Calendar 2001

Alumni Events

For more information, contact the Office of Alumni Relations at (617) 305-1999 or www.law.suffolk.edu.

FEBRUARY
Suffolk Public Interest Law Group (SPILG) Annual Auction
Wednesday, February 28
4:30pm
Sargent Hall
Proceeds fund grants for Suffolk law students dedicated to public interest law. For more information, contact student Georgia N. Vagenas at (617) 722-8271 or Vagenas@acad.suffolk.edu.

MARCH
Student/Alumni Career Networking Event
Sponsored by Alumni Association, Career Development and Student Bar Association
Thursday, March 1
6:30pm
Omni Parker House, Boston

Red Sox in Florida
Sunday, March 11
11:45am Pre-game lunch
1:05pm Boston Red Sox vs. Baltimore Orioles
City of Palms Park
Fort Myers, FL
$15 per person (incl. lunch and game)

Miami Alumni Reception
Monday, March 12
5:30-7pm
Miami City Club, FL

Boca Raton Alumni Reception
Tuesday, March 13
5:30-7pm
Boca Raton Resort, FL

APRIL
Donahue Lecture
Thursday, April 12
4pm
Professor David D. Cole, Georgetown University Law Center
Sargent Hall

Annual Alumni Dinner
Thursday, April 26
6pm
Swissotel Boston
$50 per person/$35 for 2000 graduates

Advanced Legal Studies
All courses are held at Sargent Hall, unless otherwise noted. The following schedule is tentative. Contact ALS for more information at (617) 573-8627, klandry@admin.suffolk.edu or www.law.suffolk.edu.

FEBRUARY
A Review of the New Special Education Regulations
Sponsored with Suffolk's Juvenile Justice Center
Thursday, February 15
4:30-7:30pm

Patent Bar Review, Practising Law Institute
February 21-25

MARCH
Evolving Issues in Family Law
Thursdays, March 1 & 8
6-8:30pm

Leading Emerging Companies Through the Business Lifecycle—Fifth Annual High Technology Law Conference
Thursday, March 15 & Friday, March 16
9am-5pm

Is There a Future for Medicaid Asset Protection Planning?
Elder Law Institute VII
Friday, March 23
9am-5pm

APRIL
Section 1983: Civil Rights Litigation
Sponsored with Georgetown University Law Center, CLE
Monday, April 23 & Tuesday, April 24
San Francisco, CA

Evolving Issues in Medicaid and the Elder Law Practice
Elder Law Institute VII
Thursday, May 31 & Friday, June 1
9am-5pm

JUNE
Cutting Edge Courtroom Techniques in Employment Litigation
Sponsored with the Boston Bar Association and The Macaronis Institute for Trial and Appellate Advocacy

AUGUST
Annual Oxford Summer School
Continuing Legal Education
Two-week residential program in Oxford, England
Sponsored with the University of Missouri—Kansas City School of Law
August 4-18

Insights into Experienced-Based Expert Testimony
Sponsored with the Macaronis Institute for Trial and Appellate Advocacy
Friday, April 6, 9am-5pm

Juvenile Statements—"I Did It"—Now What Do You Do?
Sponsored with Suffolk's Juvenile Justice Center
Thursday, April 19
5-8pm

MAY
Children on Trial—From the Schoolyard to the Jailyard
Friday, May 4
9am-5pm

What Lawyers Need to Know About the Genetic Revolution
Friday, May 18
9am-5pm

Section 1983: Civil Rights Litigation
Sponsored with Georgetown University Law Center, CLE
Monday, May 21 & Tuesday, May 22
San Francisco, CA

We want to hear from you.
Please send letters to the editor and class notes to:
Suffolk Law Magazine
Office of Creative Services/UMS
41 Temple Street
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 573-1936
(617) 742-5172
fax: (617) 742-5172
email: lawmag@acad.suffolk.edu
FEATURES

8 Five Decades of Law School Professors
Meet Suffolk Law School's full-time faculty. From the 1950s to today, these are the people who make Suffolk Law School a vibrant intellectual community.

17 The Changing Face of Modern Family Law
If you haven't studied family law since you graduated, you might be surprised by how much it has changed. Professor Charles Kindregan, a recognized authority, offers an update on this important social issue.

DEPARTMENTS

2 From the Dean
3 Law School Briefs
14 Faculty News
16 Student Profile
22 Alumni News & Profiles
27 Class Notes
33 Profiles in Giving

Cover Photo: Five from the fifties – These five professors began teaching at Suffolk Law School in the 1950s. See our feature story on page 8 for group photos by decade of the full-time faculty from the 1950s to 1990s.
DURING MY FIRST YEAR

as dean, I have been extremely impressed with the quality and depth of the law faculty. Our professors have outstanding records of teaching, research and service to the profession and the community. We have been the beneficiaries of great continuity in the faculty, reflected in the number of names and faces you will recognize in the photographs in this issue. Most notable for their commitment to Suffolk Law School is the quintet featured on our cover. Since the 1950s, Professors Catherine Judge, John Fenton, Malcolm Donahue, John Nolan and President David Sargent have trained and mentored thousands of law students.

In previous issues of Suffolk Law, we have highlighted our wonderful new facility, Sargent Hall. It has understandably been the center of attention in the year and one-half since we moved in. But the strength of our law school is founded, ultimately, on the abilities and commitment of the people who make up the institution—the faculty, students, administrators and staff.

In this issue we profile the current Law School faculty. Special attention is given to five individuals who started teaching at the Law School in each of the last five decades. We also present an article written by Professor Charles Kindregan on the changes in modern family law. I hope you will take time to read it, as it not only provides insights into an intriguing area of the law, but also reflects the intellectual inquiry and scholarship that we value in our faculty.

THIS ISSUE ALSO ANNOUNCES TWO IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS WITHIN our faculty during the last few months. Bernard Keenan became an associate dean of the Law School in July 2000. He has been a key teacher and scholar at Suffolk for many years, and has served as chair of many important committees, most recently the Self-Study for ABA accreditation and the Dean Search Committee. Along with Associate Dean Marc Perlin, he has responsibility for the academic program of the Law School.

Professor Michael Rustad was appointed to the Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., Endowed Chair. He has distinguished himself as a teacher and as an empiricist in the fields of product liability and medical malpractice. He was a student of Tom Lambert who developed into a close colleague and collaborator. I am sure that Tom would have been very pleased by this appointment.

We are justly proud of our faculty members' accomplishments and contributions to the school and to the profession. If you would like further information about our current faculty members' teaching, writing and professional activities, please visit our Web site at www.law.suffolk.edu.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Smith
Dean
Keenan Named Associate Dean

Professor Bernard V. Keenan was appointed associate dean of Suffolk Law School in July 2000. Keenan shares with Associate Dean Marc Perlin responsibility over matters relating to curriculum, faculty and students.

"I'm very pleased Bernie Keenan agreed to serve as associate dean," said Dean Robert H. Smith. "He's someone who's been a key faculty member at the law school for a number of years—as a classroom teacher and in his service to this school. People respect him and trust his judgment. He was highly recommended by the faculty."

Keenan joined the Law School faculty in 1975 and continues to teach in the area of real estate law. He has served as chair of several committees of the American Bar Association and Massachusetts Bar Association. He's been a panelist at many continuing legal education programs and is the co-author of a two-volume treatise on Massachusetts condominium law.

Keenan is a graduate of the College of the Holy Cross, Georgetown University Law Center and received a Master of Laws degree from Columbia University School of Law, where he was the Real Property Fellow.

Keenan replaces Bernard Ortwein who stepped down as an academic associate dean and returned to the full-time faculty.

Rustad Named to Lambert Chair

In recognition of his exceptional scholarship, teaching and service to the legal profession, Michael Rustad has been named to the Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., Endowed Chair.

"By virtue of his outstanding professional accomplishments, his effective promotion of the values that animated Tom Lambert's work, and their close working relationship, Michael is a most appropriate successor to Tom in the endowed chair," said Dean Robert H. Smith.

The Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., Endowed Chair Trust, established in 1980 by a number of prominent trial lawyers, is meant "to perpetually memorialize the professional work, writings and ideals of Professor Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., by assisting to retain or attract to the faculty of Suffolk University Law School outstanding teachers of nationally recognized ability in the area of torts." Lambert died in December 1999, leaving the chair vacant.

Rustad was honored by the appointment. "Tom Lambert got me interested in the field of tort law. He was my teacher, mentor, colleague and friend. Our last conversations revolved around my new research interest in how consumers can be protected by tort law in cyberspace. Whatever my interests, Tom was always encouraging and supportive. He always told me that Suffolk had the potential to 'rise like an arrow' and that he wanted me to participate in the life of the school. Now I have the chance to be engaged in enhancing the reputation of the school and celebrating Tom's legacy to us."


Dean Smith hosted a luncheon for the faculty and trustees of the Lambert Trust to honor Rustad in his new role. Among the guests in attendance were former Dean Paul Sugarman and Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert.

Distinguished Visiting Professors Teach at Suffolk

Nationally and internationally acclaimed educators from across the country are teaching at Suffolk Law School this year in the newly established visiting professor program. "Our students, faculty and the greater Boston legal community will greatly benefit from the new perspectives presented by the exceptional legal scholars we are bringing to the school," said Dean Robert H. Smith.

Distinguished Visiting Professor Stephen E. Gottlieb has held chairs for distinguished visitors at Cleveland-Marshall and Marquette schools of law and is on the faculty of Albany Law School. Gottlieb taught Comparative Constitutional Law and US Supreme Court Watch at Suffolk in the fall 2000 semester. In November, he spoke on "The Morality of the Rehnquist Court," at an event inaugurating the visiting professor program. His recently published book, Morality Imposed: The Rehnquist Court and Liberty in America, explores to what degree the current Supreme Court justices base their decisions on their own moral philosophies.

Laird C. Kirkpatrick is the Distinguished Visiting Professor for the spring semester. He is the Hershner Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oregon Law School and has recently served as counsel to the Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division. He also served on the US Sentencing Commission. Kirkpatrick is teaching Evidence at Suffolk.
Bullies Beware!
CONFERENCE ON WORKPLACE BULLYING

Bullying is a serious and growing problem in the American workplace. Yet workers are afraid to report aggressive behavior; human resources managers often are unresponsive when they do hear of it; and the law does not provide the same clear-cut legal protections as it does in cases of sex, race or age discrimination.

Suffolk Law School, the Campaign Against Workplace Bullying and the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology co-sponsored the New England Conference on Workplace Bullying in October at Sargent Hall.

The problem of abusive behavior in the workplace is widely recognized in Europe, but this was the first university-sponsored conference on workplace bullying in the United States. However, there is strong evidence of a problem here: A recent Michigan survey found that 43.5 percent of respondents felt they had been mistreated at some point in their careers.

Workplace bullying can take various forms, from loud and aggressive behavior to the silent treatment to subtle sabotaging of an employee’s productivity. The conference looked at the problem from the perspectives of psychology, organizational behavior, human resources, law, occupational health and worker advocacy.

Professor David Yamada co-chaired the conference, which was geared to helping human resources directors, labor and employee advocates, employment lawyers and policy analysts, mental health professionals and academics who are involved in workplace issues gain a broad and theoretical understanding of workplace bullying and to give them some ideas about how to respond to it.

Suffolk Hosts CLEO Summer Program

Suffolk Law School was host to 45 students from across the country for a Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) summer program. The intensive, six-week, residential training program brought minority, low-income and educationally disadvantaged college students together to prepare them for the academic and psychological demands of the first year of law school. Participants learned to brief cases, analyze fact patterns, write legal memoranda and think like lawyers. Professor Cecil Hunt directed the program.

"It not only was a privilege to have Suffolk host the program and lay out the red carpet for the visiting students, but it also gave them an opportunity to learn in the most technologically advanced facility of its kind," said Gail Ellis, dean of admissions. Ellis' role was to help CLEO students gain admission to accredited law schools. "The program was important to Suffolk for two reasons. First, the diverse quality of the students enhanced our community, and second, we had a chance to assist students in realizing their dreams," said Ellis.

Thanks to Suffolk, many CLEO students are living that dream. They are attending law schools at Suffolk, Duke, Michigan, Notre Dame, Columbia, Boston College and Iowa.

CLEO is administered by the American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education, which consists of a consortium of accredited law schools and organizations. Its mission is to increase the number of multicultural law students. The program was funded jointly by CLEO and Suffolk Law School.

A Forum for Scientists and Trade Lawyers

What role can science play in resolving international trade disputes? Suffolk and Boston College law schools joined forces to address this question by sponsoring a Science and International Trade Conference at Sargent Hall in October.

The conference brought together scientists and science policy and trade law experts to discuss the role of science in the international trade regime and international economic relations. The participants tackled controversial issues such as the use of beef hormones, eco-labeling and genetically modified organisms. Suffolk Professor Jeffery Atik was the conference co-organizer and a speaker.

Speakers included experts from Duke University School of Law, Environmental Law International, Harvard Medical School, University of Texas School of Law, Woods Hole Research Center, Office of the US Trade Representative, MIT, Hofstra University School of Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Boston College Law School.
FINANCIAL SERVICES MEETS E-COMMERCE: WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

Governor Paul Cellucci delivered the keynote address on Internet taxation and e-commerce at a conference hosted by Suffolk Law School and the Federalist Society's Financial Services and E-Commerce Practice Group.


Participants enjoyed a welcoming reception at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston the evening before the conference. Suffolk Professor Keith Fisher and student Chaz Fisher, JD '00, e-communications vice chairman for the Federalist Society, coordinated the event.

Juvenile Justice Center Wins National Recognition

Since its inception in January 1999 with a US Department of Justice grant, Suffolk's Juvenile Justice Center has represented more than 650 youths. And now it is making its mark in the national and state arenas as a public advocate for an array of juvenile justice issues.

The American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Center selected Suffolk's Juvenile Justice Center as the New England regional affiliate of the National Juvenile Defender Center. Suffolk's center was chosen from a competitive pool based on its ability to serve as the best possible resource for the region's juvenile defense bar.

The Juvenile Centennial Court Initiative awarded Suffolk's center a grant to support improved media coverage of juvenile justice issues in Massachusetts. To this end, the center sponsored a working lunch at Sargent Hall in October focusing on media coverage of disproportionate minority youth school expulsion and suspension, detention and incarceration. More than 55 people attended, including 12 press representatives. The event was cosponsored by the Youth Advocacy Project of the Committee for Public Counsel Services.

Fall 2000 First-Year Entering Class Profile

Here's a glance at this year's new students:

- 50% Female/50% Male
- 12% Students of color
- 22 States represented
- 5 Foreign countries represented
- 200 Colleges and universities represented
- 63 Holding advanced degrees

24 MA
11 MBA
14 MS
2 MD
12 PhD

Dean Smith (center) with organizers and attendees of a conference on "Juvenile Justice and the Media."
WEBCAST HEALTH CARE FORUM PROVIDED THE RIGHT PRESCRIPTION

Suffolk Law School, along with the Downtown Crossing Association, invited the general public to Sargent Hall in April for a forum titled "Health Care in Crisis." Everyone was welcome to participate—whether or not they were there in person.

This is how it worked. There was an audience present in Sargent Hall and a "cyber-audience" on the Web. The forum was Webcast live on the Internet, where viewers watched the program and emailed their questions to panelists and participants in Sargent Hall, with a simple point and click on their computers.

Panelists included: Harris A. Berman, MD, chairman and CEO, Tufts Health Plan; Robert R. Fanning, Jr., president and CEO, Northeast Health Services; Judith Kurland, regional director, US Department of Health and Human Services; P.S. Kishore, MD, primary care and addictions medicine specialist, Primary Care Associates; Thomas F. O'Donnell, Jr., MD, president and CEO, New England Medical Center; Mitchell T. Rabkin, MD, chairman, Massachusetts Health Data Consortium and Shapiro Institute for Education and Research of Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center; Scott Schuster, president, Continental Wingate Company; and Richard Lord, president, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

US Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts Attorney General Thomas F. Reilly and Boston Mayor Thomas M. Menino shared their perspectives on the health care crisis as it exists today. Among the issues addressed were whether the nation recognizes health care as a commodity or a basic right, quality of care, cost for treatment and insurance.

The question-and-answer session was moderated by Heather Kahn, medical reporter, WCVB-TV, Channel 5; Clifford E. Elias, Suffolk professor of law; and Stephen M. Weiner, adjunct faculty member and co-chair, Health Care Section, Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, PC.

Long Distance Litigation

Using email, the Internet and videoconference technology, students at Suffolk Law School and Marquette Law School litigated a mock patent infringement lawsuit last spring. The two schools had faced each other in cyberspace before, in 1998, which resulted in a split decision. In 2000, Suffolk won on a couple of claims but Marquette won the non-infringement trial. This year's teams were the first to take full advantage of Sargent Hall's technological capabilities.

On opposing sides, students in Boston and Milwaukee participated in the trial from an initial cease-and-desist letter through pre-trial discovery through a Markman hearing and jury trial. The students prepared their cases at their respective campuses, exchanging discovery, motions and other forms via email. Sargent Hall's state-of-the-art telecast system was used for the mock Markman hearing, where each school's trial team could be seen and heard on a big screen. Suffolk students traveled to Marquette for the final phase of the case, a two-day jury trial in Wisconsin presided over by Hon. Michael B. Brennan, the youngest associate justice of the Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

"We worked with deadlines, personalities and busy schedules, as practicing attorneys must," said Suffolk student Amy Cizzarelli Rice. "We also learned that you must know your stuff, whether it be the rules of civil procedure, legal writing or patent law, and when it came to trial evidence, how to think on your feet and be persuasive. This type of class should be required in law school, whether it be patent law or another type of case."

The mock trial is part of a patent litigation course co-taught by Adjunct Professors Philip Swain and Carl DeFranco, Jr. Swain is an intellectual property attorney at Boston's Foley, Hoag & Eliot. DeFranco specializes in patent litigation at Goodwin, Procter & Hoar.

The semester-long course is offered through Suffolk's High Technology Law Concentration.
RHODE ISLAND SENATOR SPEAKS AT COMMENCEMENT 2000

US Senator Jack Reed (D-Rhode Island) was the keynote speaker at commencement exercises for Suffolk University Law School on May 21 at Boston’s FleetCenter. Reed was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree along with the Hon. Suzanne Del Vecchio, chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; Nicholas Macaronis, Lowell attorney and Suffolk University trustee; Deval L. Patrick, vice president and general counsel for Texaco; and the Hon. Thomas F. Reilly, attorney general for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Two students received their degrees summa cum laude: Kerry O’Shea Gorgone and Stacey Carrara Friends. Recipients of the Law Faculty Outstanding Student Award were Gorgone and Andrea L. Geiger. Geiger also received an award from the National Association of Women Lawyers.

Michael J. Fencer, Janet M. Pepin and Jutta Duborg received the Leo J. Wyman Memorial Fund Award, presented annually to students who, in the judgment of the faculty, have contributed the most in advancing the civic and professional responsibilities of a lawyer.

The Daniel J. Fern Award, given annually to the top students in the day and evening divisions, was presented to Gorgone (day division) and Carrara Friends (evening division).

Chauncy D. Steele was awarded the Professor Alexander J. Celia Award, given annually to the student who has demonstrated commitment to or excellence in the field of administrative law.

The Judge Harry Kalus Award, given annually to the student who has a combination of the highest grade in the Massachusetts practice course and the highest cumulative average, was awarded to Bethany A. Grazio. The class of 2000 chose Michael Harris to deliver the student address at commencement.

Pre-Law Advisors Hold Conference at Suffolk

The Northeast Association of Pre-Law Advisors (NAPLA) held its annual conference at Sargent Hall in June. The conference, “Navigating Legal Careers in the New Millennium,” took a look at changes in the legal profession and their impact on pre-law advising.

Dean of Admissions Gail Ellis and her staff coordinated the event for the 200 participants. “It was a wonderful opportunity for the Law School,” said Ellis. “It gave us a chance to showcase Sargent Hall’s state-of-the-art facility.” Suffolk also hosted a reception and dinner at the John F. Kennedy Library.

Pauline M. Harrington, JD ’85, president of NAPLA, said that this was the best conference she can recall. “Everyone who attended the conference in Boston should now be invigorated and enthusiastic about the future of legal careers and the opportunities for our students. Thanks to the folks at Suffolk for their assistance and wonderful hospitality. The message from the conference in both the plenary sessions and the workshops was the great diversity of opportunities that awaits law school graduates.”

COMMENCEMENT AT A GLANCE

Total number of graduates 453
Graduates were 51% female/49% male
Youngest graduate was 22
Oldest graduate was 59
Graduates represented 23 states and Puerto Rico and 8 foreign countries
From 1950 to 2000, the full-time faculty increased from five to 56. Loyalty runs deep among a great number of professors. Nearly half have taught at the Law School for more than 20 years. Ten faculty members have taught for more than 30 years. Following are profiles of just five professors, one from each decade going back to the 1950s. Some of them you will know well, and others you might be meeting for the first time.

They opened your mind, challenged your abilities and influenced your future. You spent countless hours soaking up their wisdom, dreading their questions and seeking their advice. They, of course, are your law school professors. And very likely, they influenced who you are today.

Suffolk Law School has long been respected for its dedication to teaching. It has always had a reputation as a welcoming, collegial community. And it still does. This reputation exists, in large part, because of the Law School's faculty. Some law schools draw a distinct line separating faculty from students. Stopping by a professor's office to chat after hours or meeting for coffee to get help with a difficult case is just not done. At Suffolk, it is rare to find a professor whose intention is to intimidate students. In fact, as many alumni know, the bonds that develop between students and professors at the Law School last well after graduation.

Suffolk Law School has changed these past several years, with the new building, leadership, programs and technology. But as Dean Smith notes, "A great building does not make a great law school. That depends on the abilities and commitment of the people who make up the institution." In many ways, Suffolk's faculty, too, has evolved.

Today, more than ever, a greater number of professors are involved in research and professional organizations on a national and international level. Many are well-known lecturers and authorities in their fields of expertise. Others are better known for their prolific writing and publications. Still others are breaking new ground on the cutting-edge of the law. And many are discovering new ways to teach, using the educational technologies in Sargent Hall.

Today's Suffolk professors come from a broader base both geographically and professionally than half a century ago. Many are expanding their reach by traveling all over the globe as ambassadors for the Law School. Last year, professors consulted, researched and taught in Canada, England, Italy, Sweden and Uganda.

Suffolk Law School is a vibrant intellectual community. Its reputation for producing graduates who are highly competent, ethically sensitive and service-oriented lawyers is longstanding. Thanks to the outstanding individuals who make up the faculty, this tradition lives on.

---

**Faculty Profile**

- **56** full-time faculty members
- **120** adjunct faculty members
- **11** Legal Practice Skills instructors
- **10** clinical faculty members
- **2** academic support program instructors

**Full-time Faculty Members**

**Publications 1999-2000**

- **10** books
- **28** journal articles
- **11** book supplements

**JDs from:**

- **12** Suffolk University
- **9** Harvard University
- **6** Boston College
- **5** Boston University
- **3** Georgetown University
- **3** Yale University
- **2** Northeastern University
- **2** University of California, Berkeley

**Other degrees:**

- **17** LLMs
- **2** PhDs

**Other JDs from:**

- Chicago-Kent College of Law
- Downing College, Cambridge, England
- Drake University
- Indiana University
- New York University
- Northwestern University
- Syracuse University
- University of California, Hastings
- University of Chicago
- University of Kentucky
- University of Nebraska
- University of Southern California
Professor Catherine Judge is the grand dame of Suffolk Law School. Her sharp wit and no-nonsense approach are legendary. But underneath the professional exterior is someone who truly loves teaching. "I make no bones about it; you have to put the students first. And they can tell," she says.

Professor Judge started working at Suffolk Law in 1955 as the registrar while still a student. She took classes in the evening division, where she says her classmates tended to be older, married and working to support families. Many were World War II veterans on the GI Bill. "We didn't take things for granted," she recalls. "We were serious and appreciated the chance to go to law school."

When Professor Judge earned her JD in 1957, she was the only woman in her class to graduate. At the time women made up a mere four percent of the student body at the Law School. She began teaching Legal Methods part time in the early 1960s. And in 1966, she left her position as registrar to become the Law School's first female full-time professor. At the time, the full-time faculty consisted of about ten people, including Malcolm M. Donahue, David J. Sargent and John J. Nolan, who still teach today. Five years later, Professor Judge marked another first, when she became the first woman at the Law School to attain the rank of full professor. However, she never noticed that she was one of a kind and, she says, neither did anyone else. "It was a very collegial faculty," she recalls.

The collegiality and family atmosphere at the Law School are what Professor Judge has enjoyed most about working at Suffolk. Perhaps this is why in 45 years she's never even considered leaving. "Our students are nice people and they're willing to work. They pitch in and help each other out—you don't see that at every law school—and they've been that way since I started teaching."
Professor Charles Kindregan, Jr.

BA, MA LaSalle University; JD, Chicago-Kent College of Law; LLM, Northwestern University

Courses
Equity
Family Law
Financial Issues in Divorce
Professional Responsibility
Torts
Wills and Trusts

Professor Charles Kindregan calls himself the "utility infielder" of the law faculty. Since he started in 1967, he's taught a little bit of everything, and then some. "I always wanted to be a teacher," he says. "I went to law school with the idea of changing teaching fields, not becoming a practicing lawyer."

Professor Kindregan was a rhetoric instructor at the Virginia Military Institute when he decided to teach law instead. He went to law school in Chicago, but as a native of Philadelphia, he wanted to move back east to look for a teaching job. Suffolk was the place he chose.

Professor Kindregan has played many important roles at the Law School. In 1982, he founded the Advanced Legal Studies program. From 1990 to 1994, he served as associate dean. However, outside the Suffolk community, he is perhaps best known as an expert on family law. Throughout his career, he has continued to combine teaching and scholarship. In fact, he says, his scholarly and professional interests have made him a better teacher.

Professor Kindregan has served on numerous professional boards and committees both regionally and nationally. He's published ten books and many law review articles. He is co-author (with Monroe L. Inker) of four volumes on family law in the Massachusetts Practice Series and of a book on procedural aspects of domestic relations practices. One of his proudest moments came in 1991, when he won the Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers' Freedman Award for advancing the cause of family law. Only one other law professor has ever received this prestigious honor.

What has kept Professor Kindregan at Suffolk for 33 years? "That's simple," he says, "This is a great place to teach."
“There are exciting developments in my field every day,” says Professor Karen Blum, who can’t wait to share them with her students. And with the technological capabilities of Sargent Hall, she has a new teaching tool to help her.

In her Police Misconduct class, Professor Blum’s students talked via videoconferencing to USC Professor Erwin Chemerinsky, who produced the Rampart Corruption Scandal report for the Los Angeles Police. And before discussing “use of force,” her students watched a news clip downloaded from the Internet showing police applying pepper spray with cotton swabs to the eyelids of peaceful demonstrators. She tells her students that as lawyers they have to know how to use information technology to stay informed. “When I walk into a room to lecture to a professional organization, I’m expected to know the case that was decided yesterday and today,” she says.

Professor Blum is a regular on the lecture circuit. The treatise on police misconduct litigation that she co-authors with Associate Professor Michael Avery and David Rudovsky is widely used and has made her a popular speaker on the topic. Her workshops and presentations take her across the country. She is a lecturer for the Federal Judicial Center, educating federal district court and magistrate judges. And for the past three years, she has chaired the Seminar on Section 1983 Civil Rights Litigation at Georgetown University Law Center. Keeping her students apprised of the latest developments in the law, she says, is what makes her job exciting.

Professor Blum started teaching at the Law School in 1974. “I’ve seen a tremendous change over the years, from a regional, teaching-oriented faculty to one that is drawn from a broader pool of people engaged in scholarship, professional groups and organizations in the United States and internationally,” she says. She believes Sargent Hall, which has increased Suffolk’s national visibility and desirability, is a place where any professor would like to work. “Competition to be on a law school faculty is so fierce right now that we’re seeing candidates with incredible credentials and backgrounds.”

Professor Blum is excited about the future of Suffolk Law. And after 26 years, she’s eager to find new ways to teach. “I think I still bring to the classroom the same enthusiasm I had the first day I walked into class.”
Professor Dwight Golann is a teacher, a practitioner and a scholar. He's worked both in public service and private practice, bringing broad experience into the classroom. "I like to teach, I like to practice, and I like the kind of teaching that intersects with practice," he says. "I focus on how lawyers actually perform their roles, but with time to stop and think about the issues."

Before joining Suffolk's faculty in 1986, Professor Golann was a civil litigator. He practiced with a Boston firm representing banks, high-tech companies, trade associations and contractors. In the public sector, he served as chief of the Government Bureau for the Office of the Attorney General of Massachusetts, where he directed the defense of all litigation brought against the state. Before that, he was deputy chief of public protection for the attorney general.

His expertise in financial services has earned him positions as chair of the Consumer Advisory Council to the Governors of the Federal Reserve and chair of the Committee on Consumer Financial Services of the ABA. During the 1990s, he gained national visibility as Good Morning America's regular expert on the savings and loan crisis.

"I try to address the issues our students will be dealing with in practice," says Golann, who is active in numerous fields. Professor Golann regularly trains mediators and is the author of a book that was named co-winner of a national prize awarded to the best book published in the field of alternative dispute resolution. As a visiting scholar at the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School, he produced and directed two educational videos on mediation. "I think they're the most realistic videos available about how real mediators, parties and lawyers interact," he says.

Realism and thoughtful analysis are central to Professor Golann's philosophy on teaching. "Suffolk has always cared about the intersection of practice and teaching. But today, after the first year, we're no longer just teaching cases; we're teaching the law. We use lecture and problems as opposed to analyzing appellate case decisions like we did 15 years ago. We discuss theoretical perspectives, other ways of thinking and applying the law. It's much closer to what real lawyers do."
When Associate Professor Cecil Hunt entered academia, he began expressing a side of his personality that he hadn't tapped in ten years.

Professor Hunt devoted the first decade of his legal career to private corporate practice at several Boston firms—Goldstein & Manello; Widett, Slater & Goldman; and Harrison & Maguire—focusing on real estate and banking law. "I was a philosophy major at Harvard and was always interested in what is euphemistically called the 'life of the mind.' But as a practicing attorney, I was more involved in the 'life of the transaction.' My work left no time for the life of the mind. I missed it. That's when I started teaching," he recalls.

Professor Hunt has since dedicated himself to helping law students become better thinkers and communicators. "Law School is misnamed," he says. "It should be called thinking school. We teach you how to think."

Professor Hunt came to Suffolk in 1997 to teach banking and real estate law. But he soon became involved in a success training program for non-traditional students, called STRIVE. In this context, non-traditional means students who are typically excluded or underrepresented in law school by age, race, gender, ethnicity or handicap. Professor Hunt calls STRIVE "law school boot camp." In the intensive, week-long summer program, he helps students develop the skills to survive and the insight to succeed the first year of law school.

"That's the best part of this job, trying to reach students," says Professor Hunt, who believes STRIVE is part academic skills and part personal empowerment. He uses the same strategies in the CLEO program, which he directed for Suffolk last year. Suffolk won the right to host the six-week, residential training program sponsored by the ABA's Fund for Justice and Education. Forty-five minority, low-income and educationally disadvantaged pre-law students from across the country came to learn how to prepare for the rigors of the first year.

By teaching, Professor Hunt feels like he makes a difference in people's lives. "It's not always a feeling one gets as an attorney," he says. "When someone asks me what I do, I don't say I'm a law professor. I say: 'I'm a teacher.' At Suffolk Law School you have to care about teaching and be a good teacher. Unlike many law schools, Suffolk really values good teaching—that's why I came here, that's what keeps me here and, in the long run, that's the most important service we have to offer our students."


Karen Blum won the Brown Award for Scholarship and Education from the Judge John R. Brown Scholarship Foundation. Since 1990, Blum has taught at more than 50 Federal Judicial Center workshops for judges, on aspects of federal civil rights law, particularly Section 1983. Upon conferring the award, the Judicial Center had this to say about Blum: “She is a wonderful teacher. She knows her subject intimately … Her monograph (with Kathryn Urbonya) on Section 1983 Litigation is one of the Center’s most popular. Her Section1983 outline is on the Center’s Web site, serving as a constantly updated source of information for judges in this changing area of law. We struggled to decide what material would encourage judges to use this Web site—and we knew that Professor Blum’s work was so respected and so valuable that judges would seek it out. And they have.”

Eric Blumenson, as a reporter to the SJC Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules, helped draft major revisions to the rules governing criminal pretrial procedures, which are now pending before the SJC. He also published “Who Counts Morally?” in the Journal of Law and Religion (vol. 14, Summer 2000), a secular defense of the human rights claim, and presented his thesis at faculty colloquia at Suffolk, Boston College and Boston University law schools. Last summer, he taught a course in international human rights in Simla, India. Additionally, Blumenson spoke at Suffolk’s Advanced Legal Studies program and to students at Cardozo and Boston University law schools, challenging the legality and utility of forfeiture laws that now allow local police agencies to retain the assets they seize for their own use. Also, he completed a supplement to the book Massachusetts Criminal Practice.

Victoria Dodd published an article, “Student Rights: Can We Create Violence-Free Schools That Are Still Free?” in 34 New England Law Review 625 (2000). She organized and moderated the program of the AALS Education Law Section at the group’s annual meeting in January 2001. She was appointed to serve on the Judicial Evaluation Committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association. She is serving on her Harvard-Radcliffe Thirtieth Reunion Committee and was featured in the alumnus magazine, Radcliffe Quarterly.

Valerie Epps was elected vice president of the International Law Association (American Branch) during its annual conference in New York in October. She also chaired a panel on “Teaching the Laws of War: Much Too Important to be Left to the Military Academies.” In November, Epps was a panelist at a conference on “Universal Jurisdiction: Myths, Realities and Prospects,” at the New England School of Law in Boston, where she addressed the question “Is Universal Jurisdiction Permissive or Mandatory? The Amnesty for Peace Conundrum.”

Steven Ferrey returned to Uganda in June under the sponsorship of the World Bank. He was the chief legal adviser for an interdisciplinary multinational team working to privatize key state infrastructure and introduce democratic governance mechanisms. Also, he published an article “No Exit: Shaping the New Electricity Market,” in The Electricity Journal, June 2000.

Dwight Golann spoke in Milan, Italy, in June at a conference on ADR sponsored by the Italian government and presented a mediation workshop for the Milan Chamber of Commerce. Under the aegis of England’s largest dispute resolution foundation, Golann presented mediation advocacy seminars to British barristers in London and Manchester. He presented workshops for the Northeast Conference of the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association in Boston and for the New England Consortium of State Labor Relations Agencies in Sturbridge in May. Golann was named outstanding committee chair in the ABA Section of Litigation for his work on ADR advocacy programs. His article, “Variations in Mediation: How—And Why—Legal Mediators Change Styles in the Course of a Case,” was published by the Journal of Dispute Resolution. Golann produced and directed his second video in a joint project of Suffolk, the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School and the ABA Section of Dispute Resolution, titled “Representing Clients in Mediation.”
Marc D. Greenbaum spoke on the Americans With Disabilities Act at an October conference sponsored by the Schmidt Labor Research Center at the University of Rhode Island in Providence. He also participated in a panel discussion on "Labor Law in a Changing Technological Environment," sponsored by the Massachusetts Bar Association's Labor and Employment Law Section. Greenbaum moderated a panel discussion among two federal district court and two state superior court justices about issues in employment law litigation at the September open house of the Labor and Employment Law Section of the Boston Bar Association. In July he spoke about First Amendment rights in the workplace at a conference sponsored by the Consortium of New England Labor Relations Agencies.

Susan Grover, visiting professor from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William & Mary, is teaching Civil Procedure, Employment Discrimination and Women & The Law.

Craig Jackson, visiting professor from the Thurgood Marshall School of Law at Texas Southern University, is teaching International Trade Regulations and NAFTA.

Charles P. Kindregan, Jr., co-authored an article "A Quarter Century of Allocating Spousal Property Interests: The Massachusetts Experience," published in the Suffolk University Law Review, Fall 2000. In October, he conducted a retreat for judges of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court focusing on evolving issues in family law. Kindregan spoke at the Boston Bar Association program on the Supreme Judicial Court decision in Mass v. Williams. In January 2001, he made a presentation on "The Changing World of Visitation," at the Family Law program of the National CLE Conference in Colorado. Also, he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Probate and Family Law Inn of Court (Mass. Chapter) and is a member of the American Bar Association (ABA) Family Law Section Publications Board, coordinating five books written for the ABA.

Hans Henrik Lidgard, visiting professor from the University of Lund, Sweden, is teaching Topics in International Business Transactions in the spring semester. He specializes in innovation market-related problems, European competition law and intellectual property rights.


David Yamada was granted tenure by the Board of Trustees as of July 2000. His article on representing targets of workplace bullying and abusive work environments was published in the fall issue of The Employee Advocate, the quarterly journal of the National Employment Lawyers Association. In recent months, he spoke on employment law issues at programs sponsored by Northeastern University School of Law, the Center for Inclusive Leadership at Pine Manor College, The Ethical Society of Boston and the Osram Sylvania Corporation.

Linda Sandstrom Simard is working on the American Law Institute's project to draft a body of Transnational Rules of Civil Procedure.

Kathleen Elliott Vinson, Legal Practice Skills director, was a presenter at the 2000 Legal Writing Institute Conference, "Modeling Strategies for Legal Writing Programs," in Seattle, WA, in July. She was named co-chair of the Election Committee of the Legal Writing Institute and was appointed a member of the Legal Writing Institute Conference Policies and Procedures Committee. Vinson hosted the first New England Legal Writing Teachers' Consortium at Suffolk in December. She was associate compiler of the 2000 Martindale-Hubbel Federal Law Digest and Massachusetts Law Digest. 
Living IN THE PRESENT

Susan Neff, JD '00

"What's most impressive about Sue is not only her ability to focus on so many roles, but the fact that she excels in whatever she chooses to focus on," said Law School instructor Lisa Freudenheim about Sue Neff.

A fourth-year evening division student, Neff is scheduled to graduate in May. She ranks in the top 20 percent of her class, but number one when it comes to participating in school organizations.

Neff has held positions as chair of the National Academic Convocation for Law Students; school representative to the American Bar Association-Law School Division; first circuit lieutenant governor for evening and part-time students; first circuit lieutenant governor for resolution writing; chair of the ABA Competitions Committee; and editor-in-chief, managing editor and news editor of Dicta, the student newspaper. She also has been a student attorney for Suffolk's Juvenile Justice Clinic and a clerk for the Restorative Justice Center. Currently, she is a research assistant for Freudenheim, as well as for Professors Michael Avery and Charles Rounds.

WHEN NOT IN SCHOOL, NEFF WORKS AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for the National Center for Citizen Participation in the Administration of Justice. This non-profit organization operates the Middlesex Multi-Door Courthouse in Cambridge and recently completed a pilot project on innovative jury trial practices that culminated in a conference for Massachusetts trial judges. Among Neff's duties at the center is the development of a pilot project that will test the use of restorative justice techniques with juveniles. "I love kids. And I think that maybe I can help to make a difference in at least a few of their lives," said Neff.

And if that isn't enough, Neff also is working as a consultant for the Administrative Office of the Trial Court (AOTC) Judicial Institute, where she will help organize a conference on pro se litigation.

How is she able to handle it all? "I have a lot of energy," she said, which is why it seems she's always willing to take on more.

"NO MATTER HOW MUCH SHE HAS ON HER PLATE, SHE'S THE first person to volunteer her time to help other students and organizations," said Dean of Students Bernadette Feeley. Mary Karen Rogers, associate director of the Office of Career Development, agrees. "Sue is a wonderful and caring person. She rolls up her sleeves and follows every project from beginning to end."

Neff's employment history can best be described as interesting and diverse. Years ago, she owned and operated a small cleaning company in Boston. She was an innkeeper at a Nantucket Island bed and breakfast, a finished carpenter and a bike courier. A Northeastern University journalism graduate, Neff has written for The Boston Globe and The Moscow Times in Russia, where she lived for three months. Before attending law school, she was a staff editor for an e-commerce news and information Web site.

"I love the fact that I've had a lot of different life experiences," said Neff. "I think it's helped make me a better person." Living each day to the fullest, Neff is more concerned with the present than the future. "I live my life by the belief that if you spend all of your time worrying about where you want to be, then you lose sight of where you are right now."
By Professor Charles P. Kindregan, Jr.

If you graduated from Suffolk some years ago, this article may introduce you to some of the developments in family law since you took off your cap and gown. Depending on how long ago you graduated, you might be surprised at what the contemporary student is studying.

When Lord James Bryce visited the United States 100 years ago, he observed that in this country the laws governing the family were the "strangest" and "saddest" body of "legislative experiments in the sphere of family law which free, self-governing communities have ever tried." Those laws remained intact through most of the twentieth century, but underwent radical change in the last decades.

When I began teaching family law in the 1960s, the course focused on the grounds for divorce, support and jurisdictional issues. At that time, the law governing the family basically had been intact for a century. A law student in 1867 and one in 1967 would have studied substantially the same subject.

Between 1975 and 2000, family law underwent a remarkable transformation. Students who graduated more than ten years ago would hardly recognize either the course or the kind of scholarship that characterizes the field today. This was a revolution, which was encompassed entirely within the memory of many current judges and practitioners, and it is one that promises to continue in the early decades of the twenty-first century.
A NEW CREATION: THE DE FACTO PARENT

It has long been the law that the state may not intervene in a fit parent’s right to raise his or her child. Many child advocates long argued that the legal emphasis on parental rights should give way to a “best interests of child” test. The parental rights concept still finds validity in decisions such as Troxel v. Granville (2000), in which the US Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a statute which empowered a state court to order visitation of a child over parental objections “to any person” at “any time.” But at the same time, an increasing number of decisions are eating away at the exercise of parental choices and focusing more on the child’s interests.

The most recent movement in this area is the recognition of a new status called the “de facto parent” by the American Law Institute. The de facto parent is one who has lived with the child, and with consent of the parent, has shared in child rearing. Such a person could be a stepparent, a relative of the child, a cohabiting lover of the parent or even a live-in caregiver. While the traditional rule has been that no person except a non-custodial parent can be given a legal right of visitation over a custodial parent’s objections, that rule began to change with the grandparent’s objections, that rule began to change with the grandparent’s rights movement. What has been called the “grandparent lobby” has convinced every state legislature to pass some form of a grandparent visitation statute (usually permitting a visitation order in favor of grandparents when the parents are divorced or one of them is dead). While grandparents were traditionally treated as “legal strangers” to their grandchildren, allowing them to seek visitation in well-defined situations at least accorded with the concept of the extended biological family. That is not so with the new de facto parent concept.

While the concept of the “psychological parent” evolved in the 1970s among academics and child psychologists, the courts were not responsive to it. Leading appellate courts in New York and California ruled that a non-parent who had some role in raising the child did not have standing to seek visitation with the child. These cases reflected the traditional rule of law that a state court does not have the power to interfere with a fit parent regarding child rearing. But a new reality is emerging, one that believes that “the best interests of a child” can justify a court using its equity powers to overrule a parent’s decision to exclude another adult who is not a parent from the child’s life, in certain circumstances.

The “de facto parent” doctrine limits the traditional right of a parent to raise his or her child without outside interference. It permits a court to award visitation to a non-parent based on the best interests of the child, even when the parent objects to such visitation. Two Massachusetts decisions illustrate this. In E.N.O. v. L.M.M. (1999) the Supreme Judicial Court affirmed a temporary order allowing the mother’s former female companion to visit a child who had been conceived by artificial insemination during the cohabitation of the mother and her companion. The plaintiff had encouraged the mother to become pregnant and had participated in raising the child for several years until the adult relationship broke up. This fit the definition of a “de facto” parent developed by the American Law Institute (which was specifically cited with approval by the Massachusetts court). The court put emphasis on the best interest of the child in having a continuing relationship with the non-parent, which justified visitation even over the mother’s objection. In Youmans v. Ramos (1999) the child’s aunt had raised the 11-year-old until the biological father claimed custody. The court determined that the promotion of the child’s interests in visiting with the aunt overcame the father’s objections. Cases such as these suggest that earlier concepts of family autonomy are today being rethought based on the evolving attention to children’s particular needs. However, as Guardianship of Yoshko (2000) illustrates, courts cannot ignore the choices of a fit parent regarding child rearing.

DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS

The one area of family law that promised to be the most stable at the dawn of the twentieth century was the institution of marriage. In the nineteenth century, there was a great national fight over the Mormon doctrine of polygamy, but the Supreme Court finally imposed a definition of marriage as a legal status of one man and one woman, in Reynolds v. US (1878). A century later there were successful challenges to some state laws governing marriage, such as restrictions based on race, economic capacity or on the right of married people to use contraceptives. But the Supreme Court decisions in Loving v. Virginia (1967), Zablocki v. Redhail (1978) and Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) did not challenge the generally accepted view of marriage that had prevailed in western civilization since the medieval period. Some critics objected that the Supreme Court had revived a long-dead substantive due process concept in these decisions. But these decisions were based on the concept that a man and woman had the right to marry and live their family life with choices that were free from unwarranted state intrusion. In other words, these decisions were based on the doctrine of marital privacy, and by “marital” the justices meant heterosexual marriage.

While the courts struggled with issues of family privacy, there was also a growing awareness that homosexual relationships were becoming more open. As the end of the century approached, increasing political, social and legal attention was focused on the issue of whether same-sex unions should be given legal recognition.

A closely divided Supreme Court ruled in Bowers v. Hardwick (1986) that the doctrine of privacy did not extend to the protection of homosexual sodomy. The plurality opinion stressed that there is no “connection between family, marriage, or procreation on one hand and homosexual activity on the other...” Four judges dissented, one writing about same-sex unions that “much of the richness of a relationship will come from the freedom an individual has to choose the form and nature of these intensely personal bonds.” The vigorous disagreement among the justices reflected the nature of the debate that would follow for the next 15 years and continues today.

In Romer v. Evans (1996) the Court ruled that homosexuals were being denied equal protection of the laws by a Colorado state constitutional provision that prohibited all government units in the state from enacting any protections for persons based on their homosexual orientation. The Court saw the state law as imposing
Many states have given legal standing to non-marital domestic partnerships so that such couples have the option to marry. In response to the right of partners (either same-sex or opposite-sex) to enter into enforceable contracts establishing their mutual financial rights and liabilities. At one time, such contracts would have been viewed as meretricious, since they were made by people who were living in an illegal relationship. (In Massachusetts, adultery, fornication and sodomy are still crimes). But the courts have rejected the meretricious defense to enforcement of a non-marital contract, as long as the contract is not expressly for sexual favors. In Wilcox v. Trautz (1998) the Massachusetts court recognized the right of a non-marital couple to expressly contract with regard to their property and financial interests in the event of breakup. The court even ruled that such contracts do not have to meet the fair and reasonable test that is the standard for enforceability of contracts between married partners.

While various judicial proceedings were testing the legal waters of domestic partnerships, a number of local governments and private employers were quietly awarding some status to persons involved in long-term domestic partnerships, such as employment health benefits for dependents. While the Walt Disney Company posed the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

In the last month of the twentieth century the Supreme Court of Vermont raised the issue of same-sex marriage benefits to yet a newer level. In Baker v. Vermont (1999) the court decided that under the Vermont Constitution’s benefit and protection clause the state could not exclude same-sex couples from the benefits of marriage unless it could show that compelling state interests support the prohibition. In 1997, Hawaii enacted a statute that conferred certain benefits of marriage on same-sex couples who qualify under the statutory definition of a “reciprocal beneficiary relationship.” Among these benefits was the right to hold property as tenants by the entirety, homestead, rights under a party’s health plan, intestate succession and a right to claim an elective share of an augmented estate.

The combination of these various developments have created a firestorm of moral indignation in the body politic by creating fears that domestic partnerships may become the norm and diminish the institution of marriage. In some states (as in California), ballot referenda prohibiting same-sex marriage were enacted. But the most obvious negative reaction to this issue was the enactment by Congress of the Defense of Marriage Act in 1996. This legislation defines marriage as a “union of one man and one woman” for purposes of federal law. It also provides that no state is required to give effect (i.e. recognition) to a same-sex marriage recognized by any other state. It remains to be seen if Congress has the power by statute to limit the application of the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution or if the statute applies to civil unions.

THE REPRODUCTIVE REVOLUTION

Advances in reproductive medicine developed rapidly during the last quarter of the twentieth century. From primitive techniques such as artificial insemination and surrogate parenting, medical science gradually expanded the techniques for dealing with infertility. These include such sophisticated procedures as in vitro fertilization (harvested eggs are fertilized in vitro and implanted), embryo transfer (fertilized ova transferred from donor to recipient) and cytoplasmic egg donation (genetic material transferred from one woman’s eggs to another, resulting in the child having two genetic mothers). Courts have been struggling with the legal consequences flowing from the use of these techniques, so far without any general con-
The law of dissolution is radically different today from that which existed in 1970.

In the last half of the twentieth century, the divorce rates began to soar until by the end of the century one out of every two marriages ended up in divorce court. While many Americans continued to live permanent and stable married lives, many others no longer accepted those values. As a result, divorce became more common with each passing year after World War II.

In the absence of statutory authority, the family courts are being forced to address profound issues regarding assisted conception on a case-by-case basis. Courts in California and Arizona have addressed cases involving maternity in which children have a birth mother who is separate from the genetic mother. In Knoll and Finn v. Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Ctr. Inc. (2000) Massachusetts Probate Judge Nancy Gould ordered that both the birth mother and the genetic mother be listed as "co-parents" on the birth certificate of a newborn.

In the absence of statutory authority, the family courts are being forced to address profound issues regarding assisted conception on a case-by-case basis. Courts in California and Arizona have addressed cases involving maternity in which children have a birth mother who is separate from the genetic mother. In Knoll and Finn v. Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Ctr. Inc. (2000) Massachusetts Probate Judge Nancy Gould ordered that both the birth mother and the genetic mother be listed as "co-parents" on the birth certificate of a newborn.

The effect of these developments cannot be overstated. Equitable distribution revolutionized divorce law, changing it from a moral failure of the divorcing parties was often the cause of divorce to a need-based alimony. No one was really happy with such a system, which in effect chained the economic lives of the parties to each other long after they ceased being married. The problem was that in most marriages of any length one party (usually the husband) had accumulated more assets than the other (usually the wife). Except in the few community property states, the courts had no power to force an equitable resolution of these economic disparities.

In 1970, the National Commissioners on Uniform States Laws proposed a new approach to the problem of economic disparities when couples divorce. With the formulation of Section 307 of the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act, a debate over the potential of property assignment began within the legal profession. The Family Law Section of the American Bar Association opposed the 1970 version of Section 307, and in 1973 the commissioners proposed alternative solutions. One alternative was the use of equitable factors, and within a few years the system of equitable property assignment that we know today had become the norm in the vast majority of states. The focus, as in Massa v. Williams (2000), is now on economic and homemaker contributions as a basis for property division.

The effect of these developments cannot be overstated. Equitable property division revolutionized divorce law, changing it from a backwater of legal practice to a search for a just allocation of substantial financial assets when the marital partnership ended. The domestic relations lawyer developed from a "divorce lawyer" into a sophisticated financial representative who needed to integrate knowledge of real estate law and property valuation, business law, federal and state pension law, tax law, and bankruptcy in order to better represent a client in negotiating or litigating property division in connection with the divorce. New areas of law were now involved in divorce practice, including the status of stock options, pensions, intellectual property and tort claims. While there are critics, most commentators have concluded that the economics of contemporary dissolution law is fairer than was true a few decades ago.
A secondary but important result of the advent of property assignment was the increased use of divorce contracts. Marriage settlements, which had not been recognized in some states as late as the 1960s, became increasingly important as parties and their attorneys attempted to avoid full-blown litigation over property by negotiating "in the shadow" of the new statutes. In some states, such as Massachusetts and Florida, the courts even encourage the use of pre-marital agreements to plan for the contingency of divorce should the marriage not succeed.

**THE CHILD SUPPORT REVOLUTION**

With the growth in the number of births of children out of wedlock and the increasing dependency on welfare (now called "transitional assistance"), society faced a significant abandonment of child support obligations by many parents. The increase in divorce was accompanied by the reality that many parents were also failing to meet their financial obligations to their legitimate children. The problem of interstate enforcement of child support went largely unaddressed until the last decades of the twentieth century. Anyone who looked at this problem around 1980 and next examined it today would hardly recognize the modern system. A new set of resources to enforce child support now exist that were undreamed of by earlier generations of lawyers. The federal mandate under Title IV of the Social Security Act has resulted in aggressive state enforcement by child support agencies. A range of enforcement mechanisms, including income withholding, tax refund intercepts, credit reporting, property seizure, parental locator services, interstate enforcement of orders, criminal prosecution of non-support, interstate rendition of defaulting obligors etc., have made the collection of child support more efficient than anyone would have believed possible 30 years ago.

The federal mandating of child support guidelines by the states has resulted in more uniform child support orders, in contrast to the almost incoherent system of setting support levels that existed earlier. The difficulty of proving paternity under the old laws has disappeared with the advent of civil proceedings in which genetic marker testing can be employed if a putative parent contests paternity. Whereas many putative fathers were once able to avoid their financial obligations to their children, the opportunities for doing so have now substantially narrowed in the context of modern paternity law. In *L.W.K. v. E.R.C.* (2000) Massachusetts even held that a child support obligation survives the death of the parent and binds his estate.

**UNIFORMITY, FEDERALIZATION AND INTERNATIONALIZATION OF FAMILY LAW**

At the start of the twentieth century, each state promoted its own family policy. Today much of our substantive family law is either federal law or is mandated by federal law. A partial list of federal statutes includes the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act, the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act, the Child Support Enforcement Amendments, the Child Support Recovery Act, the Defense of Marriage Act, ERISA (as applied to pensions in divorce cases), the Family Medical Leave Act, the Family Support Act, the Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act, the Full Faith for Abuse Prevention Orders Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act, the International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act, the Qualified Medical Support Orders Act, and the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act. These laws reflect the fact that solutions to family problems can no longer be addressed only on the local level.

In addition to an increased federal intervention, the growing support for the enactment of uniform family laws by the states has resulted in similarities in substantive and procedural law and cooperation among the states. Among these are the Uniform Adoption Act, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, the new Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (adopted in all states as required by federal law), the Uniform Marital Property Act, the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act, the Uniform Parentage Act, the Uniform Premarital Agreement Act and the Uniform Status of Children of Assisted Conception Act.

The tendency of contemporary family law to be influenced by national models and to gradually move away from the predominance of local concepts of marriage, family and divorce is reflected in the interest generated by the American Law Institute's (ALI) ongoing study, *The Law of Family Dissolution: Analysis and Recommendations*. Since the first tentative draft was issued in 1995 (succeeded by several later tentative drafts), the proposals have been the subject of intense debate among academics, judges and lawyers. Their potential influence is shown by the fact that the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has cited the drafts.

There is also a move toward internationalization of some aspects of family law, especially as it relates to children. The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction has produced a substantial amount of litigation in both federal and state courts. The new Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect to Intercountry Adoption also promises to provide a more secure legal basis for adoption. In some cases, the political process strongly resists the use of treaties when they are perceived as contravening American family ethos. For example, although the United States signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, it has not been submitted to the Senate because of strong opposition based on political perception of "American family values." Other proposed international treaties have been under review in the Department of State for several years. It remains to be seen in the coming decades how far the tendency to seek international solutions to family problems will develop, but it is very likely that there will be movement in this direction.

**CONCLUSION**

Unless you are a recent Suffolk graduate or a family law practitioner (or you regularly attend courses such as those offered by Suffolk's Advanced Legal Studies program), it is likely that you were surprised by some of the developments discussed briefly in this article. It should be apparent that in recent years family law has gone from being a backwater of academic thought to a vital study of importance in the law school curriculum. Society is changing, and family law studies will likely be at the forefront in monitoring and responding to these changes in the new century.
**Reunion 2000**

**Law School Reunion 2000**

More than 400 alumni from class years ending in 5 or 0 came to reunion in October at Sargent Hall.

**Alumni Dinner 2000**

**Alumni Association Annual Alumni Dinner**

More than 500 alumni and guests attended the Annual Alumni Dinner at Boston's Swissotel in April. Achievement awards were presented to the following: Former Dean and Distinguished Professor of Law John E. Fenton, Jr., for lifetime achievement; Deputy Chief Counsel for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency Robert B. Serino, JD '69, for alumni service; and Ambassador to the United States from the Republic of Sierra Leone John E. Leigh, JD '92, for alumni achievement.
A Letter of Thanks

by Carol Wagen, Director of Advanced Legal Studies

Since becoming the director of Advanced Legal Studies (ALS) in 1992, I have been gratified to find so many alumni willing to give back to the school and the bar by participating in our programs and conferences. Although numerous alumni have given their time over the last eight years, two people stand out for extraordinary efforts and deserve special recognition.

Alex Moschella, JD '74, a partner in Moschella and Winston in Somerville, Massachusetts, has been the driving force and inspiration behind our Elder Law Institute. Alex has chaired or co-chaired an institute each year since it was started in 1992 as a joint effort with the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys (NAELA). And he has done so while maintaining an active practice, teaching elder law here as an adjunct and taking an active role in the Massachusetts chapter of NAELA and in the national organization.

Another person who has devoted considerable time to ALS is Paul Perocchi, JD '75, a partner at Brown, Rudnick, Freed and Gesmer in Boston. He has chaired five programs in the family law area since 1995, three of them multiple sessions. A highly respected practitioner in the matrimonial bar, Paul has drawn on his colleagues to produce four different courses providing an in-depth examination of valuation, benefits, trial tactics and the collection of fees. These courses coupled with our annual Family Law Judicial Forum, chaired by Professor Charles Kindregan and Monroe Inker, have enabled ALS to offer a well-rounded curriculum in family law.

Alumni Study in London and Oxford

English pubs, the Old Bailey and London's College of Law were all on the itinerary for Suffolk alumni and students who attended the Annual Oxford CLE Summer School. For the third consecutive year, Suffolk co-sponsored the program with the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law. Suffolk Professor Valerie Epps, one of the program's lecturers, spoke on the "English Criminal Practice: An Outline of the Trial of an Indictable Offense" and "The Prosecution of Former Nazis: Why are former Nazis prosecuted in the UK and Canada, but never come to trial in the US?"

For information on the Oxford Summer Program 2001 (August 4-18), contact:

Kate Landry
Advanced Legal Studies
Suffolk University Law School
(617) 573-8627
klandry@admin.suffolk.edu

A view from Warwick Castle, England.

The Oxford Summer School Class of 2000.

"This was the finest advanced legal studies program I have ever attended. It offered the perfect balance of academics and social networking with colleagues from the United States and abroad. The faculty was superb and truly cared about students' understanding of international law."

—Ginny Greiman, JD '79
Regional Alumni Receptions

Suffolk Law School reaches out to alumni across the country.

RHODE ISLAND

More than 50 Rhode Island alumni and guests enjoyed a reception at the University Club in Providence on October 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nearly 60 Granite State alumni and guests gathered at the Centennial Inn in Concord on September 26 to honor Linda Dalianis, JD '74. Dalianis was recently appointed as New Hampshire's first woman supreme court justice.

CALIFORNIA

The Lunaria Restaurant in Los Angeles was host to California alumni and guests on October 12.
Armed with an MBA from SUNY Buffalo in 1976, Mindy Lubber might have landed in a plush corporate office on Wall Street, but that wasn't in the cards.

Instead, to the surprise of classmates and friends, Lubber accepted a $7,500-a-year position in Ralph Nader's public interest organization, MASSPIRG. "It wasn't a sacrifice," she said of her decision to enter public service. "It was a privilege." That choice has defined her career.

Today, Lubber is one of the most influential environmental leaders in New England. As regional administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), she oversees an 800-person, $450-million federal operation. She's mainly responsible for clean water and air programs, but her reach spans education; research; public health; law and policy; business and industry compliance and enforcement; hazardous emergencies and cleanup; waste treatment and disposal; natural resources; endangered species and the global climate.

Lubber says being a public servant for 24 years has meant doing exciting work that matters. "If you're going to work 40, 50 or 60 hours a week, you ought to be doing something you believe in," she said. "There's never been a moment since my first job, that I wasn't happy with what I'm doing."

Lubber's interest in public service grew when she was a part-time evening student at Suffolk, where she says, "there was a very strong public sector focus." She added, "Suffolk gave me good skills I continue to use every day."

Since MASSPIRG, where she worked for 10 years, Lubber has held a series of public sector and non-profit positions. She was senior advisor to former Governor Michael Dukakis and national director of scheduling and advance for his presidential campaign. She was president and CEO of Green Century Capital Management, a firm dedicated to investing in environmentally responsible companies, and donating its net revenues to supporting environmental advocacy. Lubber joined the EPA in 1995 as senior policy advisor, and was named deputy regional administrator in 1997. She replaced John DeVillars as head of the regional office in early 2000. She is one of only three female EPA regional administrators in the nation.

Sometimes Lubber's stances are controversial and unpopular, landing her in the spotlight. She's had to make tough decisions. For example, the EPA's lawsuit against the Massachusetts Military Reservation catapulted Lubber into the public eye. She won that case and forced the military to clean up unexploded bombs and contaminated groundwater at a base on Cape Cod. Under constant pressure from the Pentagon to back down, Lubber and her staff have been consumed by the ongoing case for more than a year.

Although today's EPA is not reluctant to go to court to enforce federal regulations, Lubber says her job is not about litigation. "It's about helping business and industry get it right before we have to take action. If they are in compliance, then they keep out of our sights," she said. The future of environmental law, Lubber believes, is in looking at ways to re-invent the environmental protection system. "Tomorrow's lawyers and business leaders will have to be creative and clever. They need to show us how we can change the laws to do it better."

Lubber's agenda for the immediate future at the EPA is ambitious. She is passionate about protecting children from environmental health threats. Lead poisoning, asthma (poor air quality) and asbestos and mercury contamination are high on her list. "Pollution is unhealthy for everyone, but it is particularly threatening to children whose bodies are small and growing," said Lubber, the mother of two young children. "Our society cannot stand still when dozens of kids are being diagnosed with lead poisoning each and every week and our hospital emergency rooms are flooded with small children suffering from asthma." Lubber launched a $1 million "Children First" initiative in the fall.

Marking the thirtieth anniversary of Earth Day last year, Lubber gave a speech at Fanueil Hall in which she talked about her commitment to protecting the environment. "It's not an easy task. In the face of challenges, it's easy to give up or let someone else take care of it. It can seem impossible to make a difference in the face of such tremendous, often worldwide problems."

But Lubber is not one to give up. For nearly a quarter century, as a public servant and environmentalist, she has held fast to her beliefs. Her work is making a difference.
A career that straddles both politics and government seems to be the perfect fit for Gustavo Gelpi.

At the age of 34, Gelpi is relatively young for the position of solicitor general. But the governor of Puerto Rico appointed him, and he is making the most of the opportunity.

Gelpi came to the United States from Puerto Rico in 1983 to study at Brandeis University. After graduation, he enrolled at Suffolk Law School. "When I was looking into law schools, I visited Suffolk and immediately felt really good about the people I met. Everyone was nice. I also liked the age ratio and the diversity of students at the school," said Gelpi. "Students wanted to be lawyers for many different reasons, and I knew that would allow me to learn a lot," he said.

After graduating from law school, Gelpi began clerking for the Hon. Juan M. Perez-Gimenez, a US district court judge. He next went to work as an assistant federal public defender back home in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Then, he came back to the states and became special counsel to the US Sentencing Commission in Washington, DC. "I didn't think government work was the kind I'd be pursuing. I thought I wanted to be in a large law firm, but I found myself really enjoying it, especially all of the writing I was able to do," Gelpi explained.

In 1997, Gelpi became an assistant to Puerto Rico’s attorney general. A year later, he was promoted to deputy attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, Puerto Rico. In 1999, the governor tapped Gelpi for the position of solicitor general.

TODAY, GELPI IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CRIMINAL AND CIVIL litigation at the local and federal level in Puerto Rico. "Any appeal that is filed or that the government wants appealed is my responsibility," he explained. Gelpi handles many public policy issues, too, and feels he works on matters that are truly important to his people. Yes, sometimes the hours are quite long, but feeling like he's making a difference makes it all worthwhile.

Frequently in Boston for work, Gelpi often comes back to the Law School. "Whenever I'm in town, I go to the library to do research. Plus, I like to stop in and see my professors. I love to bounce ideas off of them," he said. Gelpi was recently here representing Puerto Rico and its efforts to gain the vote for its people in US presidential elections. Currently, although Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States, they are not allowed to vote for president or vice president.

GELPI SAID ONE OF HIS BIGGEST CHALLENGES TODAY IS defining his role as solicitor general. "I have to represent the governor and the commonwealth, without that clashing with my ethics as an attorney. I have to follow the rules of the court. I am a public servant, and I often find myself balancing the interests of the Puerto Rican government and legal issues. I believe it's important to be polite, not to create personal wars," he said, adding that his relationship with the governor is good. "People listen to me. We all respect one another's opinions, and that is quite satisfying."

Asked what courses he remembers as most helpful in law school, Gelpi doesn't hesitate. "Definitely Civil Procedure with Professor Glannon and Criminal Law and Constitutional Law with Professor Callahan. What I learned in those classes is extremely helpful to me every day."

Although Gelpi grew up in the warm climate of the Caribbean and Puerto Rico, he actually likes cold weather and misses Boston. "I had taken the bar in both New York and Massachusetts and thought I would stay here," he said. But when the US district judge he was working for asked him to go back to Puerto Rico and attend to matters there, everything fell into place. "I met my wife, and she too is an attorney in Puerto Rico," he explained. And the rest is history as they say. Gelpi's wife is expecting their first child, and they are happily living back in sunny Puerto Rico.
1965
Sam Cohen, JD, an attorney in Waldoboro, ME, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of Mid-Coast Bancorp, Inc., and The Waldoboro Bank.

1966
David G. Nagle, JD, presiding judge of the Brockton District Court, received the statewide 2000 Judicial Excellence Award for his work in eliminating the court's case backlog.

1968
Class Agent
Frederick Golder
bus.: 230 Broadway, Suite 104
Lynnfield, MA 01940
phone: (781) 592-4000 ext. 305

John R. Maher, JD, was named supervisory judge for the family division pilot program in Rockingham County, NH.

1969
William T. Appleyard, JD, retired as associate professor of accounting and finance at Salem State College.

1970
W.H. Dale Townley-Tilson, JD, was appointed presiding justice of the Franklin District Court of New Hampshire.

1971
Paul Cherecwich, Jr., JD, joined the Washington, DC, firm of Miller & Chevalier as of counsel in November. He was most recently vice president of tax and tax counsel with Cordant Technologies. Cherecwich is a member of the Internal Revenue Service Advisory Council and past international president of the Tax Executives Institute.

1972
John C. Deliso, JD, associate dean at Suffolk Law, was the recipient of the Malcolm Donahue Award for Excellence in administration. He was given the award at Commencement 2000 by Suffolk’s Student Bar Association.

Christine Garvey, JD, has been named vice president of worldwide real estate and the workplace resources group of Cisco Systems, based in San Jose, CA. (See profile on inside back cover.)

Spencer M. Kagan, JD, was appointed associate justice of the Massachusetts Probate & Family Court.

1973
Class Agent
Richard Weiss
bus.: Weiss & Nestro
15 Court Square, Suite 210
Boston, MA 02108
phone: (617) 742-2900

Paul G. Farrell, JD, was elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Bar Foundation.

1974
Linda Dalianis, JD, was sworn in as New Hampshire’s first woman Supreme Court Justice.

Alan J. Dane, JD, has been named general counsel for Cahaba Government Benefits Administrators, a division of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Alabama.

Bruce G. Pollock, JD, was elected vice president of the Rhode Island Bar Foundation.

Edward Sulesky, JD, a clerk magistrate for the Concord District Court, was honored for 25 years of teaching at University College, the part-time division of Northeastern University.

William J. Sweeney, JD, a partner in Sweeney and Griffin in New Britain, CT, was elected a fellow of the Connecticut Bar Foundation James W. Cooper Fellows Program.

1975
Class Agents
Paul Kelly
home: 5 Dix Terrace
Winchester, MA 01890
bus.: Segal, Roitman & Coleman
11 Beacon Street, Suite 500
Boston, MA 02108
phone: (617) 742-0208
fax: (617) 742-2187

Richard Cuffe
gordon, Moore, Primason et al
23 Central Avenue, Suite 510
Lynn, MA 01901
phone: (781) 595-2050

Robert E. Longden, JD, was elected managing partner of Bowditch & Dewey and will oversee the firm’s Framingham and Worcester offices.

Carol McCarthy, JD, participated in Boston’s Greek Independence Day parade as a banner holder for the Hellenic Society of Suffolk Law School.

Edward P. Ryan, Jr, JD ’76, was chosen by The National Law Journal as one of the 12 most influential lawyers in Massachusetts. Ryan became president of the Massachusetts Bar Association in September and is a partner in the Fitchburg firm O’Connor and Ryan. He concentrates in civil litigation, family law and criminal defense. The National Law Journal described Ryan as “a longtime advocate of the rights of the accused, no matter how unpopular the defendant.”

Jeff Murray, JD, retired after 30 years with the Chelmsford School system, serving for the last six years as principal of the South Row School. He has opened a law office in Nashua, NH, specializing in school law.

Angelo M. Scaccia, JD, was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

1976
Class Agent
Virginia Bonesteel
bus.: Van Wert & Zimmer, PC
One Militia Drive
Lexington, MA 02420
phone: (781) 863-2951
email: vabwz@world.std.com

Martha Brennan, JD, was named first justice of Clinton District Court.

Robert K. Carpenter, JD, received a Master of Divinity degree from Andover Newton Theological Seminary.

Harold Narus, JD, was appointed North America Counsel for Global One Communications LLC, a France Telecom Company. Most recently, he was counsel for Russia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa and the Middle East. Narus is married to Joan Mae Curtis, BA ’76.

1977
Class Agent
Robert Turner
home: 78 Oxford Street
Winchester, MA 01890
phone: (781) 729-0557
email: FDXH31 B@prodigy.com

Joseph T. Barron, Jr., JD, was appointed general counsel for Eastern Illinois University. Formerly, he was general counsel for the Kansas Board of Regents.
Alan R. Cormier, JD, joined Dynamics Research Corporation of Andover as vice president and general counsel.

Daniel A. Procaccini, JD, was named president of the Rhode Island Trial Lawyers Association in September. He has a practice in Providence, RI, and serves as town solicitor for Johnston, RI. He is a member of the chief justice's commission on civility and professionalism and lives in East Greenwich, RI.

Lisa A. Roberts, JD, was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court.

1978
Class Agents
Daniel Russo
home: 78 Hawks Nest Circle
Middletown, CT 06457-1514
phone: (860) 347-5651

Larry Wheatley
home: 608 Old Post Road
Cotuit, MA 02635
phone: (508) 428-8636
e-mail: lwheatley@capecod.net

Nancy Tierney
bus.: Tierney Law Office
One Court Street, Suite 360
Lebanon, NH 03766
phone: (603) 448-4722
fax: (603) 448-7005
e-mail: NSTierney1@aol.com

William Griffin, JD, was promoted to vice president and general counsel for National Water and Power Co. in Santa Ana, CA, and will continue to act as head lobbyist for the company and its trade association, National Submetering and Utility Allocation Association. He and his wife, Kris Anderson, live in Laguna Beach, CA.

Clifford R. Kinghorn, JD, was appointed a full-time judge in the Merrimack District Court in New Hampshire.

1979
Class Agent
Marcia McGair Ippolito
home: 42 Knowles Drive
Warwick, RI 02888
phone: (401) 463-7468

Philip Murphy, JD, was appointed assistant superintendent of business for the Milton school system.

1980
Class Agent
Edwin Wallace
home: 11 Herrick Street
Winchester, MA 01890
phone: (617) 729-4941

Thomas S. Barrett, JD, was nominated as associate justice of the Attleboro District Court.

1981
Class Agent
Sheila Tracey
home: 7 Sonnet Street
Woburn, MA 01801-5250
phone: (617) 933-0838

David E. Cherny, JD, a partner in the Boston law firm of Atwood & Cherny, was elected to serve for a second year as president of the Massachusetts chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers.

Kathleen M. Mitchell, JD, is senior underwriting counsel in the eastern Massachusetts office of Connecticut Attorneys Title Insurance Company.

Richard M. Simon, JD, was elected a shareholder in Toftias Fleishman Shapiro & Co., southern New England's largest regional certified public accounting and consulting firm. He has worked there since 1992. His specialty is estate and probate law.

1982
Glenn B. Asch, JD, was named to the trusts and estates law group of Edwards & Angell in Boston.

Thomas P. Elias, JD, BA'79, joined the Maine law firm of Nadeau, McCarry & Smith.

1983
Class Agent
Philip Mulvey III
home: 152 Adams Street
Milton, MA 02186
phone: (617) 698-4594
e-mail: adamsmulvey@msn.com

Glenn R. Friedemann, JD, has become a partner in the Providence, RI, law firm of Tillinghast, Licht, Perkins, Smith & Cohen.

Lynn Thomas Johnson, JD, completed the Zealous Advocacy course sponsored by the Committee for Public Counsel Services and administered through Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education. He has a private practice in Boston.

Christopher S. Williams, JD, and Anne E. Lyons, JD '96, have formed the partnership of Williams & Associates. The firm is located in Boston, and specializes in litigation of all types on behalf of individuals and businesses.

James Wilson, JD, was named chief financial officer for the town of Weymouth.

1985
Class Agent
Michael Callahan
home: 247 Humphrey Street
Marblehead, MA 01945
bus.: NSTAR Service Co.
Prudential Tower
800 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02199
phone: (617) 424-3801
fax: (617) 424-2733
e-mail: michael_callahan@NSTARonline.com

Louis C. Katz, JD, was elected a co-managing shareholder of Shapiro, Israel & Weiner, a business law firm in Boston.

David J. Thibodeau, Jr., JD, was promoted to principal of Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, an intellectual property law firm in Lexington.

Andrew B. White, JD, was named a partner in the business area of Bingham Dana.

1986
Class Agents
Mark Barnett
home: 138 Norman Road
Brockton, MA 02302
phone: (508) 584-7164

Donald Pinto
bus.: Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster
One Financial Center
Boston, MA 02111
phone: (617) 951-1118
e-mail: drp@rackemann.com

Joe Wadland
bus.: Wadland & Associates
160 State Street
Boston, MA 02110
phone: (617) 557-6050
e-mail: jwadland@aol.com

©
NEWSMAKERS

Leigh-Ann Patterson, JD '92, a partner at Nixon Peabody in Boston, was named one of the "40 brightest, most promising businesspeople under the age of 40" by the Boston Business Journal's annual "40 Under 40" ranking. Patterson was singled out for the honor because of her extensive community involvement and high-profile legal work. She is president-elect of the Women's Bar Association (WBA). When she takes office in March, Patterson will be the organization's youngest president, at 34. She also sits on the Board of Trustees of the Women's Bar Foundation. Patterson is an advocate for victims of domestic violence and represents battered women on a pro bono basis through both the WBA and Nixon Peabody.

Charles Kindregan III
bus.: Looney & Grossman
101 Arch Street
Boston, MA 02108
phone: (617) 951-2800

Kelly A. Devlin, JD, married Robert T. Rosborough. They are living in Middleborough.

Patricia A. Malone, JD, was named director of the Mayor's Office of Consumer Affairs and Licensing for the city of Boston.

Susan O'Rourke von Stukenec, JD, of Cambridge was awarded a Fulbright grant to teach law in the Ukraine. She is one of 2,000 US Fulbright scholars who will travel abroad in the 2000-2001 academic year.

David A. Salzillo, JD, an attorney in Providence, RI, married Judith M. Conte. They are living in Providence, RI.

Arthur J. Carakatsane, JD, of Middleton, served on the Massachusetts Bar Association's 2000 Mock Trial Committee.

Adam G. Cohen, JD, was named a partner at Cetrulo & Capone, a Boston firm with offices in Providence, RI, and New York City.

Donna Gaudet Hosmer, JD, of Tilton Auto Group, was elected to the Board of Directors of the New Hampshire Automobile Dealers Association.

Robert A. Monteleone, JD, was named a partner at Campoli & Campoli, a full-service law firm with offices in North Adams and Pittsfield.

Debra J. Dixon, JD, of Debra J. Dixon & Associates in Cleveland, OH, appeared before the US Supreme Court in March. She successfully represented defendant Donald E. Nelson on a petition of certiorari in the case Nelson v. Adams USA, Inc., et al.
Stephen A. Gould, JD, joined the Boston firm Nutter, McClennen & Fish as an associate in the business department. He was formerly an associate with Wiggin & Nourie in Manchester, NH.

Suzanne G. Tedeschi, JD, joined Wynn & Wynn in Raynham in 1999. Based on her pro bono work on a seven-day divorce/custody trial in the Bristol County Probate and Family Court, the firm received the 1999 Bristol County Bar Association Pro Bono Award.

1993
Class Agent
Eileen McAnneny
home: 416 Belgrade Avenue, #42
West Roxbury, MA 02132
phone: (617) 323-1880

David R. Ball, JD, an attorney in Pawtucket, RI, has married Rosita M. Flynn. They are living in Warwick, RI.

Julie B. Brennan, JD, joined the Newton-based law firm Manchel & Associates.

Thomas J. Fay, JD, opened his own practice in February 2000, in Lincoln, RI. He concentrates in the area of civil litigation. Previously, he was an associate attorney for DeLuca & Weizenbaum in Providence, RI.

Charles E. Jackson, JD, was appointed state communications director for the American Association of Retired Persons, Delaware.

Elizabeth Levy, JD, joined the Boston office of McDermott, Will & Emery as a partner in the intellectual property group.

1994
Class Agent
Judy Crowley
home: 8 Jericho Hill Road
Southboro, MA 01772
phone: (508) 229-2770

Wayne LaPorte Jr., JD, married Kate Culverhouse. They are living in Charlestown.

Mary H. Peterson, JD, an attorney in Coventry, RI, married Donald A. Migliori. They are living in Wakefield, RI.

Jennifer Souza, JD, has married Andrew J. Daley. They are living in Greenwich, CT.

1995
Class Agent
Gary Murad
home: 75 Cambridge Parkway, Apt. E110
Cambridge, MA 02142
phone: (617) 621-0119

Patricia Connolly, JD, of Marshfield received an award for exemplary work from Attorney General Janet Reno. She was one of 13 in the US Attorney's office in Boston who were recognized in a ceremony in Washington, DC, in July. Connolly was awarded for her work on the civil side of a health care fraud case resolved in January, which resulted in a record settlement of $486 million—$101 million in criminal fines and a $385 million civil settlement. The Attorney General's awards are the highest honors granted by the Department of Justice.

Christopher R. DeAgazio, JD, is an associate in the corporate department of Shapiro, Israel & Weiner, a business law firm in Boston.

Lisa A. Furnald, JD, joined the firm of Robins, Kaplan Miller & Ciresi as an associate.

Kathleen F. Kirleis, JD, was appointed chief financial officer for the Boston Public Library.

Anthony D. Galluccio, JD '96, was elected mayor of Cambridge in February. At 32, he is the youngest person to serve as the city's mayor under its current form of government. Galluccio will serve a two-year term and chairs both the City Council and the School Committee. He is also president and founder of Galluccio Associates, a non-profit corporation that has donated more than $30,000 to youth programs and young people in Cambridge.

Timothy E. Maguire, JD, joined Schnader Harrison Goldstein & Manello in Boston as an associate in the litigations services department.

Kathleen Marquis, JD, announces the birth of her second child, a son, Carter Philip, born in August. Marquis was named to the Advisory Committee of the Paralegal Studies Program at Manor College in Jenkintown, PA.

Daniel Marshall, JD, married Dr. Rebecca Passon. They are living in Princeton, NJ.

Jennifer Parent, JD, an associate in the law firm of McLane, Graf, Raulerson, was elected to a one-year term as president of the New Hampshire Women's Bar Association.

1996
Class Agents
Jennifer Hoopis
bus: Hoopis & Hoopis
33 College Hill Road, Bldg. SB
Warwick, RI 02886
phone: (401) 823-6266
fax: (401) 823-6265
email: hoopis@aol.com

Michael Lartigue
home: 328 Whites Avenue, #8086
Watertown, MA 02472
phone: (617) 926-6824
email: attylyons@hotmail.com

Ray Lyons
home: 129 Hayden Road
Groton, MA 01450
phone: (978) 692-7000
email: attylyons@aol.com

Michael Palladino
bus: UMass Donahue Institute
10 Tremont Street, 4th fl.
Boston, MA 02108
phone: (617) 367-8901
fax: (617) 367-1434
email: palladino@donahue.umassp.edu
Nancy E. Herman, JD, a legal consultant for Lucent Technologies, Morristown, NJ, married Michael J. Barbuti. They are living in Brooklyn, NY.

Fausitino Lichaouco, JD, joined the law firm of Fish & Richardson as an associate in its Boston office.

Anne E. Lyons, JD, (see Christopher S. Williams, class of 1983).

Damon M. Seligson, JD, a commercial litigator for Holland & Knight in Boston, has married Jennifer Maxwell. They are living in Boston.

Marc L. Terry, JD, joined the Worcester law firm of Mirick, O'Connell, DeMallie & Lougee as an associate.

James A. Walsh Jr., JD, an executive editor at Forefield, Inc., in Worcester, has married Julie A. Dennis. They are living in Marlborough.

1997

Class Agents

Dylan Carson
home: 15 Valley View Road
Williamsburg, MA 01096
phone: (413) 268-3654

Stephanie Lyons
home: 41 Hawthorne Street, Apt. #6
Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: (617) 234-1914

Kathleen Fox, JD, an attorney with Scannell & Crowley, LLC, has married Edward Hackett. They are living in Medford.

Kelley A. Nickson, JD, joined Moses & Afonso, of Providence, RI, as an associate.

Richard Vetstein, JD, a litigation associate at Bernkopf, Goodman & Baseman in Boston, has married Robyn Cohen. They are living in Brighton.

1998

Class Agents

Peter Fiore
home: 58 Mott Street
Arlington, MA 02474
phone: (781) 646-6009

Paul Cronin
home: 2 Reed Lane
Bedford, MA 01730
phone: (781) 542-2290

Jamie Murphy
home: 17 Ruggiano Circle
Weymouth, MA 02188
phone: (617) 725-8095

Nathanael E. Wright
home: 7 Frawley Street, Apt. 11
Boston, MA 02115
phone: (617) 734-0995
bus. phone: (617) 266-9857

Jacqueline Bendheim, JD, married Benjamin Cohen. They are living in Boston.

Kimberly A. Correia, JD, married Ciro M. Paone. They are living in Malden.

Jacques Dessin, JD, was named general counsel for the high-tech firm Marketing Information and Technology of Peabody.

Jeanne M. Govoni, JD, joined Burns & Levinson as an associate.

John J. Keene, JD, a consultant for Atlantic Western Consulting in Woburn, married Deborah Judge. They are living in Woburn.

Melissa Korpacz, JD, is regional director of team management for the Women's Professional Football League and chief executive and general manager of one of its teams, the New England Storm.

Julia Freitas Neri, JD, was named an associate at LaTanzi, Spaulding and Landreth in Orleans.

Gregory Pickard, JD, joined the legal department at Putnam Investments as assistant vice president and associate counsel.

Augusto "Cookie" Rojas, Jr., JD, was promoted to annual campaign director at the United Way of Southeastern New England. He is responsible for the development of more than $20 million for area non-profit organizations. Rojas lives in Pawtucket, RI, with his wife and four children.

David Warren, JD, was appointed assistant district attorney in Lancaster County, PA.

Nathanael E. Wright, JD, joined the Office of the Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as an assistant attorney general in the Inter Governmental Affairs Division.

1999

Class Agents

Helen Litsas
home: 10 Wright Street
Arlington, MA 02474
phone: (781) 646-1692
email: hllitsas@hotmail.com

J.R. Craven
home: 95 Grayfield Avenue
W. Roxbury, MA 02132
phone: (617) 323-3138

Thamir Kaddouri
home: 110 Lanark Road
Apartment 1
Brighton, MA 02135
email: big4law@aol.com

Marc Diller
home: 173 Newbury Street
Apartment 3
Boston, MA 02116
phone: (617) 424-8534
email: madiller@aol.com

Michael A. Cunniff, JD, is an associate at the Maine law firm of Preti, Flaherty, Belleau, Pachios & Haley.

Tod Fenniman, JD, joined Brandon Associates in Boston in March. As legislative and regulatory counsel, he specializes in governmental relations and insurance regulatory issues and compliance.

Cheryl M. Halliday, JD, was named an associate in the Lawrence law firm Caffrey & Smith.

Brian P. Heneghan, JD, won the $500 first prize for his essay, "Roll Over Roy Orbison: Digital Sampling, Parody and Fair Use—Why Can't the Courts Keep the Beat?" The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at the Dickinson School of Law is sponsored annually by ASCAP in memory of its first general counsel. It is designed to stimulate interest in the field of copyright law.

Alisia St. Florian, JD, joined Milne Law Offices in Dover as an associate.

2000

Kerry Lee O'Shea, JD, married Daniel Gorgone. They are living in Stoneham.

Margaret Wright, JD, received a fellowship from the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL). Sponsored by the Florida Bar Association and the Quantum Foundation, she will work for the Legal Aid Society of Palm Beach County Florida, advocating for rights and services for disabled schoolchildren in the agricultural communities of West Palm Beach County. She was one of 77 public-interest lawyers invited to the NAPIL program this year, from among a pool of 2,300 applicants.
LEO J. LYDON, JD '81
Juvenile Court Judge Leo J. Lydon of Dorchester died in a car accident in November. He was 44.
Lydon was on the bench only 21 months at the time of his death. Governor Paul Cellucci appointed him in February 1999, and he was assigned to the Boston Juvenile Court. He was considered by many of his colleagues to be a rising star in the juvenile court.
Lydon was well known for his interest in helping young people. Before serving as a judge, he was a probate court practitioner who often represented abused children. For many years, Lydon taught religious studies at St. William and St. Margaret parishes in Dorchester, where he grew up. He also volunteered at Massachusetts General Hospital.
Lydon earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

DIANE M. (CONNOLLY) ZANIBONI, JD '88, BS '84
Diane M. Zaniboni died June 9 at her home in South Boston after a long battle with breast cancer. She was 39.
Zaniboni was instrumental in putting the Breast Cancer License Plate bill before the Massachusetts Legislature. The bill is designed to establish a breast cancer research fund through the sale of breast cancer license plates. While undergoing treatment for her illness at the New England Medical Center, she was an advocate for other patients at the hospital's Breast Health Clinic.
Zaniboni had worked at the Boston law firm of Peabody & Arnold since 1994. She is survived by her husband, Paul Zaniboni; a daughter, Mia; parents, Dorothy and John Connolly; and seven siblings.

AMY WELLS, JD '00
Amy Wells, a clerk of the Massachusetts Family and Probate Court, died October 28 from a pulmonary embolism. She was 29.
A native of Bronxville, NY, Wells grew up in Acton, and lived in Cambridge. She was a graduate of Concord Academy. She earned a bachelor's in psychology and child studies from Tufts University in 1993 and a master's in psychology from American University in 1995. From 1995 to 1997, Wells was a researcher in bipolar disorders at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, MD.
Wells was born with a form of muscle weakness, arthrogryposis, which left her unable to walk. She was known as a woman of great passion about social issues such as domestic violence, child abuse and animal abuse. She volunteered at the Italian Home for Children in Jamaica Plain, and was a mentor for a five-year-old girl with spina bifida.
Wells successfully completed the July 2000 Massachusetts Bar Examination and was admitted posthumously to the bar of Massachusetts on January 19, 2001.
Christine Garvey is a self-described "dirt-a-holic." She loves real estate and construction projects, which is why she left early retirement behind last year when California-based Cisco Systems asked her to become vice president of worldwide real estate and the workplace resources group.

Having spent much of her career in financial services, Garvey found the prospect of joining a high-tech firm intriguing. But the clincher was that Cisco Systems is, in Garvey's words, "one of the companies of the future, if not the company of the future." Cisco, she says, is experiencing exponential growth.

One-third of Garvey's time is spent traveling, because Cisco is "building like crazy worldwide." She explains, "I enjoy seeing the places where they're going to build campuses and meeting different people in different cultures." At the same time, the extensive travel can be exhausting. One relatively brief trip to Asia required meetings in five countries—all in separate time zones.

Garvey was born and raised in Los Angeles, but never considered herself a "California Girl," which is why she decided to follow her heart and head east after graduating from Immaculate Heart College in Los Angeles. She chose Suffolk Law School and was one of 25 women in a class of 508. She refers to this time as the "Paleolithic era" for women in the legal profession. Upon graduation she continued breaking barriers, as she became the forty-fifth woman admitted to the bar in Vermont. She began doing title and deed work with an attorney in Bennington, Vermont, but that didn't last. "Eventually I realized that I liked doing the deals rather than the documents," she said.

Later in her career, Garvey landed a job in corporate real estate with First Interstate Bank of California. Three months later she was made head of the department. She went on to positions at Wells Fargo Bank, Security Pacific National Bank and Bank of America. Her responsibilities changed with the times—the early 1990s saw her overseeing real estate foreclosures, but by the end of that decade she was managing all real estate lending worldwide for Bank of America.

These four banks were not exempt from the mergers and acquisitions that have rocked the banking industry. Of the four banks where she was employed, only two survive, and those are in name only, Garvey said. "It's a lot more fun being the acquirer than the acquiree."

Garvey opted for a retirement package from Bank of America, where she was group executive vice president for commercial real estate services before its merger with NationsBank.

As one who has been integrally involved in real estate ventures, Garvey has a unique perspective on Sargent Hall. She was a generous supporter of the building as it grew from a dream to plans on paper to the glorious learning facility it is today. Looking back at her years at the law school, she said: "It was a very special experience to be one of the few women who started in my class. Suffolk gave me the background to do everything I've done in the business world. I feel not only a deep affection, but also a commitment to the Law School."