclear, however, how "independent" the independent agencies really are, as a matter of law or practice.

Moreover, Congress has no power to discharge administrative officials on its own and little power to prevent the President from acting however he wishes. (Of course both the President and all implementing officials must obey the instructions laid down by Congress.) The result is that most administration of the laws—an extremely large and important category—is subject to the will of the President.

When the President changes, the administration changes as well, at least as a matter of technical law and largely, too, as a matter of practice.

4. It is generally understood that the President will submit to Congress both (a) a proposed budget and (b) a great deal of proposed legislation. As a result, the President now has a formidable role in the enactment of national legislation. The Constitution contains no explicit provision on the budget, and it does not clearly sort out the President's role with respect to congressional consideration of legislation. To be sure, the Constitution does grant the President the power to "recommend to [Congress'] consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." But it was not originally believed that the President would submit a budget to Congress, or that he would have a great deal of authority over the expenditure of national funds; nor was it understood that the President would play a dominant role in the national legislative process.

5. The President's power to veto legislation has turned out to allow him a surprisingly large role in determining the content of national legislation. The founders of the Constitution deliberately and explicitly gave the President the veto power. But they did not contemplate its current importance, and they might well have been alarmed if they had been forewarned.

In granting the President the power to veto legislation, the framers' principal goal was to allow the President to veto laws on constitutional, rather than policy, grounds. Their special goal was to permit him to prevent Congress from intruding on the President's constitutional powers. This goal was narrow indeed. The framers did not anticipate a situation in which the power to veto would entail a significant role over the development of policy in lawmaking. It is not entirely clear that the framers sought to allow the President to veto legislation solely on the ground that he disagreed with the policy judgments embodied in it (though probably the best reading of the history is that the founders believed that the President could veto legislation on policy grounds). But they thought that this power would be exercised rarely and only in the most extreme cases.
6. With the emergence of the United States as a world power, the President’s foreign affairs authority has become far more capacious than was originally anticipated. For the most part this is because the powers originally conferred on the President have turned out—in light of the unanticipated position of the United States in the world—to mean much more than anyone would have thought. The constitutionally granted authorities have led to a great deal of unilateral authority, simply because the United States is so central an actor on the world scene. The posture of the President means a great deal even if the President acts clearly within the scope of his constitutionally-granted power. Indeed, mere words from the President, at a press conference or during an interview, can have enormous consequences for the international community.

In addition, however, the President has been permitted to initiate military activity in circumstances in which the original understanding would have required congressional authorization. On the founding view, a congressional declaration of war was a precondition for war. The only exception was that the President could act on his own in order to repel a sudden attack on the United States. But in the twentieth century, a large amount of presidential warmaking has been allowed without congressional declaration of war.

**INTERPRETATION, AMENDMENT, OTHERS**

From all these points we might reaffirm the old truisms that the Constitution—at least in the area of presidential authority—is no mere lawyer’s document. The original understanding has not controlled the future. The Constitution’s meaning is not fixed. It is in large part a function of historical practices and needs, and of shared understandings over time. Often the power of the President is understood to be quite different from what it was, say, twenty-five years earlier.

But it would be a mistake to conclude that the President’s constitutional power is simply a matter of what seems to him appropriate or necessary, and not a matter of law at all. Often the President loses in the Supreme Court, and in nearly every important case, he has graciously accepted his defeat. To take just a few examples from the twentieth century: President Nixon was forced to hand over his own tape-recorded conversations during the Watergate controversy; President Truman was prevented from seizing the steel mills during the Korean War; President Eisenhower was banned from stopping communists from traveling abroad. These defeats are important in themselves, but they are even more important for the general tone that they set. Every American President knows that his actions are subject to judicial review, and this is a large deterrent to illegal conduct.

I have suggested that the changing understandings of the President’s power have occurred without either textual change or flagrant presidential violations of constitutional requirements. I have also suggested that this presents a genuine paradox. We have a president who is much stronger than the framers of the Constitution anticipated; but, at least in general, the current presidency is not thought, and should not be thought, unconstitutional. How, then, have the President’s powers changed? There are several possibilities.

**Flexible Provisions and Silences.** Many of the changes have occurred because the relevant constitutional provisions are both spare and ambiguous, and they allow adaptation to changing circumstances. For example, the grant of “executive power” to the President leaves much uncertainty. To many modern readers, the term connotes all or much law-implementation. It may have carried a narrower meaning in the founding period. Or consider the authority of the President in the area of foreign affairs. The relevant provisions are highly ambiguous, certainly on their face. It is hardly crystal clear what powers accompany the authority to be “Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.”

The Constitution also contains important silences. The Constitution does not say whether the veto power comprehends policy disagreements. It does not describe the precise relation between the President and the administration. It does not discuss whether the President may submit a budget. Constitutional change has occurred in part because of constitutional ambiguities and silences. It seems obvious that a constitution that is not rigid, and that leaves gaps and uncertainties, will allow for adaptation without amendment or illegality.

**Common Law Constitutionalism.** Some academic observers believe that in the United States, interpretation of the Constitution depends less on constitutional text and history and more on particular, case-specific judicial decisions. This process of case-by-case development allows the meaning of the document to change over time. Indeed, constitutional law in America (and in many other nations as well) has many features of the common law process. In that process, no one sets down broad legal rules in advance. The meaning of the Constitution is not a product of antecedent rules. Instead, the rules emerge narrowly as judges decide individual cases. Governing principles come from the process of case-by-case adjudication, and sometimes they cannot be known in advance. It does seem clear that much of constitutional law in the United States comes not from the constitutional text itself, but from judge-made constitutional law, interpreting constitutional provisions. For this reason, the meaning of the document is not rigidly fixed when the document is written and ratified.

Something of this kind is certainly true for the powers of the President, and the system of common law constitutionalism helps explain the shifting understandings of presidential power. It might be added that a good deal of presidential authority turns not on judicial decisions at all, but on traditional practices and shared understandings between the President and Congress.

**Translation.** Some people, most notably Lawrence Lessig, have argued that when circumstances have changed, the Supreme Court must “translate” the original constitutional text or history in order to adapt it to the new conditions. Suppose, for example, that the founders of the Constitution originally sought to allow the President to make war on his own only for defensive purposes—to repel sudden attacks on the United States. Suppose, too, that in modern conditions, threats to Canada and Mexico are extremely threatening to the
The national government appeared to acquire significant new constitutional authority. The President was a principal beneficiary of this shift, especially insofar as the Supreme Court refused to enforce the nondelegation doctrine, which, as noted, required any legislative delegations of power to the executive to be narrow and clear. Some people therefore conclude that the New Deal effectively amended the Constitution, giving the President a range of new powers.

There can be no doubt that after the New Deal, the Constitution meant something different from what it had meant previously. We may doubt, however, whether the notion of constitutional amendment is the most helpful way to conceive of things. In the United States, we identify the constitution with a written text. It is customarily thought that constitutional amendments cannot occur without changes in constitutional text. The absence of a textual change seems devastating to the view that the New Deal amended the Constitution. To say that an unwritten change qualifies as a constitutional amendment does too much violence to our common understandings of what a Constitution is.

Several Constitutional Regimes? Some people, most notably Bruce Ackerman, think America has had more than one constitutional regime—that at crucial moments in our history, the people have inaugurated large-scale changes in the Constitution. The Civil War, for example, is said to have inaugurated a Second American Republic, with new understandings of the allocation of power between the nation and the states, and with new understandings of the allocation of power between the nation and the states, and with new understandings of individual rights. Some people think that President Roosevelt’s New Deal—responding to the Great Depression—also produced constitutional change. In his influential book, \textit{We the People: Foundations}, Ackerman argues that the United States has had three constitutional regimes, not simply one. In Ackerman’s view, the New Deal was a constitutional moment, inaugurating a new constitutional regime.

If America has had more than one constitutional regime, we might think about presidential power in a somewhat different way. During the Civil War period, the presidency became somewhat different from what it had been before. In the New Deal period, there were additional changes, many of them discussed above.

The national government appeared to acquire significant new constitutional authority. The President was a principal beneficiary of this shift, especially insofar as the Supreme Court refused to enforce the nondelegation doctrine, which, as noted, required any legislative delegations of power to the executive to be narrow and clear. Some people therefore conclude that the New Deal effectively amended the Constitution, giving the President a range of new powers.

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CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS

There is no question that the current President is quite different from the founders’ President. In some ways, it is hard for those committed to the project of constitutionalism to explain the discontinuities, which complicate the idea that the written constitution has a high degree of stability over time. One of the distinguishing features of the American Constitution is its flexibility. The changed nature of the presidency is a testimonial to this fact.

What lessons can be drawn from the American experience with constitutional constraints on presidential power? The question is of special importance not only for Americans, but for all others concerned with the nature of written constitutions, including those in Eastern Europe and South Africa. Perhaps two lessons are of special importance. The first involves the limited effects of constitutional text, at least over time. Constitutional meaning depends in large part on shared understandings and practices. Most of these will not be in the Constitution itself. Although the Constitution is a legal document, there will be a great deal of opportunity to adapt constitutional meaning to changes in both understanding and practice over time. Words are outrun by circumstances. They may be rendered ambiguous by the sheer passage of time. New problems will emerge, and constitutional text may well fail to solve them, or even to address them.

A second (and somewhat conflicting) lesson involves the importance of a culture of constitutionalism in maintaining a constitutional order. Judicial review is an important, but by no means the only, contributor to the creation of such a culture. Without the courts, presidential illegality would be less frequently discouraged, and less frequently countered. But much of the relevant culture comes from shared understandings within the executive and legislative branches. This culture is needed to ensure against the most egregious abuses of legal authority, from the President as well as from others.

In America, judicial review, and the constitutional culture more broadly, have been important as a check after-the-fact and, perhaps even more, as a before-the-fact deterrent to presidential illegality. A culture of constitutionalism and the rule of law, spurred by judicial review, has helped deter presidential lawlessness in cases in which the need for action seemed great to the President, and the legal technicalities seemed like an irritating irrelevance. In such considerations, I suggest, lies the solution to a remarkable and insufficiently analyzed paradox of American constitutionalism: a dramatically changed and strengthened presidency, brought about without constitutional amendment and nonetheless without significant illegalities.

Cass R. Sunstein is the Karl N. Llewellyn Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago Law School and the College’s Department of Political Science. This article was published originally in an expanded form in 48 Arkansas Law Review 1 (1995). Copyright 1995 by the Arkansas Law Review and Bar Association Journal, Inc. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved.
A Message from the Fund for the Law School Chair

It is often said that records are made to be broken. Your generosity helped the Law School raise an all-time record amount for the 1994-95 Fund for the Law School of $1,915,965. Even more pleasing to me was a strong increase in the number of donors to the Fund to 3,193 alumni and friends, which also set a new record. Donors to the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic contributed $135,756 and Reunion Classes gave $324,730 to their Class Funds at the School.

Establishing a new record for the Fund for the Law School takes teamwork and many, many volunteers. Foremost among these are the 99 students who volunteered their time and energy in last fall’s student phonathon. Led by Clinic Phonathon Co-Chairs Kathy Conrow ’96, Charles McCormick ’95 and Genita Robinson ’96 and Fund Co-Chairs Jennifer Gale ’96 and Yashmy Jackson ’96, the students received 611 pledges totaling $129,629, which represented a 20% increase over last year.

The members of the Leadership Committee are also due my thanks for their hard work in recruiting volunteers and in encouraging alumni support of the Law School. I would like thank Debbie Franczek ’72 for heading the Decades Committee and the wonderful group of 1994-95 Fund, Clinic and Reunion volunteers who did a marvelous job in soliciting their peers through regional, class and firm assignments.

Lastly, I want to thank Dean Douglas Baird for his support throughout the past year. I am especially delighted that we could set a Fund record during his first year as Dean. I know that my successor, Lee Hutchinson ’73, will be a terrific Chair of the Fund for the Law School. I wish him a smooth and successful year and, with the continued support of our alumni and friends, the Law School will continue to be the pre-eminent force in legal education.

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William P. Steimbrecher
Richard M. Stout

1945
Raymond G. Feldman
Dale M. Stucky

1946
Nancy G. Feldman
Louis W. Levit

1947
Stuart Bernstein
Laurence A. Carton
John A. Cook
Jacob L. Fox
Theodore O. Gilinsky
Harold L. Goldman
Ruth G. Goldman
Ernest Greenberger
Frank J. Harrison
Donald M. Hawkins
John Korf
Howard R. Koven
John D. Lawyer
Richard A. Magulian
Paul Nolke
David Parson
Donald A. Petrie
Seumor Schriar
S. Dell Scott
Charles D. Stein
Charles L. Stewart, Jr.
Maynard L. Wisher

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $14,500

1948
Thomas R. Alexander
Michael Borge

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $14,500

---

**Where Does It All Go?**

At this time, as we extend our gratitude to those who have donated generously to the Law School over the years, we would like to remind you of what your gift to the Law School supports.

The programs, activities, and events listed throughout the Honor Roll section are just a few of the important reasons for giving.

The Law School wishes to thank you for everything your support makes possible.
NAMED PROFESSORSHIPS. There have been 23 named professorships established at the Law School. Stephen J. Schulhofer (above) was named the Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology in 1995. Established in 1965, the Kreeger Professorship in honors the memory of Julius Kreeger, a member of the Class of 1920.

1951
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Arthur J. Bier
John Bost, Jr.
Harold H. Bowman
Robert Brunstein
F. Ronald Buscico
Fred J. Doghidi
H. Charles Ephrain
Herbert I. Friedman
Lawrence M. Friedman
Alvin Fross
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John E. Jensen
Laurence R. Lee
Manning K. Leiter
Charles A. Lippitz
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Marshall L. Lowenstein
John C. McLean
Abram J. Mikva
M. Thomas Murray
Edward H. Nakamura
Karl F. Nygren
Eustace T. Piikas

Participation Rate 48%
Total Contributed
$50,663

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Arland F. Christ-Janer
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Ralph M. Green
Julian R. Hansen
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Participation Rate 48%
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1955
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Hugh A. Burns
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Vincent L. Diana
Joseph N. DaCanto
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A. Daniel Feldman
Daniel N. Fox
Keith E. Fry
Harris A. Gilbert
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1956
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Harry T. Allan
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B. Mark Fried
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1957
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George F. Cowell
Kendell W. Dam
John D. Donley
Joseph D'Cost
C. Curtis Everitt
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Barbara V. Fried
Ernest B. Goodman
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Alden Guild
Marshall J. Hartman
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Participation Rate 39%
Total Contributed
$56,340

1962
Allan E. Biblin

Participation Rate 38%
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Edwin B. Firma
Paul J. Galanti
Anthony C. Gilbert
Sheldon M. Gisser
George M. Moorman
Morrie Much
Frank F. Ober
Robert W. Ogren
Gislerer Rupke
Harold S. Russell
Dale L. Schlafer
Frank L. Schneider
Fred K. Schommer
Oerald J. Sherman
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Gerald Goodman
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Donald Segal
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Robert G. Weber
John R. Wing, Jr.
Stephen Winer

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Ronald H. Silverman
Stephen M. Slavin
Zev Steiger
Peter E. Thauer
Curtis L. Towner
Michael R. Turoff
Martin Wald
David B. Williams
Michael G. Wolfson
Peter B. Work
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Michael C. Silberberg
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John L. Weinberg
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Charles H. Wollman
William A. Zolla

Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $133,039

Contributed to 30th Reunion $215,539

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Seymour H. Dagan
Charles L. Edwards
Tim J. Emmett
William J. Eisig
Bruce S. Feldacker
Gail P. Fels
Sherman D. Fogel
Fritz E. Forsythe
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Marc P. Samelson
Bruce H. Schoushauser
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Michael A. Zimmerman

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $34,145

1966

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Robert M. Berger
David J. Bermann
Charles C. Bingeman
Roland E. Brandel
David N. Brown
Nathaniel E. Butler
Donald J. Christl
Jerry N. Clark
Roger L. Clough
Lewis M. Collins
John C. Cranstey
Dennis M. Deleo
Robert J. Donovan
Richard N. Doyle
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Patricia H. Latham
Mary L. Leahy
Neil M. Levy
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Alfred R. Lifton
David C. Long
John William Mayer
Donald L. Meece
Peter J. Messitte
Stephen E. Mochy
James L. Nachman
Leslie F. Nute

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $63,605

1967

Anonymous
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Donald G. Alexander
C. Anderson
James L. Baillie
Judith E. Ball
Milton M. Barlow
Jerry M. Barr
John R. Beard
Albert C. Bellas
John J. Berwanger
James L. Billinger
Neil J. Block
William J. Bowe
Geoffrey A. Braun
James A. Brederick
Edwin S. Brown
Charles R. Bush
George M. Covington
Gene E. Dye
Morris G. Dyner
Robert Eastburn, Jr.
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Charles P. Gordon
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John C. Hoyle
James G. Hunter, Jr.
Harris S. Jaffe
Peter M. Kennedy
James L. Knoll
Howard M. Landaz
Melburn E. Laundy
Michael A. Lerner
Peter J. Levin
Robert M. Levin
Boardman Lloyd
Philip A. Mason

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $75,859

1968

Anonymous (2)
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Richard J. Badger, Jr.
Anthony H. Bahash
Karl M. Becker
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Robert B. Berrey
Gordon H. Berry
Danny J. Boggs
Wilber H. Boies
Judith A. Bordenner
James A. Brotz
Samuel J. Braskel
Geoffrey L. Crossk
Volkmar Dalhagren
William E. Decker
Paul Fellow
John P. Falk
Arthur W. Friedman
Richard F. Friedman
Andrew R. Gillin
Ronald B. Grais
Jeffrey L. Grausam
James S. Gray
Celeste M. Hammond
Louis A. Haskins
W. Walton Jay
Darrell B. Johnson
Daniel L. Kurth
Antonio M. Laliberte
Thomas M. Landry
Thomas E. Lippard
Arno M. Louis
James E. Mann
Charles A. Marvin
Barbara W. Mathee
T. Michael Mather
Philip R. McKnight
John E. Morrow

Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $75,859

1969

Mark N. Aaronson
Melvin S. Adess
Richard Alexander
Frederick W. Axley
Ursula Bentele
Lee F. Benton
Joel M. Bernstein
Harvey B. Blitz
David M. Blodgett
Judith S. Bogs
Stephen C. Curley
John M. Delehanty
Quin A. Dervir
Robert N. Dicksin
Alan R. Dominick
Charles L. Dostal, Jr.
J. Eric Enstrom
John H. Ferguson
Don W. Fowler
Gilbert E. Gills, Jr.
Harold S. Goldsmith
Phillip Gordon
Frederick L. Hartmann,
Jr.
Charles H. Harshman
Gae Hoogendoorn
Allan Horwich
Howard J. Iaduto
Denis J. Jarvela
John A. Johnson
H. Richard Juhinke
Daniel M. Katz
Stephen E. Kitchener
David A. Landor
Charles E. Levan
Warren E. Mack
James T. Madej
Robert D. Marrin
Stanley H. Meadows
Frank S. Moseley
David B. Parnet

Volume 41, Fall 1995
1975
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Sharon Baldwin
Ronnie A. Barber
Jayne W. Barnard
Patrick B. Bauer
Marc O. Beem, Jr.
Julian R. Berens
Geraldine Sout Brown
Sidney B. Cherlin
Thomas A. Cole
Vincenzo J. Corcellini, Jr.
Anne E. Dewey
J. Peter Dowd
Jay M. Feinman
Steven B. Feitson
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Alan S. Gilbert
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Alan M. Korol
Harvey A. Kurtz
Jeffrey P. Lennard
Ronald M. Levin
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William F. Lloyd
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Kaye McCurdy
Robert B. Millner
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David E. Morgans
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Dennis M. Rell
Thorn Rosenfeld
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2016
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$95,230

Participation Rate
45%

Participation Rate
68%
Total Contributed
$55,230
Total Pledged and Contributed to 20th Reunion
$95,230

1976
Total Contributed
$55,230

Participation Rate
45%

Volume 41, Fall 1995
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Jerry B. Waillack
Thomas R. Wilhelmy
Wendell Lewis Willie
Gregory G. Wrobel

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Urs L. Baumann
Brigitte S. Bell
Kenneth J. Berman
Donald J. Bingle
George F. Bishop
Harold W. Borkowski
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Elizabeth A. Brown
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Elizabeth L. Werley
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F. Ellen Duff
Thomas V. Dulich
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Charles V. Senatore
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Michael J. Silver
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As an integral part of this overall effort, the Law School seeks funds to support faculty, students, library, academic and clinical programs, and other needs. As of June 30, 1995, the alumni and friends of the Law School had made commitments and gifts to the Campaign totalling $33,699,977. Below, we acknowledge those individuals and organizations whose gifts or commitments of $10,000 or more have helped to make this progress possible.

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Volume 41, Fall 1995
EPSTEIN WINS TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD

The graduating class of 1995 Award for Teaching Excellence was presented to Richard Epstein, the Law School's James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law.

In nominating Professor Epstein, the Class of 1995 focused on his amazing intellect, his ability to convey immense amounts of information in each class, and his contributions to the Law School community via his participation as auctioneer in the annual Law School Auction, the annual Trivia Contest, and other events. Professor Epstein thanked the members of the class, noting that the first three recipients of the award were Professors David Currie, Elena Kagan, and Walter Blum '94 and that he could not think of a better foursome with which to be associated. He concluded his remarks by mentioning that "to receive anything after Walter Blum had received it is an amazing honor, indeed."

CUMMINGS PRIZE HONORS RANDOLPH STONE

On February 23, Randolph Stone, clinical professor of law and director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, was presented with the Walter J. Cummings Award. The award is presented each year by Chicago Chapter of the Federal Bar Association in recognition of excellence in advocacy on the part of appointed counsel before the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The award, named for Walter Cummings, a former chief judge of the circuit and former Solicitor General of the United States.

ELIZABETH GARRETT

"The Law School is wonderful. People here are so excited about the academic endeavor and working together. I have never heard of a place where people are so supportive of other people's scholarship and willing to take whatever time it takes to talk through issues and to be rigorously supportive. There is a diversity of view points here that is an enormous help for someone like myself who uses economic, political, and legal insights in my work.

The nice thing about everyone with whom I have worked is that they look at law as something that transforms society, which is very important to me. That is why I chose to be a lawyer. To study and understand how the law affects the reality of our lives."

Elizabeth Garrett joined the Law School faculty as an assistant professor of law.

Birth: June 30, 1963; where: Oklahoma City, OK Education: B.A. with Special Distinction in History, 1985, University of Oklahoma (Phi Beta Kappa); J.D., 1988, University of Virginia (articles editor, Virginia Law Review; Outstanding Graduating Student).


Previous appointments: Visiting associate professor of law at the University of Virginia, 1994-95.

Research and Teaching Interests: legislation, federal income taxation, alternative tax systems, and the federal budget process.


Outside interests: travel, opera, theater, and her cat Miranda.
The numbers add up to a lot of public service

For a recent tabulation for the American Bar Association, Dean of Student Affairs Ellen Cosgrove '91 calculated the total number of hours Law School groups and organizations spent in public service activities this academic year. It came to an astounding total of over 90,000 hours a year, Dean Cosgrove noted. “For a law school that does not have a mandatory pro bono program it is a very impressive number. I'm thrilled.”

According to Dean Cosgrove, the tabulation process all began with Jesse Ruiz '95.

“Every year the American Bar Association sponsors a contest for the public service law school of the year,” she said. “To enter you need to tally the hours of all the various public service groups associated with your school for an aggregate 'per year' hourly amount. Jesse was very excited about the contest and suggested we pursue this.

“I knew we would be up against law schools such as Penn, which has a mandatory public service program. But, he peaked my curiosity enough to find out just how the Law School fared.”

The organizations included in Dean Cosgrove's tabulation included:

• all Mandel Legal Aid Clinic work (which has eighty students at any time, each working an average of twelve-and-a-half hours a week);
• Neighbors (the ninety-two students participating in this community outreach program are involved in projects such as Big Brothers and Little Sisters, tutoring programs, and assistance at elderly and daycare centers);
• Immigration & Refugee Law Society (a student-organized program that primarily represents individuals in deportation hearings. Thirty students are currently involved);
• Clemency Project (a council consisting

Daniel Klerman

“The reason why I wanted to return to the Law School is very simple: It is the best law school in the country. For a young scholar who wants to teach and do research, there is no better place than Chicago. It was the fine faculty that first drew me here. Faculty members such as Dick Helmholz, Richard Ross, and, at that time, John Langbein. When one thinks about a place, when one approaches where one wants to pursue scholarship, one wants to be around people with related interests and different perspectives. And for that the University of Chicago was unparalleled when I came here as a graduate student in 1988 and it remains unparalleled. So it was a very easy decision to return. I had other offers, but the combination of the strength in legal history and the overall strength of the faculty cut the choice down to one.”

Daniel Klerman

Joined the Law School faculty as an assistant professor of law.

Birth: June 23, 1966; where: New Haven, CT.
Post-graduate work: 1994-95 Klerman lived in London where, as a Fulbright Scholar, he worked on his doctoral thesis.
Research and Teaching Interests: legal history, trademark, civil procedure, and the settlement of multi-defendant lawsuits.
First experience in legal history: “When I was in college and at the Law School I was in the midst of exploration of my Judaism and one of the key issues was whether I would be a conservative Jew as I had been raised as or whether I would move more toward Orthodox Judaism. It turns out that the key differences between Orthodox Judaism and Conservative Judaism are questions about the nature of law, how much law can change, and questions about legal history. So my first encounter with legal history was a personal pursuit to understand the change in Jewish law.”

Outside interests: squash, theater, cooking.
of lawyers, activists, formerly incarcerated women, and law students who file clemency petitions on behalf of battered women throughout the state. In 1994, Illinois governor Edgar released four women whose petitions for clemency were filed by this group;

- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (a group of students who prepare the income tax returns for individuals and families making less than $15,000 a year);
- Street Law (an organization of sixty-five students that addresses Hyde Park area high schools on leading legal issues of the day of interest to young people);
- The Chicago Law Foundation (an organization that consists of nine board members and twenty-six volunteers which raises money for grants to law students who wish to work for a public service organization in the U.S. or worldwide).

The student-invested time totalled 45,506 hours. Dean Cosgrove added to this the hours put in by the Clinic's faculty and eleven full-time staff members, and by the recipients of funds generated by the Chicago Law Foundation and the Law School's Summer Grants. The final total of public service hours generated by the Law School came to 94,726.

"That's a great number," said Dean Cosgrove. "Since the vast majority of this work is legal assistance, and given that our students are not billed out at $100/hour (the going rate in New York for a first-year associate), the Law School is making more than a $9 million a year contribution to humanity. For a school that does not have a mandatory pro bono program, it's very high. I'm very impressed."

BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

On June 18-19, 1995, the Law School's Center for the Study of Constitutionalism in Eastern Europe sponsored a conference in Budapest, Hungary, about the costs of rights under postcommunism. The aim of the conference was to launch a comparative and empirical research program, to be directed by Stephen Holmes and Andras Sajo, about the budgetary and administrative preconditions of rights enforcement in Albania, Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Participants were drawn from a wide range of legal and social disciplines, and asked both to help structure the research design, and to help sketch the limits of such an approach. Topics discussed included (1) the rights of criminal detainees; (2) the rights of mental patients; (3) the rights of access to courts; and (4) the right to health. Judge Richard Posner, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and senior Lecturer in Law at the Law School, presented the keynote speech; Janos Kis, Professor of Political Science at Central European University, responded to Judge Posner's paper.

WOOD APPOINTED TO U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

On August 6, in the United States Courts Ceremonial Courtroom of the Everett Dirksen Federal Building, Diane P. Wood, formerly the Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of International Legal Studies at the Law School, repeated her vows of office and officially began her tenure as judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

"Pictured above, administering the oath, is Law School senior lecturer and Chief Judge Richard Posner and Judge Wood's daughter, Jane Hutchinson, who held the Bible for the ceremony. Also on hand were senior lecturer and Appellate Judge Frank Easterbrook '73 and Judge Wood's family, including her husband Dennis Hutchinson, senior lecturer in law, and her children—Katie, David, and Jane."

Judge Wood joined the faculty in 1981. She served a two-year term as the associate dean of the Law School from 1989-1991, and was named the Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of International Legal Studies in 1990. Judge Wood spent 1985-86 on leave as a visiting professor at Cornell Law School. She took a leave during the Fall Quarter 1996 to work on the project to revise the Department of Justice Antitrust Guide for International Operations. During the two years prior to her judicial appointment, Judge Wood served as the deputy assistant attorney general in the antitrust division of the Department of Justice.

Judge Wood will continue to teach at the Law School as a senior lecturer.

REMEMBERING WALTER BLUM

The fall 1995 issue of The University of Chicago Law Review is dedicated to Walter J. Blum. The issue will include the eulogies delivered at the memorial service for Professor Blum and a remembrance by his protégé Daniel N. Shaviro.

Single issues of the Law Review are available by "check with order" from the Review for $13.40 for addresses in the United States. For addresses outside the U.S., issues are $11.00 plus appropriate postage. Please make your check payable to The University of Chicago Law Review.

For subscription information, call (312) 702-9593.

FEE PHOTOS SOUGHT

Recently, Joan Dutton—the widow of George Fee who was the Assistant Dean at the Law School during the 1960s—contacted the Record with a request we could not resist passing on. She wrote: "I am searching for photographs of my late husband, Nick Fee, for myself and my children. If anyone has any they feel they
could part with, I would be most grateful to have them or make copies. I can be reached by phone at 708/325-8868, or write Joan (Fee) Dutton, 351 Forest Road, Hinsdale, IL 60521. Thanks.

**APPPOINTMENTS**

**CLINICAL LECTURER IN LAW**

John Knight '88 has been appointed a clinical lecturer in law in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. As a student at the Law School, Mr. Knight worked a summer and two years in the employment litigation project of the Mandel Clinic and was awarded the Edwin F. Mandel Award for his work. He clerked for two years for U.S. District Judge Hubert L. Will of the Northern District of Illinois. He worked, primarily as a litigator, at Rothschild, Barry & Myers from 1990 to 1995. Since graduating from law school, Mr. Knight's pro bono and volunteer efforts have focused on the rights and needs of lesbians, gay, and persons afflicted with HIV or AIDS.

**VISITING FACULTY**

Stephen J. Choi accepted the position of visiting assistant professor of law and John M. Olin Scholar in Law and Economics for the 1995-96 academic year. Mr. Choi graduated magna cum laude in economics from Harvard University in 1988. He continued his studies at Harvard, receiving his A.M. in economics in 1992, and his J.D. magna cum laude in 1994. While in law school, he served as a legal methods instructor and supervising editor of the Harvard Law Review. Following graduation, Mr. Choi served as a summer associate at Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York, then worked as an associate at McKinsey & Co. in New York.

**LECTURERS IN LAW**

Alan G. Berkshire was appointed a lecturer in law for the winter quarter. Mr. Berkshire graduated from the University of Michigan College of Architecture in 1982 and from Columbia University Law School in 1986. He is a partner with the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, where he specializes in corporate and securities work. Mr. Berkshire will teach a business planning course.

During the autumn quarter, William Grampp will serve as a lecturer in law offering a seminar in art law. Mr. Grampp is the professor of economics emeritus at the University of Illinois in Chicago and was visiting professor of social science at the University of Chicago from 1980 to 1994. He is particularly interested in the application of economics to art about which he has written *Pricing the Priceless: Art, Artists, and Economics*.

James Lindgren '77 accepted an appointment as lecturer in law for the spring quarter. He will join Law School professor Albert Alschuler in teaching a seminar entitled Social Science Research and the Law. Mr. Lindgren is a Norman & Edna Freehling Scholar and professor of law at the Chicago-Kent College of Law. He has published extensively in such journals as the *Yale and Georgetown Law Journals* and the University of Chicago, Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, California, and UCLA Law Reviews. He has written on blackmail, extortion, bribery, pornography, race, market efficiency, wills, end-of-life decisions, professional responsibility, and law review editing. He is currently studying for a Ph.D. in sociology at the University of Chicago.

John Lott, Jr. will serve as the John M. Olin Visiting Fellow in Law and Economics. Lott has held positions at the Chicago Business School, Wharton, UCLA, Stanford, Rice, and Texas A&M and was the chief economist at the United States Sentencing Commission during 1988 and 1989. He has published over fifty articles in academic journals. His current research examines the reputational penalties borne by criminals, the effects of liability rule changes on how workers are compensated through earnings premiums, whether campaign expenditure influence the way legislators vote, and explaining why campaign expenditures have been increasing over time.

Steven G. Poskanzer, the executive assistant to the President of the University of Chicago, will serve as a lecturer in law at the Law School during the winter quarter. Before assuming his current position with the President's Office in 1993, he was associate general counsel at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a lecturer at Penn's Graduate School of Education. Mr. Poskanzer will offer a seminar on college and university law.

**BIGELOW FELLOWS**

The Bigelow Teaching Fellows for the 1995-96 academic year are (clockwise, from left): Christopher J. Peters, Sally Bollen, Alan Romero, and Susan Scafidi. Not pictured are Glenn Butterton and Benson Friedman.

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Michel Troper will join the Law School as a visiting scholar during the 1995-96 academic year. Mr. Troper attended the Faculté de Droit and the Institut d’Etudes Politiques in Paris. Upon completion of his doctoral thesis on the separation of powers in French constitutional history, he won the national competition for university chairs (agrégation) and was appointed a professor of public law at the University of Rouen. Since 1978, he has taught at the Paris X-Nanterre. Mr. Troper’s research interest is in constitutional law and legal theory. He is a member of the Institut Universitaire de France.

Lauretta Wolfson accepted a position as lecturer in law and will teach a trial advocacy seminar during the spring quarter. Ms. Wolfson is currently a hearing officer for the Circuit Court of Cook County. She teaches trial advocacy as an adjunct professor of law at IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law and also teaches trial advocacy at Willamette University School of Law in Salem, Oregon.

**Administration**

Christopher T. Heiser was named Associate Dean of the Law School effective November 1. As Associate Dean, he will be the chief operating and chief financial officer of the Law School. Heiser is a graduate of the University of Chicago’s Irving B. Harris School of Public Policy Studies and, from July 1990 on, served as the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. At the White House, he oversaw policy and budgetary issues affecting the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

**Moving On**

Stephen G. Gilles ’84, an assistant professor of law at the Law School since 1989, resigned his position at the Law School, effective June 30. Professor Gilles accepted an appointment at Quinnipiac College School of Law in Hamden, Connecticut.

Geoffrey Miller accepted an appointment as professor of law at New York University. “I know I will miss the Law School and its people a lot after I have gone,” he said. Miller, the Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law, joined the Law School faculty in 1983 and served as the director of the Law and Economics Program in 1994-95.

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**Currie Awarded International Research Prize**

David P. Currie, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Arnold and Frieda Shure Scholar, has been awarded an Alexander Von Humboldt Research Prize, one of the most prestigious research prizes awarded in Germany. A recognized scholar in comparative constitutional law, Currie was selected primarily for the extensive research he conducted for his book, *The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany*, published by the University of Chicago Press.

The Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation—named for the eminent explorer and scientist, and based in Bonn—is one of the major backers of academic research in Germany. The Humboldt Research Prize is granted annually to foreign scholars internationally recognized in their respective field. Nominations come entirely from within the German research community and honorees are chosen by eminent German scholars.

Professor Currie will spend four months each of the next two years at the University of Tübingen teaching two courses in comparative constitutions and the American constitution. In addition, he will have the opportunity to continue his research on the German constitution.

He joins a small group of American legal scholars who have received the award. Past recipients include former Dean Gerhard Casper and Richard Helmholz, the Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law.

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**Coase Lectures**

Kenneth W. Dam ’57, the Max Pom Professor of American and Foreign Law at the Law School and director of the Law and Economics program, is seen here on the left with Ronald H. Coase, the Law School’s Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics, on May 16 when Professor Dam delivered the third and final Coase Lecture for the 1994-95 academic year. Professor Dam’s lecture was entitled “Intellectual Property in an Age of Software and Biotechnology.” The lecture series was instituted in 1992 in honor of Professor Coase, the 1991 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics. Earlier in the year, Professor Richard Croswell ’77 delivered the first of the three Coase lectures of the 1994-95 academic year. His December 6 lecture was entitled “Freedom from Contract.” Faculty member Mark Ramseyer delivered the February 21 Coase lecture entitled “Public Choice.”

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**Student News**

**Prizes and Awards**

In the Class of 1995, Joseph Mullin received his degree with Highest Honors and was inducted into the Order of the Coif.

In addition, twelve students graduated with High Honors and were inducted into the Order of the Coif. They were Brian Bussey, John Eastman, Lara Englund, Shelby Gaille, John Heyde, David Hoffman, Margaret Keeley, Mary-Rose Papandreou, Clinton Pinyan, Carolyn Shapiro, Jeffrey Shapiro, and Katherine Strandburg. Five members of the Class of 1995 inducted into the Order of the Coif received their degrees with Honors. They were John Fee, Salil Kumar, Thomas LaWer, Abby Rudzin, and Wayne Yu.

Receiving their degrees with Honors
**FROM THE ARCHIVES**

With this issue, *The Law School Record* begins its forty-fifth year of publication. To celebrate, we plan to inaugurate a new feature in the magazine which we call “From The Archives” in which articles from past issues will be highlighted. We hope you enjoy reading them as much as we do here; for as Edward Levi '35 said in the inaugural issue of *The Record* in the autumn of 1951, “we aim to bring you the kind of news you want to read about your School.” The following appeared in the *Law School Record* in 1957, when the word “strike” had only one meaning in the lexicon of baseball.

**Sports Corner**

Manager Bernie Meltzer took his place in baseball annals beside such miracle managers of the past as George Stallings and Leo Durocher, and of the present such as Al Lopez, when he led the Faculty to a 19 to 18 win over an all-star Mead House law-student team in a nine-inning softball battle at Burton-Judson Field, June 1, 1957. The game, a quincentennial affair, was a remarkable reversal of the apparent trend established in 1952, when the student team won 64 to 12. Each team scored three runs in the first inning, and the game then steadied down into a pitcher's duel. Manager Meltzer when interviewed later attributed the team's success to several factors: the increased maturity and judgment of the Faculty, the psychological desire to win, and the temporary appointment to the Faculty of some seven able-bodied students.

One rather remarkable feature of the game was that the Faculty team played errorless ball throughout and frequently got their hands, or other parts of their body, on hard chances and succeeded in deflecting them. Another rather novel feature of some interest from the legal point of view was that the Contract Termination Act of 1944 was held to apply, and as a result the score was at several points renegotiated. A knotty issue was presented late in the game when one of the students came to the plate with a cricket bat. The jurisdictional conflict was referred to Brainerd Currie, who was playing second base at the time, and he ruled that the baseball rules still controlled.

Observers who were present on behalf of the University Administration are reported to have come away much impressed and favoring lowering the compulsory retirement age at the University.

Among the Faculty players who will be back next season were Currie, Dunham, Lucas, Kalven, Zeisel, and Meltzer (mgr.)

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Aronberg was appointed to the Faculty to run for Currie in the sixth; Claus was appointed to the Faculty to bat for Dunham in the eighth. Doubles: Meltzer, Currie, Alex. Triples: Lawrence, Kline, Radley. Home run: Alex. Fingers batted in: Kalven (1), Zeisel (1).

A lawsuit filed against the University immediately after the game shows that the students are as eager for litigation as the faculty for exercise. The plaintiffs in the action were those students who had been appointed as Lecturers in Law from 2:00 P.M., June 1, 1957, to 11:59 P.M., June 1, 1957. They have filed a class action for compensation on a quantum meruit basis. The law faculty, blaring with confidence, has advised the University to forgo several obvious defenses to liability; to offer to determine the amount thereof, if any, in the following manner: The Faculty will play another game against the students without ad hoc lecturers, but with Sheldon Tefft as umpire. If the students get more runs than the Faculty, they shall as a group be entitled to a sum represented by the excess of runs multiplied by $1.32. (Cf. any section of the Revenue Act of 1954.) The plaintiffs, for reasons which are plain, have not accepted this offer. It is not easy to predict how the litigation and negotiations will come out. But readers of this corner will be promptly advised of all developments.

were Amir Alavi, Cyrus Amir-Mokri, Mark Anderson, Brett Bakke, James Benison, David Chung, Jared Cloud, Barry Coyne, Mark Davies, Brad Denton, Sarah Freitas, Elizabeth Klein Frumkin, Elisabeth Ginderske, James Hafertepe, Miriam Hallbauer, Christopher Heisen, Thomas Hiscott, Steven Hopkins, Karl Huish, Daniel Hulme, Anastasia Katinas, Endel Kolde, Thies Kollin, Dianne Kueck, Adam Levine, Steven Lichtman, Robert Mahnke, John Marchese, Vlasta Marin, Christina Engstrom Martin, Brian Massengill, Kathleen McCarthy, Samuel Miller, Lawrence Neubauer, Stephen Newman, Christopher Okumura, Phillip Oldham, Maria Pellegrino, Robert Pfeffer, Jeffrey Richards, David Rody, James Ross, Eric Rutkoske, Thomas Savage, Linda Simon, Bjarne Tellmann, John Tenor, Stephen Tsai, Debra Tucker, and David Zanger.

The Ann Watson Barber Award, established in the memory of the former registrar of the Law School from 1962 to 1976, is presented each year to those students who, throughout their law school careers, have made exceptional contributions to the quality of life at the Law School. Although each of this year's recipients were involved in many Law School activities, special mention was given to some of their most prominent contributions.

Marsha Feziger '95 was cited for her work with the Scales of Justice, the Law School Musical, and the Edmund Burke Society. Lisa Noller '95 was honored for her work as the LSA organizer of the Charity Auction, as well as her work on the Formal and musical. Jesse Ruiz '95, another LSA representative, was active in the Hispanic Law Students Association, and served as co-chair of Admissions Liaisons as well as organized the Admitted Students Weekend. Valerie Villanueva '95 was honored for her service as LSA president.

Tod Amidon '95, Roger Donley '95, and Katherine Strandburg '95 were awarded the prestigious Edwin F. Mandel
Award for their exceptional contributions to the Law School's clinical program, in both the quality of their work and their conscientious exercise of their professional responsibilities to their clients and the Clinic.

The Thomas R. Murtro Prizes, for excellence in appellate advocacy, are awarded to the twelve semi-finalists in the Hinton Moot Court Competition. Besides the four finalists, the 1995 winners were Christopher Catalano '96, James Cole '95, Marsha Ferziger '95, Adam Levine '95, Sarah Mackey '95, Brian Murphy '95, Bruce Parsons '95, and Ann Shuman '96.

Joseph Mullin '95 received the John M. Olin Prize, which is awarded to the third-year student who produced the best work in Law and Economics.

The Casper Platt Award, for the outstanding paper written by a student in the Law School, is made to Paula Render '96.

Clerkships

Forty-five Law School graduates have accepted judicial clerkships for 1995-96, including five for the United States Supreme Court.

For the United States Supreme Court: Steven Chanenson '92 (Justice Brennan), Ward Farnsworth '94 (Justice Kennedy), Laurie Gallancy '90 (Justice Thomas), Simon Steel '90 (Justice O'Connor), and Ted Ulliot '94 (Justice Scalia).

For the United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit: Mark Davies '95 (Judge Henderson), Lara Englund '95 (Judge Randolph), and Marc Falcone '93 (Judge Ginsburg).

For the First Circuit: Janet Bauman '94 (Judge Lynch) and Salil Kumar '95 (Judge Torruella).

For the Second Circuit: Sarah Freitas '95 (Judge Cabranes) and David Hoffman '95 (Judge Jacobs).

For the Fourth Circuit: John Eastman '95 (Judge Lutrig) and Scott Gaille (Judge Wilkinson).

For the Fifth Circuit: Amir Alavi '95 (Judge Smith), Brian Bussey '95 (Judge Jolly), Steven Hopkins '95 (Judge Davis), and Phillip Oldham '95 (Judge Garza).

For the Sixth Circuit: Christopher Okumura '95 (Judge Suhrehnich), and Stanley Pierre-Louis '95 (Judge Nelson).

For the Seventh Circuit: John Fee '95 (Judge Easterbrook), Diane Kueck '95 (Court Clerk), Brian Massengill '95 (Judge Easterbrook), Maria Pellegrino '95 (Judge Flaum), Robert Pfeffer '95 (Court Clerk), Jeffrey Richards '95 (Judge Kanne), Carolyn Shapiro '95 (Judge Posner), Katherine Strandburg '95 (Judge Cudahy), and David Zanger '95 (Court Clerk).

For the Eighth Circuit: Thiess Kolln '95 (Judge Loken).

For the Ninth Circuit: Megan Keeley '95 (Judge Goodwin), Elizabeth Klein '95 (Judge Hawkins), Jeffrey Shapiro '95 (Judge Wallace), and Kathy Vaclavik '94 (Judge Schwarzer).

Moot Court

The annual Hinton Moot Court Competition was held on May 2, 1995. This year's competition focused on Colorado's Amendment Two, which would require a state-wide referendum in order to pass any anti-discrimination law concerning homosexuals. The Hinton Moot Court Competition Awards, to the winners of the competition for their brief writing and oral arguments, were presented to students Liz Cheney '96 and Ann Shuman '96. The second team in the competition, Chris Kenmitz '95 and Mark Anderson '95, received the Karl Llewellyn Memorial Cup for excellence in brief writing and oral arguments. The three guest jurists—Hon. Jane Ruth of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, Hon. Donny Boggs '68 of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Hon. Mary Schroeder '65 of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals—commanded the superior abilities of all the participants. In attendance at this year's competition were the former Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, who watched his daughter Liz take the top prize, and Colorado's Solicitor General Tim Tymovitch, who will be taking this case to the Supreme Court.

'Two x Two' Slips Past Faculty Trivia Team

In a hard-fought and fiercely-paced contest, 'Two x Two' just barely managed to pull ahead of the faculty team in this year's student-faculty trivia contest. Faculty members Richard Ross, Michael McConnell, Daniel Sheviro, and Richard Epstein were barely—yet mightily—trounced by student trivia experts Douglas Slick '95, Marsha Ferziger '95, Salil Kumar '95, and Lara England '95. The final score said it all: 57-51.

For the Tenth Circuit: James Cole '95 (Judge Seymour), Rob Mahnke '95 (Judge Seymour), and Wayne Yu '95 (Judge Kelly).

For the Federal Circuit: James Ross '95 (Judge Schall).

For the United States District Courts: Greg Andres '95 (Judge Brody, D. ME), Ingrid Brunke '94 (Judge DuBois, E.D. PA), Jonathan Clark '95 (Judge Brozman, D.NJ), Daniel Hulme '95 (Judge Sprizzo, S.D. NY), Mary Rose Papandrea '95 (Judge Kotel, S.D. NY), Clint Pinyan '95
(Judge Bullock, M.D. NC), and Abby Rudzin '95 (Judge Bucklow, N.D. IL).
For the state courts: Christian Kemnitz '95 (Justice Levin, MI S.C.), Kortney Kloppe '95 (Justice Phelps, TX S.C.), Kathryn Kurtz '95 (Judge Carpenter, AK Super. C.), and Daniel Volkmuth '95 (Justice Ternus, 10 S.C.i BALSA SPRING BANQUET
The annual spring banquet of the University of Chicago Black Law Students Association (BALSA) was held on Friday, April 7, at the DuSable Museum of Africa American History. The keynote speaker was Julianne Malveaux, Ph.D., the noted economist, talk show host, and social commen­tor. Dr. Malveaux examined the Republican Party's "Contract With America" and what it means for women and minorities.
Dr. Julianne Malveaux is the host of "The Julianne Malveaux Show" on WPFW in Washington, D.C., the author of Sex, Lies, and Stereotypes: Perspectives of a Mad Economist, and a syndicated columnist whose weekly column appears nationally in twenty newspapers.
EDITORS NAMED
The members of the Managing Board for Volume 63 of the University of Chicago Law Review are: David B. Salmons, editor-in-chief; Jeffrey C. Sharer, executive editor; Julie M. Conner, Harold Reeves, and D. Kyle Sampson, articles editors; Edward J. Walters, topics and comments editor; Michael L. Travers, managing and book review editor; Timothy A. Delaune, production editor; Ezra Borut, John P. Brockland, and Eugenia Castruccio, topic access editors; and Glen Donath, Kathleen J. Donnelly, Kaspar J. Stoffelmayr, and Cora K. Tung, comment editors.
The members of the Editorial Board for the 1996 volume of the University of Chicago Legal Forum are: Paul Margie, editor-in-chief; Jonathan Epstein, executive editor; Sebastian Geraci, senior comment editor; Amber Cottle and Beth Levene, articles editors; Richard Hesp, John Stompor, Jack Wills, and Kimberly Ziev, comment editors; Priya Cherian, managing editor; and Gianna Bosko, Tobias Chun, and William Wright, associate editors.
The 1995-96 University of Chicago Roundtable Board will be: Bradley Bugdanowitz, editor-in-chief; Mark Neath, executive editor; Rachel Thorn, senior articles editor; David Goldberg and Roger Schwartz, articles editors; Bettina Neufeld and Rachel Schneider, comment and topic access editors; Jacqueline Guynn, symposium editor; and Rob Rahburi, managing editor.
IN PRINT

**Payback: The Conspiracy to Destroy Michael Milken and His Financial Revolution**
_By Daniel R. Fischel_

Professor Daniel Fischel "77 examines the saga of Michael Milken and Wall Street in the 1980s. In his book, he disagrees with most accounts concerning America's "decade of greed" and argues that Milken's innovative ideas essentially overthrew a generation of inefficient corporate managers and energized a lethargic Wall Street. Fischel shows that instead of being lauded for their genius, Milken and others were targeted by various powerful groups—old-line Wall Streeters seeking to retain control, the corporate establishment threatened with Milken-sponsored takeovers, and the U.S. government seeking scapegoats for its own failed savings and loan policies—who, with witch-hunt tactics and faulty legal reasoning, brought down the financial wizards and the economic revolution that was the 1980s.


**The Therapy of Desire**
_Theory and Practice in Hellenistic Ethics_
_By Martha C. Nussbaum_

In her book, which she subtitled "Theory and Practice in Hellenistic Ethics," Professor Martha Nussbaum maintains that the theories of the Hellenistic schools of the Epicureans, Skeptics, and Stoics—who believed that philosophy, like medicine, was a rigorous science aimed both at understanding and at the flourishing of human life—have been unjustly neglected in recent philosophic accounts of what the classic "tradition" has to offer. In describing the contributions of the Hellenistic ethics, Nussbaum focuses on each thinker's treatment of the question of emotion. All argued that many harmful emotions are based on false beliefs that are socially taught and that good philosophical argument can transform emotions, and, with them, both private and public life.


**Dreams From My Father**
_By Barack Obama_

In a memoir the New York Times called provocative and persuasive, Barack Obama, a lecturer in law at the Law School, searches for a workable meaning to his life as the son of a black African father and a white American mother. Obama traces his family's unusual history: the migration of his mother's family from small-town Kansas to exotic Hawaii; the love that develops between his mother and a promising Kenyan student; his father's departure from Hawaii when the author was only two; and Obama's own awakening to the fears and doubts that exist not only between the larger black and white worlds, but within himself. The story follows Obama's journey through adolescence and manhood, when he moves to Chicago to work as a community organizer and comes full circle as he travels to Kenya, meeting the African side of his family and confronting the bitter truth of his father's life.


**Passions and Constraint**
_On the Theory of Liberal Democracy_
_By Stephen Holmes_

In this collection of essays on the core values of liberalism, Professor Stephen Holmes challenges commonly held assumptions about liberal theory. By placing it into its original context, he presents an interconnected argument meant to challenge the way liberalism is perceived. In exploring subjects from self-interest to majoritarianism to "gag rules," Holmes shows that limited government can be more powerful than unlimited government. By restricting the arbitrary powers of government officials, a liberal constitution can increase the state's capacity to focus on specific problems and mobilize collective resources for common purposes.

Recent speakers at the Law School have included:

Martha Fineman '75
(above, top) author of "Neutered Mothers and Other Tragedies of the Twentieth Century"

Richard Rose
(above) director of the Center for the Study of Public Policy at the University of Strathclyde, Scotland.

Rabbi Aharon Levitanski
(right) co-director of the Yeshiva Migdal Torah.

Rob Michaels and Susan Hedman
(above) of the Environmental Law and Policy Center in Chicago.

Sam Ericsson
(below) president of Advocates International and former executive director of the Christian Legal Society

Nadine Strossen
(above) president of the American Civil Liberties Union, and author of "Defending Pornography"

Dick Cheney
(below) former Secretary of Defense.
ALUMNI NEWS

ABA BREAKFAST

Dean Douglas Baird welcomed graduates and friends of the Law School attending the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago at a breakfast on Monday, August 7. The event was in honor of Roberta Cooper Ramo '67, who commenced her tenure as president of the American Bar Association, and James R. Silkenat '72 and Peter F. Langrock '60, members of the ABA Board of Governors. Professors Elizabeth Garrett, Mark Heyrman '77, and Bernard Meltzer '37 were in attendance, as well as Provost Geoffrey Stone '71 and Assistant Deans Ellen Cosgrove '91, Holly Davis '76, and Gregory Wolcott.

ALI LUNCHEON

In conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Law Institute in Chicago, the Law School hosted a breakfast at the Hyatt Regency on Wednesday, May 17. The guest speaker at the event was Eleanor Alter, a partner at Rosenman & Colin who has served as an adjunct lecturer at the Law School. In addition, Mrs. Alter chairs the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection of the State of New York. Dean Douglas Baird was in attendance at the luncheon, as well as former Dean Edward Levi '35. Faculty members Albert Alschuler and Bernard Meltzer '37, as well as Associate Deans Holly Davis '76, Roberta Evans '61, and Gregory Wolcott were present.

EMERITUS LUNCHEON

The Law School's fifth annual Emeritus Luncheon to honor alumni who graduated from the Law School at least fifty years ago was held on June 1, 1995. Nearly one hundred alumni and their friends joined Dean Douglas Baird and guest speaker Professor Dennis Hutchinson for lunch at Spiaggia where Professor Hutchinson delivered a talk entitled "Justice Jackson and the Nuremberg Trials." Members of the Class of 1935, celebrating their Sixtieth Reunion and the Class of 1940, who celebrated their Fifty-Fifth Reunion, were specially recognized.

CHICAGO

LOOP LUNCHEONS

The final Loop Luncheon of the 1994-95 academic year featured Law School professor Randal C. Picker '85. He is the co-author— with Dean Douglas Baird and University of Chicago Business School professor Robert Gertner—of "Game Theory and the Law," the first book of its kind to apply the tools of game theory to advance the understanding of the law. Professor Picker addressed many of the topics introduced in his book and was able to take questions from many of the luncheon audience.

Loop Luncheons are held monthly throughout the academic year at the Illinois State Bar Association offices, Two First National Plaza, 20 South Clark Street, Suite 900. The Organizing Committee, chaired by Milton Levenfeld '50, invites you to attend future luncheons. New graduates may attend their first luncheon as guests of the Alumni Association.

For more information on the luncheons, please call the Alumni Office at 312/702-9628.
TRAVELING WITH THE DEAN

In a series of luncheons held across the country, Douglas G. Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School, continued meeting Law School graduates and their friends. The luncheons proved to be excellent opportunities for many graduates across the country to not only meet the Dean, but to reacquaint themselves with other graduates of the Law School who live in their area. The luncheons also provided the opportunity to hear first-hand about the continued success of the Law School, and about the Dean's plans for the future.

LOS ANGELES

Karen J. Kaplowitz ’71, president of the Los Angeles chapter, was on hand to greet Dean Baird on May 24. The Dean spoke to a gathering of local alumni and friends at the Olympic Collection Banquet Center, entitling his speech: "Impending Changes in Legal Education and Law Practice."

PHOENIX

The University Club of Phoenix was the setting of the alumni luncheon on May 23. Dean Baird was on hand to address the graduates informally and bring them up to date on current events at the Law School.

PORTLAND

Mark Turner ’86 graciously provided the conference room at the offices of Ater Wynne Hewitt Dodson & Skerritt for a luncheon. The September 15 event was presided over by Thomas A. Balmer ’77, president of the Portland chapter of the Alumni Association. Dean Baird spoke informally about the current state of the Law School.

SAN DIEGO

On May 26, graduates in the San Diego area gathered for a luncheon with the Dean at the offices of McDonald, Hecht & Goldberg. San Diego Chapter president Jerold H. Goldberg ’73, graciously provided the space for the event.

ST. LOUIS

A luncheon on April 6 was the occasion for Dean Baird to address a gathering of St. Louis graduates and friends. David Lander ’69 graciously provided a room at his firm Thompson & Mitchell. Henry J. Mohrman ’73, president of the St. Louis chapter introduced the Dean, who answered questions about new directions for the Law School.

SAN FRANCISCO

Oliver L. Holmes ’73, president of the San Francisco chapter, welcomed resident alumni that gathered for a May 11 luncheon. The City Club was the setting for the event which proved to be a great way for Bay Area graduates to meet the Dean and get caught up with current Law School events.

SEATTLE

On September 14, the law firm of Perkins, Cote graciously provided a conference room for a luncheon in honor of Dean Baird. Seattle Chapter President Gail P. Runnfeldt ’79 presided over the event.

MINNEAPOLIS

On April 13, Dean Baird spoke informally and answered questions about the Law School at a luncheon in Minneapolis. Byron Starns ’69, president of the Minneapolis/St. Paul chapter, graciously provided a conference room in the offices of Leonard, Street & Deinard.

PALO ALTO

Graduates from the Palo Alto chapter of the Alumni Association gathered at the home of Richard Alexander ’69 to welcome Dean Baird on May 10. Dean Baird spoke on the future plans for the Law School to the members of the local chapter and their colleagues.

This year in musical history...

Did you know that in 1996 the Scales of Justice will mark its fiftieth anniversary? Were you a member at the very beginning? If so, current members of the Scales want to harmonize with you at the next Reunion and organize a roster of all former members. Please write the Alumni Association office at 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, or call 312/702.9628, and let's make beautiful music together.
Eight graduating classes celebrated their reunions on a beautiful May weekend. Members of the classes of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985 strolled the halls and classrooms of Law School with family and friends. Many of the returning graduates were able to begin the weekend by attending the Annual Dinner at the Hotel Nikko on Thursday night. However, Friday morning everyone was on hand and back on familiar ground in the Law School to attend a selection of classes. That afternoon many graduates were able slip away to the new Graduate School of Business Downtown Center for a brisk boat tour of Lake Michigan and an early evening cocktail party at the Downtown Center before they set out for the evening.

The traditional continental breakfast was served Saturday morning before graduates made their way to a series of panel discussions. One panel focusing on the course of bankruptcy in America featured as panelists Barry Adler '85, Gerald Munitz '60, Randal Picker '85, Robert Rasmussen '85, and the Honorable John Schwartz '50. “Right Moves: Civil Rights in the '90s” was the theme of the panel featuring Mary Becker '80, the Honorable Terry Hatter '60, and Marc Wolinsky '80.

Some family members were able to take in a tour of the world-famous Oriental Institute. The guided tour through its vast Persian and Egyptian exhibits even included opportunities for the kids (and the adults as well) to take part in such hands-on projects as plaster carving or replicating African pots.

As with every year, every seat in the lecture hall was filled for the faculty panel. Panel members Dean Douglas Baird, Stephen Holmes, and Cass Sunstein took a serious look at new developments in eastern Europe. Immediately afterwards, graduates, family members, and faculty gathered in the Green Lounge for lunch, where they were serenaded by the Law School's Scales of Justice.

Saturday evening, each reunion class celebrated with a dinner in some of the finest restaurants and clubs in Chicago.

Forty-Fifth Reunion 1950
Reunion Correspondent
James Ratcliffe

Handsome, healthy, alert, prosperous, and most importantly, extant (as the nearby photograph proves), twenty-one members of the class gathered for dinner at the Drake Hotel. We were especially pleased to have Dean Baird join us for cocktails.

Following dinner, classmates and spouses joined in two numbers from memorable productions of Der Meistershyster (courtesy of Jerry Sandweiss). I think it accurate to report that the quality of the singing has not changed appreciably in forty-five years.

Earlier that day, at the Law School, we had the opportunity of joining alumni from other classes in panel discussions on bankruptcy, civil rights, and new developments in Eastern Europe. The content was as stimulating as one would expect. Everyone commented on how gratifying it was to be back again in a Law School classroom, but I suspect the most frequently remembered emotion was terror.

After forty-five years, to have one-
third of the living members of the class return, including classmates from Ontario, Maryland, New Mexico, and two from California, certainly shows the warmth of the feelings they still hold, toward the school and toward one another.

Special thanks are due to co-chairman John Schwartz, both for his work prior to the dinner, and for using his long judicial experience to preserve some order and decorum among the unruly group at the dinner itself.

**Fortieth Reunion 1955**

Reunion Correspondent
Bernard Nussbaum

It was said at our Fortieth that someone had been turning the pages of our book when we weren't looking. Once we were Karl Llewellyn's callow and eager Little Rollor; now we are grandparents, wizened and wise. And yet we still are enthusiastic, know how to have fun, and we relish each other's company. We still value our "The" Law School.

So, all in all, it is not surprising that our Reunion was well attended by some thirty class members and guests from coast to coast—and such enjoyed. Special thanks to Elaine and Wally Stenhouse for hosting a cocktail party at their swell Hancock Building high-up apartment. Likewise, thanks go to the Reunion Committee for sponsoring the pre-dinner reception.

Just as the dinner was the weekend highlight, our speaker, Professor Elena Kagan, was its bright, youthful, and shining star. Her remarks, which sparkingly perused our folkways when we were students ("Were you really like that and, if so, why?"), were incisive and laugh-out-loud funny, but so were we then. And we still are not totally boring, as our conversations with each other repeatedly showed.

It was a great reunion and it's been a great ride so far, and it's far from over.

**Thirty-Fifth Reunion 1960**

Reunion Correspondent
Edward Yalowitz

The tone of our Thirty-Fifth Reunion was established early on when the members of our class requested that we all be seated at one large table at the Alumni Association Annual Dinner. The feelings of camaraderie, good spirit, and wonderful recollection sustained all in attendance throughout the weekend and provided a "high" equal to the lofty location of our class dinner at the Metropolitan Club on the 67th floor of the Sears Tower. Thanks to my co-chairs, Larry Cohen and Jerry Munitz, and our Reunion Committee, we were pleased to see the largest class attendance in recent memory.

We were honored and delighted that Professor Bernie Meltzer '37 and his wife Jean joined us for the class dinner; his presentation and responses to questions, together with the spirited discussion among our classmates prompted by the question "Would you advise your grandchild to go to the Law School?" were the
highlights of a most memorable evening.

The success of our Thirty-Fifth Reunion prompted many to promise not only to return for our Forty-fifth but also to reach out to others in our class so that in the year 2000 we will again produce another record number of attendees.

**THIRTIETH REUNION 1965**

Reunion Correspondent
Peter Mone

The Thirtieth Reunion of the Class of 1965 was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. Many participants commented upon the pride they felt not only when hearing Roberta Cooper Ramo '67, the American Bar Association's president-elect, at the Annual Dinner, but also as a result of the continued excellence of the Law School's student body and faculty as witnessed by many throughout the Reunion Weekend's events.

On Friday, Debbie and Jeff Ross graciously hosted a cocktail party-buffet at their country estate in Winnetka. The cocktail party was sponsored by Jeff Ross, Bill Zolla, Charles Edwards, Chet Kamin, David Midgley and yours truly. Everyone had a wonderful time as it was a beautiful evening, the food was delicious, and the ability to renew old friendships was the hallmark of the evening.

Our class dinner was held at the Tavern Club on Saturday evening and David Curry and Dean Baird were our invited guests. At the instigation of Mary Bauer, members of the Class of 1965 were asked to fill out questionnaires regarding law school experiences. A sample question was: "Who was more obtuse? Sheldon Tefft or Malcolm Sharp?" The answer by a majority of the respondents was Malcolm Sharp, hands down. Other questions had to do with experiences both at the Law School and in the immediate environs, such as: How many times a week the respondent went to Jimmy's. Mary Bauer and yours truly acted as masters of ceremony in detailing the responses. We were warmly addressed by Dean Baird and David Curry, the latter who, in his address to us, reinforced our feelings of high esteem for his wit and intellect.

We parted by stating to each other that we really had not aged that much—at least not since the Twenty-Fifth Reunion. Finally, we would like to thank Dean Holly Davis '76 and her staff for making the Reunion Weekend a memorable experience.

**TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION 1970**

Reunion Correspondent
Kenneth Adams

Nearly half the graduates of the Class of 1970 gathered in Chicago on May 5-7 to celebrate their 25th Reunion. The turmoil of 1967-70—the Vietnam War, the draft and lottery that shrank the entering class, the bombing of Cambodia, the massacre at Kent State, May Day, the 1968 Democratic Convention with mayhem in the streets, the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy—all

*continued on page 50*
The warm air of the approaching summer greeted the nearly 500 graduates and friends of the Law School as they made their way to downtown Chicago and the Hotel Nikko for the Annual Dinner on Thursday, May 4. Once inside, the light of the fading day was replaced by the golden hue cast by the chandeliers of the hotel’s Grand Ballroom, one of the few dining rooms in Chicago large enough (and majestic enough) to hold such an event.

It seemed as though the gathered graduates were reluctant to end the cocktail hour as they met old friends, chatted with the faculty, and examined the display of faculty publications. But the call to the evening’s events proved too great and the ballroom quickly filled to capacity. Charles Edwards ‘65, president of the Law School Alumni Association, served as master of ceremony for the evening, introducing Dean Douglas Baird, who gave a wonderful State of the Law School address, and the Annual Dinner’s special guest, Roberta Cooper Ramo ’67. Mrs. Ramo, the first woman to be elected the president of the American Bar Association, addressed the crowd on her views of the jury system and legal education in a post-O.J. Simpson world. She challenged the audience to do their part to rehabilitate the image of lawyers and the legal system.

The evening ended too soon for most of the gathered alumni. Fine cuisine, topical addresses, and a room full of old friends (and new) are enough to make anyone wish such an evening would last twice as long as it did.
made him feel like a deer caught in the headlights of an onrushing car, Mark Weinberg (a tax practitioner specializing in "exempt organizations" work) took on Professor Dan Shaviro in a scene which Dean Baird later jokingly cited as the cause for Professor Shaviro's decision to leave the Law School to teach at NYU next year.

Friday evening the reunion classes were treated to a boat tour of the lakefront area, followed by a cocktail party at the University's impressive new downtown facility overlooking Lake Michigan and the Chicago River. The original stalwarts were joined by a bevy of new arrivals including Hank Balikov, Larry Benner, Gene Caffrey, Ricki Dolgin, Aviva Futorian, Tom Hanson, Doug Huron, Dan Kasper, Shelly McEwan, Lowell Paul, Alan Segal, Ted Sims, Margie Stapleton, and Alan Truskowski.

Saturday began with a continental breakfast at the Law School, followed by several alumni panels. Buffet lunch was served in the Green Lounge, where Mark Weinberg's moving portrait of Wally Blum was unveiled. Those who attended were treated to a rousing performance by the Scales of Justice, an a cappella singing group comprised entirely of current students at the Law School. Dean Baird tried to persuade a skeptical audience that their performance disproved the accuracy of a recent survey which ranked the Law School 300th among 300 law schools on the "fun place to go to school" index.

The big event was Saturday evening's class dinner at Maggiano's in the Loop. Nearly half the graduating class attended, many with their spouses. Everyone commented how no one had changed a bit, until Joe Groberg pierced the fantasy by introducing his lovely daughter, who looked to be about the age most of the class was at graduation! Professor Currie joined us for the pre-dinner cocktail party. In addition to the classmates mentioned earlier, participants included Ken Adams, Andy Anderson, Rick Artwick, Sara Bales, Peter Bruce, Terry Carr, Richard Cohler, John Dean, Richard Golden, David Groose, Jim and Peg (McQuade) Hedden, Bill Hoeger, Ed Huddleston, Jean Kamp, Dee Lutton, Bill Nosck, and Jim Walsh. At one point, all present posed for a group picture which is available from Dean Holly Davis '76 at the Law School for a small fee. (A prize will be awarded to anyone who can name every classmate in the picture without help.)
To some, the highlight of the evening occurred when the private room in which dinner had been served had to be vacated due to the overpowering stench of raw sewage, which was ooze from a broken pump in an adjacent utility room. "The bull overflowed to the point where even we couldn't take it any longer," wagged one classmate who insisted that his thick head of dark hair was entirely natural. Before the group retreated to the cocktail lounge, emcees Marian Slutz Jacobson and Wally Hellerstein (aided by volunteers in the audience) delivered regrets from various classmates who were prevented from attending by circumstances beyond their control. The award for most impressive excuse went to Dave Bukey, who was performing with the Seattle Opera that night.

For those who were having too much fun to see it end, Margie Stapleton hosted a delectable Sunday morning brunch at her home in Evanston, featuring home made beignets. Then, amidst the traditional but heartfelt promises to do a better job of staying in touch during the years ahead, the Law School Class of 1970 scattered to the four winds to resume their separate but connected lives of twenty-five years later.

**Twentieth Reunion 1975**

Reunion Correspondent

Walter C. Greenough

Twenty years down, twenty years to go. Our "Over the Hump" Reunion attracted over three dozen classmates. They came from all around the country: Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Miami, Washington, New York, and places in between. We had judges, professors, public sector lawyers, private firm lawyers, and in-house counsel. We had classmate who had just become parents, and others who had just started new careers in new states. In short, we had what our class has always had: diversity.

On Friday, several classmates took a boat tour of Lake Michigan and then met for drinks at the University's new downtown facilities. On Saturday, we compared notes and waistlines over lunch in the renovated Green Lounge and during the several offerings of speeches and panel discussions at the Law School (although a few of us opted out in favor of making plaster castings at the Oriental Institute).

The highlight of the weekend was our class dinner at Marche, where the quality of the food was exceeded only by the wit and wisdom of the attendees. During dinner, classmates were challenged to jot down their favorite law school anecdotes on the available notecards. Then, following some introductory and hilarious remarks by your humble correspondent, each table voted on and offered up its favorite story. I'll omit the names involved in the stories from this report both to keep you curious and to protect the guilty. Suffice it to say that the stories were sufficiently outrageous that the Law School later confiscated all the notecards (really!). We then fell into disorganized communal musings, trying to remember what the "80-80 Rule" was and how much a pitcher of beer used to cost at Jimmy's. After an off-key round or two of "Auld Lang Syne," we called it quits, vowing to meet again at our twenty-fifth reunion and to send each other a lot of business in the meantime.

**Fifteenth Reunion 1980**

Reunion Correspondent

Stephen Anderson

The Fifteenth Class Reunion provided a
A splendid opportunity for some thirty-five members of the Class of 1980 to renew old friendships and explore the many changes at the Law School. Joining us for the weekend were members from as far away as Israel (Ezra Katzen, the undisputed distance champion), Oregon (Arthur Schmidt, who, it was whispered, came back only to enjoy another Uno’s pizza and make a payment on his still extant pizza tab from law school days), Massachusetts (Victor Polk, who executed the most qualitative networking), and Texas (Alfredo Perez, the peerless chair of the reunion committee).

Our brief hours at the Law School on Friday and Saturday provided an impressive overview of significant physical attitudinal improvements in the Law School since our tenure. Physically, the library’s expansion and the humanizing of the Green Lounge have contributed to a seemingly more conducive educational environment. We additionally learned of plans to finally provide the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic the kind of space it has long deserved. The proliferation of computers reminded us that in our day the number of computers on campus could practically be counted on one hand. Attitudinally, we encountered a more open learning environment and a student body more committed to the life of the Law School. The Law School faculty, always outstanding, seems now to provide an even more diverse legal perspective.

The alumni panel discussions were well planned and well worth the time. It probably was not a coincidence that the panel we heard most praised included two of our own, Mary Becker and Marc Wolinsky.

The weekend concluded with a most enjoyable and relaxing dinner at Tucci Benucch. This intimate restaurant provided a splendid setting to mingle with the many who joined us and to hear how our class has spread out in public interest organizations, firms (large and small, urban and rural), government, and businesses throughout the world. The Italian cuisine was superb and the conversation even better. Many thanks to Dean Holly Davis ’76 for her tireless work in making the weekend a success.

TENTH REUNION
1985

Reunion Correspondent
C. Steven Tomashefsky

Aren’t we all a bit ambivalent about class reunions? Too much nerdy “school spirit.” Too many receding hairlines and sagging waistlines. Too many questions about whether we’re satisfied in our professional choices, whether we’re happy at home, whether we’d rather move to another state, whether college was more fun than law school, whether any faculty members will remember us.

Amazingly, then, the Class of 1985’s Tenth Reunion didn’t turn into a cheap soap opera. A contingent of over sixty got together Saturday night at Vinny’s to hear our guest Norval Morris wax nostalgic.
about becoming emeritus and to view hilarious excerpts from the Third Year Show provided by Jim Geoly. The Old Equalizer provided the thematic link.

It was great to hear about Aaron Iverson's screenwriting adventures and Mitch Harwood's dream of changing the world with postage-stamp-sized data-storage cassettes. I learned a lot about cold storage and light planes from Dan and Ellen Kaplan and about the oil business from Chuck Neal. Amy Klobuchar promised to refund the campaign contributions she never used. Steve Hertz proved that, on a moment's notice, he could get the finest hotel room in Chicago. Some of us even talked about the practice of law.

On Chapter 11 notes, Barry Adler, Randy Picker, and Bob Rasmussen dominated the Saturday morning panel discussions, arguing that bankruptcy is dead. Doug Baird played the proud papa.

None of this would have happened without the Reunion Committee. They all deserve our thanks. If you didn't get your Law School coffee cup, call the office of Dean Holly Davis '76.

Our Fifteenth Reunion will, of course, highlight the year 2000. Be sure to mark your calendars!

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**Reunion Volunteers**

The Law School would like to thank all those who gave so generously of their time to organize Reunion Weekend '95.

**1950**
- James M. Ratcliffe, Co-Chair
- John D. Schwartz, Co-Chair
- William R. Brandt
- Jack E. Frankel
- Lionel G. Gross
- Miles Jaffe

**1955**
- Bernard J. Nussbaum, Chair
- Jack D. Beem
- Joseph N. DuCanto
- Donald M. Ephraim
- A. Daniel Feldman
- Solomon I. Hirsh
- Carleton F. Nadelhoffer
- Richard L. Pollay

**1960**
- Edward J. Yalowitz, Co-Chair
- Lawrence M. Cohen, Co-Chair
- Gerald F. Munitz, Co-Chair
- Ira S. Bell
- Edward J. Cunningham
- Peter F. Langrock
- Morton H. Zalusky

**1965**
- Charles L. Edwards, Chair
- Marvin A. Bauer
- Gail P. Fels
- Roger R. Fross
- Joseph H. Golant
- Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr.
- Chester T. Kamin
- Judith A. Lonnquist
- Peter J. Mone
- Jeffrey S. Ross
- William A. Zolla

**1970**
- Marian Slutz Jacobson, Co-Chair
- Walter Hellerstein, Co-Chair
- Kenneth L. Adams
- Alfred C. Aman Jr.
- Frederic L. Artwick
- Sara J. Bales
- Peter W. Bruce
- Erica L. Dolgin
- John M. Friedman Jr.
- Marjorie E. Gelb
- Lee T. Polk
- Margaret M. Stapleton
- James P. Walsh
- Mark B. Weinberg

**1975**
- Walter C. Greenough, Chair
- Patrick B. Bauer
- Geraldine Scat Brown
- Thomas A. Cole
- Anne E. Dewey
- Wayne S. Gilmartin
- Catherine P. Hancock
- Alan M. Koral
- Harvey A. Kurtz
- Jeffrey P. Lennard
- William F. Lloyd
- Hugh M. Patinkin
- Greg W. Renz
- Steven G. Storch
- George Vernon
- Charles B. Wolf
- George H. Wu

**1980**
- Alfredo R. Perez, Chair
- Stephen D. Anderson
- Jay Cohen
- Stuart A. Cohn
- F. Ellen Duff
- Joan M. Fagan
- Steven A. Marenberg
- Marc W. Rappel
- Raymond T. Reott
- Charles V. Senator
- Barry C. Skovgaard
- Mitchell H. Stabelle
- Jane Ellison Usher
- Marc O. Wolinsky

**1985**
- C. Steven Tomaszewsky, Chair
- Keith R. Abrams
- Vilma M. Dedinas
- Shari Seidman Diamond
- Chris C. Gair
- James C. Geoly
- Mindy Block Gordon
- Kenneth Harris
- Carrie Kiger Huff
- Amy J. Klobuchar
- John C. Morrissey
- Kathleen Lynn Roach
- Thomas F. Sax
- Stephanie A. Scharf
- Scott R. Williamson

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*Volume 41, Fall 1995 53*
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
from Bob Kharasch. The answer is “not lately” but phone calls to him are as clear as a bell. Paul ends in typical fashion, complaining that he had to supply the I still believe that phone card. Poor baby, I love it. Vintage Allison.

Larry Lee, who is both a classmate and a fellow Psi U, (as is John Stair) also sent me a long letter, which is always VG. Don't ever play croquette with Larry. I was raised on it but he is unreal. He is struggling with his computer, which son, Justin (mourning the late Jerry Garcia) says is a "nobrainer." As for the Reunion, Larry indicates that he will come. He said that forty-five years was a long time and that his principal contacts have been with Tom Sterneau, Al Fross and me. His passion continues to be two homes (one for guests) near Lake Buelah, an hour's drive from Milwaukee. His boys had a small party there for twenty adults, twelve children, and five dogs over Memorial Day. Barbara is busy furnishing all those rooms. He continues to serve on the local village board, the Lake Forest College Board, but their main problem is finding customers at $22,000 a crack per year, plus inc rentals. About 70% of their students get financial aid or a rebate to get through. For additional thrills he sits on the board of a battered women's home called the Safe Place and the Clara Abbott Foundation which has a tiny $200,000,000 corpus for needy Abbott families. He heads the scholarship program which grants $5,000 stipends worldwide. Larry was also not the only one to acknowledge that he did indeed get a "form" letter from me. I now believe that I'll just have to go back to a "Personalized" Mail Merge form letter to make all of you feel better. It's humorous and wonderful.

John Wolff is still working full time, playing tennis, and enjoying his grandchildren. He can't attend the Reunion because of going east for Murial's fiftieth college reunion. He admits that he's still a Democrat and advises that "crackle down economics does not work."

Ramsey Clark, who still hasn't introduced me to Jane Fonda (I always admired the actress side) remains very much a celebrity, and all of you who have yet to write, please do so. One of my rewards in life is hearing from you. Consider it your noblesse oblige.

Marsh Lobin said he climbed Mt. Katanga, is waiting for further challenges, and has reserved the dates for a Reunion next May. Bravo! Larry Friedman WILL be in Chicago in May, teaching in the spring quarter at his alma mater, and "expects everybody in the Class of '51 to own a copy of Crime and Punishment in American History, a Basic Book, which I suspect he wrote. That's your new challenge, Marsh. Since Professor Friedman is the undisputed (in Kansas anyway) top author in this class, and probably any other, maybe we should all listen up. Anyway, it will be great to see you, Larry. Howie Adler said he also will attend a Forty-Fifth Reunion and looks forward to it. Thanks for the kind remarks, too, Howie. You are a veteran Meistersbyster, and all that experience and raw talent will not be wasted in '96. Jerry Greewald wrote me an entire letter, back in March, received too late for the last edition. He said that after forty years of inertia (a body in motion tends to remain in motion), practicing law internationally from D.C. has finally given him something worth reporting to my class (high class) correspondent. [I like that touch, Jerry.] A year ago he left Arent Fox and started as a commercial consultant in the narrow, narrow niche of the energy industry known as liquified natural gas—to us lay people: LNG—which was his area of expertise for so many years of toil. He noted that corporations involved with LNG called in their lawyers AFTER they made a lot of those famous decisions so why not become a consultant and straighten them out before they did all that damage. He tested the well-known market, got a positive reading, and works full time consulting in the Caribbean, Europe, Middle East, and China and really enjoys it. He doesn't have to be responsible for outcomes (which he did as a lawyer with no control over either side or world events). That's why I became a consultant, Jerry: too much corporate politics and idiocy. He hopes to come to the Reunion. Do it. For those of you who asked: Yes, there are Shawnee Indians here, cowboys and wagon train nuts, some of them on the Interstates. Kansas is alive and well, and I love it.

Ed Nakamura, bless his heart, sent me a one line letter, received just as I was taking the disk with this report to FedEx it, so I'll quote it verbatim: "Barring unforeseen circumstances, Martha and I will be at the Reunion next year." You made my day Ed. Now, please drop me line and tell me how you are, what you're doing, etc.

That's all the news fit to print. As for me, I'm very active in the Kansas City Rotary Club, eighth largest and one of the most active and important in the world, bringing new, beautiful music, and other things to the meetings this year with a rock guitarist and a talented oboe player.
The Horizon: Exploring Current Legal Issues" held in April at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago. Lourie's panel focused on international commercial arbitration in China, its history, developments, and practice. Laura J. Miller became the representative for the Chicago Council of Lawyers on the Board of Directors of the Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation. Laura is an attorney with the Northwestern University Legal Clinic. Philip A. Stoffregen joined the Chicago firm Jenner & Block as a partner.

**CLASS OF '83**

Frederick W. Rohlffing opened a new office in the Dillingham Transportation Building in Honolulu. He specializes in civil litigation, business law, and estate planning. Maris M. Rodgon joined Morgan, Lewis & Bockius as 'of counsel' in the firm's New York offices. Ms. Rodgon's practice concentrates on the documentation and regulation of over-the-counter and other derivatives, as well as banking and securities transactions.

**CLASS OF '84**

Class Correspondent
Clifford Peterson
266 Conestoga Road
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

Aaron Fishbein, of Brooklyn Heights and O'Melveny and Myers' New York office, reports that his wife, Karen Grant, gave birth to Marc David Fishbein on January 27 (yes, this column continues to be behind the flow of events). M.D. Fishbein; Fishbein, M.D. The lad's got a future.


Amy Leeson finally gave herself a sabbatical after ten years in Gotham, left New York, and spent the last six months of 1994 traveling through the western U.S., Nepal, and Thailand, winding up in Phoenix, Arizona, where she moved in, unpacked, and can be found even today.

On the other hand, today it's time for your correspondent, after something more than ten years at this stand, to pack up and move out. I leave this column to a new (as yet unchosen) correspondent (and I leave without doing the final column in rhyme, as once threatened). Vale atque vale, at least until the next reunion.

Steven Gilles and Laurie Feldman have moved to Wallingford, CT. Professor Gilles accepted a position at the Quinnipiac College School of Law.

**CLASS OF '85**


**CLASS OF '86**

Liu '82 Heads Taiwan Agency

On March 1, Lawrence Liu took a leave of absence from the Taiwan firm Lee and Li to work for the government of the Republic of China. Liu is now the executive director of co-ordination and service for the Asia-Pacific Regional Operations Center. The APROC is an arm of the Central Economic Planning Department (CEPD) in the executive department of the Taiwanese government, and is the ministry responsible for policy formulation and coordination for the Cabinet. "This change has not been an easy decision for me," notes Liu. "But I thought the intellectual challenges of leadership, policy formulation, and operational management would justify setting aside my private practice temporarily."

In his new position, Liu oversees efforts to promote Taiwan as a regional operations center. To achieve this end, Liu is charged with drafting legislation and regulations to improve the business environment, formulating and coordinating policies intended to foster investments, and troubleshooting in general to insure that difficulties in major investment projects will be resolved. So far, his office has identified thirty-eight laws and more than a hundred regulations which act as barriers to the flow of business and funds—all of which he wants to see amended or repealed.

"These are daunting tasks," says Liu. "But the government of the Republic of China recognizes the importance of the Asia-Pacific Regional Operations Center initiative to the continued development of this dynamic economy and rapidly modernizing democracy."

Don't forget to mark your calendar for May 9-11, 1996, for the 10th Reunion of the Class of '86!

Class Correspondents
Amy and Dan Kaufman
570 Lyman Court
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Hope everyone had a great summer. We spent a large portion of our summer looking for news for the Class Notes. In search of news, at least one of us traveled all the way to the Law School alumni breakfast at the annual ABA convention in Chicago, but to no avail.

We, of course, hope to hear plenty of news at our one and only Tenth Reunion, to be held May 9-11, 1996. We hear from reliable sources that the Class of '85 Reunion was fun. So come one, come all. But, before then, to whet our appetites, let's share a few tidbits from our classmates:

**Firm Facts**

Cathy Ruggeri became a partner at Hopkins & Sutter in Chicago. Cathy lives in Oak Park with her husband Dan Luther and their kids Meg, four-and-a-half, and Joseph, one-and-a-half. Deb Stank was a partner at Sidley & Austin, and Perry Shwachman left his own firm to join Katten, Muchin & Zavis as a partner. Apparently, Perry and his wife Kim welcomed Danielle Paige Shwachman on April 11. Soon she'll be leaving her own crib to join big sister Blair. Kim Leffert reports enjoying her labor and employment law practice at Mayer, Brown & Platt. Geoff Liebmann became a partner at Cahill, Gordon & Reindel in New York City last January. Geoff and his wife Gayle Levy have a daughter Lara, two-and-a-half. Bryan Anderson continues to work at Hopkins & Sutter as a partner concentrating in electric utility regulatory and litigation matters. He was recently re-
**Heimann '92 Named Theater's Top Exec**

It is not too often that a lawyer finds his or her name up in lights. This year, however, Wendy Heimann '92, achieved top billing in a way few lawyers imagine. Last March, she resigned her position as a corporate attorney specializing in intellectual property at the Chicago law firm of Mayer Brown & Platt to take up the reigns at her new post as executive director of the Civic Preservation Foundation.

"I've wanted to work in the business for years," she told the Chicago Tribune. "You have to go for your dreams."

Earlier this year, the foundation began overseeing the landmark Chicago Theatre under an agreement that allowed the owners to emerge from U.S. Bankruptcy Court proceedings. They had filed for Chapter 11 after failing to settle litigation with its largest creditor, the City of Chicago. The new plan called for the establishment of a foundation which allowed the partnership to emerge from Chapter 11. The city chose the foundation directors, and the directors in turn offered the executive directorship to Heimann last February.

As daunting as it may seem to take control of a commercial theater as large—and financially precarious—as the historic 3,500-seat house at State and Lake streets, Heimann has the good fortune to take charge at a time when the theater is showing a new lease on life. In January, the musical "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" ended a seventeen-month run, grossing more than $50 million. Additionally, the theater boosted commitments for about 125 performances during the first six months of this year.

Heimann, a Skokie native, attended Northwestern University before entering the Law School. In addition to her work in the field of law, she worked for a time in the Chicago area as a talent agent and talent booker. In accepting her new position, Heimann left Mayer Brown & Platt, where she has worked the past three years.

counsel at Prudential Mutual Funds.

Andy Nussbaum is at Wachtell Lipton closing clearing mergers and acquisitions with a tenacity rarely seen at the New York firm. In his spare time, Andy enjoys eating out in NYC. Andy denies recent media reports linking him in a dysfunctional codependency with Julia Roberts, "but only because she hasn't called."

Andy reports that Tom Sarakatsannis has relocated from Cincinnati to New York.

I happened to be in Chicago for a closing at Sidley & Austin and looked up Mark Chutkow. Mark was leaving that day for a biking tour through Quebec with an all-girl French separatist volleyball team in Montreal that he represents.

Josh Davis and Susan are enjoying their new son Emerson; not surprisingly, Josh reports that Emerson is an "exceptionally long child." Josh does straight litigation at Hill and Barlow in Boston.

Josh sees Giles Birch on a regular basis; Giles is practicing tax law at Goodwin Procter Hoar in Boston. Giles and his wife Lisa have two kids—Sam, who just celebrated his third birthday, and Eleanor. Information concerning Eleanor's exact age was unavailable. Josh would only comment that the child was "less than twelve."

Josh also talks to Jeremy Feigelson who is still at Debovoise and Plimpton in New York. Jeremy has two daughters—Emily, whom you may remember gracing Jeremy's knee in the Green Lounge, is now five-ish; and Sara, who is two-ish.

Tisa Hughes is doing well at Ropes and Grey in Boston focusing on health care law.

John Shope is also in Boston at Foley, Hoag and Eliot focusing on securities fraud litigation for both plaintiffs and defendants, and defending disability and life coverage claims. The rough and tumble of litigation suits John just fine. Mother Shope reports that John was disputatious even as a toddler.

Errata: Melanie Sloan served as counsel to the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, not on Congressman Schumer's personal staff as previously reported. As her position was eliminated by the Republican victories at the polls, Ms. Sloan joined the Washington union-side labor law boutique of Guerrieri, Edmond & James. In addition, she recently published an article regarding adoption policy that appears in the Yale Law & Policy Review.

**Class of '92**

**Class Correspondent**
Ron Bell
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E-Mail: ronbell@class.org

Howdy, fans! It's time for your favorite game show, "Gawk at the Graduates." [Applause] You all know how to play: Our contestants' friends send in intriguing, sometimes embarrassing, personal information about them which we then shamelessly reprint and distribute to the world! Let's meet this month's contestants:

Hitchings: Paul Okel wed Marie-Christine Helene on June 10 in Caen, France. Their reception, held in the Chateau de la Motte in Acqueville, France, involved family and friends from around the world. Paul still works as the American law consultant to a French law firm. Marie-Christine holds a university position and helps train the French Olympic figure skating team.

Not to be outdone by Paul, Judy Feller got engaged to long-time boyfriend Erik Hudson, a paralegal at Judy's former firm, Schiff Hardin & Waite. The couple plan to wed in a Milwaukee hotel next winter. (It's not the Chate recently bought a home in the near North area, a tri-level affair with dijon-yellow bathroom fixtures. "We're changing the bathroom," she insists.

Rick Aderman, not known for being a man of few words, spoke just two—"I do"—last April 10 when he gave his hand in marriage to Tahseen Sayed in St. Thomas-Virgin Islands (not in Puerto Rico as earlier reported). The couple honeymooned in St. Thomas and in Jamaica. No word yet on whether Rick wore his lucky Harvard t-shirt (the one he wore to every law school final exam) to the wedding.

A Laird Bell exclusive: Marshall Horowitz of Coudert Brothers is marrying his former co-clerk, Bonnie Hobbs, an associate at O'Melveny & Meyers in New York. Who says writing focuses together isn't romantic?

Dan Tanenbaum married Amy Rosenzweig and, in the spirit of egalitarianism, the couple combined their names to form a new family moniker: Rosenubaum. Present for the wedding were classmates Lisa Braganca and her husband, David O'Toole, and Kent Greenfield and his wife, Linda. Lisa, who works at Jenner & Block and David, who works at Holleb & Coff, recently purchased a four bedroom home in Oak Park. Kent plans to enter legal academy after concluding his clerkship for Justice Souter.

Classmates report that Amy Manning, at Ross & Hardies is engaged to Mike Tetelman, who is pursuing his Ph.D. in African Studies. Joanne Fay, previously engaged, is now married.
boro High School Marching Band march in their local parade. What she didn’t tell
you is that the band was pelted with unrripe vegetables because they were from
the backwards Midwest and weren’t fit to walk the streets of decent Eastern folk.
Just kidding. Amanda reports that her and husband, Tony, are busy but enjoy-
ing their work.

Finally, recipient of the “we just didn’t get our fill of debating in law school
award” are Harry Korrell, Dan Frank,
Niki Forrester ’92, Jim Ross ’95, Ted
Vullyot ’94, and Jerry Masoudi, who
together have founded The Russell Kirk
Society. Harry writes that the debates
have been very well attended.

Now an update: in response to my last
request for info about Monica Powell and
Steve Blonder I received one response
that Steve Blonder was alive and no
responses regarding Ms. Powell, which
(applying that world renowned UOC
logic) means that either Steve and
Monica are in prison or you don’t like rat-
ing out on your friends. Consequently,
given the lack of good information about
Monica or Steve, especially any info
which would have seriously destroyed
their present and future careers, I am
abandoning the MIA quest for now. Some
of you, however, (and you know who you
are) should continue to feel free to rat out
your friends and enemies. Until next time.

CLASS NOTES

CLASS OF ’94

Class Correspondent
Sue Moss
Rosenman & Colin
575 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10022

Hi, everyone. Well the suspense is over
When last we left this column, Sam Lind
had proposed marriage to Kelly (we do not
know the last name) in his adopted town
of Columbus, Ohio. Now we are proud to
announce that Kelly has said yes, and the
happy couple will be married next year.

And speaking of surprise engagements.
... yet another college friend of Sue Moss,
has become engaged to a member of the
Law School Class of ’94 after a courtship
of less time it takes to grade on to Law
Review. Regardless, we are pleased to
announce the engagement of John
Sorkin to Dr. Jessica Jacobson. Jessica was
the two year college roommate of our very
own Jessica Ciluffo Clark (two great
people, one great name).

And speaking of Jessica Ciluffo Clark
and Bart Clark, these crazy D.C. kids
have just purchased a house in the burbs
of Virginia. Road trip season will begin
after the couple moves in to their happy
home in October.

And now, a new feature in the Class of
’94 Column... "What the hell does that
mean?" Whenever gossip is sent which
makes no sense, we'll just print it and hope-
fully some sleuth in our class will solve the
mystery. Jeanette Alvarado writes, "Bryan
Cave." I don’t know that this means, but I
am very happy for them both.

David Goldberg came to NYC and
met up with Sue Moss.

Hey, did you catch Scoop Bell’s Class
of ’92 column in last season’s Record.
Gene Siskel calls it “Spellbinding.” Read
Scoop Bell’s column only a mere page and
a half away.

News flash, Emmy Hessler still has
not given any money to the Law School.
Emmy writes that she enjoyed last season’s
Class of ’94 column, and that she didn’t
think it was possible to write an entire
article on our class without mentioning
Ira. Well, sorry to break the streak, but Ira
Kalina has been busy organizing a
bachelorette party for Rachel Gibbons.
The co-organizers are Sue Moss, Jen Soda,

RUIZ ’93 TUNES IN THE LAW

Starring soon, across the state of
Illinois, as the viewing public settles
down to watch the evening news, it
could be the image of Michael Ruiz
’93 that flickers across the screen,
doing what he does best—giving
legal advice.

Ruiz, an attorney at Land of
Lincoln Legal Assistance in
Murphysboro, is in the process of pro-
ducing a package of ten to fifteen
spots to be broadcast during local
news programs. Sponsored by the
Illinois State Bar Association (ISBA)
and Land of Lincoln, the two-minute
public service segments focus on
aspects of the law most useful to the
general public.

Ruiz describes them as “essentially
quick law tips; mainly to inform peo-
ple of how to keep out of trouble and
where they can turn if legal assistance
is needed.

“We’ll be answering the general
legal questions people call Land of
Lincoln and the ISBA about all the
time; such as: What happens if some-
one dies without leaving a will? How
does bankruptcy affect your credit
rating? The DUI laws: how have they changed and what happens if you refuse to take a breathalyzer test?”

At the end of each segment we advise the viewer that if they have questions or need further assistance, they
should contact their local legal service or the ISBA referral service.”

This project is essentially an outgrowth of what Ruiz does every day, disseminating legal advice and
assistance to these in need. Several months ago he approached the ISBA with the concept as a way of reaching
a wider audience. The Association liked the plan and agreed to act as sponsor. For the production work, Ruiz
turned to his alma mater, Southern Illinois University, in nearby Carbondale.

Now, with a number of the segments already “in the can,” Ruiz and ISBA representatives are approaching
stations and drumming up interest and support. “We’re not selling it to stations. We are asking that they
be run as public service spots. They only pay for tape copying. After all, we are not in it for the money. It’s a
public service.”
At the graduation ceremony on June 9, members of the Class of 1995 were given brass paperweights from the Law School faculty and staff as mementos. If you did not receive the paperweight, either because we missed handing one to you or because you did not participate in the ceremony, please contact the Law School Development Office at 312/702-9486. We would be delighted to send you one.
IN MEMORIAM

The Law School Record notes with regret the deaths of

[Images of people in academic regalia and graduation scenes]
IN MEMORIAM
The Law School Record notes with regret the deaths of:

1930
Fannie Novick Perron
May 28, 1995

1931
Edmund Belsheim

1932
Paul Niederman

1934
Burton Sherre
November 4, 1994

1935
Norman Asher
March 10, 1995
Ambrose Cram
February 14, 1995
Albert A. Epstein
March 30, 1995
Pauline F. Levison
February 6, 1995
Mischa Rubin
January 27, 1995

1936
Irwin S. Bickson
April 1, 1995
Erwin Shafer
June 5, 1995

1937
Hugh M. Matchett
April 12, 1995
Matthew E. Welsh
May 28, 1995

1939
John A. Eckler
John N. Hazard
April 7, 1995
Peter P. Schneider
February 17, 1995

1947
Richard Mugalian
March 22, 1995

1948
Jack H. Mankin
July 2, 1995

1949
Henry D. Rand, Jr.
June 7, 1995

1952
Stephen I. Martin
January 14, 1995

1973
Ronald Carr
June 23, 1995

Norton Clapp '29

Tacoma and Seattle businessman Norton Clapp '29 died in his home at the age of 89. The retired president and chairman of Weyerhaeuser, Mr. Clapp was one of Seattle's leading industrialists and, according to Forbes magazine, one of the wealthiest men in the nation. Active in numerous civic and political affairs, Mr. Clapp's drive and determination to combine work and public service made him one of the most influential men in the Northwest.

Mr. Clapp's grandfather, Matthew Norton, and his great uncle James Clapp, started the family timber business, the Laird Norton Co., in Minnesota. Matthew Norton went on to help Frederick Weyerhaeuser found the Weyerhaeuser Company.

Born in Pasadena, California, on April 15, 1906, Norton Clapp was educated at Occidental College. After earning his J.D. from the Law School in 1929, he accepted a clerkship in Tacoma, where he began practicing law. Clapp joined Weyerhaeuser as corporate secretary in 1938 and became a member of the board in 1946, after a four-year stint in the Navy. He served as chairman from 1959-60, as president from 1960-66, and again as chairman from 1986 until retiring in 1976. Under his leadership, Weyerhaeuser moved from being a regional timber operator to its current status as one of the world's largest forest product companies.

Such acumen and vision characterized Mr. Clapp throughout his life. His first well-known business venture was the development of Lakewood Colonial Center in a sparsely populated area south of Tacoma. It was the first shopping center west of the Mississippi and, at the time, was referred to as "Clapp's Folly." Since then, it has been the center of business activity in an area of the state that has developed enormously in the last fifty years.

Mr. Clapp also served as president of Boise Payette Lumber Co., which later became Boise Cascade. He was one of a group of Seattle-based industrialists who helped finance and build the Space Needle for the 1962 World's Fair. Mr. Clapp served as president of the Chambers of Commerce in Tacoma and Seattle.

Among his passions in life were yachting, higher education, and philanthropy. He was a founder of the Medina Foundation, which specializes in aiding the physically and mentally handicapped. He served as trustee at the University of Puget Sound for over sixty years and was instrumental in the establishment of the law school there, which was named for him. The Boy Scouts of America named him their national president for two years, and presented him with the Silver Beaver, Silver Antelope, and Silver Buffalo awards. In 1973, he received a humanitarian award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Clapp served as a trustee or life trustee at the University of Chicago since 1957. A long-time donor and supporter of the Law School, Mr. Clapp established the Norton Clapp Fund for the Law School in 1986. An endowed fund, it is used to underwrite special needs of the Law School as determined by the Dean.
The Law School
The University of Chicago
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Reunion Weekend 1996
May 9, 10, & 11