

# Columbia Law School

Spring 2014

## *Magazine*



### **DAVID M. SCHIZER**

Celebrating  
10 Years of  
Extraordinary  
Leadership

### **SIGN OF THE TIMES**

Reflecting on the  
Civil Rights Act of 1964

### **OUT OF THE SHADOWS**

Innovative Programs  
on Immigrants' Rights



# Stewards of Freedom in Every Generation

*On May 1, Columbia Law School held a dinner at the American Museum of Natural History celebrating **David M. Schizer**'s service as dean. These are his remarks from that occasion.*



IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT 10 YEARS have passed so quickly. We all know that I was pretty young when I began my service as dean. Not long ago, an Israeli friend mentioned that there was a running joke about me there just after I had been appointed: The joke was that I had been given the deanship as a Bar Mitzvah present. I was sorry he couldn't be here tonight, since this party feels a bit like a Bar Mitzvah to me.

And this is the perfect place for it. Two of my children are here tonight. They can tell you that my family loves the American Museum of Natural History. We call it the "Whale Museum," and I am grateful to the Whale Museum's president, Ellen Futter, Class of 1974, for hosting us here tonight. I also want to thank Sonja Carter, Daria Sidlauskas, Lynn Beller, and the rest of our talented team for all their work in arranging this wonderful evening.

One of the things I love in this museum is the statue of Theodore Roosevelt, Class of 1882. Roosevelt once said that "[f]ar and away the best prize that life has to offer is the chance to work hard at work worth doing . . ." That's the way I feel about our work together for the Law School. Roosevelt also believed in pursuing lofty goals in pragmatic ways. As he put it, "Keep your eyes on the stars but remember to keep your feet on the ground." Those words also help to sum up the past 10 years for me.

Columbia Law School stands for something precious and rare in the world: freedom under law. We believe that a wise and just legal system makes the world better, translating our highest ideals into the flesh and blood of working institutions. Our School is indispensable to this effort. We advance the state of knowledge about law, and train new generations of stewards for the rule of law. Learned Hand

said that "[l]iberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it." Columbia Law School has put liberty in the hearts and minds of thousands of leaders of the bar throughout the world.

This is a timeless mission, since we need these stewards of freedom in every generation. Edmund Burke famously said that "[s]ociety is a contract between the past, the present, and those yet unborn." The same is true of a great law school. Our reputation and influence today depend on the good work of past generations of faculty and students. In the same way, our community's successes today define the contribution we can make tomorrow.

Columbia Law School is fortunate, since it has been a great law school for 156 years. Ten years ago, I inherited an institution that was thriving. I owe a lot to the 13 deans who came before me. I especially want to thank my immediate predecessor, David Leebron, who brought me onto the faculty and has always been a mentor and friend. I really appreciate that David is here tonight.

Like the deans who came before me, my goal was to pass on an even stronger institution to the next dean, Gillian Lester. I am very proud of what we've achieved in the past 10 years. We've hired a record number of faculty (43 so far), including distinguished senior faculty and the strongest cohort of young faculty of any law school in the world. We've added a floor to Jerome Greene Hall to house these new hires. This expanded faculty has given us the lowest student-faculty ratio in the School's history, while also enabling us to launch a host of new initiatives to enrich our curriculum. We've also significantly strengthened the School's support for public interest programs.





Opposite page: Meredith Wolf Schizer and David M. Schizer. This page, clockwise from top left: On May 1, Dean David M. Schizer was honored at the American Museum of Natural History; Jonathan D. Schiller '73 read a citation to the dean; Zila Reyes Acosta '15 and her father, Rolando T. Acosta '82, pictured at the reception; Professor Robert J. Jackson Jr. presented the dean with a bobblehead doll made in his likeness; H.F. "Gerry" Lenfest '58 addressed the crowd at the event.

To do all of this, we've transformed the School's fundraising, raising \$353 million in our capital campaign. In seven of the past 10 years, we raised more than twice what the School used to raise before I became dean, engaging a host of new donors who had not supported the School before. We've achieved all of this during turbulent times, while also ensuring that a student who graduated in 2009 had the same professional opportunities as someone who graduated in 1999.

Many people deserve credit for these successes. Ten years is a long time to be dean. Some of you know that I'm the longest-serving dean since 1971, and the first to be governed by the 10-year term limit enacted by the faculty then. Serving longer means depending on more people. I've had the privilege of working with 10 Vice Deans, 10 appointments committee chairs, an outstanding (and growing) faculty (which now is 93 people), a dedicated team of nearly 200 administrators, an extraordinary group of alumni leaders, and a community of talented deans and administrators at the University.

Many are here tonight, and our School's successes in the past decade depended on your talent and commitment. I wish it were possible to thank all of you individually, but we would be here all night. Instead, I will briefly mention four people. The first is Gerry Lenfest. I am profoundly grateful to Gerry for his wise counsel and steadfast friendship. Gerry's commitment to our Law School is truly inspiring. Second, we all owe a great deal to Ed Moroni, our head of administration and

finance. In his understated way, Ed works tirelessly to make sure the School runs well. His problem-solving skills add enormous value to the School. Third, I was very fortunate to have Bruno Santonocito as our head of development for seven of the past 10 years. He brought such creativity and excellent judgment to our work, and rallied our colleagues with his warmth and good cheer.

Finally, I've left the most important person for last: my wife and best friend, Meredith Schizer. It's been an exciting and fulfilling 10 years, but it has not always been easy. I've relied heavily on Meredith's advice and unfailing support, and also on her tireless devotion to our three children. I could never have done what I've done in the past 10 years without Meredith.

By the way, some of you have asked what we are doing to celebrate when I finish my service as dean. The answer is, "We are going to Disney World." Can you picture the TV commercial? "You've just completed your term as dean of Columbia Law School. What are you going to do now? . . ."

But as much as I look forward to that, it's hard to think that anything can top this wonderful evening. Thank you for joining me tonight, and for your support and friendship over the past 10 years.

David M. Schizer



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Columbia Law School's new Immigrants' Rights Clinic provides students with the opportunity to represent clients who have been detained by the U.S. government and have nowhere else to turn. The clinic is part of an expanded focus on immigration law training that has helped the Law School become a national leader in a legal field that grows more important with each passing day.

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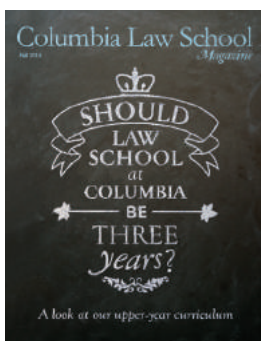


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Cover photographed by  
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*Fall Issue 2013*

# Ex Post Facto

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I have been a trial attorney in business and finance litigation for 41 years. My third year at [Columbia Law School] provided insight that proves valuable to me even after many years. There may be some . . . areas of the law that a two-year graduate may be qualified to pursue, but business and finance litigation is not one of them. I recommend not watering down the educational experience.

—Stephen D. Johnson '72

## appeared on page 22 SHOULD LAW SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA BE THREE YEARS?

I was amazed (as well as envious) to read of the extensive attention now being given to teaching during that third year. . . . Keep the third year, by all

means, and keep it from being just a more advanced copy of the first. Give the law student some more meat to chew on. . . . She or he will then be better prepared for the realities of practice.

—Joseph B. Russell '52

## appeared on page 36 HOW MUCH SHOULD WE KNOW?

As citizens, we can't be expected to make informed decisions without knowing the extent of power we're placing in the government. Snowden, WikiLeaks—it all goes to show how little we actually know about what the government is doing and what they're seeing in our everyday lives. If we barely know where the practice starts, how could we possibly even know where it will end?

—Doris Dvorch

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Design and Art Direction **B&G DESIGN STUDIOS**

Printing **MAAR PRINTING SERVICE, INC.**

*Columbia Law School Magazine* is published twice a year for alumni and friends of Columbia Law School by the Office of Development, Alumni Relations, and Communications.

Opinions expressed in *Columbia Law School Magazine* do not necessarily reflect the views of Columbia Law School or Columbia University.

This magazine is printed on FSC® certified paper.



Change of address information should be sent to:

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435 West 116 Street, Box A-2  
New York, NY 10027

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class notes may be edited for length and clarity.





GILLIAN LESTER

# Lester Named Law School's Next Dean

*BERKELEY LAW PROFESSOR GILLIAN LESTER WILL BECOME DEAN OF COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL IN JANUARY.*

Columbia University President Lee C. Bollinger '71 recently announced the appointment of Gillian Lester as the next dean of Columbia Law School. Lester, an expert on employment law and policy, and the acting dean of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, will officially begin her tenure on January 1, 2015.

"I believe this is a great appointment for the School, and promises over the coming decade to help Columbia Law School flourish at a time of both challenge and opportunity in the field of legal education," said Bollinger when announcing the appointment.

Lester will be the 15th dean of the Law School, succeeding David M. Schizer, Dean and the Lucy G. Moses Professor of Law; Harvey R. Miller Professor of Law and Economics. Going forward, Schizer, whose 10-year term as dean ends on June 30, will continue to serve as a member of the Law School faculty.

Lester began her teaching career in 1994 at UCLA School of Law. She joined the Berkeley Law faculty in 2006 and has also served as

a visiting professor at Harvard Law School, the Georgetown University Law Center, and the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel. Lester was co-director of Berkeley Law's Center for Health, Economic and Family Security, as well as an associate dean for the J.D. program and curricular planning.

In addition to these academic roles, Lester is a co-author of one of the leading employment law casebooks, *Employment Law Cases and Materials*. She is also an adviser to the American Law Institute Restatement of Employment Law. Lester, who holds a J.S.D. from Stanford Law School and an LL.B. from the University of Toronto Faculty of Law, focuses her scholarship on issues such as workplace intellectual property and social insurance programs.

"I'm honored to take on the leadership of Columbia Law School at this pivotal time," she said after the announcement. "I'm looking forward to working with its distinguished faculty, talented students, and accomplished alumni." •

*David M. Schizer celebrates*  
**10**  
**YEARS AS DEAN**



PROFESSOR ROBERT E. SCOTT

*Scott to Head American Law and Economics Association*

**Robert E. Scott**, the Alfred McCormack Professor of Law and incoming interim dean, has been named president of the American Law and Economics Association. Scott assumed his new role at the group's annual meeting in May of 2014. He is a founding member of the association, which is dedicated to advancing economic understanding of law, public policy, and regulation. Scott will begin his term as interim dean at Columbia Law School on July 1 and will serve until **Gillian Lester** takes over as dean on January 1, 2015. •



"Two trends are currently emerging in the Chinese legal system. One is serious discussion about the need for deeper reform. The other is a tightening of political control and a crackdown on activist lawyers and academics seeking to use law to protect individual rights." —Professor Benjamin L. Liebman



# New Faculty Members to Join the Law School

**HARCOURT, KESSLER, AND KNUCKEY ADD TO A ROBUST AND EXPANDING FACULTY ROSTER.**



PROFESSOR EDWARD R. MORRISON

## Ed Morrison Returns to Columbia

Bankruptcy law expert **Edward R. Morrison** will return to the Columbia Law School faculty this July after spending two years at the University of Chicago Law School. A former co-director of the Richard Paul Richman Center for Business, Law, and Public Policy, Morrison serves as an editor of the *Journal of Legal Studies* and as a director of the American Law and Economics Association. His current research focuses on the causes and consequences of both consumer and corporate insolvency. •

Distinguished scholar **Bernard E. Harcourt**, legal historian **Jeremy K. Kessler**, and international human rights expert **Sarah Knuckey** recently accepted faculty appointments from Columbia Law School. Harcourt, who currently serves as the Stephen and Barbara Friedman Visiting Professor of Law, and Knuckey will officially join the faculty on July 1. Kessler will clerk for Judge Pierre N. Leval of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit during the 2014–2015 term, and will join the faculty in July of 2015. With the addition of Professors **Ed Morrison** and **Elora Mukherjee**, a total of five legal scholars have accepted full-time faculty appointments at the Law School this past year.

Harcourt previously served as the Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Political Science at the University of Chicago Law School. He focuses his scholarship on social and political theory, the sociology of punishment, and penal law and procedure. Harcourt is the author of several books, including *The Illusion of Free Markets*:

*Punishment and the Myth of Natural Order*, and he is currently editing a collection of French philosopher Michel Foucault's lectures.

Knuckey will become a faculty co-director of the Human Rights Institute this summer and join Mukherjee in clinical teaching at the Law School. Knuckey will serve as director of the Human Rights Clinic and as the Lieff Cabraser Associate Clinical Professor of Law. She arrives at Columbia Law School from New York University School of Law, where she served as director of the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice's Initiative on Human Rights Fact-Finding.

Kessler specializes in First Amendment law, administrative law, and constitutional law. He previously served as the David Berg Foundation Scholar at the Tikvah Center for Law & Jewish Civilization at New York University School of Law. He also writes about law and history for a broad range of publications, including *The Los Angeles Review of Books* and *The New Republic*. •

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**NEW FACULTY  
ADDED  
2004–2014**

## TORREY NAMED LEGAL COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Columbia Law School graduate **Ethan V. Torrey '99** began serving as legal counsel of the U.S. Supreme Court earlier this year. In that role, Torrey provides assistance to all of the justices on a wide range of issues related to cases that come before the Court, as well as legal support for the Court as an institution. Torrey previously served as a partner focusing on complex business litigation at Choate Hall & Stewart in Boston. He is a former Massachusetts special assistant district attorney. •



JONATHAN D. SCHILLER

# Schiller to Chair *Board of Trustees*

**JONATHAN D. SCHILLER, A DISTINGUISHED LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE, HAS SERVED ON THE BOARD SINCE 2009.**

Columbia University recently announced that Jonathan D. Schiller '73 will become chair of the University's Board of Trustees. Schiller, a co-founder and managing partner of Boies, Schiller & Flexner, graduated from both Columbia College and Columbia Law School.

"Jonathan Schiller is deeply dedicated to Columbia and brings both great personal insight about the institution and admired professional experience to this important new role," said University President Lee C. Bollinger '71 when making the announcement.

Throughout the course of a 40-year career, Schiller, who specializes in complex litigation and international arbitration, has represented U.S. and international corporations in high-profile complex commercial disputes. During the past several years, he has won key victories for companies such as Goldman Sachs, Barclays, and Bank of New York Mellon.

"Jonathan is an extraordinarily talented lawyer, and he's also deeply loyal to Columbia," said Dean David M. Schizer.

As an undergraduate student, Schiller was a member of the Columbia men's basketball team that won an Ivy League Championship in 1968. He was later inducted into the Columbia University Athletic Hall of Fame. In 2006, Columbia College honored Schiller with its John Jay Award for distinguished professional achievement. Six years later, he received the College's highest honor, the Alexander Hamilton Medal. Schiller has served as a trustee of the University since 2009, and he is also a member of the Columbia Law School Dean's Council.

"I'm honored to take on this responsibility at an institution that has meant so much to me and my family," said Schiller. "I know that in order to maintain Columbia's impressive momentum, we cannot pause in our collective efforts to help this great University prepare for the future."

Schiller will succeed former Board of Trustees Chairman William V. Campbell upon the latter's retirement from the board. Until then, he will serve alongside Campbell as co-chair.

"The University is extremely fortunate to have a person of Jonathan's talent and character to take on this leadership role," Campbell said. •

## SCHRAG HONORED AT BRADWELL DINNER

Human rights advocate **Minna Schrag '75** received the Myra Bradwell Distinguished Alumna Award from the Columbia Law Women's Association at the organization's annual dinner this spring. Schrag, a former senior trial attorney at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, was recognized for her trailblazing legal career, which included stints as a federal prosecutor and as a partner at Proskauer Rose. Schrag currently serves as a board member for the International Center for Transitional Justice, a human rights organization she helped to found in 2001. •



### VIEW MORE

See photos from the Myra Bradwell Dinner.  
[law.columbia.edu/mag/bradwell-14](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/bradwell-14)



PROFESSOR VICTOR P. GOLDBERG

## Goldberg Elected to American Law Institute

Columbia Law School Professor **Victor P. Goldberg** was elected to the American Law Institute (ALI) this spring. The ALI, which was founded in 1923, works to clarify, simplify, and modernize law through scholarship. Goldberg, the Jerome L. Greene Professor of Transactional Law, is a renowned expert on law and economics. He is also one of the developers of Columbia Law School's popular Deals course. Goldberg writes extensively on issues relating to antitrust, commercial litigation, regulation, and contracts. •



"In recent years, the cost of obtaining convictions with death sentences is two- to five-times higher per case than sentencing a killer to life without parole. When you consider just the small group of cases that end in execution, it's significantly greater." —Professor Jeffrey A. Fagan





PROFESSOR SARAH H. CLEVELAND

# Sarah Cleveland Nominated for U.N. Committee

*IF ELECTED, SARAH H. CLEVELAND WILL SERVE A FOUR-YEAR TERM ON THE UNITED NATION'S HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE.*

Columbia Law School Professor Sarah H. Cleveland was recently nominated to serve as an independent expert on the United Nations' Human Rights Committee, which monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by state parties. Elections to confirm new committee members will take place June 24 in New York City.

"The Human Rights Committee is one of the premier international bodies responsible for interpreting international human rights law and promoting state compliance," said Cleveland, the Louis Henkin Professor of Human and Constitutional Rights and faculty co-director of the Human Rights Institute. "I have long followed the committee's work as a scholar, as a teacher, and as a human rights lawyer inside and outside of government. It would be a great privilege to contribute to the committee's work, and I look forward to discussing my qualifications with states in the period before the election."

From 2009 to 2011, Cleveland served as the counselor on international law to the U.S. State Department's legal

adviser. In 2010, she was appointed to serve as the U.S. expert on the European Commission on Democracy Through Law, also known as the Venice Commission, a constitutional advisory body. Cleveland is also a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on International Law. During the past several years, she has advised the government of Bahrain on human rights issues and worked as an independent legal expert in U.S. dialogues with China, among many other endeavors.

If elected, Cleveland will serve a four-year term, succeeding former Columbia Law School faculty member Gerald L. Neuman. The position was also once held by renowned human rights scholar and Columbia Law School Professor Louis Henkin.

"Sarah has all the virtues that are needed for the varied roles of a Human Rights Committee member," said Neuman. "She has wide knowledge and broad experience in the field, dedication to the promotion of human rights, superb legal skills, and practical understanding of how governments work." •

## BRIFFAULT CONFIRMED AS HEAD OF NYC ETHICS BOARD

Professor Richard Briffault was recently confirmed as chair of New York City's Conflicts of Interest Board, an enforcement agency that oversees the ethical conduct of the city's employees. Briffault, the Joseph P. Chamberlain Professor of Legislation, is an expert on public integrity. He serves as the reporter for the American Law Institute's Principles of Government Ethics project, and as a member of the board of advisers for the Law School's Center for the Advancement of Public Integrity, which studies corruption at the municipal level in jurisdictions around the world. •

**7:1**  
STUDENT-  
FACULTY  
RATIO



MEL M. IMMERGUT

## Immergut Instructs Students on Deal-Making

Mel M. Immergut '71, former chairman of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, returned to Columbia Law School this past fall to teach a course on transactional law. Immergut called on his two decades of experience leading Milbank while guiding students through a role-playing exercise involving the merger of two fictional law firms. He also invited experts from several Fortune 500 companies and major firms to share their professional experiences with students. Those visiting the class included William P. Lauder, who serves as Estée Lauder chairman, and Dan DiPietro, chairman of the law firm group at Citi Private Bank. •

# Pistor Creates Global Finance Network

THE NEW NETWORK FOCUSES ON THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW AND FINANCE.

Columbia Law School Professor **Katharina Pistor** recently established the Global Law in Finance Network, an international group of academics and doctoral students interested in analyzing the paradoxical relationship between law and finance. Participants in the network, which is also known as GLawFiN, work to critique and debate Pistor's "Legal Theory of Finance"—which states that government action during a fiscal crisis can limit economic damage—in an attempt to help prevent future economic disasters.

"The financial system has been transformed in the last 30 years, yet no one has the political will to restructure it, unlike what was done in the 1930s," said Pistor, the Michael I. Sovern Professor of Law and director of the Law School's Center on Global Legal Transformation. "If we don't do that, we at least have to change the regulation system. . . . and that hasn't been done either."

Pistor, who received a Max Planck Research Award in 2012 for her work analyzing the regulation of international financial markets, is using the award's prize money to help support the network, which is also sponsored by the Institute for New Economic Thinking. She also brought together a team of academics and practitioners—including **John Armour**, a UniCredit Visiting Professor of European Legal Studies at Columbia Law School, and **Jeffrey N. Gordon**, the Law School's Richard Paul Richman Professor of Law—to serve on the GLawFiN advisory board.

Prior to GLawFiN's first official meeting in January, Pistor co-taught an intensive four-day class on law and finance at the Columbia Global Center in Paris. •



STANLEY LUBMAN

## Lubman Named Distinguished Columbian in Teaching

**Stanley Lubman '58**, a renowned Chinese legal studies scholar, received the Columbia Law School Association's Distinguished Columbian in Teaching Award this past winter. Lubman serves as a distinguished lecturer in residence (retired) at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law and as a senior fellow at the school's Miller Institute for Global Challenges and the Law. He has specialized in Chinese legal studies for more than 40 years, and has taught at Columbia Law School, as well as at several other top law schools. Dean **David M. Schizer** and Professor **Benjamin L. Liebman** honored Lubman during a reception at the Law School in January. •

## LAW SCHOOL REMEMBERS PROFESSOR JAMES KENT

Columbia Law School recently celebrated the 220th anniversary of **James Kent's** appointment as Columbia College's first professor of law. Kent taught Roman law and logic at the College, and his lectures were published in the book *Commentaries on American Law* in 1826. Kent, who went on to serve as chief justice of the New York State Supreme Court and as chancellor of New York, returned to teach at Columbia after retiring from the bar. •

## JUSTICE KAGAN VISITS LAW SCHOOL



U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Elena Kagan, Judge Carlos F. Lucero of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, and Judge Raymond J. Lohier Jr. of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit presided over the 2014 Harlan Fiske Stone Moot Court Competition this spring at Columbia Law School. The judges heard arguments from **Beatrice C. Franklin '14**, **Benjamin A. Cornfeld '14**, **Phillip Cushing '15**, and **Dinah M. Manning '14**. Franklin was awarded the Lawrence S. Greenbaum Prize for the best oral presentation. •



VIEW MORE

Browse full coverage of the competition.  
[law.columbia.edu/mag/moot-14](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/moot-14)



"[The U.S. Supreme Court case *ABC Inc. v. Aereo*] asks a central question relevant to cloud computing—just who is accountable when you act through the cloud? Depending on how it turns out, *Aereo* will be remembered for decades, or forgotten by the fall semester." —Professor Tim Wu





PROFESSOR THEODORE M. SHAW

## *Shaw Honored at SJI Dinner*

Professor **Theodore M. Shaw '79** received the Distinguished Public Interest Graduate of the Year Award from Social Justice Initiatives at the organization's 2014 Honors Celebration. The award is presented each year to a Law School graduate who demonstrates an exceptional commitment to social justice. Shaw, a longtime civil rights attorney, worked for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for 23 years, including four years as director-counsel. He was also instrumental in drafting the admissions policy that was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in its 2003 *Grutter v. Bollinger* decision. •



### GO BEYOND

Explore an interactive timeline of civil rights milestones.  
[law.columbia.edu/mag/sji-timeline](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/sji-timeline)

# Law School Hosts *Arbitration Day*



PROFESSOR GEORGE A. BERMAN

Practitioners and scholars from around the world visited Jerome Greene Hall this past March to partake in the fifth annual Columbia Arbitration Day. The daylong event, which was hosted by the Columbia International Arbitration Association (CIAA), focused on the interplay between national courts, arbitral tribunals, and legal regimes.

The conference featured four panels, each concerned with a different aspect

of arbitration. Participants discussed and considered issues relating to jurisdictional overlaps; the role of interim relief and emergency arbitrators; standards of review; and the utilization of investment treaties to compel or reverse the enforcement of commercial awards. Rocio Digon, counsel at the International Chamber of Commerce in New York City, moderated the day's first panel, while **Robert H. Smit '86**, a partner at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett and an adjunct professor at the Law School, led the second. Sarah Grimmer, senior legal counsel at the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and **Julian Arato**, an associate-in-law at the Law School, each moderated one of the afternoon discussions.

Since 2010, CIAA has annually hosted Arbitration Day, bringing the world's preeminent arbitration experts to Jerome Greene Hall. **George A. Bermann '75 LL.M.**, Columbia Law School's Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law and Walter Gellhorn Professor of Law, serves as director of the CIAA. The student co-chairs for this year's event were **James Cheng '15**, **Camilla Gambarini '14 LL.M.**, **Katharine Menéndez de la Cuesta '14 LL.M.**, and **Laura Yvonne Zielinski '14 LL.M.** •

**LAW SCHOOL  
RAISED  
\$353  
million  
2004-2014**

## LAW SCHOOL BRINGS TOGETHER ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTS IN BEIJING

Earlier this year, Columbia Law School hosted a daylong interdisciplinary forum at Peking University Law School in Beijing to foster discussion relating to large-scale shale gas development. Dean **David M. Schizer** formally opened the conference, which included a range of energy and environmental experts from Columbia University, including Columbia Law School Professors **Michael B. Gerrard** and **Edward Lloyd**. Forum participants focused on the barriers to Chinese shale development, the economic impacts of the North American shale revolution, and lessons from the U.S. shale gas experience. •



JEH C. JOHNSON

# Johnson Named Homeland Security Secretary

THE FORMER GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WAS SWORN INTO OFFICE THIS PAST WINTER.

Jeh C. Johnson '82 was recently named head of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In this role, he leads the country's national security efforts, including protection against foreign and domestic terrorism, cyberattacks, and border threats.

"I am honored to assume the important responsibilities of this office," Johnson said during his swearing-in ceremony. "The men and women of the Department of Homeland Security deserve strong leadership, and I look forward to supporting them every day as we work together to make our communities and our nation safer, more secure, and more resilient."

Since assuming his post, Johnson has worked on initiatives related to U.S. border security and emergency preparedness and response. He recently traveled to Poland to attend the G6 ministerial meeting, and has met with state and local officials to ensure continued coordination of homeland security efforts.

Prior to joining the Department of Homeland Security, Johnson served as general counsel of the U.S. Department of Defense, where he oversaw more than 10,000 military and civilian lawyers. From 2009 to 2012, he developed the legal facets of U.S. counterterrorism policy, and, in 2010, he co-authored a report that is widely credited with paving the way for the repeal of the U.S. military's "don't ask, don't tell" policy.

Prior to joining the Defense Department, Johnson was a partner and litigator at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City. He also previously served as an assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and as general counsel of the Department of the Air Force.

In 2012, Columbia Law School awarded Johnson the Medal for Excellence, the Law School's highest honor. He received the Lawrence A. Wien Prize for Social Responsibility in 2009. •



NOVAK DJOKOVIC

## Djokovic Gives Students Advantage

### GARDNER, KENNEDY TAPPED FOR KEY DIPLOMATIC ROLES

Anthony Luzzatto Gardner '90 and Caroline Kennedy '88 were recently chosen by President Barack Obama to serve as U.S. ambassadors. Gardner, the former director for European affairs at the U.S. National Security Council and an investment finance specialist, was named U.S. ambassador to the European Union. Kennedy, who spent the past several years working in the nonprofit and philanthropic sectors, was sworn in as ambassador to Japan this past November. She is the first woman to serve in that role. •

Six-time Grand Slam champion Novak Djokovic discussed the business and legal aspects of professional tennis with members of the Law School community this spring. Djokovic, a Davis Cup winner and Olympic medalist, spoke at Jerome Greene Hall, where he was joined by longtime friend and former tennis rival Mario Ančić '13 LL.M., '15 J.D. and legendary tennis coach Nick Bollettieri. Columbia Law School Professor Mark Barenberg, co-director of the Law School's Program on Labor Law and Policy, and a former collegiate tennis player, led the discussion, which focused on an array of sports law topics. •



#### VIEW MORE

See photos from Djokovic's visit.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/djokovic](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/djokovic)



"In *McCutcheon v. FEC*, the Supreme Court invalidated the aggregate contribution limits that were part of federal campaign finance law for the past 40 years. [The decision] confirms and deepens the Roberts Court's profound hostility to most campaign finance regulation." —Professor Richard Briffault



## Robeson Conference Focuses on Legal Activism

Columbia Law School's Black Law Students Association hosted the 2014 Paul Robeson Conference this spring at Jerome Greene Hall. The conference, which is held to commemorate the life and advocacy of Paul Robeson '23, explored the role of legal activism in creating transformative policy. Discussion panelists included Angela Fernandez '98, executive director of the Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights, and Jessica Attie, an attorney with the New York State Attorney General's Civil Rights Bureau. Professor Olatunde Johnson provided the closing remarks at the event. •

## GERRARD DISCUSSES COAL ASH LEAK ON RACHEL MADDOW SHOW

Professor Michael B. Gerrard visited MSNBC's *The Rachel Maddow Show* to discuss the recent criminal investigation into a coal ash leak in North Carolina. Gerrard, the Andrew Sabin Professor of Professional Practice and director of the Law School's Center for Climate Change Law, talked with Maddow about the unusual and quick steps taken by the federal government to investigate the matter—including the subpoena of the state government—as well as the effectiveness of lawsuits brought by the Environmental Protection Agency. •



### VIEW MORE

Watch a video of Professor Gerrard on *The Rachel Maddow Show*.  
[law.columbia.edu/mag/gerrard-maddow](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/gerrard-maddow)



ROBERTA A. KAPLAN

# Kaplan Named Top Litigator

THE AMERICAN LAWYER RECOGNIZED KAPLAN'S WORK ON THE SUPREME COURT CASE THAT STRUCK DOWN PARTS OF DOMA.

Roberta A. Kaplan '91, a partner at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City, was recently named "Litigator of the Year" by *The American Lawyer*. Kaplan was recognized for her successful representation of Edith Windsor in the U.S. Supreme Court case *United States v. Windsor*, which struck down key components of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), the federal government's ban on marriage for same-sex couples.

Kaplan sued the federal government on behalf of Windsor in 2010, after Windsor received a large estate tax bill from the government upon the death of her same-sex spouse. Kaplan argued that spouses in government-recognized marriages would not be subject to the same tax, and, more broadly, that DOMA was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court ruled in Windsor's favor, striking down the section of DOMA that defined marriage as a union between one man and one woman. It also allowed for the federal recognition of marriages between

same-sex partners in states where the marriages are legal. The ruling is one of the most significant victories in the history of the gay rights movement.

In addition to this work, Kaplan also litigates cases involving credit rating opinions, structured finance transactions, and mortgage-backed securities. She has represented companies such as Fitch Ratings, Airbnb, and JPMorgan Chase in complex, high-profile matters.

Kaplan serves on the board of directors of the Gay Men's Health Crisis and was a member of New York Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman's Task Force on Commercial Litigation in the 21st Century. She is also a lecturer-in-law at Columbia Law School, where she co-teaches the course Advanced Civil Procedure: Scholarly and Judicial Perspectives.

In 2011, Columbia Law Women's Association named Kaplan its distinguished alumna of the year. This May, she served as the keynote speaker at Columbia Law School's graduation ceremony. •



PROFESSOR BRETT DIGNAM

# Clinic Defends Wrongfully Imprisoned Man

Students in Columbia Law School's Mass Incarceration Clinic recently gained a favorable ruling for Scott T. Lewis, who was convicted of a double murder in 1995 but has maintained his innocence. Under the guidance of Professor Brett Dignam, a team of eight students working on behalf of Lewis presented testimony and examined witnesses during a two-week federal hearing. As a result of their efforts, Judge Charles S. Haight of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York determined that Lewis had been denied his constitutional right to a fair trial.

When Lewis was convicted, he was sentenced to 120 years in prison. For 14 years, he represented himself in post-conviction proceedings in an effort to prove he was framed. Dignam began assisting Lewis in 2009, arguing that his rights were violated through the suppression of exculpatory evidence. That work led to Haight's most recent ruling, which mandated Lewis be freed within 60 days unless the state of Connecticut decided to retry him. Lewis has since been released from prison pending the state's appeal of that decision.

In recent years, more than 40 students in the Mass Incarceration Clinic have worked on the case and, through the experience, have learned the principles of client-centered lawyering. "Achieving an order that vindicated their client's constitutional rights was the finest form of victory," Dignam said. •

## AMATO NAMED TO ITALIAN HIGH COURT

Former Italian Prime Minister Giuliano Amato '63 M.C.L. was recently appointed as a justice of the Constitutional Court of Italy. Amato served as the country's prime minister from 1992 to 1993, and again from 2000 to 2001. He was also a member of Italy's parliament for 18 years, and served as both the minister for the treasury and as the minister of the interior. From 2012 to 2013, Amato was president of the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies of Pisa. •



JOE LIEBERMAN

## Joe Lieberman Co-Teaches National Security Law Course

Former U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman recently joined Columbia Law School Professor Matthew C. Waxman in teaching a course on congressional power and national security law. The course, Congress in American Foreign and Defense Policy, covered topics ranging from the recent crisis in Ukraine to decisions about military force in Iraq, as well as economic sanctions, foreign aid, and counterterrorism. Lieberman, the former chairman of the Senate's Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, offered students an insider's perspective on how the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government handle these issues. •

Columbia Law School

#1

IN JOB PLACEMENT



## GENTY HONORED AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Professor Philip M. Genty received a Presidential Award for Outstanding Teaching during Columbia University's 2014 Commencement exercises. Genty, the Everett B. Birch Innovative Teaching Clinical Professor in Professional Responsibility and director of the Law School's Prisoners and Families Clinic, was one of just five University professors to receive the award. This past summer, he also participated in a White House conference dealing with the topic of parental incarceration. The event was hosted by the American Bar Foundation and the National Science Foundation. •



"New York City is now among the nation's leaders in preparing for sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. After Superstorm Sandy, the City Council passed, and Mayor Bloomberg signed, a remarkable 31 laws to enhance preparations for, and recovery from, major storms." —Professor Michael B. Gerrard





PROFESSOR THOMAS W. MERRILL

## Merrill Wins Property Rights Prize

The William & Mary Property Rights Project recently awarded the Brigham-Kanner Property Rights Prize to Columbia Law School Professor **Thomas W. Merrill**, the Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law. Lynda Butler, a professor of law at William & Mary Law School and director of the project, noted that Merrill was honored for his academic work in the field and for inspiring others “to think about property’s relationship to the human condition, and its importance to our social, economic, and political systems.” •

## CAREER SERVICES LAUNCHES NEW PROGRAM

Columbia Law School’s Office of Career Services and Professional Development recently established its **Partners in Residence** program, which connects third-year students with retired and practicing Law School graduates who can provide career guidance. Students meet with these experienced law firm partners for one-on-one discussions focused on career strategies, professional life, and other related issues. Each academic year, three to five individuals will be invited to serve as partners in residence. This year, **Stephen Buchman ’62 LL.B.**, **Michael H. Diamond ’69**, **Eric H. Joss ’76**, **Rob Williams ’83**, and **Lorraine McGowen ’86** hold these positions. •



### WEB EXCLUSIVE

Get involved with the Partners in Residence program.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/pir](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/pir)

# NYC Mayor Selects Alumni to Serve as Advisers

*GLAZER, GLEN, AND WILEY WERE ALL APPOINTED TO KEY ADVISORY ROLES BY NEW MAYOR BILL DE BLASIO.*

Columbia Law School graduates Elizabeth Glazer ’86, Alicia K. Glen ’93, and Maya Wiley ’89 earned prominent appointments in New York City government earlier this year, joining first-term New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio’s administration as high-ranking advisers.

Glazer, a former chief adviser on criminal justice to New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, was named head of de Blasio’s Office of Criminal Justice, which oversees New York City’s criminal justice policy. Glazer serves as the mayor’s chief representative to courts, district attorneys, and criminal justice agencies. She is also the mayor’s senior criminal justice policy adviser. Glazer has previously served as special counsel to the New York State attorney general.

Mayor de Blasio appointed Glen deputy mayor for housing and economic development. In that role, she leads the administration’s efforts to invest in emerging industries, re-target unsuccessful corporate subsidies, and expand affordable housing opportunities within the city. Glen previously served as head of Goldman Sachs’ Urban Investment Group. From 1998 to 2002, she was the assistant commissioner for housing finance within New York City’s Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

Wiley was named counsel to the mayor and advises de Blasio on legal matters related to the executive staff, City Hall, policy, and administrative issues. She also spearheads special projects, such as efforts to invest in New York City’s technology infrastructure. Wiley has spent her career as a civil rights and social justice advocate. She is the founder and former president of the Center for Social Inclusion, a New York City-based nonprofit organization that identifies and supports policy strategies that aim to combat social inequity and exclusion. Wiley spent 12 years leading the organization before stepping down to join the de Blasio administration. This spring, Columbia Law School’s Black Law Students Association named Wiley its 2014 Paul Robeson Gala distinguished alumni honoree. •

# Graduates Begin Clerkships at the Supreme Court

THE RECENT GRADUATES WILL SERVE AS U.S. SUPREME COURT CLERKS BEGINNING IN THE OCTOBER TERM OF 2014.

Three Columbia Law School graduates will soon begin prestigious clerkships at the U.S. Supreme Court. **Jennifer B. Sokoler '10**, a legal fellow at the Center for Reproductive Rights in New York City, will serve as a law clerk to Supreme Court Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor. **Mark Musico '11**, an associate at Susman Godfrey, will clerk for Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg '59, and **James W. Crooks '13** will spend the term as a clerk for Associate Justice Anthony M. Kennedy.

Sokoler previously served as a clerk for Judge Robert A. Katzmann of the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, as well as Judge Denise L. Cote '75 of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. "I feel very fortunate to be clerking again after having had a few years of practicing law," she says. "What I'll take from the experience will be different now that I feel like I have a

much better understanding of how a record gets developed."

Musico also boasts clerking experience at the circuit and district court levels. He clerked for Judge Michael Boudin of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 1st Circuit and for Judge Douglas P. Woodlock of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. Musico won the John Ordronaux Prize for highest academic average when he graduated from the Law School in 2011.

Crooks, who most recently clerked for Judge Alex Kozinski of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, was the recipient of Columbia Law School's Ruth Bader Ginsburg Prize, which is awarded annually to J.D. degree candidates who earned James Kent academic honors for all three years of law school. He also served as the articles editor of the *Columbia Law Review* during his time in Morningside Heights. •

## Law School Honors Four Distinguished Graduates

New York State Court of Appeals Associate Justice **Sheila Abdus-Salaam '77** and **Rolando T. Acosta '82**, a judge for the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, each received the Lawrence A. Wien Prize for Social Responsibility this past autumn. Three months later, **Ira M. Millstein '49** and **Edgar G. Rios '77** received the Medal for Excellence during the 2014 Winter Luncheon. Millstein is a senior partner at Weil, Gotshal & Manges, specializing in government regulation and antitrust law. Rios is the co-founder and managing partner of SHD Oil & Gas, and co-founder of the Los Padres Foundation, an organization dedicated to helping economically disadvantaged Latino youths. •

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NEW RESEARCH  
CENTERS ADDED  
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## PILF AUCTION RAISES MONEY TO SUPPORT STUDENTS PURSUING PUBLIC INTEREST WORK

Columbia Law School's Public Interest Law Foundation hosted the 22nd annual Bid for Justice Auction this spring at Columbia University's Roone Arledge Auditorium. Professor **Robert J. Jackson Jr.** and Dean of Students **Michelle Greenberg-Kobrin '99** served as auctioneers for the event. Items up for bid included several weekend getaways, a private chamber music concert performed by Professor **Susan P. Sturm**, and a martini-making class with Professor **Philip C. Bobbitt**. The auction raised approximately \$65,000, which will help fund guaranteed stipends for students working in public interest summer jobs. •



"A new law in Mississippi gives anyone in the state a license to discriminate—on any ground—so long as the discrimination is 'substantially motivated by one's sincerely held religious belief.' [Laws such as this] seem to reflect a determined effort to take us off the path toward equality." —Professor **Suzanne B. Goldberg**



# See Also:

→ *Columbia Law School students excel outside the classroom* BY KELLY CARROLL AND JOY Y. WANG

## Christopher Burke CLEARING THE WAY

After earning a bachelor's degree from George Washington University in 2008, **Christopher Burke '14** stayed in D.C. to work at a nonprofit organization dedicated to education policy. While he was passionate about the organization's goals, Burke often found himself frustrated by the number of roadblocks that seemed to be impeding progress.

"When you're doing nonprofit work, a lot of the time you're not able to do the things you want to do, because you're dependent on other people funding it," Burke explains. "I think there is a lot of value in recognizing the ways in which people can create important social changes from different angles."

Burke enrolled at the Law School to gain the training needed to become a lawyer at a large firm, while also maintaining a public interest focus. He spent much of his time working on immigration issues, serving as a representative for the Law School's chapter of the Iraqi Refugee Assistance Project, which organizes legal services for Iraqi refugees, and as president of the Society for Immigrant and Refugee Rights.

Later this year, Burke will join Cravath, Swaine & Moore, where he will hone his litigation skills and take on as many pro bono cases as he can.

"Sometimes people making a lot of difference work in business and use their resources and training to contribute to the greater good," he says.





# Gloria Golmohammadi

## FROM THE BENCH

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Before arriving at Columbia Law School in 2013, **Gloria Golmohammadi '14 LL.M.** spent six months as an associate judge for the Administrative Court of Stockholm. While serving on that bench, she ruled on the involuntary institutionalization of mentally ill defendants, calmly explained to parents why they were being denied custody of their children, and issued more than 150 rulings on a wide variety of cases that included everything from immigration matters to appeals by financial firms.

"There are some cases that are more difficult to adjudicate from an emotional perspective, and some that are more difficult from a legal perspective," she explains. "As a young judge, I really had to reflect about that balance between being empathetic and also being credible."

Golmohammadi, who previously worked as a legal attaché for the Swedish Mission to the United Nations, spent two years serving as a law clerk at the administrative court and gained a reputation for offering unexpected, creative perspectives on complex legal issues.

"There was a huge, complicated tax case, and I set up the argument as a three-course meal, with an appetizer, main dish, and dessert," she says. Her mentor at the court appreciated the fresh approach and encouraged Golmohammadi to apply for the associate judge training program.

On a leave of absence from the court to obtain her LL.M., she worked with the Center for Public Research and Leadership to study public sector reform efforts in education. Golmohammadi also analyzed how normative values define human rights issues. "The year at Columbia gave me a platform to take what I've learned and explore the issues that interest me in more of an international framework," she says.





# Lizzie Gomez

## BUILDING COMMUNITY

As a summer associate in the Buenos Aires office of Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton this past year, **Lizzie Gomez '14** immersed herself in a world of cross-border transactions, capital markets, and joint ventures. But one of the most valuable lessons she took away from her experience in the six-lawyer workplace was how much she could learn in a tight-knit, hands-on environment.

"[The summer associates] were really integrated into the smaller office," explains Gomez, who was born in Peru and raised in Los Angeles. "There was no hesitation in giving us feedback from the start."

Gomez applied a similar managerial philosophy to her role as executive editor for the *Columbia Science and Technology Law Review*, where she oversaw the journal's publication process. This past academic year, Gomez helped implement a new management approach, which she refers to as "community groups." Each staff member was appointed to a team and tasked with promoting the journal through one of several avenues—such as fundraising, social media, or web development. The new system offers students more opportunities to participate in the online-only publication, while simultaneously helping to raise the profile of the journal.

"The work we did at the journal was not just about publishing articles—it was about building your own little network and mentoring students," she says.

Later this year, Gomez will return to Cleary as a corporate law associate in New York City, though she would like to spend time in one of the firm's Latin American offices.

"Every deal that Cleary works on is so different and has an interesting twist in it," she says. "There's always a new aspect to it. I think that's incredibly fun."





# Gexu “George” Zhang

## ON THE ROAD

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As Student Senate president, **Gexu “George” Zhang ’14** was always on the go. When he was not in class or presiding over meetings at the Law School, he regularly raced down Morningside Drive on his 10-year-old LeMond road bike, bound for Central Park. “I enjoy biking in New York City because it allows me to go really fast,” he says, adding that he often logged more than 30 miles while zooming around the park. “Everyone else is a little slower because they’re running or biking more casually.”

Zhang, who intends to pursue a career in corporate law, confesses to a competitive streak. When asked what sparked his interest in that field, he answers without hesitation: “I like the fast pace.”

This past year, Zhang served as a summer associate in Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy’s New York City and Singapore offices, where he provided support on complex aircraft finance deals and other business law matters. He particularly enjoyed interacting with clients and colleagues, and points to that element of legal practice as one reason why he decided to pursue a career in law after studying physics and economics at Cornell.

At the Law School, Zhang applied his networking and organizational skills to his work with the Student Senate. He served as treasurer before becoming president of the group this past year, and he cites the organization’s fall blood drive as one of the events he enjoyed working on the most.

“Columbia University as a whole is ninth or 10th ranked in the city by annual amount of blood contributions,” Zhang says, with a smile that hints at his competitive nature. “I really want to see us move up in the rankings.”





# Global Justices

PROFESSORS **GEORGE A. BERMANN '75 LL.M.** AND **SARAH H. CLEVELAND** RECENTLY JOINED FIVE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES FOR A PATHBREAKING JUDICIAL JOURNEY

BY AMY FELDMAN

WHEN SEVERAL CURRENT and retired Supreme Court justices made the transatlantic voyage from the U.S. to Luxembourg a few months ago in order to convene with judges from the European Court of Justice, a select group of hand-picked scholars were on-site to greet the distinguished jurists. Among those selected to help facilitate discussions between members of both the U.S. and European Union's highest courts were Columbia Law School Professors **George A. Bermann '75 LL.M.** and **Sarah H. Cleveland**, as well as Adjunct Professor **Harold Hongju Koh**.

The professors served as part of an elite six-person academic team chosen to help frame dialogue occurring under the auspices of the newly

created Luxembourg Forum, a first-of-its-kind conference that aims to increase communication and mutual understanding between members of the two courts. Bermann, the Law School's Jean Monnet professor of EU Law and Walter Gellhorn Professor of Law, served as head of the forum's academic group.

"Both courts oversee systems of divided legal authority," says Cleveland, the Law School's Louis Henkin Professor of Human and Constitutional Rights.

"The basic idea was to explore the ways in which the two courts confront similar challenges, the ways in which they apply similar or different solutions, and what they can learn from each other."

The February meeting in Luxembourg—which is home to the 28-member European Court of Justice—served as the group's first full, official session. Five Supreme Court justices—Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., **Ruth Bader Ginsburg '59**, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A.

Alito, Jr., and Sandra Day O'Connor, who left the Court in 2006—flew to Europe to join the discussions. European Court of Justice President Vassilios Skouris, the court's vice president, Koen Lenaerts, and U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg Robert Mandell helped organize and host the four-day event, which was attended by more than two dozen European judges and advocates general.

During the conference, participants examined the similarities and differences between the two judicial bodies, bearing in mind how increased globalization has created the need for a better understanding of other countries' legal systems. "This was an exercise in pure comparative law in action and in context," says Bermann, who currently serves as president of the International Academy of Comparative Law and as co-director of Columbia Law School's European Legal Studies Center.

Discussion centered on how U.S. courts approach conflicts between the states and the federal government, versus how European courts address issues between the EU and its member states. The judges exchanged their views on procedural issues, including standards of review and docket management.

The conference also offered an opportunity for the American jurists and academics to sit in on a case being argued before the European Court of Justice. Prior to oral arguments, forum participants received a detailed briefing on the case, which involved the licensing of lawyers by member states, and its implications for EU law. Afterward, members of the Court of Justice answered questions from the guests.

With the inaugural Luxembourg Forum concluded, Cleveland spoke enthusiastically about the prospects for future meetings. She says members of the forum hope to convene more regularly—perhaps every few years—for ongoing discussions that could benefit all involved.

"It's important for each of the courts to have a basic understanding of the function, operation, and jurisprudence of the other court," Cleveland says. "The world is sufficiently integrated now that the U.S. Supreme Court can hear issues that at least tangentially involve matters of EU law, and the U.S. Supreme Court has always prided itself on being a court that other countries and other courts cite."

**AMY FELDMAN** has written for *The New York Times*, *Money*, and *Time*, among other publications.



# Providing Hope

AS THE HEAD OF A NEW IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS CLINIC, **ELORA MUKHERJEE** CONNECTS STUDENTS WITH CLIENTS WHO HAVE NOWHERE ELSE TO TURN



BY ANNA LOUIE SUSSMAN

IN 1970, Elora Mukherjee's father arrived in New York City from India on an engineering scholarship with \$7 in his pocket. After her mother joined him six years later, the two of them traced a familiar pattern—working multiple jobs and long hours in the hopes of providing their daughters with the opportunities they never had. During her childhood trips back to Patna, the capital of the Indian state of Bihar, Mukherjee began to understand what it meant for her to grow up in America.

"Patna has just unbelievable poverty," says Mukherjee, who will oversee a new immigrants' rights clinic at Columbia Law School beginning this fall. "Growing up and seeing the very stark contrast between how people lived in Patna and how I lived in the U.S. made me realize at a young age that the world is unfair, and I should do what I could, as I got older, to make even a small difference in people's lives."

In her teaching at the Law School, Mukherjee draws not only from her years of experience working on immigration and criminal justice issues with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), where she served as a staff attorney, but also on her personal history. "My clients have been pursuing the same dream that my parents had when they came to America," she says. "And that is the opportunity to create a better life for themselves, for their families, and especially for their children."

After graduating from law school in 2005, Mukherjee clerked for Judge Jan E. DuBois of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and then moved on to the ACLU as a Marvin M. Karpatkin Fellow in the organization's Racial Justice Program. In that role, she litigated her first cases involving immigrant children: those detained at T. Don Hutto, a former prison near Austin, Texas, that is now a detention center for immigrant families. She investigated the grim conditions at the facility, where,



among other things, paper and pencils were banned from individual cells after a 9-year-old Canadian boy who was born to Iranian parents created a heartbreaking and colorful drawing that was taken out of the facility. (The drawing's first line, written in bright orange marker, stated, "I don't like to stay in this jail.") In 2007, Mukherjee and her ACLU colleagues negotiated a far-reaching settlement, which improved conditions at the facility and shortened the length of time that families were detained. All 26 children represented by the ACLU team were released.

Before joining Columbia Law School as a clinical teaching fellow in May of 2013, Mukherjee also worked as an ACLU staff attorney on impact litigation involving everything from racial profiling in

Texas to ballot access issues in Nebraska to debtors' prisons cases in Michigan, as well as on several cases challenging state laws restricting immigrants' rights. During the past year, she has co-taught, with Professor Brett Dignam, the Law School's Mass Incarceration Clinic.

At the helm of the new immigrants' rights clinic, Mukherjee will guide students in representing individual clients at two detention centers in New Jersey and oversee advocacy work on immigration policy issues. She will also advise students participating in a new Law School partnership with Kids in Need of Defense, a nonprofit organization that provides legal representation to unaccompanied minors in immigration proceedings.

"These are two wonderful new opportunities for students at Columbia who are interested in immigrants' rights work and public service," Mukherjee says. "It's a very exciting time to be here at Columbia."

ANNA LOUIE SUSSMAN has written for *The Atlantic*, *The New York Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, among other publications.

**MUKHERJEE WILL GUIDE STUDENTS IN REPRESENTING CLIENTS AT DETENTION CENTERS AND OVERSEE WORK ON IMMIGRATION POLICY.**

# Towering Inferno

PROFESSOR **ROBERT A. FERGUSON** HAS CRAFTED A MAGNUM OPUS THAT USES LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY AS LENSES FOR EXAMINING CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA

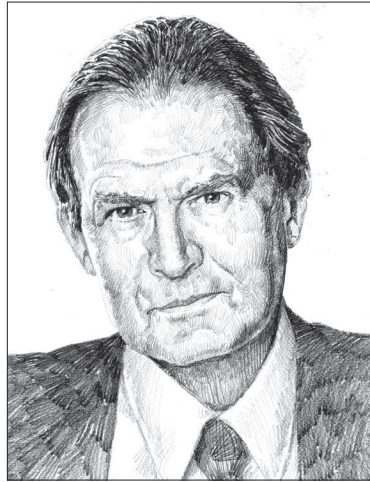
BY ALEXANDER ZAITCHIK

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, Professor Robert A. Ferguson was struck by a realization while teaching his perennially popular course on the art of legal persuasion. During a practicum in which students recommended punishments for hypothetical criminal defendants, he noticed the gulf that often separated students' strong emotions about punishment from their intellectual grasp of the human and social costs of that punishment. What's more, believed Ferguson, this gulf was at the root of a dysfunctional national system.

Diminishing that disconnect and dysfunction became a focal point for Ferguson's research during the years that followed, and his thinking on the topic ultimately coalesced into the form of an acclaimed new book, *Inferno: An Anatomy of American Punishment* (Harvard University Press: 2014). The work argues that although the urges toward cruel punishment are rooted in human nature, it is both possible and morally imperative to stop them from finding reflection in our penal codes and mores. *The Atlantic* described the book as "potentially transformative" in a recent review.

"I see the law as a humanistic enterprise," says Ferguson, whose interdisciplinary approach to legal history helped pioneer the now-thriving law and literature movement. "But while law schools teach people how to punish, they don't do much with the punished. Every theory of punishment, even the most liberal, has an inclination to make punishment more intense, especially if it isn't working. We've moved from torturing the body as much as possible, to torturing the soul, essentially. It's a radical shift."

In *Inferno*, Ferguson uses seven chapters to examine a central question: Are our punishment regimes the way they are because we want them to be that way, or because of contingencies that have produced a perfect storm of punishment? "Most good projects begin with a burning question," says Ferguson. "That was my question." The answer is, as one would imagine, complicated. But the solutions Ferguson offers in the book are straightforward. He advocates for reducing the amount



of degradation in the American prison system, and he argues for conditions of serving time that meet the essential requirement of human punishment: that "the life of the recipient of punishment must continue to be worth living."

As with so much of Ferguson's scholarship, *Inferno* relies on a masterfully tailored fusion of legal, philosophical, and literary sources. "Literature is better at explaining the psychology of the punished than the law is," says Ferguson, the George Edward Woodberry Professor in Law, Literature, and Criticism. "So each chapter of *Inferno* deals with a piece of literature, from the Bible to contemporary fiction."

Ferguson believes there are practical benefits to the study of literature for young lawyers and, more generally, anyone who plans to argue cases before judges and juries. "The same devices are used in both legal and literary texts: point of view, narrative," he says. "They're just used in the law in a more subtle way."

Though *Inferno* is not the first time Ferguson has deployed his humanities expertise to better understand the role of law in American life, it does represent the first time he has so pointedly aimed the result at nonacademic readers. "I wanted this book to bridge the distance between legal experts and a general, literate audience," he says.

## FERGUSON ADVOCATES FOR REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF DEGRADATION IN THE AMERICAN PRISON SYSTEM.

It does not hurt that the work takes its name from a poet who has achieved considerable success with everyday readers over the centuries: Dante Alighieri. It is the second book of Dante's famous trilogy that Ferguson says offers a kind of guiding spirit for prison reform in our own time. "In Purgatory, Dante has people helping each other," he says. "Dante recognizes his fellow humanity with people who are suffering. Something like that has to happen again."

ALEXANDER ZAITCHIK has written for *Wired* and *Details*.



CELEBRATING  
**10**  
YEARS OF  
**Extraordinary  
Leadership**

Thoughtful, brilliant, and caring as Dean, teacher, and friend, it has been a joy to work with Dean Schizer for the benefit of Columbia Law School and society.

**EVELYN GREER '73**

I want to thank you for what you have done for our school and for legal education. The marked improvement in our standing attests to your efforts to continually upgrade the quality of legal education at Columbia. I am proud to say that I know you.

**GEDALE B. HOROWITZ '55**

*You have been an extraordinary Dean.*

*My best wishes and thanks for the tremendous work you have done for Columbia Law School.*

**MAX W. BERGER '71**

From the perspective of a long time alum, parent '15, and trustee, you have indeed been one of the most outstanding deans in our history.

**THE HON.  
ROLANDO T. ACOSTA '82**

*Congratulations, David, on an extraordinary 10 years. Under your leadership, our great institution has become even better.*

**ESTA STECHER '82**

A distinguished scholar. A dynamic campaigner. A dedicated Dean. And a devoted family man. Dean Schizer, you will be dearly missed by the CLS community at large and beyond!

**TIMOTHY TINGKANG XIA '97**

*I truly think that in your 10 years you have done an outstanding job in raising the level of education and have brought great recognition for Columbia Law School.*

**ALBERT E. CINELLI '55**

You have been such a terrific dean of Columbia Law School (in all ways).

**SKIP RANKIN III '75**

Congratulations on your 10-year term. You have done what any leader should do—you are leaving your institution better off than it was when you arrived.

**GARY F. GOLDRING '82**

You have done a wonderful job. From my overseas perspective, I am particularly impressed with how much has been done on your watch to develop Columbia's international presence and standing so vital to our school's future.

**GEORGE D. DAVIDSON '75**

You have been an extraordinary leader of the Law School.

**SUSAN B. LINDENAUER '64**

*Congratulations, David, for all the good work done for the School and indirectly for all of us alumni whom you have made proud.*

**DOMINIQUE BORDE '66**

# 10 YEARS OF EXTRAORDINARY LEADERSHIP

As he prepares to wrap up a highly successful 10-year term as dean of Columbia Law School, David M. Schizer joins graduates and faculty members in examining how the Law School confronted the unprecedented challenges of the past decade and how it has emerged on the other side—bright future intact and stronger than ever

BY ADAM LIPTAK

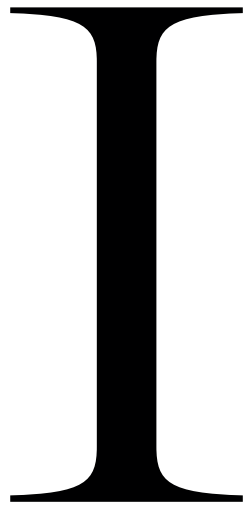
PHOTOGRAPHED BY PATRICK HARBON





During his 10 years as Columbia Law School's dean, David M. Schizer has broken fundraising records, significantly reduced the student-faculty ratio, and assembled one of the strongest junior faculties of any law school in the nation.





IT IS A FRIDAY afternoon on the first full day of spring, and Dean David M. Schizer should be exhausted. It has been a long week and a hard winter, and his momentous 10-year term is winding down. Instead, he is exhilarated.

“I just presented a paper today on the influence of tax on corporate governance,” he says brightly, settling into his corner office overlooking the Columbia campus. “It’s been a while since I’ve written about that, since my writing lately has focused on other issues, like energy and tax expenditures.”

Dean Schizer is characteristically focused on the future, on the challenges and satisfactions that will come from his return to full-time teaching and scholarship. But he does not seem tired or stale. “It was a very satisfying, interesting, and appealing thing to do,” he says of being dean. “We have a 10-year term limit. My joke about that is that I’ve been fired by the 1971 Columbia Law School faculty.”

During the course of an hour-long conversation, Dean Schizer reflects on his extraordinary run. He was tested by challenges he could not have anticipated when he became, at the age of 35, the youngest dean in the Law School’s history. It started with the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, which all but wrecked the economy. On top of that, the crisis created distinctive challenges for the legal profession and the legal academy. In the face of those savage headwinds, he achieved exceptional successes, measured by both hard numbers and by the estimation of faculty members and alumni.

Dean Schizer was an indefatigable fundraiser, working to bring in more than \$350 million in the most successful fundraising campaign in the history of Columbia Law School. That money helped increase the size of the faculty, from 74 to 93, and to drive down the student-faculty ratio to 7-to-1, or approximately 40 percent lower than when he arrived. The gifts led to the creation of 20 new professorships and 22 new faculty research centers, including those focused on national security law, transactional studies, Israeli law, and climate change law. He has also forged a new partnership with Columbia Business School that included the Three-Year J.D./M.B.A. Program. Throughout his tenure, Dean Schizer kept a keen eye on students’ needs, notably by ensuring through relentless effort that they found employment at very high rates.



#### GO BEYOND

Explore an interactive timeline detailing Dean Schizer’s accomplishments.  
[law.columbia.edu/mag/schizer-timeline](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/schizer-timeline)

Dean Schizer worked to bring in more than \$350 million as part of what became the most successful fundraising campaign in the history of Columbia Law School. He increased the size of the faculty from 74 to 93, and decreased the student-faculty ratio, while also overseeing the creation of 20 new professorships and 22 new faculty research centers, including those focused on national security law, transactional studies, Israeli law, and climate change law.

“His 10 years as our dean were outstanding in every respect,” says Jonathan D. Schiller ’73, a partner at Boies, Schiller & Flexner and the co-chair of Columbia University’s Board of Trustees.

Dean Schizer’s skills turned out to be ideally suited to his times, adds Thomas W. Merrill, the Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law. “David is emblematic of a new generation of deans,” he says. “He is much more the manager of a complex institution rather than just a distinguished scholar. He’s a great problem solver.”

While the problems he was faced with during his tenure were large, so were Dean Schizer’s solutions. “Few people are given the opportunity to reshape an institution,” says Geoffrey J. Colvin ’77, a partner at CEW Partners, an investment firm. “Even fewer have the skills and leadership to successfully accomplish that task. David has done that. He has transformed the Law School and enabled it to regain its preeminent position in American and international legal education.”



Dean David M. Schizer quickly developed a reputation as an exceptionally competent and deeply principled problem solver.

And he did so in a tumultuous time, says Anne E. Cohen '85, a partner at Debevoise & Plimpton. "David turned out to be the right dean for the challenges of the financial crisis, which could not have been imagined when he took the job," she adds. "In addition to the fundraising challenges, which he more than met, David was personally tireless in helping students get jobs in what remains a tougher market than that of 2004."

Alex Raskolnikov, the Charles Evans Gerber Professor of Law, joined the faculty that year, taking over Dean Schizer's tax class. According to Raskolnikov, the young dean quickly adapted to his new role. "It was not an easy place to start," Raskolnikov says. "He was very young. He had no management experience. But he's *very* smart."

Like Dean Schizer, Raskolnikov joined the Law School from Davis Polk & Wardwell. Lawyers there, he recalled, occasionally visited big clients to learn more about their businesses. On one such visit, Raskolnikov says, Schizer and other lawyers were

allowed to use the client's computers for a half-hour of pretend trading. "Nobody lost a lot of money," Raskolnikov says. "A few people made a little. And David made an enormous amount of money."

That capacity to intuitively understand and navigate through complex situations served Dean Schizer well at the Law School, where he often offered fresh and ultimately successful solutions to new challenges. But that sort of problem solving, several graduates said, was just one aspect of a leader who was both exceptionally competent and deeply principled.

Max W. Berger '71, a partner at Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossman, says that Dean Schizer has been businesslike in his approach to leading the Law School, but he has also been savvy and engaged. "It's a political job, and it has to be," Berger says. "This is one school in a very large and very rich university that has its own level of intrigue."

He recalled with admiration Dean Schizer's criticism of a 2007 speaking invitation from the School of International and Public Affairs to then President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran. Dean Schizer issued a statement condemning the move. "Mr. Ahmadinejad is a reprehensible and dangerous figure who presides over a repressive regime, is responsible for the death of American soldiers, denies the Holocaust, and calls for the destruction of Israel," he said at the time. "It would be deeply regrettable if some misread this invitation as lending prestige or legitimacy to his views."

That, Berger says, "showed a fair amount of independence."

ACROSS AMSTERDAM AVENUE, students are enjoying the fine weather and preparing for the weekend. I point to them and ask Dean Schizer whether there is time in his famously crowded schedule for relaxation and reflection.

"How do I spend my time?" he says, rephrasing my question. "My joke is that I spend half raising money, half hiring faculty, and half on everything else."

I ask him to think back to 2004. Were the challenges he anticipated then the ones that materialized over the next decade?

"I was right about the most important one and certainly wrong about other things," he replies. The most important task, he says, was improving the school's financial situation.

Thomas Merrill agrees. "He had to devote enormous energy in rebuilding the fundraising," he says. "Of course, the faculty is sort of oblivious to this."

Dean Schizer ticks off some numbers. "When I started, our endowment was \$300 million," he says. "Now, it's more than \$600 million." Before he became dean in 2004, the school was raising \$16 million or \$17 million a year in new cash and pledges. He has at least doubled that number in seven of his 10 years as

dean, and, in one year, he tripled it. When he became dean in 2004, the school had launched a fundraising campaign with a goal of \$200 million, a significant increase over the \$150 million campaign the school had recently completed. But Dean Schizer raised the goal to \$300 million, and when the campaign ended in 2013, the school had raised more than \$353 million.

That number was the product of relentless activity and wide outreach. Of the 121 campaign gifts of \$500,000 or more, 92 came from donors who had, until then, given modestly or not at all.

“Professional fundraisers think it’s a lot to have 70 individual meetings a year,” Dean Schizer says. “I’ve done 200 or more development meetings a year. I just made it a real priority to mold my schedule so that, when the development people need me, I am available.”

Judging by the results, it seemed to work. “I may have something of an idiot savant’s talent for this,” he says, smiling.

Dean Schizer’s results would have been exceptional in ordinary times. But the times were especially difficult during the past 10 years, Merrill says. “It was a series of great challenges, starting with the financial crisis,” he explains. “The financial crisis was then followed, after a lag, by the bottom falling out of the legal job market. And once prospective students and their parents realized that the bottom had fallen out of the job market, the applications to law schools collapsed.”

Dean Schizer did not foresee the downturn in legal hiring, and he seemed to take it personally. It appeared to him to be an assault on the implicit bargain offered by a legal education at Columbia Law School, and he fought back. “Boy,” he says, “I never expected to have

# DEAN SCHIZER AT COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL

Building on a legacy that stretches back to 1858, Dean David M. Schizer has spent the past decade strengthening and expanding Columbia Law School’s reputation as a leading institution of legal education. As the 14th dean of Columbia Law School, he began his tenure by reshaping the first year curriculum. Since then, Dean Schizer has focused on five core elements that enhance Columbia Law School’s strengths and ensure its future. Those core areas of focus are: admissions, faculty additions, fundraising, interdisciplinary learning opportunities, and international perspectives.



*July 1, 1998:  
David M. Schizer  
joins the Law  
School faculty.*

1998

2003: Professor Schizer founds Columbia Law School’s Transactional Studies Program, which later becomes the Charles Evans Gerber Transactional Studies Center.



July 2004: David M. Schizer becomes the 14th dean of Columbia Law School. He is the youngest dean in the history of the Law School. He begins his tenure by restructuring the first-year curriculum. The change is celebrated in the Columbia Law Revue performance “Suddenly Schizer.”

2000–2002: Professor Schizer serves as chair of the Law School’s clerkships committee. In the summer of 2002, he becomes a member of the Law School’s appointments committee and co-chair for entry-level candidates. By 2014, Columbia Law School will host one of the strongest junior faculties of any law school in the nation.

2004–2014: The Columbia Law School faculty includes 74 full-time professors in 2004. During the following 10 years, Dean Schizer hires an additional 43 legal scholars and increases the number of full-time faculty members to 93. The number of students decreases during this time, dramatically lowering the student-faculty ratio.



Summer 2005: Dean Schizer travels to Beijing, Hong Kong, Taipei, and Tokyo with faculty members to promote Columbia Law School’s presence in Asia. He will return to Asia about half a dozen times in the next nine years.



to spend any time, let alone as much time as I ended up spending, on job placement.” The worst period, he adds, was the summer of 2010. In a typical summer, nine out of 10 students would secure second-summer jobs at law firms. That year, the number had dropped to seven of 10.

“I started calling graduates who are general counsels,” he says, explaining how he pressed them to hire Columbia Law School students and graduates. “Our job placement numbers for that year ended up about where they’ve always been. It just took a lot of effort, including from me personally. Happily, I haven’t had to do that so much since.”

DEAN SCHIZER’S SUCCESSES in student placement and fundraising meant that Columbia Law School has not had to face the wrenching choices confronting much of the rest of the legal academy. But economic realities did require him to bring fiscal discipline to the school’s budget. Invitations to visiting professors grew more selective and support positions were cut.

“We eliminated 31 non-faculty jobs,” he says. “We had 200 people [beforehand, losing] 16 through attrition and 15 through layoffs. It was definitely the hardest thing I’ve had to do.”

But he continued to invest in the school’s faculty, which was already studded with stars. “We’ve hired, I think we’re up to 43 people on my watch, and the net growth is about half of that,”



Faced with challenges in legal hiring after the recent financial crisis, Dean David M. Schizer worked tirelessly to ensure that graduates had the same opportunities as past generations.

Dean Schizer says. He also added a ninth floor to Jerome Greene Hall to house these new recruits.

And he resisted calls to make law school two years long. “My view is that the J.D. program at Columbia should be three years,” he wrote in this magazine last year, “as long as we use the second and third years the right way.” The Law School’s upper-year curriculum is rich, rigorous, and fulfilling, he wrote, with courses that build professional, interdisciplinary, and international

September 2005: In response to Hurricane Katrina, the Law School opens its doors to students from Tulane. Six third-year students are accepted to Columbia Law School, and their tuition is waived. The Law School also welcomes Tulane Law School Professor Jonathan Nash as a visiting scholar.

2006: The dean spearheads the creation of the Center for Israeli Legal Studies.

Fall 2006: Columbia Law School launches the nation’s first Sexuality and Gender Law Clinic.



February 2007: Dean Schizer drafts a letter asking Congress to authorize a substantial increase in compensation for the federal judiciary. One hundred thirty law school deans sign the letter.

2008: Columbia Law School celebrates 150 years with a dinner at the U.S. Supreme Court and a Sesquicentennial Gala. Both are hosted by Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg ’59 and Dean Schizer. Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. presides over the Law School’s moot court final competition. Additional celebrations also include a global reunion in London and alumni events throughout Asia.



2005–2006: The Law School raises a record \$36.3 million in new cash and pledges, doubling previously established fundraising levels. In the two following years, the amount raised increases to \$37.5 million and \$37.9 million, respectively.

2006–2007: The Law School recruits the best-credentialed J.D. class in its history. By 2008, more than half of the entering J.D. class has scored in the 99th percentile on the LSAT exam, with a median score of 172.

January 2007: The Guaranteed Public Service Summer Funding Program is established to reinforce the Law School’s public interest commitment.

2008: Dean Schizer significantly enhances Columbia Law School’s Loan Repayment Assistance Program by doubling the income threshold, accelerating loan forgiveness, and increasing benefits to working parents.



With Columbia Law School now in a stronger position than ever, Dean David M. Schizer will return to full-time teaching and scholarship starting this fall.

skills. Allowing students to sample those offerings widely, and then deeply, he added, ensures “that our students are better prepared for the wide range of opportunities awaiting them when they leave us.”

Alumni were impressed by Dean Schizer’s commitment to building the faculty and to energizing students.

“He has attracted scholars to Columbia Law School from peer institutions and revitalized the faculty and the curriculum offerings,” Geoffrey Colvin says. For example, he hired four faculty away from Yale Law School, something that had

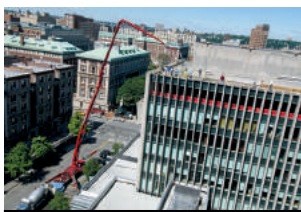
not happened at Columbia for 25 years. He focused especially on assembling a cohort of younger scholars as a way to build for the future.

“David made hiring at the entry level a priority right from the start of his deanship, and it has paid off,” says Professor **Jamal Greene**, who joined the faculty in 2008. “Columbia has the best group of junior and recently tenured scholars of any law school in the country.”

Anne Cohen adds that Dean Schizer’s initiatives partly reflected his understanding of students’ needs, his willingness to draw on the school’s network of accomplished practitioners in the nation’s financial capital, and his dedication to forging a sense of community.

“David inherited and added to programs and changes in the physical plant,” she says, “which have made Columbia not only a great law school, but also an excellent place to learn, with a true sense of community.”

Justice **Kathryn E. Zenoff** ’71, a state appeals court judge in Illinois, says Dean Schizer has successfully managed to include Law School graduates, many of them scattered around the country and the world, in the school’s community. “Dean Schizer has shown an extraordinary ability to relate in a very personal way to those alums working with the Law School,” she says. “Whatever one’s level of involvement, Dean Schizer has made it his business to know who we are, and thus, when we are in touch with him, to communicate on a very personal level, as if we had been seeing him every day.”



Fall 2008: **The Law School** completes construction on an additional floor in **Jerome Greene Hall**, creating 38 new faculty offices, as well as conference and seminar rooms.

*2009–2010: Columbia Law School begins to set records for the number of applications received: 8,505 for the J.D. class of 2012 and 1,675 for the LL.M. class of 2010. The following academic year, applications for the J.D. program increase to 9,012.*

2010: Dean Schizer establishes the **Three-Year J.D./M.B.A. Program** at the Law School, giving students the opportunity to earn degrees from both the Law School and the Business School a year earlier than usually possible.



December 2011: Dean Schizer announces the creation of a new faculty exchange program between Columbia Law School and Peking University Law School. The partnership is expanded in 2013.

January 2009: Columbia Law School launches the **Center for Climate Change Law**. The center works closely with the scientists at Columbia University’s Earth Institute, with the Law School’s Environmental Law Clinic, and with governmental, nongovernmental, and academic organizations.

March 2010: **The Law School** announces a partnership with the **University of Oxford** to educate students in law and finance.

2010: Columbia Law School launches the **Externship on the Federal Government** in Washington, D.C., and the **Roger Hertog Program on Law and National Security**.

*April 2010: India endows a chair devoted to Indian constitutional law and the **Jagdish Bhagwati Fellowship**, both at Columbia Law School.*



Dean Schizer seemed to take the downturn in legal hiring personally. It appeared to him to be an assault on the implicit bargain offered by a Columbia legal education, and he fought back.

Like all law schools dealing with the realities of the contemporary era, Columbia Law School must manage a slackening demand for legal education. “We had an unbelievable spike in application numbers up through the class that just graduated,” Dean Schizer says. “Then we had three years of double-digit declines.

“There’s a way in which we were lucky,” he adds. Since 2004, the dean had been working on reducing the student-faculty ratio, and

admitting slightly fewer students helped. Indeed, the student-faculty ratio dropped sharply during the Schizer years, from approximately 13:1 to 7:1.

That was part of a more general focus on student life, according to Colvin. “By reducing the student-teacher ratios and improving the physical plant, he has improved the quality of life for students,” he says. “He has strengthened the career center, with the result that the school has among the highest job-placement records among its peers.”

Zenoff notes that Dean Schizer has been attentive to the needs of students with diverse aspirations. “Especially meaningful to me has been his work in increasing the financial support by the Law School for students and graduates working in government and public interest jobs,” she says. “This allows not just a small cadre of students to enter the public interest field, but a wider range of talented people in the Law School to consider that career path.”

The approach has collateral benefits, Zenoff adds. “It has also made Columbia Law School even more attractive to prospective students who already have an interest in this area of the law,” she says. “We as a society all benefit, as the problems in our world are ever more complex. We need the best-trained lawyers and legal minds to address them.”

Dean Schizer is just 45. I ask him about his plans.

“Will I do another academic administration job?” he asks. “Very possibly. Will it be right away? Ideally, no. Time is on my side there.”

ADAM LIPTAK is the Supreme Court reporter for *The New York Times*.



## VIEW MORE

Watch a video in which Dean Schizer and six other deans discuss the Law School's legacy.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/deans-video](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/deans-video)



2011–2013: During Dean Schizer's tenure, a total of 22 new centers are launched, including the Richard Paul Richman Center for Business, Law, and Public Policy, and the Ira M. Millstein Center for Global Markets and Corporate Ownership. In August 2013, he announces the launch of the Center for the Advancement of Public Integrity, which represents a partnership between the Law School and New York City's Department of Investigation.

2013: The number of students clerking has increased by more than 50 percent since 2010 and remains at record levels. Columbia Law School is ranked number one by *Forbes* for graduate earnings potential and first by the *Princeton Review* for best career prospects. In 2014, *The National Law Journal* describes the Law School as the “gold standard” for law associate placement.



2013–2014: The student-faculty ratio of 7:1 becomes the lowest in the Law School's history. It is approximately 40 percent lower than it was in 2004. During the past 10 years, Dean Schizer has hired an additional 43 faculty members.

# 2014

2011–2012: The Law School sets a new fundraising record: \$51.3 million in new cash and new pledges during its 2011–2012 fiscal year. This is 35 percent more than the prior fundraising record, and triple the level of support the Law School received prior to 2004. (In seven of the past 10 years, the Law School's level of philanthropic support has been at least double what it was before David Schizer became dean.)

2012: From the class of 2012, 98 percent of graduates secure full-time jobs or are pursuing full-time graduate degrees within nine months of graduation. Among those, 93 percent are in jobs that require a J.D., compared to 56 percent nationally.

October 2013: The Law School partners with the University of Fortaleza in Brazil to launch the Edson Queiroz Foundation Mediation Program, which works to expand the teaching and practice of mediation in the United States and Brazil.

June 2014: Justice Ginsburg hosts a dinner at the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., for Columbia Law School's alumni leadership.



# OUT OF THE SHADOWS

With a new immigrants' rights clinic and an innovative partnership to assist children facing deportation from the U.S., Columbia Law School has set the standard for immigration law training

**T**he last major landmark a visitor from New York City sees along the New Jersey Turnpike on the way to the Elizabeth Detention Center is a massive Ikea, where shoppers can choose from 92 different curtain options, and Ikea Family Card holders are entitled to free coffee at the store's Swedish restaurant. Exiting the turnpike, those intent on visiting the detention facility descend into an industrial landscape of nearly indistinguishable freight depots, warehouses, and FedEx trucks.

Windowless and clad in beige brick, the center, a converted warehouse, blends easily into its environs. But a few important traits set it apart from the cargo buildings down the street: the absence of trucks in the parking lot, the security fence surrounding the structure, and, most importantly, the fact that approximately 300 detained immigrants—many of whom are seeking asylum in the United States after fleeing persecution, violence, or worse back in their home countries—are being held within its confines.

The vast majority of detainees at the Elizabeth Detention Center, like most of the approximately 400,000 immigrants who cycle annually through the U.S. Immigration

BY ANNA LOUIE SUSSMAN

ILLUSTRATION BY BRIAN STAUFFER





and Customs Enforcement (ICE) system, face the deportation process alone because there is no right to counsel in immigration proceedings. These immigrants are physically isolated, often speak no English, and need legal assistance that can be especially challenging to provide, even when there are lawyers available to help.

"It is extraordinarily difficult to represent detained asylum-seekers," says Columbia Law School Associate Clinical Professor of Law **Elora Mukherjee**, who launched the Immigrants' Rights Clinic at the Law School this past fall. "To name one example of the logistical difficulties, we can't even have legal phone calls with our clients in immigration detention, in stark contrast to the relatively easy availability of legal phone calls for those convicted of crimes and incarcerated in prison."

The new clinic aims to provide high-quality legal representation to immigrants detained at Elizabeth and another New Jersey facility, Delaney Hall. In its first semester, the clinic has represented seven detainees, including four asylum seekers, and one individual seeking a U visa, which offers a pathway to legalization for victims of crime.

This May, clinic participants won their first asylum case for a detainee at the Elizabeth Detention Center. Students represented the man in his trial—handling everything from opening and closing statements to defending the cross examination. When the client left the facility as a free man on the path to U.S. citizenship, a Columbia Law School student drove him to a long-awaited reunion with his family in Connecticut.

In addition to representing individuals, the clinic also offers students opportunities to collaborate with local or national immigrants' rights organizations. They take on projects that involve regulatory or legislative reform, impact litigation, grassroots advocacy, and strategic planning.

The clinic is part of an expanded focus on immigrants' rights issues at the Law School that also includes a partnership with Kids in Need of Defense (KIND), a nonprofit organization providing legal representation for minors who have arrived in the U.S. unaccompanied and are facing removal proceedings. In November of this past year, KIND moved its New York City offices into a room leased by the Law School on Columbia University's East Campus. Since that time, 14 law students have been trained to represent these children, some of whom are as young as two, as part of an innovative model that places the students at large law firms that have committed pro bono hours to KIND's mission.

A

s head of Columbia Law School's new Immigrants' Rights Clinic, Elora Mukherjee oversees students working in groups of two and three. The students conduct client interviews, draft legal filings, and appear in court (under Mukherjee's law license) on behalf of their clients. Mukherjee, who focused on racial justice and immigration cases as a staff attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union before arriving at the Law School in 2013, provides detailed feedback on their written work and meets with each group at least weekly to discuss the progress of their cases.

She is also working to develop relationships with a broad range of Columbia University scholars and departments. "We're trying to connect our clients with physicians, for example, to get a psychiatric evaluation, by building connections with the medical school," says **Katherine Park '14**, one of the students who participated in the clinic's inaugural semester. Such connections, Mukherjee notes, can benefit clients, while at the same time ensuring that clinic students become adept at working with professionals in other fields.

The day-to-day work being done by clinic participants is hands-on, intense, and consuming: Mukherjee and her students email and speak

by phone multiple times a day, and they schedule late-night calls to go over the cases or rehearse potential real-world scenarios. (She recently coached two students until 11 p.m. on how to interact with a lawyer from the Department of Homeland Security if they saw him at the detention center the following morning.) The practical consequences of these efforts could not be more evident. "[It] is high-stakes," says Mukherjee. "Our clients have been persecuted in their home countries. If we don't win, they will be forced to return there. The students really feel how important their work is, and they're deeply invested in doing it right."

E

lora Mukherjee is quick to point out that immigration detention is at a historic, all-time high in the U.S. "Never before has America seen anything like the current 34,000 average daily detention mandate," she says. That number is up from 18,000 just a decade ago. While most detainees are in state and county jails, nearly 13,000 are held in privately run facilities operated by the two largest ICE contractors, Corrections Corporation of America and Geo Group, Inc., according to a 2013 report from the National Immigration Forum. The Department of Homeland Security has allocated nearly \$2 billion in 2014 for custody operations alone.

Mukherjee notes that once they are detained, immigrants face an uphill battle against deportation. "The Columbia Law School clinic is providing a vital service to some of the most vulnerable immigrants caught in the system," she says.

This past semester, Mukherjee's students collectively spent hundreds of hours doing legal work at the New Jersey detention centers—often leaving New York City at 6 a.m. in order to meet with their clients before classes, or spending large chunks of their weekends there. **Jenna Wrae Long '15**, one of the clinic's first participants, is training for a career in criminal prosecution and applied for the clinic to better understand how the immigration system works. She reasoned that, as someone who would one day be responsible for exercising governmental authority, she should try to understand the experiences of those subject to that power. It was in the shadow of that authority, meeting with detained clients at both the Elizabeth and Delaney Hall detention centers, where she experienced the moments she will remember most from the clinic.

"This work is high-stakes," says Mukherjee. "The students really feel how important their work is, and they're deeply invested in doing it right."





Kids in Need of Defense, which was co-founded by Brad Smith '84 (top), is partnering with the Immigrants' Rights Clinic, led by Professor Elora Mukherjee (bottom). Law School students working with the nonprofit organization will help represent minors facing deportation.

"You're speaking with clients during what can be the most terrifying experiences of their lives, but you can also offer hope," she says. "Because of you just visiting them, you just caring, because you agree to take on their case—it helps these individuals understand that not only is someone in this country going to fight for them, but they feel a little bit less alone."

For third-year student Katherine Park, the clinic has been a critical step on a path toward practicing immigration law full time after graduation. As a second-year law student, she pursued externships with The Legal Aid Society's Immigration Law Unit and The Bronx Defenders, working alongside attorneys who specialized in immigration and criminal defense. During her clinic work, Park learned from Mukherjee's emphasis on "client-centered lawyering," which challenged her to put aside her own notions of what the desired outcome should be, in favor of really listening to her clients' needs.

"There's always a question of how much the lawyer should guide decision-making in a lawyer-client relationship," says Park, who will serve as a fellow for the Immigrant Justice Corps beginning this fall. "Elora has been so helpful in [getting us to] think through what it means when, for example, a client says, 'All I want is to be deported,' and how, even if we think there are avenues for relief, to be supportive of what [our client] wants. We're advocates, but it doesn't mean we're there to push an agenda on our client."



s if working on behalf of detained adults is not difficult enough, representing minors in deportation proceedings adds another layer of complexity and brings its own set of unique challenges, according to Microsoft General Counsel Brad Smith '84, a co-founder (along with actress and humanitarian Angelina Jolie) of KIND.

"Part of being an effective lawyer definitely involves learning someone else's story and learning how to tell it effectively to a court, and that's sometimes more challenging when the client is a minor," says Smith, who recently worked with KIND board member and Columbia Law School Dean of Students Michelle Greenberg-Kobrin '99 to find Law School office space for the organization. "Their ability to think about their story may not be as well-developed as when they're an adult, so there's a certain skill required to help them figure out what it is about their story that's most compelling."

The new partnership with Columbia Law School enables students to be matched up with one of KIND's law firm partners and spend time working on KIND cases in-house, under the supervision of experienced attorneys.

Smith notes that representing children, especially when translating the details of a case to a young person unfamiliar with U.S. law, can be particularly helpful in strengthening advocacy and communication skills. "If you can take a complicated legal issue and connect with a child, a teenager, or somebody who's younger, you can connect with anybody," he says. "Part of being a successful lawyer is taking this wonderful intellectual capability and connecting it with other people."

And the uniquely vulnerable situation of these younger clients, he adds, galvanizes the lawyers and students who work with KIND.

"As a lawyer, you serve other people, and when you have the opportunity to represent a child, it's actually a very special relationship," Smith says. "It's a lot of pressure, because someone's life—their freedom, their ability to stay in the U.S.—may effectively be, at least in part, in your hands. And I think that's one of the reasons people are so motivated to do such good work on these cases."

In the six years since KIND's founding, its work representing immigrant children has spread to eight cities. But the organization's growth has been outpaced by the steep rise in the number of unaccompanied minors seeking safety in the U.S. In 2013, nearly 25,000 children entered U.S. custody, up from 13,625 in 2012. And that number could more than double to 60,000 in 2014, according to predictions from the U.S. government.

Because of the new clinical offering, and the partnership with KIND, Mukherjee notes, with evident pride, that Columbia Law School students will have more opportunities than ever to represent immigrants of all ages.

"This is an important moment for legal education at Columbia Law School," says Mukherjee. "We have committed to train our students with real lawyering skills in the context of high-stakes immigration cases for children and those who are detained. The need for legal representation is greater than ever."

ANNA LOUIE SUSSMAN has written for *The New York Times*, *The Atlantic*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, among other publications.



#### WEB EXCLUSIVE

Learn more about KIND and how to get involved.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/kind-vol](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/kind-vol)









# THE MIDDLE GROUND

Students in Professor Alexandra Carter's mediation program learn to take thoughtful, nuanced approaches when addressing previously intractable disputes. In the process, they become better advocates, more agile problem solvers, and expert communicators.

BY KRISTINA DELL  
ILLUSTRATION BY SHOUT

One windy Thursday afternoon in March, nine second- and third-year law students take their seats in a horseshoe configuration around an oblong table. **Preeta Reddy '15** and **Rami Totari '15** have settled in at the front of the group. As the student mediators leading a Columbia Law School mediation clinic role-play exercise in Jerome Greene Hall's Case Lounge, they serve as neutral parties driving the discussion in the hope of reaching a resolution to a thorny multiparty dilemma. The issue: whether an empty school building in Northampton, a fictitious and decaying manufacturing town in the Midwest, can be rented to a nonprofit corporation that would use it to operate a halfway house. Parental groups are not happy about the proposal, but the city needs the money. As Reddy and Totari lay out the details of the hypothetical, Professor **Alexandra Carter '03**, the director of Columbia Law School's Edson Queiroz Foundation Mediation Program, which was developed in partnership with the Edson Queiroz Foundation and Brazil's University of Fortaleza, sits silently, barely noticeable in the back of the classroom, studiously taking notes.

"We're concerned about the safety of the neighborhood," says **Russell Mawn '15**, who is representing a local PTA group that opposes the halfway house. "The city isn't doing very well, and we're worried this will help the decline." **Tiffany Woo '15**, who represents the center that would run the halfway house, responds with information showing that the creation of halfway houses in other areas did not tend to negatively impact crime rates in those communities.

After all the parties air their differences, Reddy and Totari call separate caucuses with the groups opposing the halfway house and the groups who are for it. "Let's brainstorm," Totari says to the opposition groups. "Is there any way you can use the extra space from the school that the halfway house doesn't need to your advantage?" Reddy

adds: "You mentioned putting up a partition between the halfway house and whatever else you use the space for. Could you see any way in which the halfway house and a community center could coexist?"

Appealing to parties' interests while suggesting ideas that can move a conversation forward is an age-old mediation tactic that Carter emphasizes often, and one that Reddy and Totari use repeatedly throughout the role-play. Even their physical positioning is strategic. "We had you all sitting next to an opposing party so it didn't become one side of the room versus the other," says Reddy over a plate of Caribbean-style chicken, courtesy of Carter, who ordered in dinner for the group. "We always came back to the basic questions of: 'Why are you all here? How does your interest in what you want to

do with the school affect your interest in the community? How do you want to move forward?'"

All the while, Carter, a clinical professor of law and the director of clinical programs at the Law School, was paying close attention to whether her students were using critical mediation skills—such as stroking (confidence building), reflecting (repeating back what someone said using more visual terms), and reality testing (asking how likely a proposal is to happen, or how likely it will hold up in court)—as ways to move beyond the impasse and get at the heart of what was at stake. She stresses that those methods transcend mediation work because they help lawyers understand their clients better, negotiate more effectively, and maneuver past stalemates. Right before the students launched into the mock mediation exercise, Carter shared

this zinger with the group: "At the end of the semester, I will tell you how your mediation skills will affect every room you enter."

"There are a wide range of roles lawyers can occupy over a lifetime—lawyer, mediator, policy maker, even designer of the actual legal systems. It's going to take a new, flexible, innovative type of lawyer to address the problems that arise. That's the kind of lawyer the mediation clinic seeks to produce."

—Professor Alexandra Carter

ater, back in Alexandra Carter's ninth-floor office in Jerome Greene Hall, the former Fulbright Scholar provides a sneak preview of what she hinted at in class. "What students don't often realize is that the skills they learn in the clinic will transform how they operate as lawyers, counselors, leaders in organizations, and as a person in society," she says. "There are a wide range of roles lawyers can occupy over a lifetime—lawyer, mediator, policy maker, even designer of the actual legal systems—and it's going to take a new, flexible, innovative type of lawyer to address the problems that arise. That's the kind of lawyer the mediation clinic seeks to produce."

Carter is speaking from firsthand experience. In 2002, she participated in the mediation clinic as a third-year student, and the following semester she served as a teaching assistant to Professor **Carol B. Liebman**, who founded the clinic in 1992. "For me,

As director of Columbia Law School's mediation program, Professor Alexandra Carter '03 teaches skills relevant to nearly every area of law and life.







mediation gave me the tools to understand what people were saying to me in a different way,” says Carter. “That could include clients who are communicating their goals, coworkers, family, friends. I learned to respond by moving disputes forward rather than creating an impasse.”

That approach gets at one reason why Carter has become so popular among students: She takes the art and practice of mediation and makes the skills underlying it applicable to almost every area of the law—and to life. “She is always trying to keep mediation relevant and make it interdisciplinary,” says Clara Wee ’15, who took the mediation clinic this past fall and worked as a teaching assistant for Carter during the spring semester. Jessica Lee ’14 adds that Carter even encourages her students to practice mediation techniques in their personal lives. “One of the techniques useful in mediation is making a concerted effort to verbally acknowledge people’s feelings,” says Lee, who also served as a teaching assistant for the clinic. “I’ve found that the skills developed as a mediator are useful even in my personal relationships.”

When they are not rehearsing negotiation strategies with friends on the weekend, clinic participants undertake a hefty weekday mediation schedule. Students mediate civil cases in teams of two, heading to Manhattan or Brooklyn civil court at least once a week. Every other Thursday, a team goes to the Harlem Community Justice Center to mediate cases before they reach court.

The biggest and most complicated mediations the class undertakes involve federal agency cases from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Carter and Shawn Watts ’12, associate director of the mediation program, take the lead in organizing the legwork

Under Professor Alexandra Carter’s guidance, students in Columbia Law School’s mediation program recently had the opportunity to help develop mediation skills with the employees of various nonprofit organizations.

as students support them on calls with judges and participate in the sit-down mediations, which can take several days. In class, students talk about the cases they mediated and engage in interactive exercises that help them master important mediation techniques.

At the beginning of each semester, Carter teaches a 35-hour mediation training over two weekends, when a handful of New York City employees interested in honing their mediation skills join students in role-play scenarios. During those sessions, employees of the New York Civilian Complaint Review Board, which investigates and mediates complaints against police officers, and employees from the Center for Court Innovation, a nonprofit organization that functions as the court system’s research and development arm, learn to ask broader questions and sharpen their communication skills. “The community members bring different perspectives,” says Watts. “It helps us have a better understanding of the issues out there that we will face.” All involved tend to enjoy those interactions, and according to

Lisa Grace Cohen ’93, director of mediation at the New York Civilian Complaint Review Board, Carter’s impact on those she trains cannot be overstated.

“I have had investigators take her training course and go on to become mediators, or move on to law school,” says Cohen. “And [they] say they want to pursue alternative dispute resolution because of her class.”



#### VIEW MORE

See additional photos of students participating in Columbia Law School mediation exercises.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/mediation](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/mediation)



During training sessions, nonprofit professionals work with students to practice mediation techniques, such as confidence building, repetition, and reality testing.

Alexandra Carter's capacity to inspire those she teaches—along with her enthusiasm and ability to get parties talking—has helped her expand the clinic's reach, both at the Law School and to real-world practitioners on the international stage. Three years ago, at the request of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Carter began a first-of-its-kind training program for female U.N. delegates. More recently, she was instrumental in forming a partnership between Columbia Law School and the University of Fortaleza in northeast Brazil. This past October, Brazil's Edson Queiroz Foundation presented Columbia Law School with more than \$533,000 in funding to help expand the teaching and practice of mediation and conflict resolution in the two countries.

Carter's connections with mediation efforts in Brazil began when she was contacted by Lilia Sales, vice president for research and graduate programs at the University of Fortaleza, who was working on an in-depth review of how the U.S. handles mediation in courts. The two scholars hit it off, began an email dialogue, and later met a few times in Manhattan. Soon, they implemented an exchange between the two universities, with Brazilian lawyers traveling to New York City to learn from Columbia Law School professors. Eventually Carter headed to Fortaleza to host a series of mediation trainings for lawyers, judges, public defenders, law school students, and those practicing mediation in the corporate sector.

During the three years since that initial trip, Carter has traveled to Brazil six additional times, in some cases accompanied by other Columbia Law School professors. "[The exchange] is more than making mediation happen in court," says Sales. "It impacts society when we implement the culture of mediation. You change the way you do law when you study mediation. A judge who had been practicing for more than 20 years took Alex's training and told me he saw ways he could improve his work."

In addition to introducing an international focus, the partnership with Brazil has helped grow the clinic at home, too. Funding for the program allowed Carter to hire Shawn Watts as associate director. Watts grew up in the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and was president of the National Native American Law Students Association while a student at Columbia Law School. He participated in Carter's mediation clinic, and, for his final project, he designed a pilot program to train Law School students in peacemaking. Carter liked the ideas behind Watts' project so much that, in 2013, the two teamed up and created the Native Peacemaking class, which the faculty approved as a regular, four-credit course offering with a clinical component. One highlight: a field trip to Oklahoma to be trained in peacemaking by members of the Chickasaw Nation.

Like Watts, other students have embarked on final projects that have expanded the mediation clinic experience. "We just had a student develop a project where the residential life coordinator [at Columbia University] would refer first to the mediation clinic any residential disputes they get," Watts says. "That's great for us because it means we can pick up more cases and



prove ourselves to be more of a service to our immediate community, which is the University.”

And students looking for guidance on how best to work through real-life predicaments, like those that arise in an on-campus residential housing community, tend to realize quickly that there is no better mediation mentor than Carter. Her passion for the field is infectious, clients respect her, and, most importantly, she gets results. “I find that people who go before Professor Carter have a good experience and both sides are happy with the results,” says Judge Lisa Sirkin, who serves as an administrative law judge for the EEOC, which refers cases to the clinic. Sirkin adds that two other law schools and an organization to which she also assigns mediations tend to not produce as many positive outcomes as Carter’s clinic: “She resolves more cases than the others.”

Both Michael Burros, regional supervisory investigator for the U.S. Department of Labor, and his boss, Teri Wigger, assistant regional administrator for whistle-blower protection programs, refer OSHA cases to the mediation clinic. Burros and Wigger noted independently that they turn cases over to Carter and her students so she can “work her magic.”

“Anyone who has been to a mediation with Alex, regardless of whether they leave with the outcome they anticipated, speaks so highly of her, how she comes to the resolution, and how respectful she is,” Wigger says, adding that even those cases that don’t reach a settlement after being assigned to the clinic for mediation come back to her in much better shape than before. “Usually the parties have a sharper understanding of the issues, so it is easier for them to resolve their dispute.”

Students in the mediation program work on real-life cases and use mediation techniques in order to work through impasses and achieve mutually acceptable outcomes.



As odd as it may seem in retrospect, Alexandra Carter’s passion for mediation started as a bit of a fluke. She applied to the mediation clinic in her third year of law school on the advice of a classmate who thought she would love it. “The first time I mediated a case as a Columbia student I thought to myself, ‘This is what I should be doing for the rest of my life,’” Carter says. “I had a very clear moment where I felt as though I had found my calling within the legal profession.”

After law school, Carter clerked for Judge Mark L. Wolf of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts before heading to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, where she worked on a team defending against a multibillion-dollar securities class-action lawsuit related to the Enron collapse.

Even while practicing as a litigator, Carter says she found herself returning again and again to the tenets of mediation because of its focus on providing people with the opportunity to solve problems for themselves. When the mediation process works as it should, she says, it is fulfilling for both parties, and the satisfaction that goes along with facilitating such agreements is one of the main reasons why Carter left firm life to teach mediation full time. “When people stop becoming passive participants in a litigation and transform themselves into active problem solvers, there is a change that occurs, even outside the mediation room,” she says. “It builds a sense of community values.”

When Carter became director of the Law School’s mediation clinic in 2008, Professor Carol Liebman, the clinic’s founder, was among those most proud. “Alex went up against really senior people and blew the search committee away with her vision for the clinic,” says Liebman, who co-taught the clinic with Carter for two years. “She has great energy and poise, and connects fabulously with the students.”

Those connections between instructor and student are on display during each session of the mediation clinic Carter leads.

Back in the classroom, on that chilly Thursday afternoon in March, the role-play exercise about the old school building in the fictional Midwest town ends with the parties on the cusp of reaching an agreement. In providing feedback, second-year student Rami Totari, one of the mock mediators, asks the group how far they think he could have gone in making tough recommendations. “I tried to ask questions that would force the parties to think critically about their positions,” he says, addressing Russell Mawn, who represented the PTA. The group confides that he could have gone even further, and Carter agrees. “You could push even more,” she says, noting that he should try to lace questions with acknowledgements of parties’ concerns so the difficult points become easier to accept. “You just need to make sure you’re subtle about it.”

KRISTINA DELL has written for *Time* and *The Wall Street Journal*, among other publications.

Carter was instrumental in forming a partnership between Columbia Law School and the University of Fortaleza in northeast Brazil. In October of 2013, Brazil’s Edson Queiroz Foundation presented Columbia Law School with more than \$533,000 in funding to help expand the teaching and practice of mediation and conflict resolution in the two countries.



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# SIGN OF THE TIMES



Fifty years after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law, the Columbia Law School community is marking the legislation's anniversary by hosting a yearlong, multidimensional series of celebrations and events. With 64@50, Law School faculty members and students are examining how far the nation has progressed on issues of civil rights, while also assessing strategies for addressing the challenges that remain.

**BY AMY SINGER**

Illustration by **Josh Cochran**



**E**ven before President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964, Jack Greenberg '48 was mapping out the ways he would use the landmark legislation to help spur change. Within days of its passage, Greenberg had already filed his first lawsuit asserting a violation of the act—a case involving the refusal by Lester Maddox, the owner of Pickrick Restaurant in Atlanta, to serve African-Americans. Less than three weeks later, on July 22, a federal court ordered the restaurant to stop refusing service to customers based on their race.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, in addition to barring discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin at public accommodations such as restaurants and hotels, also ushered in broad

changes with respect to voting, education, and employment in the United States. Fifty years after its historic signing, the Civil Rights Act remains “probably the single biggest legislative commitment to promote anti-discrimination, equality, and inclusion,” says Professor Olatunde Johnson, who uses the act as a foundation text in her Legislation class. “It ushered in a sense of possibility.”

It also led to tangible results. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which mandated that federal funding be cut from institutions that discriminated against individuals, fostered more school integration in one year than had occurred in the 10 years following *Brown v. Board of Education*. Title VII, which created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), provided new legal protections for women and forever

changed the American workplace with its last-minute inclusion of the word “sex.”

The act provided a powerful legal tool in the struggle for racial and economic justice—a struggle that has resulted in much progress, but one that still faces a wide range of challenges. Its details, its legacy, and its limitations are discussed often in Columbia Law School classrooms, and, throughout 2014, a series of Law School events organized under the title 64@50 offers an opportunity to examine the legislation in even greater detail. The 64@50 gatherings provide a chance to reflect on the act's meaning, celebrate its accomplishments, and determine what advances must still be realized in order to fully achieve the law's goals.

“We're not just going to remember this as past and ancient history,” says Johnson. “These are statutes that we litigate and that we use every day. What we want for 64@50 is for the Columbia community to come together and understand the story of the creation of the act, to understand its legacy, and to understand its life today.”

That life has evolved over a half-century, and the anniversary of the act's passage has offered a way to tie together a range of work being done at Columbia Law School on issues such as immigration, education, marriage equality, the environment, criminal justice, and economic equality. “Columbia is thinking about this in very new and forward-looking ways,” says Susan P. Sturm, the George M. Jaffin Professor of Law and Social Responsibility and director of the Center for Institutional

**“We're not just going to remember this as past and ancient history. What we want for 64@50 is for the Columbia community to come together and understand the story of the creation of the act, to understand its legacy, and to understand its life today.”**

**—Professor Olatunde Johnson**



From left: Professors Kendall Thomas, Theodore M. Shaw '79, and Suzanne B. Goldberg teach students how to use the law to effect social change.



and Social Change. “Faculty and students in a wide range of fields are engaged in activities that are connected to the vision of a society that enables people to fulfill their dreams regardless of their race, gender, class, or where they live.”

**G**iven his central role in the fight for civil rights, it is fitting that the kickoff event for 64@50 highlighted the work of Jack Greenberg. “Crusading for Justice: A Symposium Honoring Jack Greenberg’s Contributions to Civil and Human Rights Law and Lawyering” brought together former colleagues and students who celebrated Greenberg’s legal battles, his teaching, and his ongoing commitment to human rights.

“Jack is an American icon,” says Professor Theodore M. Shaw ’79, a former director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF), who organized the symposium with Kendall Thomas, the Nash Professor of Law and director of the Center for the Study of Law and Culture. “If you look at the photographs of civil rights leaders meeting with President Johnson and advocating for the Civil Rights Act, there was Martin Luther King and Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins—the leadership of the civil rights brain trust—and there was Jack.”

Greenberg has argued 40 cases before the Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Griggs v. Duke Power Company*, in which the Court held that written tests and other employer practices that screened out minorities were illegal when they were not job-related. He led the LDF for 23 years and has served as a professor at Columbia Law School for 37 years. Greenberg has also devoted much of his career to addressing human rights issues in the U.S. and abroad, most recently on behalf of the Roma, whose marginalization in Europe he has called “one of the gravest humanitarian and economic crises of our time.”

On matters at home or abroad, Greenberg possessed “a vision that allowed him to look beyond what was at issue in any particular case and to see a bigger picture,” says Shaw, who, at an annual dinner sponsored by the Law School’s Social Justice Initiatives, recently received the Distinguished Graduate of the Year Award for his ongoing dedication to public interest law. “Jack helped to change the country.”




Clockwise from top: Norma McCorvey (left), known as Jane Roe in the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* case, and her attorney Gloria Allred at the U.S. Supreme Court in 1989; a gay rights demonstration during the 1976 Democratic National Convention in New York City; Martin Luther King Jr. (left) and President Lyndon B. Johnson during a 1963 meeting at the White House.

Change takes time, of course, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 had yet to be interpreted by the courts when Greenberg first began using it in his litigation efforts. But from the moment of its passage, the act broke down barriers. In doing so, it laid the groundwork for landmark legislation and anti-discrimination efforts in other critical legal realms, including those involving voting rights, housing, disabilities, and sexual orientation. The EEOC, established under Title VII, has been especially effective in fleshing out and expanding workplace protections during the past 50 years.

“The agency has played a major role in developing the meaning of sex discrimination, from sexual harassment guidelines in 1980 to its acceptance of discrimination claims by transgender individuals starting in 2012,” says Suzanne B. Goldberg, the Herbert and Doris Wechsler Clinical Professor of Law. “At important times in its history, the EEOC has helped lead the way.”

As part of 64@50, the Law School’s Center for Gender & Sexuality Law, which Goldberg leads with Professor Katherine M. Franke, sponsored the symposium “Marriage Equality and Reproductive Rights: Lessons Learned and the Road Ahead.” The event brought together practitioners and students and featured a talk by Edith Windsor, the plaintiff in the 2013 Supreme Court case that struck down critical sections of the Defense of Marriage Act.

“The point of the Civil Rights Act was to make clear that we should not tolerate discrimination based on characteristics that don’t affect a person’s ability to contribute to society, either at work or otherwise, and that’s

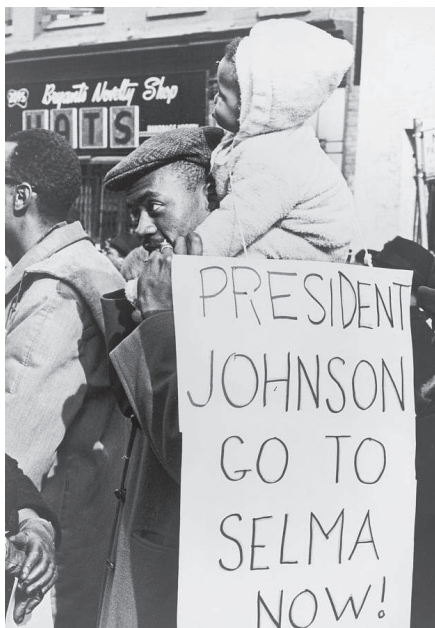


**WEB EXCLUSIVE**

Professor Ted Shaw '79 discusses the civil rights movement.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/shaw](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/shaw)





Clockwise from top: Edith Windsor (left) and her lawyer Roberta A. Kaplan '91 at the U.S. Supreme Court prior to oral arguments in the *United States v. Windsor* case in 2013; protesters during a 1965 civil rights demonstration; a 1964 fair housing protest in Seattle; the picket line at a 1963 NAACP school segregation demonstration in St. Louis, Mo.

essentially the same argument that is driving much marriage equality work today,” says Goldberg. “This is ongoing work to fulfill the promise of equality for all, of which the Civil Rights Act was a critically important piece.”

This past April, the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) took the lead in organizing another 64@50 event—the Paul Robeson Conference, which, this year, focused on “Exploring the Role of Student and Lawyer Activism in the Creation of Transformative Policy.” In a discussion moderated by BLSA chair Jeffrey Skinner '15, panelists detailed work being done on a range

of issues, including zero-tolerance school discipline policies and the use of stop-and-frisk practices by police officers. As he did with the “Crusading for Justice” event, Thomas helped organize and plan the Robeson Conference. “I encouraged students to think about what the Civil Rights Act and its legacy means to them,” he says, “and to think about their connections to the students who were actively involved in the civil rights movement.”

Part of the act’s legacy is rooted in change that was never anticipated when Lyndon B. Johnson told the American people that the time had come “to promote a more abiding

commitment to freedom, a more constant pursuit of justice, and a deeper respect for human dignity.” Title VI, for instance, which was meant to promote integration in schools by withholding federal funds from institutions that discriminate against individuals, has been used effectively in environmental cases against local agencies for issuing permits to industrial facilities that disproportionately impact minority populations. It has also been used to ensure that municipal transit authorities consult with, and consider the transportation needs of, minority populations.

“It shows the power, the potential, that’s there in legislation to take broad ideas such as equal protection and develop specific remedies,” says Olatunde Johnson.

Still, even considering the substantial progress attributable to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and despite achievements that were barely imaginable 50 years ago, including the election of America’s first black president, much of the full potential and promise of the act remains unfulfilled, says Kendall Thomas.

Thomas, who was 7 years old when the act was signed, recalls walking in picket lines with his mother in Oroville, Calif., to protest a local grocery store that employed no black workers. “The Civil Rights Act and the anti-discrimination principle that it announced were as much about economic justice as about racial justice, and I think that part of it is sometimes forgotten,” he says. In 2013, 50 years after the seminal 1963 March on Washington, he notes, black unemployment in the U.S. was 13.1 percent, up from 10.9 percent in 1963.

Thomas laments the gradual fading away of community-based mobilization efforts that followed the passage of the Civil Rights Act, as activists such as Bayard Rustin urged a move away from protests and toward politics. “The idea was that, through the exercise of these political and civil rights, we will gain economic equality,” he says. “And that has not happened.”

Thomas points to the continuation of deep divisions and inequities in several areas, including criminal punishment, immigration, and education. “Public education in this country is as segregated in some parts of the country as it was 60 years ago,” he says.

The persistence of segregation is something Theodore Shaw spent 23 years at the LDF working to eliminate. While on the faculty at the University of Michigan Law School, Shaw helped craft the admissions policy

that was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Grutter v. Bollinger*. He supports efforts to diversify educational institutions and is disappointed that the Court has moved away from supporting remedial-based affirmative action policies.

"I fought tooth and nail for diversity," says Shaw. "But the original purpose for adopting these practices and policies was to address this legacy, which still remains with us."

Shaw and others at the Law School are increasingly looking for ways to advance the civil rights agenda outside the courtroom arena. "The next chapter is to look at how a piece of legislation that focused on helping people get educated, have jobs, and vote can create new opportunities for collaborative work toward social justice goals," says Susan Sturm.



That approach defines much of Sturm's work with the Law School's Center for Institutional and Social Change. The center promotes what Sturm calls "full participation" by bringing parties from multiple institutions together for collaborative problem solving. One of her current projects, called the Creating Connections Consortium, aims to foster diversity

**From the moment of its passage, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 broke down barriers. In doing so, it laid the groundwork for landmark legislation and anti-discrimination efforts in other critical legal realms, including those involving voting rights, housing, disabilities, and sexual orientation.**



Jack Greenberg '48 (left) and Katherine M. Franke, a director of the Law School's Center for Gender and Sexuality Law, have spent their careers advocating for equal rights.

and full participation on the campuses of liberal arts colleges and research universities by building pathways for college undergraduates to progress to graduate school and onto liberal arts faculties. Another project seeks to revitalize communities affected by incarceration by making educational opportunities meaningful for those groups and their families. "The idea is to ask these deeper questions about what it takes to change our institutional cultures and practices so that they actually advance the vision behind the Civil Rights Act," Sturm says.

Other nations are asking similar questions, and the ideals embodied in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are providing lessons that have led to progress around the world. The European Union, for example, has expanded its anti-discrimination laws, which, prior to 2000, only prohibited discrimination based on sex.

"One lasting value of the U.S. civil rights idea is evident in the way it's been taken up in human rights struggles abroad," says Thomas. "Lawyers and activists in other countries have used the American civil rights story as a model and metaphor to work for progressive legal and social change in very different national settings than our own."

Of course, that story is still evolving, and the aspirations embodied in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have not been fully realized even in the fundamental areas that the act sought to address. In his most recent State of the Union address, President Barack Obama highlighted the need to strengthen the Voting Rights Act, provide equal pay to women, and make education—from preschool to college—affordable and accessible to all.

So, without question, there remains much work to be done—on many fronts. The good news: There is much energy for doing it, and the next generation of civil rights advocates is working to expand on the progress of the past. "It's amazing to me how many students see LGBT equality as their civil rights issue," says Suzanne Goldberg. "I couldn't have imagined that 20 years ago. At the same time, there are other forms of discrimination that persist and still more that society is only now starting to see more clearly. Columbia Law School students and alumni will surely be at the forefront of identifying and advocating on these new and still-unknown frontiers."

**AMY SINGER** teaches at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and has written for *The New York Times*.



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# susan b. lindenaauer:

## THE CHANGE AGENT

Throughout the course of a successful career in public interest law, Susan B. Lindenaauer '64 has improved countless lives as a devoted advocate and mentor **BY SETH STEVENSON**

When Susan B. Lindenaauer '64 entered Columbia Law School in the fall of 1961, having recently graduated magna cum laude from Smith College, she was one of only 11 women in a class of 280. There were no female professors teaching at the Law School, and the number of female lawyers in the United States was remarkably small—accounting for less than 2 percent of the profession. When she applied to law firms after graduation, Lindenaauer says she became accustomed to receiving the same stock response: “With your record, we would make you an offer on the spot—if you were a man.”

Lindenaauer refused to be disheartened or to question her abilities. She likes to quote Robert Frost when she describes the career that she built after receiving those disappointing rejections: “Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took the one less traveled by/And that has made all the difference.”

After a brief but educational apprenticeship at Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, Lindenaauer secured a staff attorney job doing a variety of trial, appellate, and legislative work at The Legal Aid Society in New York City. “My aspiration when I entered law school was to be a

change agent,” she says, “and I saw the late '60s as an opportune time to participate in change through the practice of poverty law.”

At Legal Aid, Lindenaauer fought on behalf of clients who were poor, underprivileged, and usually female, helping them to deal with faceless bureaucracies, nasty landlords, and endemic gender discrimination. She bolstered the rights of parents seeking to regain custody of their children from the foster care system, and helped shift domestic violence cases involving couples with children under the family law umbrella, where they could be better handled. A 1976 case saw Lindenaauer aiding the successful effort to grant pregnant women disability benefits under New York state law.

By the late 1970s, Lindenaauer had become general counsel at The Legal Aid Society. She continued to serve there until her retirement, undertaking a variety of legal and administrative duties and functioning as “an ethical backstop” for the thousand-odd lawyers at the nonprofit organization. “Susan has been a fervent advocate for women and minorities in the legal profession,” says Seymour James, the attorney-in-charge of the criminal practice at The

Legal Aid Society. “She’s a pleasure to work with, very supportive, and very knowledgeable on a wide range of legal issues.”

Over the years, Lindenaauer has amassed a mountain of accolades for her work. She has taken on multiple leadership roles at the New York State Bar Association, and her relationship with Columbia Law School has only strengthened since graduation. She is a trusted adviser to deans, serves on the Board of Visitors,

**“MY ASPIRATION WHEN I ENTERED LAW SCHOOL WAS TO BE A CHANGE AGENT,” SAYS LINDENAUER.**

and is a recipient of the Law School’s Medal for Excellence. As president of the Columbia Law School Association, Lindenaauer initiated an oral history project in the early 1990s that preserved the memories of female graduates of the 1930s and '40s. In 2002, she chaired the 75th anniversary celebration that recognized the admission of the first woman to Columbia Law School.

In retirement, Lindenaauer has made it a priority to devote a significant portion of her free time to mentoring women who are beginning their careers. She is a board member of Legal Momentum, a legal defense and educational fund for women. In addition, Lindenaauer serves on the board of the New York State Interest on Lawyer Account Fund, which helps low-income individuals obtain civil legal services, and as co-chair of a statewide task force on the family court.

Her convictions about social justice, she notes, were ingrained at a young age. “By the time *Brown v. Board of Education* was decided,” Lindenaauer says, “I looked at it and said, ‘If that’s what lawyers do, I want to be a lawyer.’”

**SETH STEVENSON** has written for *Slate* and *The New Republic*, among other publications.







# U.W. clemon:

## THE EQUALIZER

As a crusading civil rights attorney and a widely respected federal judge, U.W. Clemon '68 has crafted an inspiring, influential career **BY KELLY CARROLL**

U.W. Clemon '68 says he first knew that he wanted to become a civil rights lawyer when, in 1956, at the age of 13, he witnessed white police officers threatening one of his friends, an African-American teenager, during a stroll near his hometown of Fairfield, Ala. Less than a decade later, as a student at Miles College, Clemon led a boycott of Birmingham's downtown stores to protest against segregation in that city. It resulted in a 40 percent decrease in sales for business owners and helped to spark Martin Luther King Jr.'s interest in organizing what became his famous Birmingham campaign.

"I remember the commitment he inspired in me," Clemon says of King, recounting the time he met the American icon, along with civil rights leader Ralph David Abernathy, at a Birmingham coffee shop in April of 1963. That day, King referred to Clemon as "a leader."

Fast forward 50 years, and Clemon, who in 1980 became the first African-American judge to ascend to the federal bench in the state of Alabama, talks about these experiences with a firm, matter-of-fact air. The extent to which equality issues have influenced his life

is unmistakable, and, even today, the sense of duty he felt toward ending segregation in Birmingham as a young man could not be more evident.

That passion for justice and fairness is what led Clemon to Columbia Law School, which maintained deep-rooted connections to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF). His adviser, Professor **Walter Gellhorn '31**, encouraged by Clemon's desire to practice civil rights law in the heart of Alabama, helped the young scholar secure a part-time position at the LDF and arranged a meeting with **Jack Greenberg '48**, who was then serving as the LDF's director-counsel.

After graduation, Clemon returned to his home state to work on cases in conjunction with the LDF. The organization provided him with an Earl Warren Scholarship—a stipend that, at the time, helped young civil rights lawyers establish their own offices. "Jack Greenberg made it easy to come back to Alabama," Clemon says.

In one of his first cases, Clemon fought to end racial segregation in his childhood school district. He also famously filed a lawsuit against the University of Alabama and its revered football

coach, Paul "Bear" Bryant, for not recruiting black players.

In 1974, Clemon was elected to the Alabama State Senate. During the next five years, he fiercely butted heads with Governor George Wallace, resulting in many public and hostile arguments. When Clemon was later nominated for a federal judgeship in the Northern District of Alabama, he says, with a tinge of pride, that it was "the most controversial judicial appointment in the state," given his history of working against government-mandated segre-

**AS A YOUNG ATTORNEY, CLEMON FOUGHT TO END RACIAL SEGREGATION IN HIS CHILDHOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT AND SUED ALABAMA HEAD FOOTBALL COACH PAUL "BEAR" BRYANT FOR NOT RECRUITING BLACK PLAYERS.**

gation. Yet, he was unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Clemon served as a federal judge in the Northern District of Alabama for nearly 30 years. During his seven-year tenure as chief judge, he oversaw the court's transition to an all-electronic case filing system, as well as its overhaul of the jury selection process—which increased minority representation. He points to his role as the trial judge in *Lilly Ledbetter v. Goodyear* as his crowning judicial achievement.

Now retired from the bench, Clemon serves as a shareholder at White Arnold & Dowd in Birmingham. During the past several years, he has worked on cases involving Alabama's congressional redistricting, the bankruptcy of Jefferson County, Ala., and the investigation into possible financial fraud at Alabama State University. "Life is totally interesting," he says.

Looking back on a career that spans six somewhat tumultuous decades, Clemon recalls fondly his earliest goals relating to equality and fairness—the ones that were inspired during that fateful walk near his Alabama hometown. "I think I've come a long way down that road," he says.







# menachem rosensaft:

## THE MEMORY KEEPER

World Jewish Congress General Counsel Menachem Rosensaft '79 works tirelessly to ensure Holocaust remembrance efforts strengthen with the advancement of time **BY AMY FELDMAN**

Menachem Rosensaft '79 keeps a grainy, black-and-white, 1943 photo of his paternal grandfather on the desk in his office at the World Jewish Congress (WJC). In the picture, culled from a German-made film depicting the ghetto of Bedzin, Poland, where Rosensaft's father was born, his grandfather is shown wearing a white armband that identifies him as Jewish. Rosensaft, whose parents both survived the Nazi concentration camps, and who was born in the displaced persons camp at Bergen-Belsen, has carried that photo with him since he was a child in Switzerland. "It reminds me of where I come from," he says, "and why I am doing everything that I am doing."

History weighs heavy on children of survivors, and Rosensaft, 66, has made it his life's work to remember. As the WJC's general counsel since 2009, he oversees the organization's legal work and serves on its 47-member executive committee. The WJC functions as the diplomatic arm of the Jewish people, focusing on anti-Semitism, the legacy of the Holocaust, interfaith relations, and other issues of relevance to Jewish communities worldwide.

Rosensaft enjoyed a long career as a litigator in private practice

prior to taking on his current role at the WJC, but he has always pursued Holocaust remembrance activities—serving as an advocate for children of survivors—through his writings and his nonprofit leadership. That work has taken on heightened relevance today as the number of survivors dwindles. "This is a transitional moment in history," Rosensaft says. "We have to make sure that what we received from the survivors' generation is passed on."

After completing a federal clerkship, Rosensaft worked as a securities litigator and as a member of the legal department at Chase Manhattan Bank. Later, he was a partner at a national law firm and general counsel of a New York Stock Exchange financial services firm.

His second career dates to a chance conversation with Ronald Lauder, the cosmetics heir and current WJC president, on the shuttle back from Washington, D.C., in 1995. While the two had known each other casually through their work with Jewish organizations, sitting on the plane that day, Lauder encouraged Rosensaft to call him. A few days later, Rosensaft did so, and accepted a job as senior international counsel for the

Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, which works on rebuilding Jewish communities in Central and Eastern Europe. When Lauder became the WJC's president in 2007, he recruited Rosensaft, first to redraft its constitution, then as general counsel. "I'm enormously grateful to him," Rosensaft says. "He's given me the opportunity to blend my professional life with my passions."

In addition to his work with the WJC, Rosensaft—whose wife, Jean Bloch Rosensaft, directs communications at Hebrew

**HISTORY WEIGHS  
HEAVY ON CHILDREN  
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WORK TO REMEMBER.**

Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion and is also the daughter of survivors—maintains a full plate of extracurricular activities. He serves on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and is senior vice president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors and Their Descendants. He also teaches classes on the law of genocide at Columbia Law School and Cornell Law School, drawing parallels between the Holocaust and other genocides of the 20th century.

Rosensaft's latest project is a forthcoming book from Jewish Lights Publishing titled *God, Faith and Identity in the Ashes: Perspectives of Children and Grandchildren of Holocaust Survivors*. It is a labor of love for Rosensaft, who wants to ensure that survivors are viewed as role models, rather than victims. "They could have given up in 1945 after everything that happened," he says. "Instead, they rebuilt families and created communities in other countries, and provide an insight into how to constructively approach life after catastrophes."

**AMY FELDMAN** has written for *The New York Times* and *Time*, among other publications.





# at issue:

## AN IMPROBABLE LIFE

Professor Michael I. Sovern '55 recounts some memorable exchanges with Professor Elliott Evans Cheatham, Justice Felix Frankfurter, and Professor Walter Gellhorn '31 in an excerpt from *An Improbable Life: My Sixty Years at Columbia and Other Adventures*

**BY MICHAEL I. SOVERN, CHANCELLOR KENT PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

On a visit to Professor Cheatham I was struck by his profound sense of moral responsibility. A college classmate of mine, Jack Molinas, had just been arrested for fixing basketball games. Jack was an extraordinarily gifted athlete who starred first for Columbia and then for the National Basketball Association's Pistons. He was expelled from the N.B.A. for betting on his own team. The fixing charge came next. Years after he finished serving his prison sentence, he was gunned down in front of his home.

The conversation I am remembering took place the day the news of Molinas's arrest broke. The moment remains vivid. Professor Cheatham was standing in front of the window of his office, a chiaroscuro figure in shadow and sunlight, when he said, sadly: "We failed that boy." He believed without reservation that education should be moral as well as intellectual and that Columbia's teachers had let Molinas down. That didn't mean Molinas was to be excused, only that his teachers had also failed in their responsibilities.

That Elliott Cheatham was the most honorable of men did not protect him from student jokes about his name. Not, of course,

to his face, but among ourselves the consensus was that he really should find a law partner named Ketcham so that they could form a firm called Ketcham & Cheatham. We heard that Professor Louis Loss of Harvard was the subject of similar conversations: his partner would be named Proffitt.

Professor Cheatham's reaction to Molinas's crime was the most dramatic demonstration of my teachers' ethical sensibilities. Some would address our ethical responsibilities explicitly, others by their examples of public service and other pro bono activities. They reached me: I have no doubt I left law school a better man than the one who entered.

The contrast with my friend Richie's experience in medical school was striking. To my horror, he was taught not to intervene in an accident lest he be sued. Later I came upon a sociological study that found that over the course of their education law students become less cynical and more idealistic while medical students move in the opposite direction.

...

I had two mildly intimidating experiences as a law review editor. The first followed upon the death of Justice Robert Jackson. I was rash enough to resist Justice Felix Frankfurter's suggestion that we publish a memorial issue in honor of Jackson. We published only

eight issues a year, and we had a considerable backlog of authors seeking space. (Half of each issue was devoted to student work.) I wrote Justice Frankfurter: "As much as we would like to devote to Mr. Justice Jackson the large amount of space he obviously deserves, commitments to important authors make it impossible for us to provide the sort of coverage you suggest. . . . I hope, then, that you will reconsider your reluctance to go it alone, and that you will do Mr. Justice Jackson and ourselves the honor of writing a few words."<sup>1</sup>

Justice Frankfurter was not to be persuaded by a brash student. He replied: "No doubt authors whose contributions

have been accepted are ‘impatient,’ but presumably they are mature and reasonable men and, therefore, would understand that editors are not automata, that planning about intellectual matters is not a mechanical process, and that an event in the history of law like the death of a significant member of the Supreme Court is not to be disregarded because it has not been scheduled.”

Ken Jones, who was clerking at the Supreme Court at the time, called to underscore Justice Frankfurter’s displeasure. I beat a hasty retreat, munching crow all the way:

*Dear Mr. Justice:*

*Mr. Kenneth Jones was kind enough to call us yesterday to reiterate your dissatisfaction with our stand on the issue of Mr. Justice Jackson. Perhaps we have overestimated our obligation to those authors to whom we have already committed ourselves, and I hope you will forgive our mistaken sense of proportion. ...*

In the end I was forgiven for my “mistaken sense of proportion.” Not only did the Justice agree to write a foreword for the issue, but I was treated to the following letter:

*February 3, 1955*

*My dear Mr. Sovern:*

*“It won’t write” is an old phrase down here to describe the recalcitrancy of an opinion to get itself on paper. I do not think I ever attempted a piece of writing that was so stubbornly resistant as my attempt to say something briefly about Mr. Justice Jackson. There are two reasons for this. One is the discretion under which I labor as a member of the Court; the other, my deep feeling about the late Justice. My trouble is not want of things to say but*



*freedom in saying them. Writing under wraps is not conducive to writing.*

*I am troubling you with my difficulties in order to explain what may seem to you an absurd delay in sending you the promised little piece. While I could talk by the hour about Mr. Justice Jackson I find myself constrained as I do in writing something that may take only a few minutes to read. The point of this letter is to tell you that you ought not to hold up the pagination of your leading articles to await my small Foreword. What I shall finally send you will, I know, absorb three pages. This assurance will I hope enable you to go ahead without further delay and at the same time enable me to stew some more in my own difficulty.*

*Cordially yours,  
Justice Felix Frankfurter*

Note the closing: no longer was the Justice only “Sincerely” mine. And the issue turned out to be one of the best for which I was responsible.<sup>2</sup>

Jackson was a great subject—a small-town lawyer (Jamestown, New York) who rose to be attorney general of the United States and then a justice of the Supreme Court. He was also the chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, an assignment he managed by taking an almost

unprecedented leave of absence from the Supreme Court. He also could be funny: when an advocate before the court discovered to his great joy that Jackson as attorney general had issued an opinion taking precisely the position the advocate was urging, he made a point of invoking it; Jackson replied: “I am amazed that a man of my intelligence should have been guilty of giving such an opinion.”<sup>3</sup> And he could craft phrases with the best of them. In *Michelson v. United States*, responding to an argument that one aspect of a much criticized rule should be reformed, he wrote: “To pull one misshapen stone out of the grotesque structure is more likely . . . to upset its present balance . . . than to establish a rational edifice.”<sup>4</sup> All of this made it relatively easy to recruit first-rate people to write about him. Years later, one of them—Telford Taylor, who was also a Nuremberg prosecutor and who wrote the portion of the issue about that aspect of Jackson’s career—would become my colleague, friend and tennis partner.

My other brush with authority came when I brought a heavy editor’s pen to an article by Professor Walter Gellhorn. Gellhorn was one of Columbia’s giants. Much honored for his scholarly shaping of the unruly field of administrative law, he also wrote about the Swedish ombudsman and was responsible for bringing that institution to America.

After Cheatham retired, it was Gellhorn who placed Columbians in teaching positions all over America. This was a natural evolution: he was already serving as a one-man placement office for his students. One of his notable placements was a response to Thurgood Marshall’s search for an assistant when he was head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. Gellhorn offered Jack Greenberg, a young Navy veteran and recent graduate, who would ultimately succeed Marshall and argue dozens of cases before the Supreme Court.

We were delighted to publish a piece by Gellhorn. My working it over was not a mark of disrespect. It may seem presumptuous for a third-year student to be editing a giant, but that was the nature of the *Law Review*. After receiving his edited article, Gellhorn telephoned me: “Mr. Sovern, I’d like to talk to you about *your* article.” Clearly only one of us thought I had improved his work. But he didn’t pull rank and club me into submission. He deputized a young collaborator of his to go over the article with me section by section. Some of my changes actually survived.

Professor Arthur Nussbaum, a great scholar, who came to Columbia as a refugee from Nazi Germany, found the American law review tradition seriously defective. He complained that it was not “pleasant for a mature scholar to be subjected to the supreme and irrevocable judgment of incompletely trained students.”<sup>5</sup> When, as a twenty-three-year-old assistant professor, I submitted a piece to the *Columbia Law Review* and an editor from the class following mine changed a few words, I drew upon Professor Nussbaum, lamenting that an “incompletely trained student” was presuming to edit the work of a “mature scholar.”

#### FOOTNOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Frankfurter-Sovern correspondence, Felix Frankfurter Papers, Library of Congress Box 131.

<sup>2</sup> Felix Frankfurter, “Foreword,” *Columbia Law Review* 55 (1955): 435.

<sup>3</sup> He acknowledged borrowing the riposte from Lord Westbury, *McGrath v. Kristensen*, 340 U.S. 162, 177 (1950).

<sup>4</sup> *Michelson v. United States*, 335 U.S. 469, 486 (1948).

<sup>5</sup> Arthur Nussbaum, “Some Remarks About the Position of the Student-Editors of the Law Review,” *Journal of Legal Education* 7, (1955): 381-382.

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# at issue:

## FINANCIAL REGULATION

Much has changed since the 2007-2009 financial crisis, but the more we learn about what triggered the downturn, and the actions taken to stem the tide, the clearer it becomes that there is still much work to do **BY KATHRYN JUDGE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW**

With the stock market regularly surpassing record highs, housing prices surging 13.6 percent in 2013 alone, and unemployment down to 6.7 percent, it is easy to forget just how dire the economic outlook appeared just five years ago. It is also tempting to assume that we have figured out what went wrong and have made the changes necessary to address the fragilities the crisis revealed. After all, financial reporters, academics, and others have produced a deluge of articles and books about the crisis, and Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Act, the most sweeping financial reform bill since the 1930s. A closer look at the progress made, however, reveals a far more bleak picture. We remain a long way from understanding, much less addressing, the causes of the crisis and the moral hazard engendered by the government's response to it.

One challenge is that many of the early narratives about the causes of the crisis were woefully incomplete, raising significant doubts about the advisability of reforms based on them. Many, for example, viewed the crisis as an inevitable by-product of securitization. Proponents of this view claimed that securitization gave rise to rampant moral hazard. Banks that originated mortgages had no reason to care about their subsequent performance, we were told, when they could sell those mortgages to a securitization vehicle rather than holding them to maturity. The Dodd-Frank Act sought to counter this moral hazard by requiring banks to retain a direct interest in the performance of mortgages

that they originate and sell for securitization.

Yet, subsequent events and analysis have cast doubt on both the narrative and the response. It turns out that the investors buying mortgage-backed securities were not dupes. Investors understood well the moral hazard that could result when banks originated loans for distribution. Investors had addressed this issue by requiring banks to make extensive representations and warranties about the quality of the loans they were selling and the procedures they had undertaken in connection with originating the loans. These representations and warranties became more lax in the overheated market of the mid-2000s, but they were still sufficiently robust that investors (and others) have collected billions of dollars in damages from banks that sold subpar mortgages. The banks, it turns out, had skin in the game all along. Just as troubling, recent academic analysis suggests that Dodd-Frank's retention requirement might not just be unnecessary, but downright harmful.

Securitization, to be sure, contributed to the crisis we just experienced. By slicing, dicing, and redistributing economic interests in a home loan to numerous investors, securitization made it more difficult to renegotiate underwater mortgages, fueling the wave of foreclosures and further depressing home values. It also contributed to massive uncertainty about the distribution of exposures to subprime and other mortgages, setting the stage for panic when investors



realized that those mortgages were worth less than previously believed. Securitization also gave rise to a host of agency costs, many of which probably contributed to the declining quality of the mortgages issued and the dramatic rise of subprime lending. The problem is that early accounts purported to provide a complete diagnosis and treatment without a comprehensive understanding of the ailment.

A related challenge is that we still lack a complete picture of what actually happened before and during the crisis. For example, the Federal Reserve is widely viewed as *the* lender of last resort in the United States. Accordingly, when Congress sought to enhance transparency with respect to when and how the government provides financial institutions liquidity support, it exclusively targeted the Fed. Yet recent analyses of where

**WE REMAIN A LONG WAY FROM UNDERSTANDING, MUCH LESS ADDRESSING, THE CAUSES OF THE CRISIS AND THE MORAL HAZARD ENGENDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO IT.**

banks actually sought liquidity when market sources of liquidity dried up during the early stages of the crisis paint a very different picture.

In lieu of going to the Fed's discount window, banks increased their reliance on two other forms of government-backed liquidity. First, banks dramatically increased their use of secured loans from the Federal Home Loan Bank system, a little-known government-sponsored enterprise that ballooned in size to more than \$1 trillion during the crisis. Second, when banks got into trouble, they used the lure of exceptionally high interest rates to retain and attract new insured deposits. As a result, it was not until after Bear Stearns failed and the Fed implemented a number of emergency lending programs that the Fed surpassed the Federal Home Loan Banks in terms of crisis-related lending, and, even then, the Federal Home Loan Banks remained the primary liquidity facility for U.S. depository institutions.

Perhaps we should not be surprised that there is so much that we still do not understand about the recent crisis. After all, three decades passed between the Depression and the publication of Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz's influential analysis of its causes. Even then, the unearthed lessons remained sufficiently plentiful for Ben Bernanke, as an ambitious young scholar in the 1980s, to earn tenure and a national reputation by helping us to better understand how bank failures contributed to that crisis. Nonetheless, given the incredible pace of modern finance and the lack of any indication that the recent crisis has led to widespread risk aversion of the type that followed the Depression, we would be well served to remain diligent in our efforts to understand, and address, the lessons the recent crisis could teach.



#### WEB EXCLUSIVE

Read more about financial regulation on the CLS Blue Sky Blog.

[law.columbia.edu/mag/blue-sky](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/blue-sky)



# class notes:

## STAYING IN TOUCH

Columbia Law School graduates from around the world share news of their professional and personal accomplishments

### 1950

**KARL CONNELL** recently published *Burr; Clinton and the Falls of General Benjamin Hovey*, which focuses on tensions between the federal government and the states since the time of the American Revolution. The book, which is Connell's second, also chronicles the canal and land booms following the war.

### 1952

**GENE ROSSIDES** recently published *Kissinger & Cyprus: A Study in Lawlessness* (American Hellenic Institute: 2014). The book focuses on Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's role in that invasion. Rossides is a former assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury. He also served in the Eisenhower administration.

### 1953

**JACK BORRUS** was appointed chairman of the Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Foundation Board in New Brunswick, N.J. Borrus serves as president and senior partner at Borrus, Goldin, Foley, Vignuolo,

Hyman & Stahl, which is also located in New Brunswick.

### 1957

**ALBERT MOMJIAN** recently received a lifetime achievement award from the Pennsylvania Bar Association's family law section. Momjian, a Pennsylvania family law pioneer, serves as a retired partner at Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis in Philadelphia. He also received the Judge Learned Hand Award from the Philadelphia/Southern New Jersey chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

**DAVID PADWA** recently published the novel *Incident at Lukla*. The story is centered on a fictional armed revolution in Nepal. Padwa, a foreign affairs analyst, has worked for the United Nations and the Council on Foreign Relations.

### 1960

**EMANUEL N. PSARAKIS, LL.M.**, was named a distinguished practitioner in residence at Quinnipiac University School

of Law. Psarakis specializes in employment law matters.

### 1961

**SPEIGHT JENKINS** retired after 31 years as general director of the Seattle Opera. During his tenure, Jenkins was named one of the 150 most influential people to have shaped the character of Seattle and King County by *The Seattle Times*, and one of the 25 most powerful names in American opera by *Opera News*. He received an NEA Opera Honors award from the National Endowment for the Arts in 2011.

### 1962



**MICHAEL I. BERNSTEIN** was appointed to the departmental

disciplinary committee of the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department. Bernstein serves as a partner at Bond, Schoeneck & King in New York City. He specializes in labor and employment law.

**STEPHEN BUCHMAN, LL.B.**, was named a partner in residence in Columbia Law School's Office of Career Services and Professional Development. In this role, he conducts one-on-one sessions with third-year students seeking career advice and guidance. Buchman, the assistant director of career advising at the Law School, has worked in the career services office for the past two decades. He also serves as ombudsman and attorney adviser at Chadbourne & Park.

### 1964

**IRA S. NOVAK** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. He serves as a member of Norris McLaughlin & Marcus in Bridgewater, N.J. (continued on page 62)



class  
of: '74

## FERNANDO DE MELLO BARRETO '74 LL.M.

### GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

When São Paulo native Fernando de Mello Barreto '74 LL.M. accepted an offer to head the Brazilian Ministry of External Relations office in his hometown this past year, it seemed like an ideal opportunity to serve his country while setting up shop in a city filled with family and friends. Little did the longtime diplomat know that the new position would send him on a detour to Moscow instead.

Barreto doubled as Brazil's interim ambassador to Russia for more than four months while the Brazilian Senate worked to approve a permanent replacement. All the while, his family remained in Boston—where he recently held the position of that city's consul general of Brazil—so that his children could finish school there. (His son was recently accepted to Columbia University as an undergraduate.)

Barreto, who also served as Brazil's ambassador to Australia from 2006 to 2010, explains that his legal training has proven consistently useful in his various postings around the world. "Whether you're talking about trade, environmental issues, or human rights, having the vocabulary and the mindset of a lawyer helps," he says.

While reflecting on the changes he has seen over the course of his career, Barreto points to Brazil's transition from a military regime to a democratic government in the early 1980s, and the stabilization of its economy, as important developments that have helped the country become more influential in the international political arena.

Now in São Paulo, Barreto is enjoying the chance to serve as a diplomat in his native country, but he does not see his role at the Ministry of External Relations as the final stop of his peripatetic career. "Diplomatic retirement age in Brazil is 70," he says, "so I still have time for one more posting abroad."

**FOR MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS THIS PAST YEAR, BARRETO DOUBLED AS BRAZIL'S INTERIM AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.**



Novak specializes in health care and hospital law.

## 1965

**KENNETH T. CASCONE** recently published the historical novel *River of Triumph*. The book chronicles the adventures of a Native American who serves as a rebel militia officer, spy, and doctor during the American Revolution. Cascone, who is CEO of the advisory firm Cascone & Collyer in Newburgh, N.Y., works with entrepreneurs and small- to medium-sized companies seeking equity financing.

**STUART J. FREEDMAN** received the Rutgers Alumni Association Loyal Sons and Daughters Award, which honors volunteers for their extraordinary service to the university. Freedman, who recently served as president of the Rutgers alumni class of 1962, is a partner at Norris McLaughlin & Marcus in Bridgewater, N.J.

## 1966

**STEVEN P. COHEN** recently published *The Practical Negotiator: How to Argue Your Point, Plead Your Case, and Prevail in Any Situation*. In the book, he provides advice on how to address real-world problems through negotiation. Cohen has worked as a negotiation consultant to companies and government agencies around the world. He also serves as an adjunct professor at Brandeis International Business School.

**BENNETT G. PICKER** was named the top arbitration lawyer in Philadelphia by *The Best Lawyers in America*. This is the fourth consecutive year he has received the honor. Picker serves as senior counsel at Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, and he is also a full-time mediator and arbitrator.

## 1967



**JANE C. BERGNER** was recently recognized by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as a generous and longtime benefactor to the organization. She was profiled on the Kennedy Center's website and featured in a brochure mailed to 18,000 households. Bergner practices law in Washington, D.C., where she specializes in tax law and estate planning.

**GARY P. NAFTALIS** received a lifetime achievement award from the legal directory *Benchmark Litigation*. Naftalis was recognized for his more than 40 years representing individuals and corporations in complex criminal, civil, and regulatory cases. He serves as co-chair of Kramer Levin Naftalis

& Frankel, and as head of the firm's litigation department.

**GERALD SHEA** was recently nominated for the National Book Critics Circle John Leonard Award, an honor that recognizes first-time authors. Shea's memoir, *Song Without Words: Discovering My Deafness Halfway through Life*, which chronicles his early struggles with partial deafness and his discovery of the impairment at the age of 34, was published in 2013.

## 1968

**U.W. CLEMON** recently received a lifetime achievement award from *B-Metro*, a magazine based in Birmingham, Ala. Clemon, a civil rights lawyer and former federal judge, was recognized for his groundbreaking work in civil rights law. He serves as a shareholder at White Arnold & Dowd in Birmingham.

## 1969

**MICHAEL H. DIAMOND** began serving as a partner in residence with Columbia Law School's Office of Career Services and Professional Development. In this role, he provides one-on-one career advice to third-year students at the Law School. Diamond is a former litigation partner at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy. He also served as a partner at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

**DANIEL L. GREENBERG** recently received the Beacon of Justice Award from the

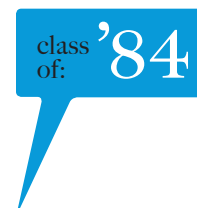
National Legal Aid & Defender Association. Greenberg, who serves as special counsel at Schulte Roth & Zabel in New York City, was honored as part of a pro bono team from the firm that is working alongside the New York Civil Liberties Union to ensure that indigent criminal defendants receive legal representation.

## 1971



**PETER M. GERHART** published the book *Property Law and Social Morality* (Cambridge University Press: 2014), which analyzes property law with respect to social obligations and responsibility. Gerhart serves as a professor at Case Western Reserve University School of Law. He specializes in torts, property law, and legal theory.

**HAROLD M. ICKES** was named chairman of the board at Meyer, Suozzi, English & Klein. Ickes, a longtime member of the firm, also manages its Washington, D.C., office. He serves as co-chair of the firm's labor and government relations practice groups, as well.



## **PENELOPE ANDREWS '84 LL.M.** ON THE FOREFRONT

For Albany Law School President and Dean **Penelope Andrews '84 LL.M.**, studying human rights issues at Columbia Law School in the early 1980s was an especially enriching experience. The anti-apartheid movement was gaining momentum at the time, and the South African native remembers the Morningside Heights campus as a hotbed of protests.

“When I was politically active in South Africa’s anti-apartheid movement, there was always a fear of persecution,” says Andrews. “Being at Columbia felt so much freer. I really saw what it was like to live in a country and to do human rights work without the fear of state-sponsored repression.”

Andrews, who was the first of her siblings to graduate from high school, returned to Johannesburg in the late '80s to work at the Legal Resources Centre with its founder, **Arthur Chaskalson**, a former Columbia Law School visiting professor who went on to become the first president of the South African Constitutional Court.

After a teaching career that led her to Australia, Scotland, Canada, and Germany, Andrews decided to settle in the United States, where she saw connections between South Africa’s struggle for racial equality and the American civil rights movement. A scholar specializing in equality issues,

she is the author of *From Cape Town to Kabul: Rethinking Strategies for Pursuing Women’s Human Rights*, and has taught law for nearly three decades. Andrews served as the City University of New York School of Law’s associate dean of academic affairs before her appointment at Albany Law School.

During her time as president and dean, Andrews has focused on guiding the independent, non-university affiliated law school through a complicated, challenging time for legal education. “I’ve genuinely tried to create a student-centered culture here,” she says, “and to develop a shared responsibility for the professional development of our graduates.”

**ANDREWS DECIDED TO SETTLE IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE SHE SAW CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA’S STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL EQUALITY AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.**





## 1972

**T. MERRITT BUMPASS JR., LL.M.**, was elected to serve as a member of the management committee at Frantz Ward in Cleveland, Ohio. Bumpass serves as a partner at the firm and specializes in labor and employment matters. The management committee consists of three members and is the first of its kind at Frantz Ward.

**ROGER S. CLARK, LL.M. '68, J.S.D. '72**, celebrated his 50th year in teaching this past December. Clark serves as the Board of Governors Professor of Law at Rutgers School of Law—Camden. He teaches courses on international law, foreign relations, national security law, and criminal law, among other topics.

**RUSSELL M. GERTMENIAN** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. Gertmenian, who serves as managing partner at Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease in Columbus, Ohio, specializes in corporate compliance law and corporate governance law.



**BARRY R. SHAPIRO** was named a “Top Rated Lawyer” in banking and finance by

LexisNexis Martindale-Hubbell. This distinction is reserved for attorneys who have demonstrated leadership qualities, as well as proven legal ability and high ethical standards. Shapiro serves as a member of Meyer, Suozzi, English & Klein in Garden City, N.Y. He is currently co-chair of the firm’s corporate law practice group.

## 1973

**OWEN D. NEE JR.** was named one of the “Top 50 Big Law Innovators of the Last 50 Years” by *The American Lawyer*. Nee was recognized for his work in China, where he created approximately 100 joint ventures and established more than 150 subsidiaries for foreign investors. He serves as of counsel at Greenberg Traurig in both New York City and Shanghai.

## 1974

**STEPHEN L. DREYFUSS** was named president of the Union International des Avocats, the world’s oldest international lawyers’ association. Dreyfuss serves as a partner at Hellring Lindeman Goldstein & Siegal in Newark, N.J. He focuses his practice on international business litigation and transactions.

**CHRISTOPHER K. HU** recently joined Blank Rome as of counsel in the firm’s New York City office. Hu concentrates his practice on intellectual property litigation. He previously served as a partner at Dickstein Shapiro.

## 1975

**LINDA A. BAUMANN** was recently named head of the health care practice group at Arent Fox in Washington, D.C. Baumann serves as a partner at the firm. She focuses her practice on matters involving False Claims Act investigations, and fraud and abuse compliance, as well as on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements.

**REX S. HEINKE** was named one of the top 10 attorneys in Southern California by *Super Lawyers* magazine. Heinke serves as a partner at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld in Los Angeles. He is also co-head of the firm’s Supreme Court and appellate practice.

## 1976

**PHILIP P. CROWLEY** recently celebrated his 31st year working in the law department at Johnson & Johnson in New Brunswick, N.J. Crowley currently serves as the company’s environmental law counsel and director of Johnson & Johnson’s online compliance training center.

**BRUNO DE VUYST, LL.M.**, was recently appointed director of the Brussels Legal Aid Bureau. De Vuyst serves as counsel at Janson Baugniet, a multidisciplinary and multilingual business law firm in Brussels. He is also an associate professor at Vesalius College and a deputy judge at the Commercial Tribunal in Brussels.

**ERIC H. JOSS** was named a partner in residence with Columbia Law School’s

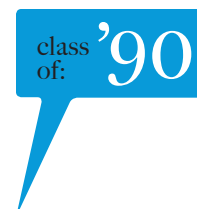
Office of Career Services and Professional Development. In this role, he provides personalized career advice to third-year students at the Law School. Joss is a former partner at Paul Hastings, where he specialized in labor relations and employment law for 35 years.



**BENJAMIN F. MANN** was named a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy. Mann serves as managing partner of Husch Blackwell’s Kansas City, Mo., office. He is a member of the firm’s technology, manufacturing, and transportation practice group, and he specializes in bankruptcy, restructuring, and creditors’ rights issues.

**SIMONE SONG** recently merged her Upper Manhattan real estate company, Simone Song Properties, with Coldwell Banker Bellmarc. The company is currently known as Bellmarc-Simone Song Inc. Song serves as manager of the Hudson Heights office.

**JAMIE STERN** recently published the poetry collection *(continued on page 66)*



## MONICA JAHAN BOSE '90

### STORYTELLING WITH SARIS

In 2013, environmental law expert and artist **Monica Jahan Bose '90** traveled to Katakhal, Bangladesh, to begin a printmaking project with 12 women who recently survived a devastating cyclone. Bose—who serves on the board of Samhati, an American nonprofit organization dedicated to helping indigent women in Bangladesh—developed the idea to highlight health care and education initiatives that the organization spearheaded in the village.

"I practice 'artivism,'" she explains, "which is the idea of using any means to get the story out there, to get marginal voices heard."

Bose spent nine days in Katakhal, helping the women use wood-block and painting techniques to design saris for exhibition in the United States. While there, she also spoke with locals about the recent cyclones, which have grown in intensity over the years, as well as storm surges, soil salinity, and decreases in the area's fish population. As a former attorney adviser for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Bose was familiar with these indicators of climate change, and she decided the saris could

be used to draw attention to how the issue is impacting the people of Bangladesh.

While exhibiting the saris around the U.S.—and recounting how Samhati has worked to improve female literacy rates and health care in Katakhal—Bose also addresses the need to help villagers prepare for future environmental changes. She received a grant from a Washington, D.C.-area art initiative for one of her exhibits and is also presenting the women's stories at climate conferences. This year, Bose will return to Bangladesh to meet with climate scientists there.

"These communities have to be empowered and involved," she says. "They need to have a voice in the international arena."

**"I PRACTICE 'ARTIVISM,' WHICH IS THE IDEA OF USING ANY MEANS TO GET THE STORY OUT THERE, TO GET MARGINAL VOICES HEARD."  
—MONICA JAHAN BOSE**





*Chasing Steam.* The book focuses on the life of Stern's grandmother, who was born in Poland and immigrated to New Jersey at a young age. Stern serves as a managing director specializing in global litigation at UBS, a financial services company.

## 1977

**ROBERT I. FIELD** recently published *Mother of Invention: How the Government Created "Free-Market" Health Care.* The book argues that the private health care sector rests on a foundation of federal support dating back more than half a century, and that without it, modern health care would not exist. Field serves as Professor of Health Management and Policy at Drexel University School of Public Health, and as a professor of law at Drexel University School of Law.

**SHELDON M. FINKELSTEIN** was reappointed co-chair of the book publishing board for the American Bar Association's litigation section. Finkelstein serves as a director at Podvey, Meanor, Catenacci, Hildner, Cocoziello & Chattman in Newark, N.J. He specializes in commercial litigation.

**BARDEN N. GALE** joined Mack Real Estate Group as vice chairman. He is also a member of the company's investment committee. Gale previously served as chief executive officer at JER Partners, a real estate investment firm based in Virginia.

**MITCHELL C. HOCHBERG** was recently appointed president and chief operating officer of the Lightstone Value Plus Real Estate Investment Trust II. Hochberg also serves as president of the Lightstone Group, a real estate company headquartered in New York City.

## 1979

**PAUL N. SAMUELS** recently received the Justice Leadership Award from Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, a Chicago-based nonprofit organization that advocates for alternatives to incarceration for people dealing with substance-use problems and mental health issues. Samuels currently serves as president and director of the Legal Action Center, a nonprofit public interest law firm focused on civil rights advocacy for people with histories of addiction, HIV/AIDS, or criminal records.

**DAVID E. WARREN** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. Warren serves as senior counsel at Verrill Dana in Portland, Maine. He focuses his practice on general corporate law and transactional matters.

## 1980

**JO ELIZABETH BUTLER** was named "Woman of the Year" by the Organization of Women in International Trade. Butler serves as deputy director of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries, and Special Programmes. She is also founder of the Ethiopian Children's Appeal, a grassroots charity that raises funds to purchase food and school supplies for children in Ethiopia. The organization recently won a UN21 Award, which recognizes outstanding U.N. staff initiatives.

**RICHARD E. GREENBERG** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. He was recognized for his work in criminal defense and white-collar litigation. Greenberg serves as an officer at Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale in St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the firm's litigation and environmental practice groups.

**ELLIOTT J. HAHN, LL.M.,** was re-elected first vice president of the AEA International Lawyers Network, an association of more than 2,500 law offices from around the world. Elliott, who serves as managing partner at Hahn Law in Torrance, Calif., was also named a top lawyer in the labor and employment law field by American Lawyer Media in 2013. This past November, he married Leah Ellenhorn Stromberg.



**LISA PEARSON** was recently selected by *Managing Intellectual Property* magazine as one of the nation's top 250 women practicing intellectual property law. Pearson serves as a partner at Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton in New York City. She specializes in the litigation of copyright, trademark, and unfair competition disputes.

**TOM ROTHMAN** recently entered into a joint venture with Sony Pictures Entertainment to launch TriStar Productions. Rothman, who was named chairman of the new venture, will serve as a producer for TriStar and will also help develop TV programming for Sony Pictures Television. He served as co-chairman and CEO of Fox Filmed Entertainment before moving to Sony Pictures at the beginning of 2013.

**TOM TEICHOLZ** recently received a Southern California Journalism Award from the Los Angeles Press Club for his *Jewish Journal* column "Lessons from Arthur Schnitzler's Vienna." Teicholz is a writer and film producer in Los Angeles. His work has



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appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*, *Interview*, and *The Huffington Post*, among other publications.

**ALAINE S. WILLIAMS, LL.M.**, was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. Williams serves as a partner at Willig, Williams & Davidson in Philadelphia. She focuses her practice on labor and employment law.

## 1981



**MARK W. BAYER** was named co-chair of the trial practice group at Gardere Wynne Sewell in Dallas. Bayer, who serves as a partner at the firm, specializes in complex commercial litigation. He was also recently recognized as a top lawyer by *The Best Lawyers in America*, *Texas Super Lawyers* magazine, and *Chambers USA*.

**JAMES M. MARGOLIN** was named chief public information officer at the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. Margolin previously served as a public information officer at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York field office for 18 years.



**CRAIG W. WEINLEIN, LL.M.**, was named the executive director of The Sedona Conference, a nonprofit research and educational institute focused on the areas of antitrust law, complex litigation, and intellectual property rights. He also serves as chairman of its board of directors. Before joining the organization full time earlier this year, Weinlein served as a partner at Carrington, Coleman, Sloman & Blumenthal in Dallas.

## 1982

**TOM AMIS** recently joined Mercer Thompson as a partner in the firm's Washington, D.C., office. Amis focuses his practice on the renewable energy sector, helping infrastructure companies develop and finance projects, with a particular emphasis on electric power projects. He previously served as a partner at Cooley.

**DENNIS M. TOFT** was recently named one of New Jersey's top five real estate attorneys by The News Funnel, a website that highlights real estate, public relations, and marketing news. Toft was selected for his work

on environmental law matters involving real estate, development, and land use issues. He practices at Wolff & Samson in West Orange, N.J., and serves as co-chair of the firm's environmental group.

**JACE WEAVER** recently published *The Red Atlantic: American Indigenes and the Making of the Modern World, 1000-1927* (University of North Carolina Press: 2014). The book focuses on the pivotal role Native Americans throughout the Atlantic region played in shaping the course of history. Weaver serves as the Franklin Professor of Native American Studies at the University of Georgia.

## 1983

**PAULA FRANZESE** was one of 26 law professors recently featured in the book *What the Best Law Teachers Do*. The publication is the result of a four-year study to identify the methods, strategies, and personal traits of professors whose students are exceptionally successful in the classroom. Franzese serves as the Peter W. Rodino Professor of Law at Seton Hall University School of Law.

**BERNARD A. HEBDA** was recently named the coadjutor archbishop of the Archdiocese of Newark, N.J., by Pope Francis I. As coadjutor, Hebda will automatically become archbishop upon the retirement, transfer, or death of the archdiocese's current archbishop. He previ-

ously served as bishop of the Diocese of Gaylord, Mich.

**ROBERT HERBST** was named a semifinalist for the AAU James E. Sullivan Award, which honors the nation's outstanding amateur athlete. Herbst is a 26-time national powerlifting champion. He recently earned first place in the 50 to 54 age-group at the AAU World Powerlifting Championships. Herbst serves as an attorney at Hogan Law Associates in New York City.

**SAMUEL C. HOI** was named president of the Maryland Institute College of Art. He will begin serving in that role this summer. Hoi is currently president of Otis College of Art and Design in Los Angeles.

**DANIELLA LEVINE** recently announced her campaign for county commissioner in District 8 of Florida's Miami-Dade County. Levine is the founder of Catalyst Miami, a nonprofit organization that helps communities develop strategies for social, educational, and economic improvement.

**STACY D. PHILLIPS** was named to the 2012 "Women Leaders in Law" list by *The Recorder*, a legal newspaper based in San Francisco. Phillips is a founder of Phillips Lerner, a law firm based in Los Angeles. She serves as managing principal of the firm, and her practice is focused on family law, custody matters, arbitration, and mediation.



**HARRY T. WALTERS** was named a managing director at Morgan Stanley in New York City. Walters, who also serves as co-head of wealth management litigation at Morgan Stanley, previously served as an executive director at the company.

**ROB WILLIAMS** recently began serving as a partner in residence with Columbia Law School's Office of Career Services and Professional Development. In this role, he helps to mentor third-year Law School students seeking career advice and guidance during their search for employment. Williams, a former partner at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, currently serves as a consultant to that firm.

## 1985



**ELIZABETH CLARK** recently joined Allen Matkins as senior counsel in the firm's San Francisco office. Clark, a member of Allen Matkins' real estate department, previously served as a partner at Fitzgerald Abbott & Beardsley.

**IRA A. GREENSTEIN** was named to the board of directors for

Arista Power, a Rochester, N.Y., company that develops and sells power management systems, renewable energy storage systems, and solar energy systems. Greenstein serves as president of Genie Energy in Newark, N.J.

**RICHARD KREINDLER** joined the Frankfurt office of Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton as a partner this past summer. Kreindler specializes in international arbitration and litigation. He also serves as a professor at the University of Münster in Germany.

**PHILIP N. MEYER, LL.M.**, recently published *Storytelling for Lawyers* (Oxford University Press: 2014). In the book, which is intended for legal practitioners, teachers, law students, and interdisciplinary academics, he explains how litigators can improve their arguments by constructing and implementing cohesive narratives. Meyer serves as a professor of law at Vermont Law School.

**JAMES A. WILSON** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. Wilson serves as a partner at Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease in Columbus, Ohio. He specializes in antitrust litigation and antitrust law.

**BASIL P. ZIRINIS III** recently joined Sullivan & Cromwell's London office. Zirinis, who previously served as a partner in the firm's Manhattan office, leads Sullivan & Cromwell's international private client

practice. He is also a member of the firm's estates and personal practice. Zirinis specializes in family business governance and transition, trust and estate litigation, and international estate and trust planning.

## 1986

**NANCY J. LABEN** was recently named executive vice president and general counsel of Booz Allen Hamilton in McLean, Va. She was also appointed as a member of the company's executive management committee. Laben previously served as general counsel at AECOM Technologies, an engineering, design, and architecture company.

**MATT MILLER** announced his campaign to become the U.S. representative for the 33rd congressional district of California. Miller, a columnist for *The Washington Post* and host of the weekly radio show "Left, Right, & Center," made the announcement this past February. If elected, he will fill the seat left vacant by Congressman Henry Waxman, who will retire later this year.

**JONATHAN JACOB NADLER** recently traveled to Myanmar to help advise that country's government on the selection and licensing of two operators required to deploy nationwide telecommunications networks. Nadler currently serves as a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Squire Sanders. He specializes in telecommunications regulation.

## 1987

**MICHAEL A. LEHMANN** received the Lawyers Alliance for New York's 2013 Cornerstone Award. He was honored for his work advocating on behalf of the organization in connection with the New York legislature's 2013 revision of the Not-for-Profit Corporations Law. Lehmann serves as a partner at Manatt, Phelps & Phillips in New York City. He is a member of the firm's tax, employee benefits, and global compensation practice group.

**JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN** recently received the Pro Bono Services Award from the Legal Services Corporation, a nonprofit organization that funds civil legal aid for those in financial need. Sullivan, who serves as special counsel and director of pro bono services in the Philadelphia office of Pepper Hamilton, was honored for coordinating all aspects of his firm's pro bono legal services, as well as for his work with several public interest organizations and committees.

## 1988

**JAN SCHANS CHRISTENSEN, LL.M.**, was named a justice of the Supreme Court of Denmark. He previously served as a professor of corporate law at the University of Copenhagen. Christensen is also a member of the board of the Danish Arbitration Association.

**JEFFREY R. PILKINGTON** was recently appointed as a  
(continued on page 70)

## BETSY PEARCE '91 IN STYLE

As a legal adviser to fashion designers and luxury brands, **Betsy Pearce '91** maintains a client list that mirrors the labels found in a style maven's closet. She represented Alexander McQueen when his company was acquired by the Gucci Group. Pearce advised designer Carolina Herrera, as well as designers for Christian Dior, Louis Vuitton, and Balenciaga. She also worked with the management teams in the acquisitions of Bally and Jimmy Choo.

"This job requires an unusual package of skills and interests," says the Minnesota native from her office in Paris. "Representing a designer selling his namesake company involves more than corporate, employment, and trademark issues. The relationship can also be deeply personal when the client is facing a critical life transition."

Pearce began her legal career as a clerk at the federal district court level before becoming an associate at Cravath, Swaine & Moore. She then moved to a boutique entertainment law firm, where she worked extensively with its client Prada on legal issues related to its global advertising campaigns. That professional experience

in the world of high fashion provided a catalyst for Pearce to start her own firm in 2003.

Pearce now divides her time between New York City and Paris, where her office is located on the top floor of a 17th-century building and offers sweeping views of the city. A presence in both locations is a great asset, she says, as most transactions she works on take place in Europe, and clients are usually European or American.

Pearce adds that striking out on her own with a focus on law and fashion allowed her to create a unique professional niche. "I'm fortunate to work with top talent in an industry without layers of agents and managers," she says. "The combination of professional challenges and the clients' appreciation is very fulfilling. I love what I do."

**STRIKING OUT ON HER OWN WITH A FOCUS ON LAW AND FASHION ALLOWED PEARCE TO CREATE A UNIQUE PROFESSIONAL NICHE.**



PHOTOGRAPHED BY GREGG DELMAN





Colorado district court judge for the state's 1st Judicial District. Pilkington previously served as a partner in the Denver office of Davis Graham & Stubbs. While at the firm, he specialized in complex litigation, including products liability matters, personal injury claims, and environmental toxic torts cases.

## 1989

**ASHBY D. BOYLE II** was named president of George Wythe University in Salt Lake City. He also serves as Professor of Constitutional Studies, Religion, and Society at the school. Boyle previously worked as an attorney adviser at the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah.

**GEORGE S. CANELLOS** recently joined Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy as a partner and global head of the firm's litigation department. He previously served as co-chief of enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Before joining the SEC, Canellos was a litigation partner at Milbank.

**CAROLYN HOCHSTADTER DICKER** served as a judge and moderator at the Wharton Business and Law Association's second annual conference. Hochstadter Dicker, a lecturer at the Wharton School, also planned the conference's Case Competition. She currently works as a solo practitioner specializing in business law, employment matters, and bankruptcy.

**GLADE A. JACOBSEN** was recently named a managing director at Goldman Sachs in New York City. He also currently serves as the company's vice president and assistant general counsel.

**S. WHITNEY RAHMAN** joined Blakinger, Byler & Thomas in Lancaster, Pa., as chair of the firm's employment and labor law practice. She previously served as a partner at Roland Stock in Reading, Pa.

**SIMONE WU** was recently recognized in *The Legal 500 United States—Corporate Counsel 100*, a publication listing the top 100 in-house counsels in the United States. Wu serves as senior vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary at Choice Hotels International, one of the world's largest lodging franchises.

## 1990

**AVRAHAM AZRIELI, LL.M.**, recently released the novel *Thump* (CreateSpace Independent Publishing: 2014). The book focuses on a sexual harassment trial set in Baltimore. Azrieli has written seven other books, including *The Mormon Candidate*, *The Jerusalem Inception*, and *The Masada Complex*.

**JEANNE M. HAMBURG** was appointed chair of the International Trademark Association's (INTA) law firm committee. The committee works to provide member-benefit advice to law firms affiliated with the

association and manages law firm programs for the INTA. Hamburg practices law at Norris McLaughlin & Marcus in New York City. She specializes in litigation, intellectual property, and Internet law.

**LISA A. LEVY** received the 2013 Cornerstone Award from the Lawyers Alliance for New York. She was honored for her work providing tax exemption and incorporation guidance to nonprofit organizations, in addition to providing these organizations with advice on governance and intellectual property law matters. Levy serves as a tax partner at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson in New York City.

## 1991

**JAMES I. COHEN** was recently named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. Cohen, who serves as a partner at Verrill Dana in Portland, Maine, was also named one of New England's top attorneys by *Super Lawyers* magazine. He specializes in banking and financial services, public utility regulation, government and public relations, and alternative dispute resolution.

**ANTONIO D. MARTINI** was elected president of the National Association of Bond Lawyers. Martini, who serves as head of the public finance tax practice at Edwards Wildman Palmer in Boston, will begin his one-year term in September.

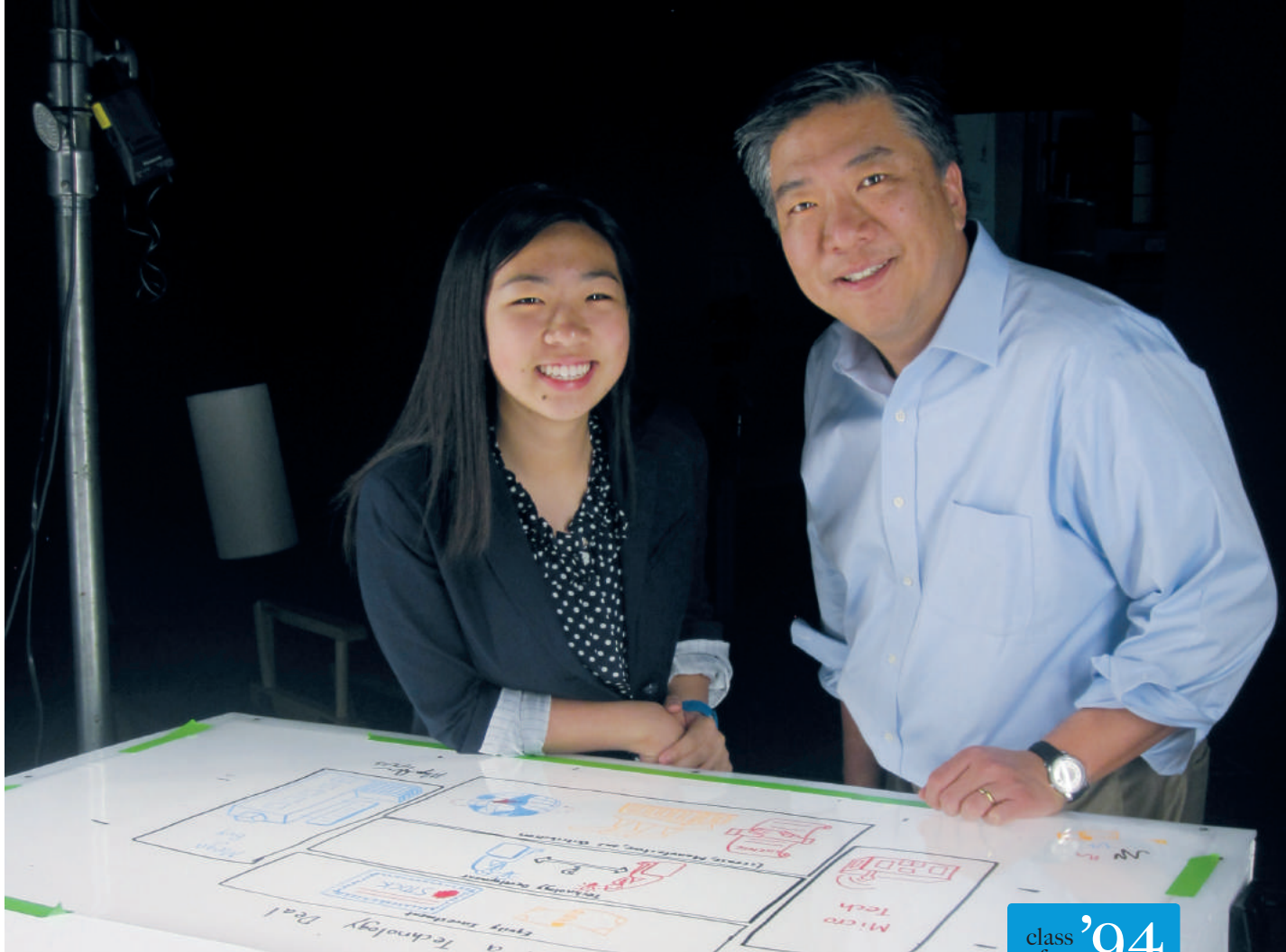
**MACK PAUL** was recently named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list. Paul was recognized for his work in land use issues, zoning matters, and real estate law. He serves as a partner at Morningstar Law Group in Morrisville, N.C., and is a frequent writer and speaker on urban planning, transportation, and policy matters.

## 1992



**RAYMOND R. FERRELL** was recently named executive vice president-general counsel and corporate secretary at Dex Media, a marketing firm in Dallas. Ferrell is also a member of the company's executive committee. He previously served as vice president-associate general counsel for commercial operations at SuperMedia, an advertising agency also located in Dallas.

**MICHAEL F. SILVA** was recently named vice president, chief regulatory officer, and compliance leader at GE Capital in Norwalk, Conn. Silva previously served as senior supervisory officer at the Federal Reserve Bank.



class  
of: '94

## RICHARD HSU '94 STREAMLINED CONCEPTS

When attorney Richard Hsu '94 first decided to create intellectual property law tutorials for his blog, [www.hsutube.com](http://www.hsutube.com), he enlisted the services of an unlikely assistant—his 13-year-old daughter, Maya. Though his teenager has no legal expertise, she is a talented artist, and Hsu hoped Maya's drawings could help summarize complicated IP concepts that can sometimes be hard to understand.

"I'm always thinking about how I can illustrate points to my clients," he says. "I always try to think of things in the simplest terms."

Hsu, a partner at Shearman & Sterling in Palo Alto, began blogging in 2011 as a way to learn about new technologies. The former programmer says he had fallen out of touch with the tech industry after several years primarily focused on practicing law. His first posts on HsuTube were no-frills written summaries of various legal topics.

In 2012, Hsu began creating a set of videos, each explaining a specific IP law concept in three minutes or less. He narrated while Maya illustrated the concepts on a piece of paper. The videos were initially homemade—Hsu shot the footage with his own digital camera—but as the tutorials grew more popular, the duo moved to a production studio

in San Francisco, which provided professional lighting and sound, as well as a translucent drawing table for Maya.

Since then, the blog has garnered industry attention. *The Recorder*, a California-based legal newspaper, featured Hsu's website this past summer in a story on innovative law firm blogs, and he recently presented a lecture for the Legal Marketing Association. But Hsu notes that the project was also an important father-daughter bonding experience.

"When we first started," he says, "[Maya] was like, 'Is this what you do? Your job seems pretty simple!'"

**HSU HOPED HIS TEENAGE DAUGHTER'S DRAWINGS COULD HELP SUMMARIZE COMPLICATED IP CONCEPTS THAT CAN SOMETIMES BE HARD TO UNDERSTAND.**



## 1993

**JEFFREY A. GREENBAUM** was recently elected chairman of the Global Advertising Lawyers Alliance, a network of independent law firms with expertise in complex legal issues affecting advertisers and marketers. Greenbaum serves as the managing partner at Frankfurt Kurnit Klein & Selz in New York City. He is a member of the firm's advertising, marketing, and public relations practice group.



**ALYCIA M. VIVONA** was recently named partner at Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young in Washington, D.C. Vivona focuses her practice on corporate matters, including complex mergers and acquisitions, corporate restructurings, secured lending, and intellectual property licensing. She has represented foreign and domestic clients in cross-border transactions involving numerous countries, including China, France, and Japan. Vivona previously served as of counsel at the firm.

## 1995

**SHEIDA R. SAHANDY** was recently named executive director of the Puget Sound

Partnership, a state agency that works to protect and restore the ecosystem of Washington's Puget Sound. She previously served as a city administrator in Bellevue, Wash., and as a policy adviser. In her previous role, she worked on the creation of environmental indicators and targets, as well as on issues involving environmental and corporate responsibility.

**KAARINA STÄHLBERG, LL.M.**, was named general counsel of Fortum Corporation, an energy company based in Finland. Ståhlberg was also appointed to Fortum's management team. She previously served as assistant general counsel at Nokia.

## 1996

**KEITH AGISIM** was recently named one of the country's top 100 in-house counsels by The Legal 500. Agisim, who serves as chief IP counsel at Bank of America, was honored for his work in establishing widely used patent procurement policies, and for assisting Congress with the Patent Reform Bill, among other accomplishments.

**BRAD MELTZER** recently published the children's books *I Am Amelia Earhart* and *I Am Abraham Lincoln* (Dial: 2014). The books are part of the literary series "Ordinary People Change the World." Meltzer is a *New York Times* best-selling author and host of the television show *Brad Meltzer's Decoded*.

## 1997



**ARTHUR F. MCMAHON III** was named to *The Best Lawyers in America* list for 2014. McMahon serves as a partner at Taft Stettinius & Hollister in Cincinnati. He specializes in corporate governance and securities matters.

**TZVI ROKEACH** was named partner at Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel in New York City. Rokeach currently specializes in real estate law, with a focus on real estate financings, workouts and restructurings, large-scale development and construction projects, joint ventures, and acquisitions. He previously served as a special counsel at the firm.

## 1998

**DENISE E. BACKHOUSE** recently joined the New York City office of Littler & Mendelson as a shareholder and eDiscovery counsel. Backhouse also serves as a guest lecturer and adjunct professor at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, where she teaches courses on international eDiscovery, data protection, and information governance. She previ-

ously worked as of counsel at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

**PAUL H. COHEN** recently joined Perkins Coie as a partner in the firm's New York City office. He focuses his practice on international arbitration matters, including both commercial and investor-state oil and gas disputes. He is also a member of the firm's business litigation practice group. Cohen previously served as a partner in the New York City office of Thompson & Knight.



**GEOFFREY T. MUKAE** joined the Honolulu office of Alston Hunt Floyd & Ing as of counsel. Mukae specializes in corporate and business transactions, banking and finance issues, and mergers and acquisitions. He previously served as a partner at Carlsmith Ball in Honolulu.

## 1999

**THOMAS HEALY** recently published *The Great Dissent*, which focuses on U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' journey from free-speech opponent (continued on page 74)

## LIVIA ANGIOLILLO '11

### COMMON GROUND

As the co-founder and director of operations for Uncommon Collegiate Charter School in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, Livia Angiolillo '11 greets each of her 111 students every morning by name.

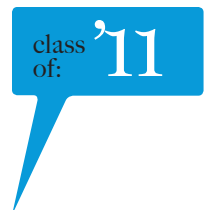
"I'm the first person they see," Angiolillo explains, noting the inclusive approach the high school has implemented since its founding in 2012. "I don't go five minutes without talking to a student."

Uncommon Collegiate is part of Uncommon Schools, a network of 38 charter educational institutions in underperforming school districts and low-income areas throughout the Northeast. Angiolillo, who holds an M.A. and an Ed.M. from Teachers College, in addition to her law degree, became involved with Uncommon as a summer operations fellow in 2009. During the next few years, she worked closely with Uncommon administrators to establish multiple schools throughout Brooklyn and was awarded a yearlong fellowship to build Uncommon Collegiate. In her current role, Angiolillo is in charge of the day-to-day operations of the school, including overseeing its annual budget, supervising staff hiring, and maintaining relationships with students and families.

Shortly after Uncommon Collegiate opened its doors, 98 percent of the school's ninth-grade students passed their geometry Regents exam, compared to the overall New York City average of 58 percent. Angiolillo credits successes like these to Uncommon's focus on individualized attention and its emphasis on the importance of earning admittance to a four-year college.

"At the end of the day, you realize 'our kids are going to make it,' and that's what everyone is working towards," she says. "There's a lot of hard work, but a lot of joy."

**"AT THE END OF THE DAY, YOU REALIZE  
'OUR KIDS ARE GOING TO MAKE IT.'"  
—LIVIA ANGIOLILLO**





to First Amendment advocate. The book was selected as a *New York Times Book Review* “editor’s choice” and was named one of the 15 best nonfiction books of 2013 by *The Christian Science Monitor*. Healy serves as a professor of law at Seton Hall University School of Law.

## 2000

**STACEY A. BELL** was named a partner at BakerHostetler in New York City. Bell specializes in complex commercial litigation, including white-collar defense, securities class action lawsuits, products liability cases, and fraudulent conveyance actions. She previously served as an associate at the firm.

**JEREMY A. COHEN** recently received a distinguished service award from the New York State Bar Association’s committee on law, youth, and citizenship. He was recognized for his 16 years of volunteer service at Legal Outreach, Inc., a nonprofit organization that helps New York City high school students from underserved populations to develop legal skills—including persuasive writing, critical thinking, and public speaking. Cohen serves as an associate at Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel in New York City.



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**ARIN GREENWOOD** recently published her second book, *Save the Enemy*, which is her debut in the young adult novel genre. Greenwood serves as an editor at HuffPost DC in Washington, D.C.

**SAM LICHTMAN** was named a partner at Haynes and Boone in New York City. Lichtman specializes in mergers and acquisitions, corporate restructurings, and joint ventures, with an emphasis on international transactions.

## 2001

**GLEN A. KOPP** recently joined the New York City office of Bracewell & Giuliani as a partner. Kopp is a member of the firm’s white-collar, internal investigations, and regulatory enforcement practice. He specializes in regulatory enforcement matters, criminal proceedings, and litigation and internal investigations relating to financial institutions, among other matters. Kopp previously served as an assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

## 2002

**RICHARD F. BOULWARE II** was recently nominated by President Barack Obama to serve on the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. Boulware currently serves as an assistant attorney at the federal public defender’s office in Las Vegas. He has worked as a federal public defender since 2007, focusing on

complex white-collar crime cases. From 2003 to 2007, Boulware worked for the Federal Defenders of New York, a nonprofit organization that provides free representation throughout the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York.

**JOSHUA A. KAUFMAN** was named counsel at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City. Kaufman represents U.S. and foreign private issuers, investment banks, and institutional investors in a wide variety of securities transactions. He is a member of the firm’s corporate finance practice.

**VANDANA RUPANI, LL.M.**, was recently named a partner at Norton Rose Fulbright. Rupani, who is based in the firm’s Dubai office, assists clients in establishing business presences in the United Arab Emirates. She also advises on joint ventures, acquisitions, corporate governance issues, and other matters.

**IRA K. TEICHER** was named a partner at Stroock & Stroock & Lavan in Miami. Teicher, who previously served as an associate at the firm, is a member of Stroock’s real estate practice group. He currently focuses his practice on the representation of developers and investors in connection with a wide array of real estate matters, including the acquisition, disposition, development, financing, and management of commercial and residential real estate assets.

## 2003

**FAISAL BALOCH, LL.M.**, was named counsel at Davis Polk in Hong Kong. Baloch, who is a member of the firm’s corporate department, specializes in U.S. securities laws and international capital markets. He previously served as an associate at the firm.

**DIANA M. ENG** was recently named of counsel at Blank Rome in New York City. Eng, who previously served as a senior associate at Weil, Gotshal & Manges, is a member of Blank Rome’s consumer finance litigation group. She represents mortgage loan servicers and lenders in all aspects of litigation across multiple jurisdictions.



**JAMILA M. HALL MCKNIGHT** was named a partner at Jones Day in Atlanta. Hall McKnight specializes in white-collar crime matters and business litigation. Before joining Jones Day in 2012, she served as an assistant U.S. Attorney in the Northern District of Georgia.

**YAKOV MIROCZNIK** was recently named managing director at Barclays Capital in New York

City. Mirocznik, who joined the company more than five years ago, is also the Americas head of Barclays Investment Bank's financial structuring group.

**GAIL D. STEINER** married Roger S. Levine this past winter at the New York Botanical Garden. Steiner, who has worked as general counsel at the Nashville-based media company Young Broadcasting, has also served as assistant counsel to New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo.

## 2004

**SAYAN BHATTACHARYA** was named a partner at Stroock & Stroock & Lavan in New York City. Bhattacharyya specializes in corporate and financial restructuring. He previously served as an associate at the firm.



**MAGGIE PISACANE** was named a partner at Frankfurt Kurnit Klein & Selz in New York City. Pisacane serves as a member of the firm's entertainment group. She specializes in film and television development, financing, production, distribution, and branding.

Prior to joining Frankfurt Kurnit, Pisacane served as an associate at Sloss Eckhouse Brennan LawCo and at Cravath, Swaine & Moore.



**BENJAMIN L. STEWART** recently joined the Dallas law firm Bailey Brauer as counsel. Stewart, who previously served as senior counsel in the Fort Worth, Texas, office of Kelly Hart & Hallman, focuses his practice on complex commercial litigation and bankruptcy matters.

## 2005



**MELISSA ANYETEI** was named partner at Mayer Brown in Chicago. She specializes in patent litigation, patent portfolio strategy, and intellectual property licensing.

Anyetei also welcomed her son, Stephen Christian Leak, this past year.

**MATTHEW J. BACAL** was named counsel at Davis Polk & Wardwell in New York City. Bacal, who is a member of the firm's corporate department, focuses his practice on intellectual property, technology matters, and media-related issues. He previously served as an associate at the firm.



**JAMES P. BURNETT** was named partner at Latham & Watkins in London. Burnett serves as a member of the firm's corporate department. He specializes in the representation of investment banks, private equity firms, and companies in public and private debt, as well as equity offerings, bridge loans, acquisition financing, and liability management transactions.

**CHRISTOPHER WIMMER** founded Emergent Legal this past October in San Francisco. The law firm represents new and established businesses in the Bay Area. Wimmer previously served as a senior associate at Taylor & Company Law Offices in San Francisco.

## 2006

**REBECCA L. AVITIA** was recently appointed executive director of the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque, N.M. Avitia previously served as a shareholder at Montgomery & Andrews, also in Albuquerque. She specialized in business, real estate, insurance, health law, and employment litigation at the firm.

**THEODORE S. GEIGER** married Deborah Leiderman this past winter in New York City. Geiger serves as an associate at Hahn & Hessen in Manhattan. He specializes in commercial litigation matters.

**DAN KROCKMALNIC** recently joined Arrowood Peters, a Boston-based boutique litigation firm, as an associate. Krockmalnic previously served as an associate at Ropes & Gray, where he specialized in business and securities litigation.

**JASON SENGHEISER, LL.M.**, received the National Outstanding Young Lawyer Award from the American Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division. Sengheiser serves as a law clerk for the Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District, and as an adjunct faculty member at Fontbonne University.

## 2007

**SYLVIE C. GOURSAUD** recently received the 2013 Cornerstone Award from the Lawyers Alliance for New York. She was recognized



for her pro bono work with several nonprofit organizations, including the New York Immigration Coalition and the New York State Immigrant Action Fund. Goursand serves as a senior associate at Hogan Lovells in Paris. She specializes in litigation.

## 2008



**KEVIN T. CREWS** was recently named to the 2014 “Rising Star” list by *Texas Super Lawyers* magazine. The list includes attorneys with a high degree of professional achievement who have practiced law for 10 years or less. Crews serves as an associate at Weil, Gotshal & Manges in Dallas. He focuses his practice on a wide range of mergers and acquisitions and private equity transactions.

## 2009

**PHILIP ELLENBOGEN** married Rachel Emma Weitzner this past summer in Livingston, N.J. Ellenbogen serves as an associate specializing in litigation at Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel in New York City.

**MOLLIE MELISSA KORNREICH** married **MATTHEW DAVID PODOLSKY '09** this past autumn

in Brooklyn. Kornreich serves as a litigation associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in Manhattan. Podolsky joined the New York City office of Davis Polk & Wardwell as a litigation associate in December.



**DILEN KUMAR** was recently honored as a 2014 “Rising Star” by *Texas Super Lawyers* magazine. The recognition highlights the work of attorneys who have practiced for a decade or less. Kumar currently serves as an associate at Weil, Gotshal & Manges in Dallas. He focuses his practice on public and private acquisitions, divestitures, and investment transactions.



**ERIC M. SOEHNLEIN** joined Lippes Mathias Wexler Friedman in Buffalo, N.Y., as

a litigation associate. He previously served as an associate at Connors & Vilardo, which is also located in Buffalo. He has taught courses related to health law and public policy at Canisius College and the University at Buffalo.

**MATTHEW O. WILLIAMS** married Paul J. Berg this past winter in Manhattan. Williams serves as an associate at Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York City. He specializes in tax law.

## 2010

**DONNA AZOULAY ZWECKER** married Randy Zwecker this past November at the Temple Israel of Lawrence in Lawrence, N.Y. Azoulay Zwecker recently completed a clerkship with Justice Marcy S. Friedman of the Commercial Division of New York County Supreme Court. She previously served as a litigation associate in the New York City office of Faust, Goetz, Schenker & Blee.

## 2011

**MARK HOBEL** recently joined the U.S. Justice Department’s National Security Division as an attorney in the division’s law and policy office. In this role, Hobel helps to develop and implement the Justice Department’s policies with regard to intelligence, counterterrorism, and various other national security matters. He was also selected as a member of the Justice Department’s Attorney General’s Honors Program.



**MARY U. IROZURU** was named a 2014 “Rising Star” by *Texas Super Lawyers* magazine. The honor recognizes young lawyers who have attained a high degree of peer recognition and professional achievement. Irozuru serves as an associate at Bell Nunnally & Martin in Dallas. She currently focuses her practice on the representation of clients in a broad range of transactional issues, business contract dealings, and entity governance matters.

## 2012

**EVAN R. KREINER** married Rachel Suzanne Berkowitz this past November in Manalapan, Fla. Kreiner also recently began serving as a law clerk for Judge Cathy Seibel of the Southern District of New York. He previously worked as an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City.



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[law.columbia.edu/mag/fb](http://law.columbia.edu/mag/fb)

## 2013

**DANIEL J. BELKE** married Jordana E. Kerschner this past September in Brooklyn. Belke serves as an associate in the corporate law department of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York City.

**NIKLAS ELOFSSON, LL.M.**, won the Andrew P. Vance Memorial Writing Competition, a contest for law students interested in customs and international trade law sponsored by the Customs and International Trade Bar Association and Brooklyn Law

School. Elofsson's winning article, "Ex Parte Interviews of Party-Appointed Arbitrator Candidates: A Study Based on the Views of Counsel and Arbitrators in Sweden and the United States," was published in the *Journal of International Arbitration*. Elofsson is an associate at Vinge in Stockholm.

**DANIEL J. THOMPSON** joined the Kansas City, Mo., office of Husch Blackwell. Thompson serves as a member of the firm's corporate group.



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Class notes submissions may be edited for clarity and space. *Columbia Law School Magazine* cannot guarantee publication of all items.



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KENT AFFILIATES  
THE 1754 SOCIETY



# in memoriam:

The Columbia Law School community extends its deepest sympathy to the loved ones of recently deceased alumni, faculty, and friends

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## Gerard Arnoth Weiss '34

DECEMBER 2, 2013

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Gerard (Gerry) Arnoth Weiss '34 was a skilled lawyer specializing in corporate law who investigated the war crimes of German chemical conglomerate IG Farben. He passed away on December 2, 2013, at the age of 100.

Weiss grew up in Irvington and North Tarrytown, N.Y. By 1934, he had graduated from both Columbia College and Columbia Law School. That same year, at the age of 21, Weiss became one of the youngest lawyers ever admitted to the New York State bar. He then began private practice in Westchester County, N.Y.

Beginning in 1945, Weiss spent two years in Berlin as chief of the Alien Property Custodian Mission in the Office of the Military Government of the U.S. The department administered the restitution of property belonging to America's wartime enemies. As head of the investigation that uncovered the chemical cartel IG Farben's involvement in war crimes, Weiss questioned Nazi war criminals such as architect Albert Speer, who had overseen the Third Reich's production of weapons and war supplies, and IG Farben CEO Hermann Schmitz.

Following his return to the U.S., Weiss divided his time

between government work in Washington, D.C., and his private practice in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Predeceased by Emily, his wife of 68 years, Weiss is survived by his daughters, Star, Emily, and Bonnie; his sons, John and Rod; 11 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.



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## Millard L. Midonick '36

JANUARY 18, 2014

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Millard (Will) L. Midonick '36 was a judge for both Manhattan family and surrogate courts, and a longtime member of the Columbia Law School Board of Visitors. He passed away on January 18, 2014, at the age of 99.

Midonick was born in Manhattan in 1914. He served in the Coast Guard during World War II as the commanding officer of the *U.S.S. Brownsville*. After graduating from Columbia College and the Law School, he worked at the National Labor Relations Board

before joining Polier Midonick & Zinsser as a name partner in 1946.

Midonick became a family court judge in 1962. A champion of the rights of children and women, he famously criticized a New York statute that made it virtually impossible to prosecute violent sex offenders. Elected to the Surrogate's Court in 1972, Midonick handled hundreds of high-profile estate cases. The best known of these was a dispute between the children of abstract expressionist Mark Rothko and the executors of his estate. In 1975, Midonick found in favor of the Rothko children. He also presided over disputes involving the estates of poet W.H. Auden and composer Igor Stravinsky.

Midonick joined Willkie Farr & Gallagher as of counsel after stepping down from the bench in 1982. He then served as of counsel at both Tenzer, Greenblatt, Fallon & Kaplan and Fensterstock & Partners. Maintaining lifelong ties to Columbia Law School, Midonick was an adjunct professor from 1980 to 1982 and served on the Law School's Alumni Association board of directors from 1970 to 1978. He was also a member of the Law School's Board of Visitors from 1997 until the time of his death.

Midonick is survived by his wife, Jill Claster Midonick, and several nieces and nephews.

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## Freda Silbowitz Hertz '38

DECEMBER 11, 2013

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Freda Silbowitz Hertz '38 was a Manhattan family court judge and former president of the New York Women's Bar Association. She passed away on December 11, 2013, at the age of 98.

Born in the Bronx in 1915, Hertz graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Hunter College in 1935. When she earned her J.D. from Columbia Law School in 1938, Hertz was one of 16 women in her class. After being admitted to the bar that year, Hertz began practicing law in New York City, focusing on matrimonial and family law. In 1973, then-New York City Mayor John Lindsay appointed her as an interim civil court judge in Manhattan Family Court. Hertz continued to practice law in New York City after stepping down from the bench.

A longtime member of the New York Women's Bar Association, she served as the organization's president from 1963 to 1964. The chair of several committees, Hertz also organized a United Nations reception for visiting members of the British bar.

Hertz is survived by her nieces and a nephew, as well as members of her extended family.

## Otis G. Pike '48

JANUARY 20, 2014

Otis G. Pike '48 was a nine-term U.S. congressman from Long Island. He passed away on January 20, 2014, at the age of 92.

Pike was born in Riverhead, N.Y. He served as a fighter pilot during World War II before earning his J.D. from Columbia Law School. After making his initial bid for the House of Representatives in 1958, Pike was elected as a Democrat in 1960. He went on to represent New York's predominantly Republican 1st congressional district until 1979.

As a congressman, Pike drew public attention to the inflated prices the Pentagon was paying for hardware. His efforts pushed the Defense Department to reform its purchasing policies. As chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, he also led the first significant House investigation into CIA abuses, which, at the time, ranged from illegal spying on citizens to assassination attempts.

Pike was instrumental in passing legislation that created New York's Fire Island National Seashore in 1964. In 1980, Congress designated 1,380 acres of that area the Otis Pike High Dune Wilderness.

Pike was predeceased by his first wife, Doris Orth, and his son Robert. He is survived by his second wife, Barbe Bonjour Pike; his son Douglas; and two grandchildren.



## David Sive '48

MARCH 12, 2014

David Sive '48, who was known as the father of modern environmental law, argued landmark

cases, led environmental advocacy groups, and taught environmental law at Columbia Law School. He passed away on March 12, 2014, at the age of 91.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1922, Sive was a World War II veteran and a Purple Heart recipient. After earning his J.D. in 1948, he joined Seligson, Morris & Neuberger. In 1962, Sive co-founded the leading environmental law firm known today as Sive, Paget & Riesel.

In the 1960s, Sive was a member of the legal team that blocked construction of a power plant at Storm King Mountain on the Hudson River. Spurred by his love of the wilderness, Sive then worked on a landmark case that stopped construction of the proposed Hudson River Expressway. He also argued before the U.S. Supreme Court against a 1971 nuclear test explosion in Alaska. That case helped lead the U.S. to cease conducting such tests.

As an adjunct faculty member at Columbia Law School, an original member of its Environmental Advisory Committee, and an

honorary director of the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*, Sive contributed greatly to the Law School's leadership in the field of environmental law. A committed environmental activist and former chairman of the Atlantic chapter of the Sierra Club, he helped found the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Law Institute, and other notable environmental groups.

Sive is survived by his wife, Mary Robinson Sive; his sons Alfred, Walter, and Theodore; his daughters Rebecca and Helen; and six grandchildren.



### PLEASE EMAIL

In Memoriam notifications to [magazine@law.columbia.edu](mailto:magazine@law.columbia.edu) with "In Memoriam" in the subject line.

As part of this email, please be certain to include the full name of the deceased, the year of graduation from the Law School, and the approximate date of death.

**ASHLEY B. CARRICK '35**  
May 18, 2013

**JEROME B. SHERMAN '40**  
September 1, 2013

**TOBIAS WEISS '41**  
July 14, 2013

**JOHN M. RENNELL '44**  
June 10, 2013

**ROBERT M. BOR '47**  
May 3, 2013

**DONALD J. LUNGHINO '47**  
February 18, 2014

**FERRIS A. ALBERS '48**  
October 8, 2013

**ROBERT L. MARLOW '48**  
October 18, 2013

**WILLIAM LEE  
MCLANE '48 LL.M.**  
July 16, 2013

**CLYDE EVERETT SHOREY '49**  
July 23, 2013

**WILLIAM A. SUTTON '49**  
February 2, 2014

**JOHN C. BIERWIRTH '50**  
May 26, 2013

**EDWARD T. BURNS '50**  
December 27, 2013

**WARREN E. HEWITT '50**  
September 3, 2013

**ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD '51**  
September 8, 2013

**ELIOT H. LUMBARD '52**  
November 6, 2013

**ROBERT P. BRISSON '53**  
July 7, 2013

**RODNEY J. COLLINS '53**  
September 25, 2013

**LAWRENCE K. FEITELL '53**  
October 1, 2013

**DONALD R. LAWRENCE '53**  
June 5, 2013

**BARBARA CUSHMAN  
WAXLER '53**  
June 3, 2013

**HERBERT F. DESIMONE '54**  
November 27, 2013

**SAMUEL F. FORTUNATO '54**  
January 8, 2014

**DOUGLAS M. PHILLIPS '54**  
May 3, 2013

**MARTIN ZUCKERBROD '54**  
July 29, 2013

**EDWIN S. BERNSTEIN '55**  
November 27, 2013

**REMBERT SAM REA '55 LL.M.**  
January 10, 2014

**EUGENE F. SCOLES '55 J.S.D.**  
October 11, 2013

**ALFRED E. SIKK '55**  
January 16, 2014

**BARBARA E. STEIN '55**  
July 24, 2013

**KARL ASCH '56**  
January 28, 2014

**JOHN S. CLARK '56**  
August 21, 2013

**JOHN A. MITCHELL '56**  
May 12, 2013

**WILLIAM RUBIN '56**  
July 25, 2013

**AARON D. BERNSTEIN '57**  
February 9, 2014

**JOEL A. CIBENER '57**  
June 23, 2013

**PHILIP T. TEMPLE '57**  
August 16, 2013

**RICHARD LEE  
RUSSELL '58**  
August 10, 2013

**WALTER X. STANTON '58**  
January 20, 2014

**H. JOSEPH FLATAU '59**  
December 5, 2013

**FRANCIS P. KING '59**  
July 19, 2013

**WALTER C. REID '59**  
June 6, 2013

**IRA L. SHARENOW '59**  
August 23, 2013

**DAVID ELIOT LEVINE '60**  
June 3, 2013

**RUSSELL E. BROOKS '63**  
June 8, 2013

**DALE S. COLLINSON '63**  
September 28, 2013

**HOWARD L. STEVENS '63**  
September 14, 2013

**ROBERT K. ADIKES '64**  
November 13, 2013

**LEONARD N. KALCHEIM '64**  
May 22, 2013

**JOHN A. FOWLER '67**  
June 13, 2013

**PETER C. SIEGFRIED '68**  
July 23, 2013

**YALE DAVID TAUBER '68**  
September 4, 2013

**NORMAN C. BENSLEY '69**  
October 28, 2013

**BARRY S. WILLDORF '69**  
February 1, 2014

**ARMAND L. ANDRY '74**  
June 6, 2013

**LINDA BRACKINS-WILLETT  
'77 LL.M.**  
July 29, 2013

**CLAIRE L. COONS '77**  
October 4, 2013

**BARRETT L. BRICK '79**  
September 22, 2013

**JAMES V. HYATT '80**  
July 1, 2013

**LAWRENCE A. KLETTER '82**  
May 12, 2013

**SHAWN BERNSTEIN '88**  
December 20, 2013

**JONATHAN P. RICH '88**  
August 21, 2013

**DIRK L. VINCENT '91**  
February 14, 2013

**ANDREW M. LOTTMAN '93**  
May 22, 2013

**GENA VIRGINIA MASON '10**  
June 28, 2013



# Michael I. Sovern '55

A member of the faculty for nearly six decades, Professor Michael I. Sovern '55 served as dean of Columbia Law School from 1970 to 1979 and as president of Columbia University from 1980 to 1993. He continues to teach Legal Methods each fall.

**WHO HAS BEEN YOUR GREATEST INSPIRATION?** My parents. My first and most influential role models, they taught both by example and by explicit guidance. Loving and supportive, they gave me confidence. When my father died, my mother had to earn a living while raising my 8-year-old sister and me, a 12-year-old, by herself. Selflessly devoted to us, she still left us ample room to grow. Unlike her son, she was a modest woman and wouldn't have dreamed of calling herself an inspiration. But she was, a truly extraordinary one.

**HOW DO YOU DEFINE SUCCESS?** Getting up each morning and looking forward to the day.

**WHY DID YOU GO TO LAW SCHOOL?** There was nothing high-minded about my decision. I entered law school thinking that if I didn't like it, I would shift to a Ph.D. in political science, but I fell in love with the law and decided I wanted to be just like my professors.

**WHO IS YOUR FAVORITE LAWYER OF ALL TIME?** Charles Evans Hughes. He would be my choice even if he wasn't one of our alumni. His record of public service has never been matched.

**FINISH THIS SENTENCE: YOU WOULDN'T CATCH ME DEAD WITHOUT . . .** My glasses. I can't read without them, and reading is not merely central to our profession, it is also one of life's great joys.

**ONE THING YOU ABSOLUTELY MUST DO BEFORE YOU DIE?** Finish getting my affairs in order. My papers are a mess.

**THING FOR WHICH YOU ARE MOST THANKFUL?** My family. I am blessed with a nearly perfect wife and children I can happily both love and respect, who have blessed us with grandchildren we naturally think are wonderful.



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