

The **THEATER** *of the* **COURTROOM**

Adjunct professor
Janet Metzger
teaches a course
where drama and
the law collide



Welcome to Emory Law's centennial year!

For 100 years, Emory Law has stood as a leading institution for legal education, a place for innovative scholarship, and a focal point for important conversations about the law in our world today.



As we celebrate our Centennial through this academic year, we look forward to hosting a range of events to commemorate this important milestone for Emory Law. Mark your calendars for the Centennial Gala weekend on April 28 and 29, 2017, which will also include reunion events for the classes of 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1991, 1992, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2012. We will dedicate the next issue of *Emory Lawyer* to our Centennial; if you have a story about our history or

your experience at Emory Law that you would like to share with your fellow alumni, please email your story idea to lawcommunications@emory.edu.

In this issue, we focus on our advocacy programs and curriculum at Emory Law with stories on our long-running and well-respected Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques and the global impact of the Center for Advocacy and Dispute Resolution. The issue also includes stories about teaching advocacy and our broad curricular offerings.

We welcomed new faculty this semester — renowned scholars and teachers who will further enhance the school's signature strengths in intellectual property, business law, constitutional law, and legal writing. I am especially pleased to welcome back one of our own, Emory Law class of 1996

graduate **Margo Bagley**, one of the world's leading scholars in patent law, intellectual property, and innovation. In addition to Margo, **George S. Georgiev** has joined us from UCLA School of Law with expertise in corporate law, corporate governance, securities regulation, and comparative business law. **Kamina Pinder** joins the legal writing faculty, bringing experience in teaching professional responsibility, remedies, legal writing, and case settlement negotiation. Also in the field of legal writing, **Paul Koster**, rejoined the faculty as a visiting professor of practice. **Fred Smith**, who is on the faculty of UC-Berkeley Law School, has also returned as a visiting professor. His scholarship focuses on constitutional law, constitutional litigation, and federal courts. Read more about our new faculty in this issue, as well.

We hope you enjoy this edition and, as always, we look forward to receiving your feedback on *Emory Lawyer*.

Robert

Robert A. Schapiro
Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law

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Emory Lawyer

FALL 2016

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Emory Lawyer is published semiannually by Emory University School of Law and is distributed free to alumni and friends.

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Emory Law over the years



DURING THE 2016–2017

academic year, Emory Law will celebrate a century of achievement. The next issue of *Emory Lawyer* will be dedicated to that celebration. It will include profiles of alumni, information about celebratory events at the school and throughout the country, historical photographs to help transport you to critical moments in Emory Law history, and perspectives from alumni, faculty, and staff who can speak to the Emory Law experience from their unique vantage points. This timeline reflects on a few of the many important moments that will be covered in that issue and in the commemorative centennial book to be published for the celebration.



1916

The Lamar College of Law, named for Emory College alumnus **L. Q. C. Lamar**, is established with 27 students and a library of over 5,000 volumes. The law college and the Candler School of Theology move into the first two academic buildings completed on the Druid Hills campus.

1917

Eléonore Raoul Greene 20L enrolls in the College of Law as the first woman admitted to the university. Women occasionally have been allowed to attend Emory College classes at Oxford, but no clear-cut policy on their admission is in place at the university at the time. Chancellor Warren Candler vehemently opposes coeducation, and Greene is said to have enrolled while he is out of town.



1919

Samuel Cole Williams becomes dean of the law school.

1920

Emory becomes the first law school in Georgia to gain admission to the Association of American Law Schools.

1923

The American Bar Association classifies Emory as a "Class A" school.

1925

Charles Joseph Hilkey becomes dean of the law school.

1930

Robert Tyre "Bobby" Jones Jr. 29L wins the Grand Slam—four major golf tournaments in one year—just after winning his first federal court case.



1941

The School of Law opens an evening division.

1950

William H. Hepburn becomes dean of the law school.

The Emory University School of Law Alumni Association is formally recognized.

1961

Ben F. Johnson Jr. 36C 40L becomes dean of the law school.

1962

Emory Law Dean Ben Johnson Jr. 36C 40L and **Henry Bowden 32C 34L**, chair of the board of trustees, successfully argue *Emory v. Nash*, which paved the way for integration of private schools in Georgia.



1963

Ted Smith 65L becomes the first black student at Emory Law, enrolling in the night program. He is followed by **Marvin Arrington 67L** and **Clarence Cooper 67L** in 1965, who enroll in the full-time program.

1966

Twelve students, including five women, enter the first Pre-Start program. It becomes a model for a national program called the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO).

1971

Lucy McGough 66L becomes the first female faculty member at Emory Law. She is later named Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law in 1980.

1973

Lyman Ray Patterson becomes dean of the law school.

A new home for the School of Law, Gambrell Hall, opens, after a \$1 million gift from **E. Smythe Gambrell**. Gambrell joined the adjunct faculty in 1924. He served on the faculty until the eve of World War II, and Gambrell Hall is named in memory of his parents.

1980

Thomas D. Morgan becomes dean of the law school.

1981

Henry Manne joins the faculty, bringing his Law and Economics Center to Emory to explore antitrust law, insider trading, and securities law, among other topics.

1982

William Arrowsmith, translator and classicist, and Richard Ellmann, Goldsmith Professor of English Literature at Oxford, are

named the first two Woodruff professors. They are later joined by Ulric Neisser, psychology; Richard M. Krause, medicine;

Harold J. Berman, international law; and Robert Shaw, music and the humanities.

The Center for the Study of Law and Religion is founded by **Frank Alexander** and **Howard O. "Woody" Hunter**, attracting legal scholar Harold Berman and his protégé, **John Witte Jr.**, from Harvard Law School.

The Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques begins.

1985

David G. Epstein becomes dean of the law school.

1989

Howard O. "Woody" Hunter becomes dean of the law school.

1995

Shortly after the law library opens bearing his name, **Hugh F. MacMillan 34L** dies at age 85. MacMillan donated \$2.3 million toward the library's cost and stayed involved with the project throughout its year-long construction.



The first **Randolph W. Thrower 34C 36L** Symposium, part of an endowed lecture series sponsored by Thrower's family, is held.

1996

The Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library is dedicated.

1998

The Turner Environmental Law Clinic is founded by a generous grant from the Turner Foundation.

2000

The Barton Child Law and Policy Center is founded.

2002

Thomas C. Arthur becomes dean of the law school.

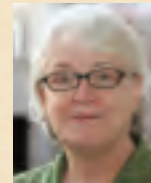
A unique partnership between Emory Law and Georgia Tech, Technological Innovation: Generating Economic Results (TI:GER), is launched. It is the only program of its kind to bring together PhD, MBA, and law students in the classroom and research lab to learn about the challenges of commercializing innovative technologies.

2003

Michael Perry becomes a Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law.

2004

Martha Albertson Fineman is named Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law and brings the Feminism and Legal Theory Project to Emory.



2006

David F. Partlett becomes dean of the law school.

2007

The Center for Transactional Law and Practice is founded. Professor **William Carney** helps recruit **Tina Stark** as its first director.

International Humanitarian Law Clinic is founded.

2010

The Emory Law School Supreme Court Advocacy Project is founded.

2011

Emory Law begins offering a juris master (JM) degree, designed for professionals and students in other fields who will benefit from knowledge of the law but do not wish to practice law.

2012

Robert A. Schapiro becomes dean of the law school.

2013

The Volunteer Clinic for Veterans commences operations.

Career Services is renamed as the Center for Professional Development & Career Strategy to serve as the professional link among students, alumni, and employers.

2014

John Witte Jr. becomes a Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law.

2015

Professor Emeritus **William Carney** and his wife, Jane, provide a \$1 million challenge grant to the Center for Transactional Law and Practice.



2016

The Black Law Students Association is named National BLSA Chapter of the Year, a first for Emory Law's chapter.





LEARNING BY DOING AND DOING BY DRILLING

KESSLER-EIDSON PROGRAM
FOR TRIAL TECHNIQUES

BY CANDACE GIBSON

IT'S DAY FIVE of the 2016 Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques (KEPTT), and in Hon. Michael Washington's breakout room, the San Diego Superior Court judge is watching the clock.

He is ready to begin drilling closing arguments, and students are still shuffling into the room. "Be on time," he says. It's a rudimentary lesson, but it is integral to proper trial conduct and etiquette. "Few things set me off more than people not being on time for their case," Washington emphasizes. "I don't want you ever to face the wrath of someone like me saying, 'Counsel, where have you been?' Being on time is just one way to show how seriously you take your reputation, and that's very important in this profession." Students nod their understanding while a few recent, red-faced arrivals take seats in the back of the room.

The intensive, week-long session in May is exhaustive in its scope, and the rigor required to prepare and participate is exhausting. The 2Ls are beginning to feel the weight of the week, and the biggest test still lies ahead: their jury trials on the final day of the program.

KEPTT falls on the calendar between exams and summer employment. Perhaps there is no better training for a young lawyer than to ask her to deliver a concise, convincing closing argument when she is bleary-eyed from finals the week before and thinking about the job she is starting the next week. Some students dread the program. By the time the program concludes, however, they'll view it as one of the most valuable things they will do in law school. Students probably won't remember the specifics of the case, but they will remember the process. The trial program teaches them to separate essential from non-essential facts, to reduce the relevant problem to its essence, and to determine the best way to advocate their client's position.

When the program began in 1982, it was the only experiential course of its kind among US law schools, filling an obvious void in law students' practical education. What if a law school trained lawyers to be lawyers? What if a law student could learn advocacy and trial skills before she accepted a job offer — or stepped into a courtroom? Providing that kind of education to its graduates is what helped Emory Law set its graduates apart from other young legal professionals who did not have that training. **John Maggio 96L**, partner at Condon & Forsyth and president of the Emory Law Alumni Association, describes a conversation he had

with his firm when they wanted to send him away to do trial training. "I told them, 'I've already done this. I'm an Emory Law grad.'"

Since its inception, the program's reputation has grown, and the name "Emory Law" on a resume carries a considerable amount of weight, Maggio says. An Emory education is synonymous with being prepared, and that matters when law firms are hiring fewer graduates and have less budget and time to get their new hires ready for trial. Roosevelt Thomas, adjunct faculty for the program, says, "Law firms recognize Emory. There's no law school that has a program like this. [Emory graduates] have a leg up on everybody else."

Thomas is quite familiar with the workings of the KEPTT program, and he's seen many iterations of it since he joined the program's faculty in 1987. He has been retained by every director and remembers when KEPTT was two-weeks long. Students weren't cooperative, he recalls, because they had jobs waiting. Program director Professor **Paul Zwier** compressed the program into a week, and since then, Thomas says, "They're required to take it, and many want to take it. Students have been eating it up like a good candy bar."

The benefits of the program may not be evident to every student when the week-long session kicks off, but its overall value can't be denied in the end. **Rhani Lott 10L**, adjunct professor and program coordinator, points out that a course like this costs \$1,600 through the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) and spans four weeks. At Emory, the cost is folded into tuition (with a nominal materials fee) and is part of the education of every student. It's all seamlessly integrated into the second-year curriculum and brought to life in the lecture halls, meeting rooms, and library spaces that students use all year long.

IF LEARNING advocacy skills is the goal of KEPTT, learning those skills from the nation's leading legal professionals is the bonus.

Faculty come from as far away as Hawaii and Washington. A large number of Atlanta professionals participate, too, representing the many job markets Emory graduates join each year. **Prasad Hurra 17L** says his main draw to Emory was the trial techniques program. "I have nine attorneys in front of me — all legends in their field — making me do drills for 10 hours a day. Not once does their energy go down."

Katie Heron 17L was a member of the May 2016 class of KEPTT, where more than 150 lawyers from across the country participated as instructors.



That is the paradox of the program. Students are working harder than ever to think on their feet and workshop their skills, and they are being energized rather than drained. The same holds true for faculty. They are listening carefully and taking notes through days of presentations, but instead of fading, they're having fun. How is that?

Faculty and students, past and present, attribute the success of the program to its structure and the careful, constructive nature of the critiques. The program is designed to help students learn by doing; instead of endless hours of lectures, students are given one skill at a time to workshop. They can focus without feeling overwhelmed by the many components of a trial. When they try their hand at a closing argument, for instance, faculty first tell them what they did right. Then they get feedback on how to improve. The critiques are direct, but never dispiriting.

Consider the source of those critiques. Trial attorneys are an outgoing bunch. They are talkative and personable. Their sharp memories include hundreds of names and faces, which matters when they're meeting 300 students over the course of this program. Overwhelmingly,

these are people who enjoy their jobs. They believe that advocacy and trial litigation can be fun, and they are in business to solve problems. They're straightforward about the demands of their work, and they would not have students believe there is a single secret to success.

Reuben Guttman 85L, partner at Guttman, Buschner & Brooks, insists that 90 percent of one's confidence in the courtroom is preparation. One must know the facts of the case and know how the law applies. "There are always nervous jitters," he says. "Think of your case as a crazy story you've got to tell the jury. The nervousness always lasts, but it's what drives you to do your job."

Relatable feedback like this sometimes surprises some students, but on the whole, KEPTT faculty treat students as colleagues. Guttman says the faculty recognize that these students are the future of the practice. The symbiosis between the faculty and students works like this: Faculty are motivated to teach the students because they might share an office one day, and students are motivated to learn because the intimidation factor has been stripped away. "This is the kinder, gentler version of the professional," Guttman laughs. Pointing to Assistant US District Attorney Michael Beckwith, he says, "Meeting



with Mike Beckwith is a scary proposition. But here, he's just another member of the faculty."

Even when the instruction is coming from a more relatable professional, practicing trial skills can be intimidating — especially for those students who are not interested in litigation. Emory's perspective is that advocacy — including as practiced in the courtroom — is fundamental to the whole profession, and every lawyer needs that skill. Whether he is in a boardroom or behind a desk, every lawyer is called upon to be an effective advocate. More practically, every decision a lawyer makes must be weighed with the consideration: Is this defensible in court? Litigation is expensive, and a trial is the ultimate form of dispute resolution. Every lawyer must be prepared for the eventuality of trial, and that's why trial preparation techniques are essential for effective lawyers. What's more, drilling these skills is an exercise in building confidence. **Shankar Ramamurthy 11L**, regional counsel for the US Department of Health and Human Services, puts it like this: "Being a lawyer means putting your best self forward. You're your only product." And that is precisely what KEPTT teaches students to do.

WHEN STUDENTS HEAR these concepts from practicing attorneys, trial advocacy begins to make sense.

Law can be malleable in the classroom. That's why experiential education matters — learning by doing makes evident how clients, problems, and the proper application of law win a trial or successfully close a negotiation.

Back in Judge Washington's breakout room, students are taking turns delivering the first 60 seconds of their closing arguments. Some are visibly nervous, shrinking behind the lectern. Others step forward without the aid of notecards. No matter the quality of the performance — shrinking or booming — there is feedback for everyone. That feedback is not just for the student presenting, but for everyone in the room. "Don't use your invaluable opening sentence to thank the jury," one faculty member advises. Students awaiting their turns surreptitiously scratch lines across their notes. "You're not talking to lawyers," another says. "Use common language." More pen scratching is audible. One student breaks into a satisfied smile when he finishes his minute. A faculty member asks him, "Were you nervous?" He shakes his head no.

“Because,” the faculty member continues, “I heard you rattling your keys in your pocket the whole time.” The student shrugs in admission and produces his car keys.

Yet, no one leaves the lectern deflated. All the feedback is encouraging and valuable. There is vulnerability in putting yourself forward and trying these skills for the first time. Perhaps because he graduated just a few years ago, Ramamurthy can easily put himself in the students’ shoes. “You’re taking someone’s education into your own hands,” he explains. Giving critiques is a big responsibility. “Every word matters. Even the offhand remarks.” These students are making mistakes that seasoned lawyers know to avoid, but when they were learning, they tried the same tactics. Movement for the sake of movement instead of using an emphatic hand gesture. Overly theatrical voice modulation instead of a well-timed pause. Wordiness and metaphor instead of direct language. They’re both faculty now, but Hon. **Ruth McMullin 00L**, judge in the Gwinnett County Magistrate Court and partner at Mull & McMullin, still laughs when she recalls a critique she received from Roosevelt Thomas 20 years ago. She planned a statement with elaborate parallels to science and history, and Thomas called it “too esoteric.” McMullin says she didn’t know exactly what that meant — but she could tell it wasn’t good.

The power of the critique isn’t just that it’s delivered immediately, it’s that it is supported by video. In KEPTT central, where Rhani Lott and her team of 1L and 3L volunteers are stationed, there are media carts stacked with iPads. Every drill is filmed. When the student watches herself, the feedback becomes more salient. Tell a student, “Plant yourself with confidence. Move with intention. Step toward your audience and make eye contact.” Then, the student watches his delivery and sees that he shifts nervously from foot to foot and doesn’t look up from his notes. That’s the moment the critique sinks in. Frank Rothschild, who has been teaching trial advocacy for 40 years, says that no one has a perfect performance the first or even the fifteenth time around. These skills are not inherent. “When you do it *au naturel*, you’re guaranteed to mess it up,” he says. There is nothing *au naturel* about this work; it’s all technique.

In addition to honing their technique by watching themselves, students watch faculty demonstrations. Zelda Harris, professor and director, Dan K. Webb Center for Advocacy, Loyola University, explains, “Lectures are less effective in teaching than demonstration. Demonstration can be very inspiring when done by seasoned professionals.” Both Harris and Rothschild jokingly describe the KEPTT demonstrations as an all-star game. “It’s theater,” Rothschild says. “It’s Tom Cruise cross-examining Jack Nicholson.” Harris says these demonstrations are what

keep faculty on campus until the end of the day. “We stick around to watch!” she exclaims.

It’s 4:30 p.m. and demonstrations are beginning. Faculty take turns presenting opening statements, which students will be drilling the next day. This is not an exhibition of how well one knows the law (the judge knows it, too) or how expansive one’s vocabulary is. Hon. **Cynthia Stephens 76L**, of the Michigan Court of Appeals, puts it like this: “Speak as if you’re talking to a 10-year-old. You must have reasoned thought. Get to the point, and assume your audience has no patience for ambiguities.” Zwier has given careful thought to which faculty will

**SPEAK AS IF YOU’RE TALKING TO A 10-YEAR-OLD.
YOU MUST HAVE REASONED THOUGHT. GET TO
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PATIENCE FOR AMBIGUITIES.**

demonstrate. “It’s a special person who rises to the top of the faculty,” he says. There is no ego in these demonstrations. It is for the sake of learning.

When the demonstrations conclude, students disperse for a night of preparation. The story is different for the faculty. After dinner, the group makes its way to the hotel’s hospitality lounge. Some bring guitars for jam sessions, and others go in search of late-night cuisine at Waffle House (this is Atlanta, after all). The convivial atmosphere draws faculty to KEPTT each summer. They have friendships forged in professional kinship and in the interest of building the profession. Also, quite simply, they like one another. Eric Newman, partner at McDermott Newman, says, “The program attracts the best of the profession.” They can talk about the art and the mechanics of oral advocacy with people who understand them. “I feel so indebted to the program,” says **Justin Victor 10L**, associate at Morgan Lewis & Bockius. “It’s a living, breathing thing. You meet people, help get them jobs, and come back to the program to start again.”

Zwier acknowledges that KEPTT is an evolving program. “It needs new life from time to time,” he says. New faculty, new cases, new ideas: the program is ripe for all possibilities. KEPTT administrators listen to feedback because they want faculty to return each year. And why wouldn’t they? They share a common language, tread a well-worn stomping ground, and derive enormous satisfaction from the difference that can be made in a week’s investment in a young mind.



25

judges and
lawyers from
Russia in 2015

50

judges and
lawyers from
Ecuador

50

Shanghai
stock exchange
prosecutors

75

prosecutors from
the International
Criminal Court

75

judges and
lawyers from
Liberia

200

judges and lawyers
from Mexico

ADVOCACY EDUCATION

At home and abroad

*Center for Advocacy and Dispute Resolution
faculty have trained judges, lawyers, and
prosecutors across the world.* BY BRECKYN WOOD

400

Kenyan judges and lawyers
over the past five years

WHEN RUSSIA INVADED the Republic of Georgia in 2008, the ripple effects reached all the way to the other Georgia, where a group of Emory Law students were preparing to visit the Republic. Emory had recently hosted a group of young Georgian lawyers, eager to learn more about the US legal system. Led by Professors **Paul Zwier** and **Matthew McCoyd 93L**, along with **Liz Markowitz 90L**, a public defender in Fulton County, the group toured the Fulton County jail, visited the Georgia Innocence Project, watched a jury trial, and met with local judges. But then the Russo-Georgian conflict erupted, stopping Emory Law students from doing their half of the exchange.

The professors were disappointed, but not surprised. Dealing with unstable and problematic governments is something they do every day as part of their work for the Center for Advocacy and Dispute Resolution.

“It’s so critical to engage with emerging democracies,” McCoyd says. “Not only to teach and help them, but to learn from them about how we might improve our own system.”

With help from grants filed through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), center faculty have been able to continue that important work with many other countries, despite the occasional coup. Zwier, the center’s director, describes the center’s mission as twofold: to teach advocacy skills and offer training programs to foreign judges, lawyers, and professors, both at Emory and in their home countries, and to host conferences and facilitate conversations about issues of import to the legal community.

Zwier and other center faculty have traveled from one side of the world to the other, forming partnerships with international schools and organizations. When Mexico’s constitution was amended in 2008 to embrace a more central role for oral advocacy, the center was there to help Mexico’s lawyers and law students bridge the inevitable learning gap. Through a partnership with Universidad Panamericana in Mexico City, center faculty visit the university annually to train the newest crop of future litigators in a variety of courtroom skills.

In the years since its inception, the center’s reach has expanded breathtakingly. From Ecuador to Russia, Tanzania to China, center faculty are influencing the rule of law on a significant scale, and they’re just getting started; discussions are in the works this year to initiate relationships with Universidad de la Habana and Universidad de Oriente in Cuba, a new target country for the center.

Reflecting on all the stamps in his passport, Zwier says his work in Africa, with Lawyers Without Borders, has been the most rewarding. The first young lawyers he helped train in Kenya almost a decade ago are now assuming judgeships and other positions of authority in the country. “They are doing the work of advocacy training themselves now,” he says. “I love seeing the confidence it’s instilled in them.”

In Liberia, Zwier helped magistrates prosecute the country’s first

domestic violence cases, a problem that has long been overlooked in many African nations. “When they experienced that breakthrough for the first time, they came to me with tears in their eyes, saying, ‘This is how we want our system to work,’” Zwier says. “And that’s the goal of what we’re doing: case by case, to ‘bend the arc of history toward justice.’”

But if you ask anyone at the center, the learning isn’t a one-way street. Says Zwier, “The lawyers we visit don’t just blindly accept what we’re coming to teach. They have pride in their own countries’ legal systems, but they can also see where there is corruption and need for reform, so they appreciate learning new methods and skills in advocacy.”

McCoyd seconds the idea. “Meaningful social change comes from dialogue. Everyone has something to learn from others,” he says.

To further support that ideal, the center hosts several conferences a

year, often in partnership with the American Constitution Society and other organizations. Topics cover a wide range, from corporate governance to civil rights to access to justice. Legal professionals from across the country come to Emory Law for the conferences, which McCoyd calls “consciousness-raising exercises.”

“We’re trying to foster conversation in the legal community,” says Zwier. “The conferences are a public forum for topics that matter.”

Earlier this year, the center hosted “Fraud Against the Government & SEC

Whistleblower Actions Training,” a two-day conference featuring more than 20 nationally renowned authorities on fraud, including judges and experts from the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The center has also helped catalyze the broader international engagements of the law school, including hosting countless international legal experts each year from a long list of sister schools and organizations. In recent years, groups of Chinese judges have visited for a month-long summer course on the US legal system as part of a joint program with City University of Hong Kong. Another group of Chinese students comes to Emory Law every spring to pursue the Master of Comparative Law degree. The degree, which entails one semester of study at Emory and one at Shanghai Jiao Tong University’s KoGuan Law School, has grown from just seven students its first year to more than 20 today, and Zwier says he hopes to see a broader group of students get in on the action soon enough.

Alumna **Rhani Lott 10L** is a homegrown success story of the center — once a Mock Trial student at Emory Law, with a deep love of the courtroom, she has come full circle to work as an adjunct professor at the center. “My life in the law has been shaped tremendously by my early exposure to such dedicated, ethical, and passionate people,” she says. Today, Lott helps coordinate the yearly Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques and gets to teach advocacy alongside the professors who first inspired her. “I think the best trial advocacy teachers are the ones with the greatest capacity to find joy in the success of others,” Lott says. “That’s what makes the center faculty so great.”



MOOT COURT AND MOCK TRIAL BUILD COURTROOM SKILLS

Opportunity and advocacy, abounding

BY SUSAN CARINI 04G



*The work is intellectually daunting.
The time commitment is prodigious.
It knocks your ego down several pegs.*

DESPITE ALL THAT, and more often because of it, Emory Law students and alumni celebrate their experiences with Moot Court Society and Mock Trial Society. These programs are the formal aspect of what have become ever-widening pathways for Emory Law students to hone their advocacy skills.

MOOT COURT SOCIETY

An institution at Emory Law for decades, the society has benefited from inspired leadership, including **Greg Riggs 79L**, who served as associate dean and advised the society until 2014. Current adviser **Jennifer Romig**—professor of practice in the Legal Writing, Research, and Advocacy Program—models impeccable writing and oral advocacy skills.

Romig appreciates the readiness with which Moot Court Society members come to her.

The 2Ls get a strong writing foundation from their 1L legal writing classes and from Professor **Timothy Terrell's** Advanced Legal Writing and Editing class. Though Romig is the bridge to competitive brief writing for moot court participants, she stresses the importance of Terrell's teaching and his influential book on legal writing, *Thinking Like a Writer*.

Hannah Roberts 16L, who distinguished herself in the spring New York City Bar national competition, notes that class briefs were "tailored, designed to prevent students from getting lost at sea." However, the cutting-edge problems of law encountered in moot court are that sea, meaning that students must transition to a high-pressure brief-writing stage where, says Roberts, "You must make the words sing."

Putting pedal to the metal

Students who join Moot Court Society make a two-year commitment—to compete as 2Ls and to coach as 3Ls. As Romig observes, "Students go from being the ones on their feet in the competition to the ones encouraging, nagging, and supporting the new competitors." All of this professional growth comes from a course that earns just two credits each spring—for students' work competing and coaching but also for supporting Emory's Civil Rights and Liberties Moot Court Competition, which the society hosts. The credits notwithstanding, says Romig, "being in Moot Court Society is an honor, and students take it very seriously."

For many students, this is the first time they work as a team. They have to agree on approach, mesh their styles in the brief, and meet their deadlines. "And," says Romig, "inevitably there comes a point when one team member has to be picked up by the others."

Participants have the opportunity to affect the course of legal discussion. Says Romig, "Public policy and legal debates emerging on social media now almost surely will find their way into moot court." For instance, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act made the rounds of moot court a couple years ago and is still being argued today.

It helps, too, to know the esteem in which employers hold moot court. Says **Adam Gleklen 90C 95L** of the Gleklen Firm, "I know—as a former director-in-chief of moot court and a special-teams member—how much comes with being a member of the Moot Court Society. When I was the partner in charge of recruiting at a 45-lawyer firm, a student's participation in moot court told me that he/she possessed a tireless work ethic and a demonstrated ability to write, analyze problems, and create solutions. Every employer looks for these traits."

Blood, sweat, tears . . . transformation

One of the biggest surprises for Roberts was "the difference between how something reads on paper and how it sounds." She adds, "You have to go back over and over your argument. I intend to bring that idea into practice." Having taken the bar this summer, "practice" for Roberts will be at Schiff Hardin's Chicago office starting this October.

Other alumni echo her deep investment in the program. **Paola Arzu Stange 01C 05L** and her husband, Kirk C. Stange, established the Stange Law Firm Scholarship. The \$4,000 scholarship was awarded this spring to the highest overall performing student in Emory Law's Moot Court Society 1L Competition. Stange was a member of Emory's Moot Court Society and cites the confidence the experience gave her as a practicing courtroom lawyer.

Scott Bonder 95L, of Fried & Bonder, was a member of the 1994 Moot Court Society team that won the Kaufman Securities Law competition at the national level. Bonder was named best oralist at the competition, and the team won best brief. "For me," says Bonder, "Emory's moot court program was transformative. More than anything else, moot court started my transition from law student to lawyer."

The Center for the Study of Law and Religion also fields a moot court team. Last year, coached by Professor **Mark Goldfeder**, who earned his LLM and SJD degrees from Emory Law in 2012 and 2013, respectively, the team of three 3L students won an international law and



Jennifer Romig



Adam Gleklen 90C 95L



Scott Bonder 95L

religion moot court competition in Venice, Italy, besting 14 teams from four continents. Goldfeder's team is hard at work in anticipation of three competitions in 2016–2017.

For its part, the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) participates in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition—an annual national contest that focuses primarily on public law and civil rights law.

MOCK TRIAL SOCIETY

The BLSA is also active on the mock trial side, participating in the national Thurgood Marshall Mock Trial Competition. In 2015, the BLSA scored a second-place trophy at the competition. As one of the top groups in the regional competition, the team was asked to represent Emory at the national competition in Portland, Oregon, and one of the team members, **Mark Turner 16L**, was honored with the National Outstanding Advocate Award.

If you build it . . .

Professor **Matthew McCoyd 93L**—the adviser for the Mock Trial Team—came to Emory as a student because of the Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques, won the Moffett Litigation Award as a 3L, and then paid his way to seven trial advocacy programs in the first five years out of school. Professionally, he has tried more than 100 cases in his career, some of them as senior assistant district attorney in DeKalb County, in the process earning the Master Advocate designation from the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. Recently appointed to the Magistrate Court of DeKalb County, McCoyd spent his early career studying how to try cases and then amassing considerable experience.

“That is the value I bring,” says McCoyd. “You can, and should, read everything you can find about trying cases, but it really helps in terms of understanding how all the pieces work together if you have tried case after case after case.”

Seven years ago McCoyd became the first attorney-coach for the program and has worked steadily to expand the support the program receives. Emory's program is more intense, by design, than at many schools. Elsewhere, students serve as witnesses in their second year; at Emory, they get a workout, competing twice in both their second and third years.

Unlike in moot court, naturally talented speakers don't necessarily predominate. Says McCoyd, “You have to be willing to listen, learn, and then practice, practice, practice.”

A big focus for the Mock Trial Team has been the William W. Daniel National Mock Trial Competition.



Hannah Palmquist 12L

Emory won it two years in a row. That and many other successes have McCoyd excited. “We are still building this program, but we are well on our way to being in the top tier,” he says.

He talks about the cross-fertilization that comes from having the Kessler-Eidson program here. Students are identified for scholarships during that program, and, says McCoyd, his mock trial students are amply represented in that group. “This fact,” he notes, “speaks very strongly to the success we are having.”

No shortage of jobs and alumni

Even better, those who do well in mock trial as students pay it forward as alumni. This year the program will have 14 attorney-coaches, half of whom are graduates of the program: **Rhani Lott 10L**, **Bryan Henderson 11L**, **Craig Runyon 12L**, **Andrew Healy 13L**, **Trevor Newberry 13L**, **Kate Sandlin 14L**, and **Emily Adams 15L**. In addition, 20 former society members are Kessler-Eidson faculty. As McCoyd observes, “We are grateful for the work of all of our fantastic attorney-coaches, but the participation of the graduates of the program as coaches is key. It is important for our long-term success because it creates institutional investment in the program.”

According to McCoyd, in recent years about 90 percent of the Mock Trial Society members have been employed at graduation. “Our students have had experiences that firms don't have to train them for. We have a good record of getting students jobs where they are trying cases.”

Like moot court, mock trial is working to expand the number of people who can participate. Last year the society started a competition open to 1Ls called the Dean's Advocacy Cup. The top 30 are preselected to try out for mock trial.

McCoyd would like to see a certificate program develop on the litigation side. In the meantime, he is grateful for all the mock trial stars in the Atlanta firmament.

One is **Hannah Palmquist 12L**, assistant district attorney in Cobb County, who has tried 30 cases, winning all but one, and has been named an “On the Rise” honoree by the *Daily Report*.

Palmquist says, “When I tried out for the mock trial team as a 1L, an aversion to public speaking was my biggest hurdle. I learned not just how to try cases but also to conquer my fears in order to advocate effectively. Now when I try cases, my focus is on the victim, the jury, and the facts of the case—not on my own limitations.”

Those words are music to McCoyd's ears. Now if he can just get Palmquist to coach at Emory.

Teaching advocacy, preparing advocates

BY MYRA THOMAS

Advocacy skills are critical to the success of every lawyer — and especially any litigator. So it only makes sense that a strong law school curriculum would take litigation advocacy into account by offering rigorous classroom lectures and discussions on advocacy, as well as hands-on learning on the nuts and bolts of arguing and pleading a case. It's the breadth and depth of coursework and the "learn-by-doing" approach, notes **Robert B. Ahdieh**, vice dean and K.H. Gyr professor of private international law, that make Emory's teaching of litigation advocacy skills especially unique among law schools.

An extensive and ever-growing list of Emory Law classes, some mandatory and others elective, comprise a robust litigation advocacy curriculum, including the Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques, Advanced Civil Trial Practice, Advanced Criminal Trial Advocacy, Eyewitness Testimony, Cross Examination Techniques, DNA Evidence, and many more. Pretrial Litigation, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Negotiations, and Complex Litigation classes are among the especially popular classes at Emory Law, says Ahdieh. Additional specialized classes, both doctrinal and skills-based, serve as follow-on courses for those students especially interested in trial or appellate litigation.

In Emory Law's litigation advocacy skills courses, students have the opportunity to work closely with members of the bar in small groups that allow for individualized attention and training. "The lawyers teaching here are advocating each and every day in the civil and criminal courts. They bring their real-world experience to bear to help students in an iterative way," notes Ahdieh. "Our students appreciate and gain tremendously from the fact that this isn't passive learning." It is the robust combination of doctrinal learning and professional development that sets students up for success as future litigators, he argues. "While still in school, they receive the training that government agencies and big law firms provide graduates of other schools only later."

While Emory does not currently offer a specific certificate in litigation advocacy, the extensive coursework and real-world skills training available to students provide a jumpstart on the career path that lies ahead for students



THE LAWYERS TEACHING HERE ARE
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interested in litigation, notes **James B. Hughes Jr.**, associate dean for academic affairs and associate professor of law. "It really does put our students a step ahead," he adds. "Graduates often say, after they are out in practice and they look back on their time at Emory Law, that they're extremely grateful for the advocacy training they received."

Ahdieh notes that for graduating students looking to go into litigation, especially in a tough job market, showing you have a wide range of effective skills and a strong knowledge base can make the transition into a legal career much easier. Not surprisingly, the demand for advocacy skills classes and training continues to grow. Ahdieh notes that Emory Law is now exploring the creation of a specialized certificate for students looking to a career in litigation advocacy. "We want to provide students the very best framework for navigating our rich landscape of courses."

Litigation advocacy courses and activities

- Advanced Civil Trial Practice
- Advanced Criminal Trial Advocacy
- Advanced Evidence
- Advanced Legal Writing: Pretrial Briefs
- Advanced Pretrial Litigation
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Civil Procedure
- Civil Trial Practice: Family Law
- Civil Trial Practice: Medical Malpractice
- Complex Litigation
- Courtroom Persuasion (I & II)
- Criminal Pretrial Motions Practice Workshop
- Cross Examination Techniques
- DNA Evidence
- Expert Witness Examination
- Federal Appellate Practice
- Habeas Corpus
- Human Rights Advocacy
- Intellectual Property Litigation
- International Commercial Arbitration
- Introduction to Legal Advocacy
- Jury Dynamics/Jury Selection
- Mediation Advocacy
- Mock Trial
- Moot Court
- Negotiations
- Patent Litigation
- Pretrial Litigation
- Trial Techniques

The theater of the courtroom

A course where drama and
the law collide

BY A. KENYATTA GREER



The crime scene was lit just enough to make their facial features clear to one another, but the streetlight cast an intense glow, making it difficult to tell what color his shirt was. The streets surrounding them were dark and damp. There was an odor in the air — one that was hard to forget. It lingered in their clothes through the next day when they staggered into the police station lobby.

You see it. You're there. And when a lawyer effectively sets the scene, she paints a picture the way she wants the jurors to see it, too. She brings them with her as she steps into the past and influences perception. **Janet Metzger**, adjunct professor teaching Courtroom Persuasion/ Drama I, helps third-year law students learn the art of storytelling. She doesn't turn lawyers into actors; she helps them become more confident and persuasive in front of a group, whether that group is a board of directors, a team of other attorneys, or a jury desperately wanting to learn the truth.

"Lawyers and actors have in common an interest in what motivates people to do the things they do," Metzger explains. Her premise is based on knowledge she's gleaned from attorneys during the 16 years she's taught this course at Emory Law: It's critical that the listener believes that the speaker is authentic. Shaky knees and a wobbly, unsure voice threaten that goal. Metzger says she helps her students to "relax into themselves." She accomplishes this through performing arts techniques such as theater games designed to develop concentration and focus and improvisation activities that help students become better at thinking on their feet.

They study their own demeanor, physical tics and habits, posture, movement. She helps a fidgeting student figure out why he's nervous — and what it will take for him to eliminate that feeling. She teaches them to focus on what it is they want to convey to people. "What I teach is about giving people the information they need to come to a decision. This training puts the focus on meeting the needs of the decision makers. We train ourselves to ultimately focus on the need to solve the problem at hand."

One of her favorite activities is "skill cup," something she said the students also call "flip cup." It's almost like volleyball, Metzger says. "We bat the cup back and forth and try to keep it in the air. We learn to work together as a team. We learn not to say, 'Oh, I'm sorry.' When we drop it, we pick it up and keep going. There's no looking back."

Jonathan Morhaim 14L, an assistant state attorney in the 17th Judicial Circuit of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale, remembers, "When I signed up for Janet's class, I wasn't sure what to expect. During the first lesson, we started flipping cups and I thought to myself, 'What does this

have to do with the law?' What proceeded was an invaluable journey into self-expression and uncovering how, through drama, a lawyer can become an advocate. I now flip a cup before every trial."

WITH A DEGREE IN MUSIC EDUCATION and a background in the creative arts, how did Metzger end up surrounded by attorneys — a traditionally sober and pragmatic group?

In 1985, Kessler-Eidson faculty brought in a band of performers to help the 2L students after their videotaped arguments. Once the recordings had been made, the students would take their VHS tapes to a playback room, where they would watch it with a faculty lawyer and one of the performers and receive feedback on their delivery. Metzger was one of those performers.

Over the years, the lawyers who came in mentored her. She had some skills to share — not necessarily from a legal perspective, but from a communications perspective. She was approached to teach this class and decided that it could be valuable. "I believe very strongly in social

LAWYERS AND ACTORS HAVE IN COMMON AN INTEREST IN WHAT MOTIVATES PEOPLE TO DO THE THINGS THEY DO.

justice," she says. "I have a passion for it, and I have worked all my life to find ways to fight for it. The best way for me to do that is to give the law students the tools they need to ensure it."

Some schools don't see the need for a courtroom drama class, but it's a beloved tradition at Emory Law — a tradition that helps third-year students counter the nerves of new lawyer-hood. And they build these skills sitting at the feet of a serious creative — an oxymoron in many environments. Metzger is a vocalist, a voiceover artist who's voiced numerous audiobooks, and an actor. (See her in 42, the Jackie Robinson story.) She's lately considered becoming an author as well, to share her methods with other law schools and students. But there are challenges: "Every time I try to sit down and write something, it's overwhelming. There's so much to say and so many stories to tell," she says. "I can't imagine how people would learn to do this just by reading it. It's like learning to play an instrument. I could write a book on learning to play the piano, but if someone doesn't sit down with a teacher, get feedback, and get suggestions on how to do it, they can't develop their own personal instrument — themselves."

Skewed justice: Verdicts for sale

BY TIM HYLAND



At a time of ever-increasing influence of big business, “SuperPACS,” and powerful non-profits in American politics, most savvy voters understand that politicians facing a tough election year can be, and often are, forced to take positions based mostly on money—and the advertising power that money can provide them.

It’s hardly a new trend, and though efforts have been launched to tamp down the power of mega-donors, those efforts have been rebuffed. So it remains that, from municipal elections to the halls of Congress and all the way to the Oval Office, money is more essential to the business of politics today than ever before.

According to two researchers from Emory Law, however, the ever-widening impact of money and so-called attack ads is starting to impact not just how laws get made in this country but, frighteningly, the way criminal trials are conducted as well.

Starting with the publication of their powerful 2014 study, “Skewed Justice: *Citizens United*, Television Advertising and State Supreme Court Justices’ Decisions in Criminal Cases,” Professors **Joanna Shepherd 01G 02G** and **Michael Kang** have been investigating and uncovering the extent to which political money and ever-more-vicious political attack ads have begun to influence the actions taken by judges in criminal courts.

“These attack ads didn’t really exist prior to 2000, and then you started seeing a small uptick,” Shepherd explains. “They kept increasing, and then by 2006, what we started seeing was that these ads almost solely addressed justices’ opinions in criminal cases [accusing them of being soft on crime]. And of course those ads only told 1 percent of any given story. They would make claims like, ‘This judge let off this murderer,’ but they wouldn’t mention the illegal search and seizure that became an issue in the case. The rise in these attack ads really was the impetus for our work.”

In the study that resulted — one that drew attention from media outlets nationwide, including the *New York Times* — Shepherd and Kang concluded that the surge in spending on attack ads in state court elections (a surge they connected directly to the still-controversial *Citizens United* decision) had made judges less likely to rule in favor of defendants in criminal appeals. Additionally, they found that that justices whose bans on election spending were struck down by *Citizens United* were 7 percent less likely to vote in favor of criminal defendants than they were before the decision.

The findings were certainly shocking. But according to David Lyle, director of the state courts project for the American Constitution Society — a 15-year-old legal organization committed to promoting “individual rights

and liberties, genuine equality, access to justice, democracy and the rule of law” — they weren’t exactly surprising, at least in the legal community.

For some time, Lyle said, attorneys, judges, and other legal insiders had suspected that political finance issues were beginning to directly impact criminal cases. They had heard stories. They had seen things that made them raise their eyebrows. What they hadn’t been able to put together, he said, was proof.

The study changed that.

“When the study came out, there was a very strong reaction from our members,” Lyle said. “We heard from our members, thousands of them, who practice in state courts around the country — we heard from them loud and clear that they were deeply troubled by this trend.”

Importantly, Lyle noted that the study also made an impact outside of the legal world. Within a month of its

I THINK IT STRUCK EVERYONE THAT THE ROLE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS IS NOT JUST A CONCERN FOR LAWYERS AND JUDGES, BUT RATHER THAT IT NEEDS TO BE A CONCERN FOR EVERYONE.

publication, Shepherd and Kang’s findings were covered three times in the pages of the *New York Times* alone. The media attention hinted at the power of the findings and offered hope that, with greater understanding of the issue in the public sphere, change would be possible.

Said Lyle, “I think it struck everyone that the role of money in elections is not just a concern for lawyers and judges, but rather that it needs to be a concern for everyone, especially for those who care about criminal justice issues.”

But does that newly developed awareness mean change is likely?

Shepherd, Kang, and Lyle are hardly optimistic.

Shepherd and Kang say they believe the viciousness of attack ads is only getting worse — a potential sign that the “tough-on-crime” backers of these ads see that they are, in fact, worthwhile investments. They also note that their more recent research is turning up evidence that judges backed strongly by political parties are more likely than others to vote along their preferred party affiliation in cases of contested elections. Lyle, meanwhile, seems convinced that unless *Citizens United* is ultimately overturned, the status quo will remain.

“Until that time comes, the solutions are going to be very challenging to find,” he says.



Michael Kang



Joanna Shepherd 01G 02G

Suited.

BY A. KENYATTA GREER



A half-Windsor knot. An A-line skirt. Flat-front pants. A nude heel. Fashion is so much vocabulary and vision. It is art and skill and expression. But when it comes to gender roles, it can also be a complication. And in an environment as conservative and steeped in tradition as law school, what is a uniform for some can be a straitjacket for others.

Everett Arthur 17L, a third-year law student, knew he was in trouble immediately after the 1L professionalism “fashion show” (which has since been discontinued). Show participants modeled lawyers’ attire with pride, and the captive audience was assured that what they saw on the makeshift runway was what was expected in the courtroom. Everett sat, anxiety building, as he listened to the comments and questions from students all around him — only a few aware that he had just come out as transgender days earlier.

This was new territory for Arthur. He had just shut down his Facebook page and started a new one. He had just told his girlfriend that he was going to transition. He had emailed law school staff and faculty to ensure that they understood his pronouns. He had started fresh.

And here was a fresh set of obstacles waiting for him — a set he had not yet contemplated.

He considered his wardrobe. A woman’s suit was not an option. But buying a men’s suit off the rack was not an option, either. The fit was awkward. They were made for specific body types. They were made for somebody else.

But Arthur had heard of a place in New York where a team of designers specialized in making bespoke suits for people — not for genders — and he decided to give them a call. Arthur remembers that day two years ago: “I told them I needed some suits and asked if they could come to Georgia. They told me that they didn’t travel, and I thought that was the end of it. A few weeks later, I got a call from HBO.”

More specifically, Arthur got a call from Jason Benjamin, the director of “Suited,” a documentary being produced by Home Box Office (HBO) television. The documentary was to follow members of the LGBTQ community during their experiences with Bindle & Keep, a Brooklyn-based tailoring company that helps people look the way they feel.

Rightfully, Arthur was skeptical, but after the initial conversation, Benjamin flew to Atlanta to meet with him. The vibe was right, Arthur recalls, saying that it was a good fit. And just weeks after that, HBO began flying Arthur to New York for meetings with the Bindle & Keep team. His first knock on the shop door was recorded. The conversation, the emotion, the anxiety — they were

all real. “Everything in the documentary is the first take,” Arthur explains. “It was strange at first to have the camera around, but it became easier to ignore it over time. Everyone was so open from the very beginning.”

The experience lasted over two years, starting in September 2014, though filming occurred over just one year. The cast and crew spent time widely promoting the documentary through June 2016, when the documentary premiered, and Arthur became more than a client to Rae Tuter and Daniel Friedman, the shop’s tailors. He became family. In January of this year, the family traveled to Salt Lake City for the Sundance Film Festival, where “Suited” appeared in the US Documentary Competition. It was the first time the cast saw the movie together. “It was amazing,” Arthur says. “I honestly couldn’t believe I was there. I took pictures with Jon Hamm. I nervously watched the film with the audience. I didn’t know what to expect, and I didn’t feel like I deserved to be there.”

But he did. At least that’s what the feedback suggests. He’s received letters forwarded from Bindle & Keep. Comments he’s called “beautiful.” One older transgender man contacted Arthur on Facebook to say that he is married with two children and wanted to thank him for being so vulnerable. Coming from an environment where support was not as obvious and where he depended on professors (especially **Timothy Holbrook** and **Dorothy Brown**) to help him navigate the law school environment as a transgender minority, these kinds of comments were affirming and inspiring, he says.

Now, as Arthur approaches his third year in law school, there is some light where darkness once prevailed. He knows who he is, saying that the moment he tried on his suit from Bindle & Keep, he felt affirmed in his identity like never before. He’s readying for his career, and it could prove a promising one. Arthur was named a 2016 Victory Empowerment Fellow for the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund and was a legal intern at the Transgender Law Center at Southerners on New Ground. And, while he is considering a career in civil rights law with an affinity for transgender law, he has not ruled out the possibility of a future in politics.

“Anything is possible. But right now, I just want to be here for young boys and men who look like me. I want them to be able to know they have a brother out here who understands what they’re going through.”

Editor’s note: “Suited” will be screened in Tull Auditorium at Emory Law on October 20, 2016, at 5 p.m.

One of Emory Law’s highest-priority goals is to be an institution of diversity and inclusion. To that end, there are numerous resources available to Emory Law students through the Emory University Office of Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Life. Visit their website at lgbt.emory.edu/resources/index.html or contact Jill Camper, Emory Law’s associate director, Student Life, at jill.m.camper@emory.edu or 404-727-0587.

Transgender rights and the law

BY TIMOTHY HOLBROOK

Tim Holbrook is a professor of law with expertise in intellectual property, international patent law, patent litigation, patent law, property law, and trademark law and policy. He is a frequent and respected commenter on issues surrounding the LGBTQ community.



Transgender issues are reaching a salience with the public that we have already seen with the gay and lesbian community. Just as Ellen DeGeneres and *Will & Grace* brought gay people into everyone's homes in the late 1990s and early 2000s, Caitlyn Jenner and *Orange is the New Black* are now introducing many Americans to the first transgender persons they "know."

Although transgender rights are often lumped with those of lesbians, gays, and bisexuals, the legal landscape surrounding transgender rights is significantly different. Indeed, transgender persons appear to be in a better position under the Equal Protection Clause of the US Constitution and various federal civil rights statutes.

Under the Equal Protection Clause, when a law treats people differentially based on a suspect or quasi-suspect classification — such as race or religion — courts review those laws with heightened scrutiny, affording less deference to Congress or state legislatures. Even with all of the advances for gays and lesbians at the Supreme Court, the Court has never found sexual orientation to be a suspect class. Nor have the vast majority of federal appellate courts. Additionally, federal civil rights statutes do not prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

In contrast, courts and administrative agencies have treated transgender persons as being protected under the Equal Protection Clause and various federal civil rights statutes. Sex and gender are quasi-suspect classes under the Equal Protection Clause, triggering heightened, intermediate scrutiny. Although

the Supreme Court has not squarely addressed the issue, a number of federal appellate courts have concluded that transgender persons are protected under the Equal Protection Clause because discrimination on the basis of gender identity is a form of sex discrimination.

Federal agencies and appellate courts have similarly afforded transgender persons protection under various

federal civil rights statutes. In 1989 the Supreme Court held, in *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, that gender non-conformity was a cognizable status under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) now treats discrimination based on gender identity as a form of sex discrimination under this provision. Similarly, the Departments of Education and Justice view discrimination on the basis of gender identity as a violation of Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex-based discrimination in education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance.

The federal appellate courts have been receptive to these arguments as to gender identity, even though they have so far rejected the EEOC's efforts to define sexual

ALTHOUGH TRANSGENDER RIGHTS ARE OFTEN LUMPED WITH THOSE OF LESBIANS, GAYS, AND BISEXUALS, THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE SURROUNDING TRANSGENDER RIGHTS IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT.

orientation discrimination as a form of sex discrimination. For example, the Fourth Circuit, deferring to the Department of Education, found Title IX violated when a school refused to allow a transgender boy to use the boy's restroom. That court is poised to visit the issue again in light of the litigation between the state of North Carolina and the federal government over North Carolina's "bathroom bill." This bill, HB2, requires persons to use the restroom that corresponds with the sex on their birth certificate, which likely differs for many transgender persons.

Although a federal court in Texas recently rejected the Obama administration's approach to transgender rights, discrimination against transgender persons generally is prohibited as a form of sex discrimination, unlike discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

FROM THE ALUMNI BOARD PRESIDENT

Advancing our community through Kessler-Eidson

The Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques at Emory Law provides invaluable practical experience for students. While Emory offers an excellent and necessary academic foundation, practical application of that foundation is essential to succeeding in the legal field.

Trial Techniques allows students to apply what they have learned at Emory in a simulated trial setting.



John Maggio 96L, partner in the New York office of Condon & Forsyth, is president of the Emory Law Alumni Association.

As most of you will recall, Trial Techniques is a required course for all students regardless of focus. Currently, the course is eight days long (shorter than the two-week program when I was a student). The program is intense and takes place immediately following 2L final exams, a time when most students are exhausted. The

course consists of daily in-class practice and homework assignments, using mock exhibits and case files.

Every year, practitioners from around the world gather at Emory to serve as faculty for the program. These teachers bring their own unique trial strategies, and war stories, to teach the students how to effectively conduct a trial, from opening arguments to closing. At the end, students observe the jurors deliberating, which often reveals critical points raised during the trial and shows students their strengths as well as areas they need to improve on. In the end, students leave the program with great satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment.

With trials becoming rarer and the number of attorneys who have actually completed trials dwindling, the skills learned through the Trial Techniques program prepare students to confidently enter a courtroom and argue a motion or, if the opportunity presents itself, conduct a trial. The skills are also transferable to all areas of practice, such as running negotiations or conducting client presentations. The program forces those who are uncomfortable to stand up and deliver and persuade with an argument — skills that are crucial to the successful practice of law.

The Trial Techniques program is unique to Emory and builds upon a sense of community among the students and alumni. The program also provides an opportunity for alumni to reconnect with the law school and volunteer their time to help educate students with the knowledge and tactics they've gleaned from practicing law. While we often focus on monetary donations, which are vital to Emory Law's success, volunteering as a faculty member for Trial Techniques or helping bench a moot court team or hiring a student are priceless ways alumni can make a difference in the Emory community.

YOU DID WHAT? Send your updates to lawcommunications@emory.edu. Class notes are submitted by alumni and are not verified by the editor. Read more about Emory Law alumni at law.emory.edu/alumni.

CLASS NOTES

70s



Les Schneider 75L coauthored the book *Construction Industry & Employment Law*, which was published last year.



Joyce "Joy" Glucksman 76L has been named a Georgia "Super Lawyer" for the ninth year in a row.



Barbara "Biz" Van Gelder 76L joined Cozen O'Connor as a member of its growing Criminal Defense & Internal Investigations practice in Washington, DC.



Deborah Goldstein 77L published a novel, *Should Have Played Poker*, released in April 2016.



Michael Jablonski 74C 77L received the 2015 Outstanding Academic Achievement in Graduate Studies Award from the Department of Communication at Georgia State University in April 2016.

Alan Perkins 78L, of Gardere Wynne Sewell, has been named one of the "2016 Best Lawyers in Dallas" by *D Magazine*.

80s

Diane Baker 80L has joined Taylor, Feil, Harper, Lumsden & Hess as a shareholder.

Paul L. Feinstein 80L has been named among the "Top 100 Illinois Super Lawyers."

Bruce S. Sostek 81L, of Thompson & Knight, has been named an "IP Star" by *Managing Intellectual Property*.

Harold B. Yellin 82B 82L, of HunterMacLean, has been named a Georgia "Super Lawyer" for 2016.

Gerard Gaeng 84L received the 2016 Leadership in Law Award from the *Daily Record*. He is head of the Litigation Group at Rosenberg Martin Greenberg.

Frederick Tanne 85L, of Kirkland & Ellis, has been elected chair of the ASPCA's Board of Directors.

J. Michael Martinez 87L has written another book, *A Long Dark Night: Race in America from Jim Crow to World War II*, published by Rowman & Littlefield.

Scott Carr 88L has joined Kabat Chapman & Ozmer as of counsel.

Lynn M. Wilson 88L has been elected partner at Morris, Manning & Martin. She initiated and now manages the firm's landlord-tenant practice.

90s

Donald Chenevert Jr. 93L is deputy general counsel of SRC Holdings Corporation in Springfield, Missouri.

Jennifer Elgin 93L has joined Bean, Kinney & Korman as a shareholder and head of the firm's Trademark and Copyright practice group.

Jon Spitz 93L has been named national co-chair of the Labor and Preventive Practices Group at Jackson Lewis.

Christi Cannon 95L has been named senior vice president of marketing and development at Garden City Group, which specializes in legal administration.

Georgia Governor Nathan Deal has appointed **Tammi Long-Hayward 95L** to a state court judgeship in Clayton County.

Michael Rodgers 96L has been named shareholder at Polsinelli. Earlier this year, he joined the firm from Seyfarth Shaw.

Shawn Kachmar 97L, of HunterMacLean, was named a Georgia "Super Lawyer" for 2016.

William J. Monahan 97L, of the Executive Office for US Attorneys, Office of Legal and Victim Programs, has been elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the 48,000-member State Bar of Georgia.

Beatrice Scott 98L, an associate magistrate court judge and former assistant solicitor, has announced plans to run for Clayton County State Court Judge Morris Braswell's seat.

00s

Timothy K. Giordano 01L has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the American Conference on Diversity, a nonprofit dedicated to building just and inclusive schools, workplaces, and communities through awareness, education, and advocacy. He was also named to the Leadership Board of the College of Communication and Information at Florida State University.

Andrew Margolis 01L is running for Fulton County Superior Court judge. Prior to his current service as a magistrate judge, Margolis worked as both a prosecutor and defense attorney.

Youshea Berry Rollins 02L is now deputy assistant general counsel for legislation and policy in the Office of the General Counsel at the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Brooke French 03L, of Boyd Collar Nolen & Tuggle, was named a Georgia "Super Lawyer" for 2016.

Eli Kay-Oliphant 05L was elected to the partnership at his law firm, Massey & Gail.

Michael Parisi 05L has joined Alston & Bird as a partner in the firm's Atlanta offices.

David Gordon 06L was promoted to partner at his firm, Dentons.

Joshua Schwadron 06L, CEO and cofounder of New York City's Mighty Group Inc., was featured recently in *Forbes* magazine about personal injury suits and alternative investments.

Renae Bailey Wainwright 06L has been named partner at Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton.

Britt-Marie Cole-Johnson 03C 08L, of Robinson+Cole, has been appointed to the Federal Grievance Committee of the US District Court for the District of Connecticut. She will serve a three-year term through December 31, 2018.

Jordan Myers 08L has joined Alston & Bird as an associate in the firm's Atlanta offices.

Thomas Cardone 09L joined the law firm Frantz Ward in Cleveland, Ohio.

Danielle Barbour Wilson 09L, a principal at the Banks Law Firm, has been named a 2016 "North Carolina Rising Star" by *Super Lawyers*.

10s

Amos Davis 10L 10T was recently promoted to operations counsel for the Minute Maid Business Unit, which is owned by the Coca-Cola Company.

Ryan M. Richards 11L has joined Bass, Berry & Sims as an associate in the firm's Nashville offices.

Todd Robinson 12L has joined Wargo French as an associate in the firm's Atlanta offices.

Jeffrey Grossman 13L, managing partner of the Commonwealth Care Group, has written several articles for media outlets, including the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, the *Healthcare Blog*, the *Virginian-Pilot*, and *Cleveland.com*.

Robert Kneee 13L has joined Turner Padgett Graham & Laney as an associate in the firm's Charleston offices.

6 Reza Rabiee 13L has joined Middleton Reutlinger's business law practice group, where he focuses on corporate law and economic development.

Aaron Esman 15L is an associate in the Tax Controversies Group at Caplin & Drysdale.

Anne Maddux Frazier 15L joined Wiseman Ashworth Law Group as an associate in the firm's Nashville offices.

Christina Jones 15L has joined Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough as a member of the Mergers and Acquisitions, Technology, and Tax team.

Heather Purdy 15L has joined Broad & Cassel's Real Estate Practice Group in the firm's Orlando offices.



6

IN MEMORIAM

Judge **Dan P. Winn 48L**, of Cedartown, Georgia, on May 10, 2016.

James L. Starnes 42C 49L, of Stone Mountain, Georgia, on March 8, 2016.

The Rev. **Pleasant Theodore "Ted" McCutchen 54C 59L 82T**, of Columbia, South Carolina, on May 31, 2016.

Walter B. Russell Jr. 70L, of Decatur, Georgia, on May 17, 2016.

Joel S. Dick 73L, of Winter Park, Florida, on March 28, 2016.

Charles Zirkle 78L, of Atlanta, Georgia, on March 22, 2016.

Steven Harris 79L, of Sandy Springs, Georgia, on April 8, 2016.

Susan Cohen Emmons 80L, of Atlanta, Georgia, on March 25, 2016.

Donna Lewis 86L, of Decatur, Georgia, on April 13, 2016.

Michael Patrick McClain Jr. 16L, of Cleveland, Ohio, on July 2, 2016.

Saying goodbye: John Mayoue 79L

THE GEORGIA LEGAL COMMUNITY mourns the passing of **John C. Mayoue 79L** of Atlanta, Georgia, who died on August 2, 2016, after a short battle with cancer.



Mayoue enjoyed a long and illustrious career in the law. He was the founding partner of Mayoue Gray Eittreim, PC, where he specialized in domestic law and family litigation. He was routinely named a Top 10 Attorney in the state and a Georgia "Super Lawyer," and his name could be found among the Best Lawyers in America for the past two decades. Since 1993 he continuously chaired the Family Law Section of the State Bar of Georgia's Convocation on Professionalism, and he was a proud and active Emory Law alum, previously serving as president of the Emory Law Alumni Association.

Mayoue also gave much of his time to multiple charitable causes, including Camp Sunshine, a camp for children with cancer, and the International Community School for refugee children.

Mayoue leaves behind his wife, Marcia, and his two stepchildren, Meagan and Ben Murray.

A long life well lived: William L. Norton Jr. 42OX 48C 50L

THE EMORY COMMUNITY and the legal profession lost a shining gem this year with the passing of Judge **William L. Norton Jr. 42OX 48C 50L**, of Gainesville, Georgia, on May 8, 2016. A man of many talents, Judge Norton dedicated his life to his family and to his passion for bankruptcy law. In 1971, he was appointed US Bankruptcy Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, where he presided over cases in Atlanta, Gainesville, and Rome. During that time, Norton became a noted jurist and author, writing and editing for multiple monthly and annual bankruptcy law publications nationwide.

Judge Norton received countless awards throughout his distinguished career, and

his commitment to his alma mater earned him four from Emory alone: the Lifetime Achievement Award given by the *Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal* (1999), the Outstanding Alumnus Award given by Oxford College (2003), the Emory University School of Law Distinguished Alumni Award (2005), and the J. Pollard Turman Alumni Service Award given by Emory University (2007).

Norton leaves behind his beloved wife of 70 years, Adelaide Gregory Norton, a son and daughter, and twelve grand- and great-grandchildren.





Margo Bagley 96L

You *can* go home again

BY A. KENYATTA GREER

Margo Bagley 96L rejoins the Emory faculty after ten years at the University of Virginia School of Law, where she was most recently the Hardy Cross Dillard Professor of Law and the Joseph C.

Carter Jr. Research Professor of Law. Pending approval of the Board of Trustees, Bagley will be appointed as a chaired professor at Emory as well.

Margo's path-breaking work will complement the TI:GER program, Emory Law's unique experiential partnership with Georgia Tech.

Bagley received her JD in 1996 from Emory, where she was a Robert W. Woodruff Fellow, an editor of the *Emory Law Journal*, and elected to Order of the Coif. She is a member of the Georgia bar and is licensed to practice before the US Patent and Trademark Office. Bagley worked as an associate with Smith, Gambrell & Russell and Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner before becoming an assistant professor of law at Emory University in 1999 and associate professor in 2002. She was a visiting professor of law at Washington & Lee University School of Law in fall 2001 and at the University of Virginia School of Law in fall 2005, after which she joined the University of Virginia faculty in 2006. She has also taught international patent law and related courses in China, Cuba, Germany, Israel, and Singapore. Bagley has been an occasional visiting professor at Emory Law since 2012.

"Returning to Emory is appealing because of the university-wide focus on global health and the wonderful opportunities to engage in multidisciplinary education and advocacy on issues of great importance to me," she said. "In fact, I am just returning from an outstanding and first-of-its-kind workshop (the brainchild of Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor and prolific inventor Dennis Liotta) in South Africa, which is a collaboration between Emory Law, Goizueta Business School, Emory's College of Arts and Sciences, and ANDI, the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation."

Bagley served on the National Academy of Sciences Committee on University Management of Intellectual Property: Lessons from a Generation of Experience, Research, and Dialogue. She is also an expert technical advisor to the Government of Mozambique in several World Intellectual Property Organization matters and was a member of the Scientific Committee of the 2013 European Policy on Intellectual Property Conference in Paris, France. Her scholarship focuses on comparative issues relating to patents and biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and technology transfer. Bagley has published numerous articles and book chapters, as well as two books with coauthors: Bagley, Okediji and Erstling,

International Patent Law & Policy (West Publishing 2013) and *Patent Law in Global Perspective* (Okediji and Bagley eds., Oxford University Press 2014). She also recently authored a report on Digital DNA: Synthetic Biology, Intellectual Property Treaties, and the Nagoya Protocol, commissioned by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. A chemical engineer with a BSChE from the University of Wisconsin–Madison, Bagley worked in industry (with the Procter & Gamble Company and The Coca-Cola Company) for several years before attending law school, and she is a co-inventor on a patent for reduced-fat peanut butter. Her courses include US and International Comparative Patent Law, Trademark Law, and Intellectual Property.

"As one of the world's leading scholars in patent law, Margo will further contribute to Emory Law's superb faculty in the areas of intellectual property and innovation," notes **Robert A. Schapiro**, dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law.

RETURNING TO EMORY IS APPEALING BECAUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY-WIDE FOCUS ON GLOBAL HEALTH AND THE WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY ON ISSUES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ME.

And Bagley has plans for how she will make that contribution: "When I left Emory Law in 2006, it was after spending several years helping to create the TI:GER program, an award-winning, ongoing joint venture with the Georgia Institute of Technology. One of my goals here is to help expand the collaborative reach and integration of Emory's world-class science, business, and law programs to leverage and grow some of the unrealized innovative potential present in Africa and other parts of the developing world, to meet a vast array of problems facing humankind."

Academic excellence. Competitive wins.



Immigration Law Moot Court Winning Team, left to right: **Hana Shatila 16L**, **Alexandra Weiss 17L**, Judge Fisher, Judge Reinhardt, Judge Paez, **Kathryn Modugno 17L**, and **Daniel Marin-Finn 16L**. Photo credit: NYU Photo Bureau, Hollenshead

Emory Law educates students in the litigation, contract, and deals skills that also make them formidable competitors in local and national competitions. Their excellence helps them bring home more than trophies — they also bring back to Emory Law the pride of recognized excellence and the refinement that comes with going up against world-class colleagues.

★ Team BanyanTech won Georgia Tech's 2016 Startup Competition with a device that can remove heat from personal electronic devices. The prize, \$10,000, was the top in the contest in which TI:GER teams swept first, second, and third places.

TI:GER (Technological Innovation: Generating Economic Results) is an innovative partnership between Emory and The Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) that brings together graduate students in law, business, science, and engineering to work on start-up projects.

★ TI:GER Team BanyanTech competed in the Technology Young Entrepreneurs Competition in Atlanta, earning their lab another \$5,000 prize.

★ TI:GER Team Lumenostics competed in a business plan competition (Cardinal Challenge) hosted by the University of Louisville. The team placed second in the competition and received a \$5,000 prize.

★ Emory's mock trial team placed third in the National Ethics Trial Competition (NETC) in Sacramento, CA.

★ Emory was awarded the top title of regional finalist in the LawMeets® New England regional competition and the second-place title of regional semi-finalist in the Southwestern regional competition.

★ Emory Law's Black Law Students Association (BLSA) chapter was named National BLSA Large Chapter of the Year at the NBSA 48th Annual National Convention.

★ The Emory Law team bested the University of Virginia team in the final round to win the 11th annual NYU National Immigration Law Competition.

★ An Emory Moot Court Society team won the Southeast Regional round of the prestigious New York City Bar Association's National Moot Court Competition.

Emory Law builds programs with new faculty

BY A. KENYATTA GREER

GEORGE S. GEORGIEV AND KAMINA ALIYA PINDER

have joined the Emory Law faculty, further enhancing the school's signature strengths in business law and legal writing.

Robert A. Schapiro, dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law, says of the new faculty members, which also include **Margo Bagley 96L** (see story on page 26), "We are absolutely delighted that Margo Bagley will be rejoining the faculty and that **George S. Georgiev** and **Kamina Pinder** will be joining us. A growing, thriving community of scholars is the lifeblood of our institution.

"An emerging leader in corporate law, George will further enhance Emory Law's outstanding business law pro-

gram, which features our premier Center for Transactional Law and Practice. An exceptional teacher with broad experience, Kamina will contribute greatly to Emory Law's outstanding legal writing program."

Georgiev was previously a visiting assistant professor at UCLA School of Law.

His areas of specialty include corporate law, corporate governance, securities regulation, and comparative business law. At Emory, he will teach Business Associations, Securities Regulation, and Corporate Governance. His current research examines cutting-edge questions about the design and performance of the SEC's regulatory regime for public companies.

Georgiev received his JD from Yale Law School in 2007. During law school, he served on the *Yale Journal of International Law* and as a Yale College Teaching Fellow and was awarded an Olin Summer Research Fellowship in Law, Economics, and Public Policy as well as a Howard M. Holtzmann Fellowship. He also holds an MA in economics from the University of Munich and a BA, summa cum laude, in economics and international relations from Colgate University. He is a member of the New York bar.



Georgiev

Following law school, Georgiev spent close to six years as a transactional corporate lawyer with Sullivan & Cromwell and Clifford Chance, focusing on capital markets, M&A, and corporate governance matters. He advised on a number of landmark transactions, including the recapitalizations of large financial institutions

during and after the 2008 global financial crisis and the financing of a bailout fund in connection with the 2010 Eurozone crisis.

The law school also welcomes Kamina Aliya Pinder as an assistant professor of practice to teach legal writing. Pinder comes to Emory from Mercer University School of Law, where she taught



Pinder

Professional Responsibility, Remedies, Legal Writing, Externship Seminar, and Case Settlement Negotiation. Pinder holds an LLM in advocacy from Georgetown

University School of Law and a JD from New York University School of Law, where she was the associate editor of the *Review of Law & Social Change*. Also in the field of legal writing, Emory Law welcomes **Paul Koster**, who will rejoin the faculty next year as a visiting professor of practice. Koster taught as a visitor at



Koster

Emory Law this past spring, and he taught legal writing at Emory Law in 2000–2001.

Also, **Fred Smith**, assistant professor of law at Berkeley Law School, returns this academic year as a visiting professor of law. Bagley, Georgiev, and Pinder are teaching as permanent faculty members in the fall semester, which began August 15.





Commencement 2016

“As you leave us and enter the profession, remember how you got to this point. Saying that you earned your law degree encapsulates not one event, but thousands of individual decisions and actions. Our greatest accomplishments are rooted in these individual moments. You have earned the right to believe in yourself.”

—Richard Freer, Robert Howell Hall Professor of Law and Most Outstanding Professor Award winner



An Emory Law education pays dividends



Albertelli 94L donates \$250K to transactional law program

James E. Albertelli 94L made a generous \$250,000 gift to the Center for Transactional Law and Practice. The gift, in response to the \$1 million challenge grant donated by Professor Emeritus William J. Carney and his wife, Jane, in 2015, will enhance the center's experiential programs and academic offerings. "I was very fortunate to have been taught by Professor Carney at Emory Law," says Albertelli. "His lessons concerning the nexus of law and economics vis-à-vis risk allocation became part of my legal tool chest. That understanding enhanced my client-centric focus and, therefore, made me a more successful practitioner of law. I made my gift to allow others to participate in a transformational experience."

Albertelli is an accomplished litigator, entrepreneur, and teacher. He founded ALAW, a premier creditors' rights law firm serving our nation's top financial intuitions; Oversite Data Services, known for its award-winning BestX Litigation Oversight solutions; and Brightline Title, offering premier title and escrow services with legal strength and local service. To nurture legal talent, Albertelli returned to Emory Law as an adjunct professor. He is a trustee and life member of the Georgia Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys.



Levin 92L adds to transactional law giving

Ian Levin 92L recently gave \$60,000 to the Center for Transactional Law and Practice. The alumnus also hosted a transactional law dinner in New York and was part of the Atlanta Transactional Law dinner host committee. Levin's gift goes toward a challenge grant created by Professor William J. Carney and his wife, Jane, who gave \$1 million to benefit the law school's Center for Transactional Law and Practice.

Levin concentrates on executive compensation and employee benefits, with a focus on the employee benefit aspects of mergers and acquisitions and issues arising from the investment of pension plan assets. Levin has been recognized as a leading employment and employee benefits attorney by the Legal 500 United States and New York Super Lawyers. The Legal 500 United States noted that he "operates at a very high level across many areas but brings a particularly unique set of skills to ERISA Title I matters in his representation of private investment funds." Levin also serves as an adjunct professor at New York Law School.



Randy New 76C 82L establishes scholarship

Randy New 76C 82L created the Kitchens New Cleghorn Scholarship with a gift of \$128,000. New plans to build the fund for a year and a half and then award scholarships at \$24,000—roughly half of the tuition for a deserving student. The awards will be given with preference to students who demonstrate leadership in activities that work to address social, political, cultural, and professional issues affecting people in the LGBTQ community. New said, "Creating a scholarship at Emory Law was actually the creative concept of Kitchens New Cleghorn, my partners in the firm, and my life partner, Russell Tippins. Our joint intention was to support financially and encourage students who want to advance the ideals and purposes of the law, have or will advance the goals of the LGBTQ community, and who have already learned or who want to develop the argumentative and decision-making skills of academic debate and forensics. One or more of those goals tends to be reflected throughout our client base, our marketing, and our advocacy, so they really represent who we are."



This is my legacy.

Larry Pike 60C 63L
*Partner, Holland & Knight
Atlanta, GA*

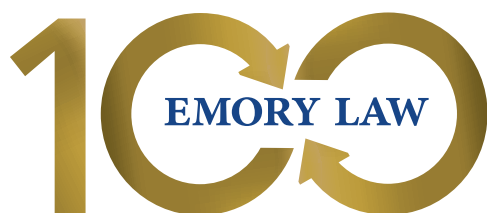
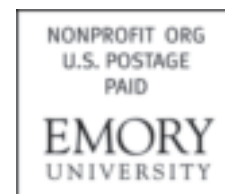
“EMORY HAS BEEN very important in my life. I received a full scholarship to attend both Emory College and Emory Law, and I’ve always been grateful. I want to return the investment, which is why I’ve named Emory Law as a beneficiary of my retirement plan. I’ve chosen a gift that will provide unrestricted funding, helping the law school continue to shape the future of legal education and research.”



Have you planned your legacy?
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EMORY | LAW



CELEBRATING A
CENTURY of
ADVANCING
the RULE of LAW



The 2016 – 2017 academic year will include many of the events and conferences that have made Emory Law a convener of important conversations. This year, however, the significance of the Centennial celebration will elevate many of our usual events and offer some new ones, providing wider exposure to the works of Emory Law and welcoming influential voices to the school and community.

Regional alumni events

January 26, 2017 in Los Angeles, CA

February 16, 2017 in New York City

March 30, 2017 in Miami, FL

TBD in Washington, DC

Law school events

October 1, 2016

Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) Conference, "Justice for All? How the Law Handles Civil Disobedience"

October 13, 2016

Inaugural Global Leaders Lecture featuring Juan Carlos Pinzón, Colombian Ambassador to the US

October 14–16, 2016

10th Annual Civil Rights and Liberties Moot Court Competition

October 17, 2016

Center for International and Comparative Law Distinguished Speaker Series: Judge Navanethem Pillay with "Reflections on the International Human Rights System"

November 2, 2016

Oral arguments for the US Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims

November 6, 2016

The Center for the Study of Law and Religion AALS/RLT Conference and Religious Freedom Lecture

November 14, 2016

Center for International and Comparative Law Distinguished Speaker Series: From Genocide to Justice: Rwanda and the Rule of Law by Pierre-Richard Prosper, former United States Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues

January 12, 2016

Lecture by Cornell Brooks, President and CEO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

January 31, 2017

Oral arguments for the Supreme Court of Georgia

February 2, 2017

Randolph W. Thrower Symposium

February 7, 2017

EPIC Inspiration Awards

February 28, 2017

Oral arguments for the Georgia Court of Appeals

April 6, 2017

David J. Bederman Lecture given by President Jimmy Carter

Reunion weekend and Centennial celebration

April 28, 2017

Reunion Parties
The St. Regis Atlanta
Classes of 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1991, 1992, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2012

April 29, 2017

Centennial Gala
The St. Regis Atlanta

