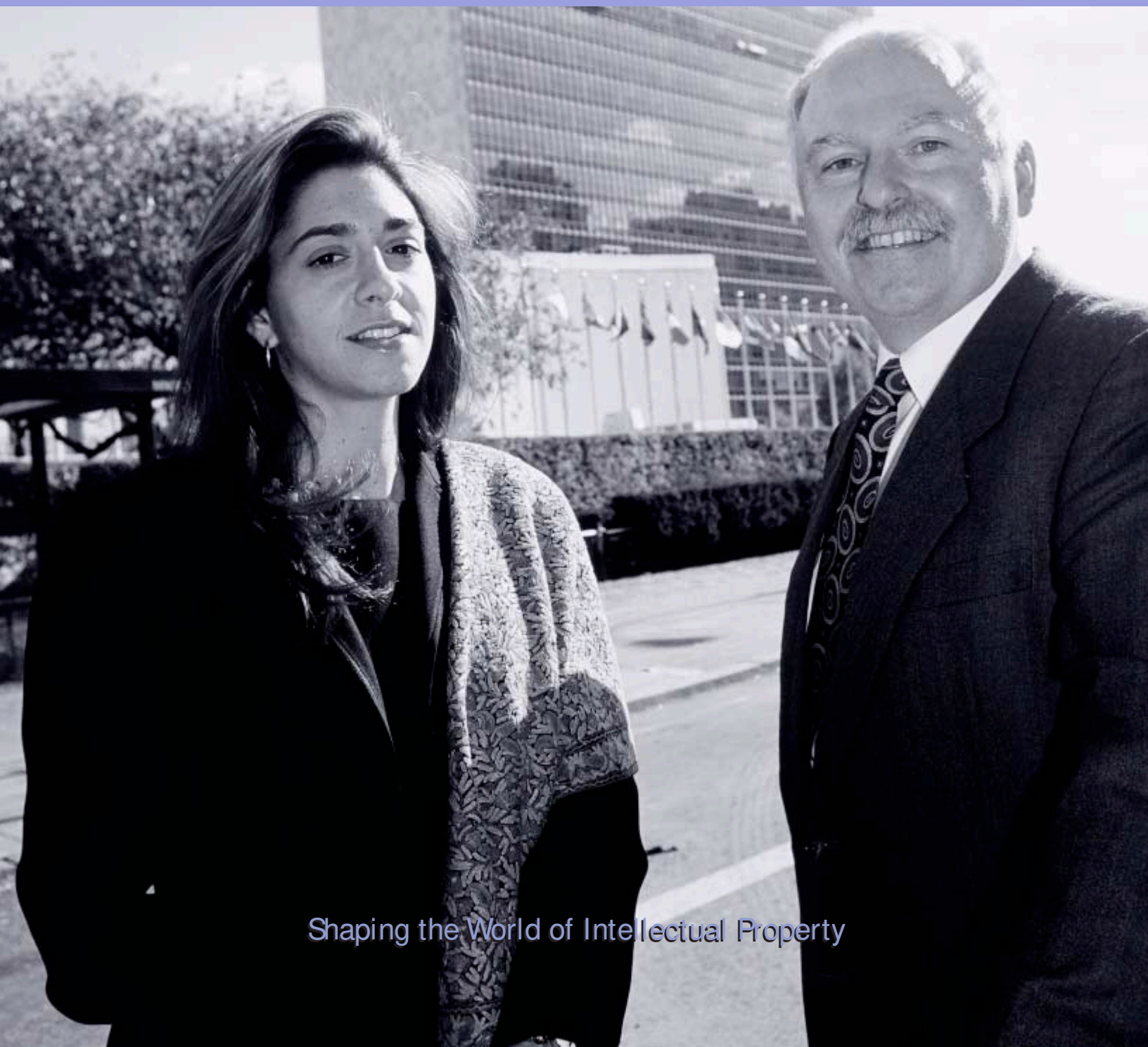
Winter 2002• Vol. 6, No. 1

THE ADVOCATE

A Magazine for Alumni and Friends of Franklin Pierce Law Center



Shaping the World of Intellectual Property

DEAN'S MESSAGE

In many important respects, the last few months have been horrific. Others, much more eloquent than I, have tried to capture the meaning of Septmber 11, so I won't try. I do want to report that so far as we are aware, we didn't lose any alums in those awful events. For that, we are eternally thankful.

Dear Alumni and Friends,

I would like to use this space to introduce our new logo, an exquisitely designed image that will take us well into the next decade and beyond. It's simple, clean, and sophisticated.

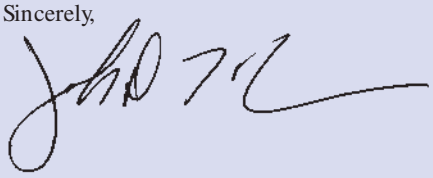
I've discussed this new image with many of you already at the alumni receptions we've held around the country, so some of you may want to skip my letter, and go right ahead to thumbing through this issue to see if your picture is in it. For others, please read on and take a look at the new logo pictured on the next page.

Over the course of the last year, it was my impression, and that of many others, that Franklin Pierce Law Center needed an updated, more elegant and consistent image. We hired the advertising firm of O'Neil Griffin Bodi of Manchester, NH to create a new image for us. After months of discussion and design work, we selected an icon featuring columns, to reflect the tradition and stature of the legal profession. For colors, we chose purple, the color of law, along with copper to enhance our elegant new look. The bold look of "Pierce Law" in our logo will promote our educational mission and focus… to teach law.

We have also highlighted "Pierce Law" in the new logo. Please be assured, however, that we are not changing our name. We are still and always will be Franklin Pierce Law Center. And while no change is unanimously acclaimed, I am stunned at how well this new phrase has been received. It may feel awkward at first as a replacement for FPLC and Frank's, especially in conversation, but please give it a try. It will soon be second nature.

I hope that you'll agree that our new image will help to carry us on our journey down the path of excellence. As always, I welcome your comments.

Sincerely,



John D. Hutson
Dean

IN MEMORIAM

Professor Robert Shaw passed away on January 4, 2002. Shaw joined the faculty in 1977, and served as director of the PTC Research Foundation and editor of *IDEA: The Journal of Law and Technology* during his 20-year career at Pierce Law. He also taught Patent Practice and Procedure I and II, and selected topics in Intellectual Property I and II.

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Email: dwester@piercelaw.edu

Cover Photo: Lela Goren '99 and Professor William O. Hennessey, '86 at the United Nations in New York. Photography by Michael Marzelli, Newbury, NH.



Photo by Lela Goren '99

Remembering

Weeks after the attacks of September 11, New York is still in mourning, trying to recover. American flags are everywhere—hundreds, perhaps thousands, cover the city like scattered confetti. They hang in windows and storefronts, on top of buildings, and draped in doorways. Stars and stripes are painted on buses and taxis. Flags hang from women's purses, children's backpacks, and from the collars of family pets.

Billboards, now stripped of advertising, bear patriotic messages of strength and God's blessings. The Empire State Building is shrouded in red, white and blue light. Funeral processions weave through city streets while recovery efforts continue at Ground Zero.

Some New Yorkers still stop at the sound of sirens, as police and firemen respond to the city's new emergencies, remembering the sirens that never seemed to stop on September 11. In Washington, residents are reminded of the devastation by the cavernous hole in the Pentagon, still draped in stars and stripes. In Pennsylvania, the charred earth reminds all Americans of the heroes who saved so many lives by giving of their own.

No one living today will ever forget the images of the World Trade Center towers as they fell, or the impact that these tragic events have had on New York, Washington, DC, the United States and the world. But New Yorkers are true survivors, and they will fight to bring back the New York they know and love. Every American will work to renew the spirit of this country.

Alumni from around the world called and emailed us to inquire about fellow graduates and friends, and to offer their prayers. Many of our alumni live and work in and around New York and Washington, DC. Several agreed to relate their personal experiences in this issue of *The Advocate*. We are grateful to all of them for their willingness to let us share their stories with you.

On behalf of the entire Pierce Law community, I extend our deepest sympathy to all who lost family or friends during this tragedy.

–Sharon Callahan, Editor

September 11, 2001

"SEPTEMBER 11 COULD NOT HAVE BEEN A MORE BEAUTIFUL DAY AS I APPROACHED THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, THE MIDPOINT OF MY DAILY COMMUTE FROM NEW JERSEY. THERE WASN'T A CLOUD IN THE SKY AND THE AIR WAS AS CLEAR AS I CAN EVER REMEMBER IT.

The humor of the disc jockey on the radio was interrupted with the report that a plane had hit the North Tower. As almost everyone else initially thought, I assumed it was a small private plane. As I crossed the bridge and the reports got more serious, I could see the two towers in the distance with pitch black smoke billowing up and blotting the clear sky. As I looked at the towers while traffic proceeded slowly, the second plane hit the south tower. From the bridge, it was impossible to tell which tower was hit. I assumed it was the same tower with another explosion. It didn't take long for the radio to report our worst fears.

By the time I arrived at my office (on the corner of Third Avenue and 54th Street—a good distance from Ground Zero), it seemed the entire sky to the south was covered in a black shroud. People were walking around in a daze. No one was talking. The streets were screaming with sirens from fire trucks, police cars, and emergency vehicles. It was as though all hell had broken loose.

We all huddled around the television at the office, watching along with the rest of America as the two towers fell and reports came in on the other planes. By then, the mass exodus from Manhattan had begun. Every street going north on the East side was bumper to bumper. All the streets south were empty except for the now constant sounds of sirens heading down to the disaster.

That afternoon, the mayor shut down all the river crossings, so I was stranded in the city, unable to get home that night. After spending the night with a friend in the city, I awoke at 5:00 AM, unable to sleep and decided to walk the seven or so blocks back to my office. The scene as I walked to my office was something out of a Fellini movie. Barely a soul was on the streets, except for the occasional pairing of police in riot gear on corners. The quiet was only shattered now and again by yet another siren. Otherwise the streets were entirely deserted, occasional pieces of paper meandering their way in the wind down the avenues as if in slow motion. I broke down and cried like a baby as I walked, beginning to realize the gravity of the events.

The crossings to New Jersey were reopened later that morning, so I left at about 10:00 AM for home, thinking that I'd be stuck in traffic for hours. As I drove up the East River Drive, however, there was barely another car in sight. Southbound, the Drive was still closed with military vehicles at every exit, manned with soldiers in full combat gear. The scene became even more unsettling when an F-16, flying at about a thousand or so feet, screamed down the East River, heading south.

That's when it really hit me. This was happening in my home. It was in my front yard. I will never forget that feeling, the anger I had, and the fears I felt (particularly as the father of a twenty-year-old son). None of our lives will ever be the same again."

–Douglas J. Wood '76
Hall Dickler Kent Friedman & Wood
New York, NY

"I WAS IN THE LOBBY OF WTC AND ON MY WAY TO THE OFFICE WHEN THE FIRST HIJACKED FLIGHT HIT OUR BUILDING. I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED UNTIL I RAN OUT OF THE BUILDING WITH OTHER PEOPLE. I saw almost everything and was so sad and scared. We lost our office in WTC but we were so lucky as compared with those who lost their lives. Maybe they will never know what happened to them. Nightmares won't go away for quite a while I think. One night, I had a dream that I was in my office when the fire alarm sounded, and I got out of the building by using stairways but I couldn't find my way running away, and suddenly the building fell down to me after a huge explosion, and it was Empire State Building when I turned my head back and looked at it. I never had this kind of dream before. This is so terrible."

–Yansheng Yu (MIP) '95
China Patent and Trademark Agent
One World Trade Center
Suite 2957
New York, NY

"I am stationed in Washington, D.C., as a judge advocate (JAG) in the United States Air Force. On 11 September, I was the senior member of a team of four JAGs (two Air Force, one Army, one Navy) conducting a seminar on military justice in the West African country of Mali. Our first news of the attacks came from the U.S. Embassy in Bamako, Mali's capital, about two hours after the attack on the Pentagon. Our military hosts were exceptionally gracious and expressed their sorrow for acts of terrorism in the name of Islam. The four of us felt pretty helpless in terms of being able to comfort our families and offer support to the reconstitution efforts (and, with U.S. airspace closed, we couldn't return anyway). On the other hand, we were convinced that completing our mission in Mali was important, and would reinforce the message that Americans press on in the face of challenge and adversity.

I returned to D.C. to find the atmosphere, then and since, much different than it was when I left in early September. I've spent a good deal of time on military installations in Southwest Asia and other parts of the world where heightened security measures have been a fact of life for years. Those experiences did not prepare me for what I saw when I returned; battle-ready security forces and sandbagged fighting positions are one thing in Kuwait, it's something else again to see them on military bases at home. People here now seem to be more alert and wary, and rumors spread quickly about anthrax and other threats. But, folks are meeting the challenges head-on. Military members and civilians enthusiastically sought ways to help the victims and each other, with donations of food, money, and time.

I don't work in the Pentagon, but I am there at least once a week. I was in the Pentagon about ten days after the attack and found that work was carrying on as usual in most of the building, even though the smell of smoke still hung in some corridors, a great testimony to the resilience of our people. I once heard a Vietnam veteran who had been horribly injured in that war say that he loved America even more having suffered for her. I haven't suffered from the attacks of 11 September in the tangible way that veteran did, but I've never been more proud to be an American, and to be a member of our armed forces."

– Craig A. Smith '82,
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Military Justice Division
Air Force Legal Services Agency

"On September 11th, I was buying a bagel as I normally do at that time underneath the South WTC Tower at the time that the first plane hit. After the incident, as the people on the sidewalk did not know that it was a plane, we just thought it was a fire, we remained on the sidewalk watching the fire and watching the firemen and the police respond to the incident. As the debris and the asbestos came in our direction, I immediately ran to my office which is located two blocks away on lower Broadway. When the first tower came down, we thought that it was a third plane that was trying to hit the Stock Exchange and missed the Stock Exchange and hit behind Trinity Church on Rector Street which is behind our building. At that point, we abandoned our building. Lower Manhattan was closed and the only exit from lower Manhattan on the west side of Broadway was by boat. We proceeded to Battery Park where the ferries run to the Statue of Liberty and Staten Island. The scene was like something from Dunkirk in 1940 in that all sorts of vessel craft including both commercial and pleasure boats came to Battery Park and literally thousands of people were evacuated by sea. I left Manhattan on board a U.S. Army Corp. Engineer dredge.

As an ex-merchant officer and the second mate on tankers, I introduced myself to the dredge captain and asked if I could be of assistance. I was immediately asked to take control of the stern of the dredge in which there were approximately 100 people standing around. I immediately was able to get them down so that they didn't fall off the dredge. We were evacuated to Jersey City where we then walked a couple of miles to Hoboken to catch a train home.

Our office survived with no incident. However, I did lose a brother-in-law who died in the North Tower. It was a day we will long remember and we are only now just getting back to normal."

– James M. Textor '79
Cichanowicz, Callan & Keane, Vengrow & Textor, LLP
New York, NY

My Summer at the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office

By Brian Nicholas '03

As summer approached, like many 1L's, I was deciding how to spend my summer. Some of my classmates were taking the summer off, some were participating in the Intellectual Property Summer Institute at Franklin Pierce Law Center, and others were working in law firms, and public service jobs. I was torn between pursuing a legal internship and returning to the summer camp where I worked two previous summers. I was making arrangements to return to camp when I decided I wanted to do more with my summer. I wanted to not only get legal experience, but also have an opportunity to give back to society. I quickly accepted an internship with the Consumer Protection Bureau of the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office.

My first day on the job was rather intimidating. One of the first tasks of my orientation was a whirlwind tour around the entire Attorney General's Office, being introduced to everyone along the maze through all three floors. The tour finally ended at my desk for the summer, literally in the hall at the end of the corridor!

Over the course of the summer I was given the opportunity to further my legal education by drafting subpoenas, preparing interrogatories, conducting interviews with consumers and subpoenaed businesses, representing the State of New Hampshire in court, and writing an amicus brief for Federal District Court.

Some of the cases I participated in involved roofers and telemarketers taking advantage of the elderly, health clubs not registering with the state, software companies not paying rebates for software purchases, car dealerships utilizing shady business practices, and other businesses who were taking advantage of or mistreating consumers.

Working with the Consumer Protection Bureau really made me feel like I was doing something productive with the education I was getting. I was able to not only apply what I had learned in the first year, but also know that I was doing something to benefit the community. I really appreciated being involved in all aspects of cases coming through the Consumer Protection Bureau, culminating at the end of the summer in representing the Attorney General's Office in court under New Hampshire Supreme Court Rule 36.

This summer has made me realize that there are other types of law (other than IP) that I really enjoy. It was extremely rewarding being able to help consumers who had been taken advantage of by unscrupulous companies. I also realized that a desk in the hall can serve as the catalyst for countless interesting conversations and quite a different perspective on the typical day at the AG's Office.

Brian Nicholas is currently a 2L at Pierce Law. He is focusing on e-commerce and cyber-crime law. He continues to work with the Consumer Protection Bureau and will again during the summer of 2002.

BY SHARON CALLAHAN

SHAPING THE WORLD OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

SINCE ITS FOUNDING,
FRANKLIN PIERCE LAW CENTER
HAS PIONEERED THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW.
COURSES ARE TAUGHT BY NINE FULL-TIME FACULTY,
ALL EXPERIENCED PATENT, TRADEMARK AND COPYRIGHT LAWYERS,
AND ADJUNCT FACULTY COMPRISED OF PRACTICING ATTORNEYS
AND DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS
FROM THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, SPAIN, AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.
TODAY, OUR FACULTY CONTINUES TO FACILITATE
THE EXPANSION OF
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
AROUND THE GLOBE.



This edition of The Advocate focuses on the work of both our intellectual property faculty and alumni. Features in this issue include profiles on Professor William O. Hennessey '86, director of graduate programs, who will take the Intellectual Property Summer Institute to Beijing, China this summer, and recent graduate Lela Goren '99, consultant to the World Intellectual Property Organization, who is helping to bring intellectual property law and the latest technologies to developing nations.

Pierce Law students come from throughout the United States and around the world. Our graduates live and practice in over 40 countries, many taking their newly acquired knowledge and expertise back home. Please read on to see why Pierce Law is one of the nation's premier facilities for the study of intellectual property law.

BY SHARON CALLAHAN

BRIDGING CULTURES AND CONTINENTS

"I STRIVE FOR BALANCE EVERYDAY," SAYS LELA GOREN, A '99 GRADUATE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE LAW CENTER. "BALANCE BETWEEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR, A BALANCE BETWEEN THE CREATION OF WEALTH AND THE REDISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, A BALANCE BETWEEN POLICY AND ACTION," EXPLAINS GOREN. WHILE WORKING TO ACHIEVE THIS CONSTANT BALANCE, GOREN, INTELLIGENT, COMPASSIONATE AND ENGAGING, BRINGS BOTH INSPIRATION AND HOPE TO OTHERS.



Lela Goren '99

A consultant to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Goren spends much of her time actively involved in not-for-profit activities. She coaches basketball to underprivileged youth from the Bronx, Harlem and Queens through a program called the Urban Dove. This year, she also arranged for several of these New York Urban Dove athletes to visit the South Dakota Pine Ridge Reservation during the summer to learn and experience Native American culture and customs first-hand. Last spring, she traveled to India and Nepal to learn about sex trafficking. While there, she witnessed the appalling conditions in the brothels in Bombay, and upon her return she founded a not-for-profit organization that is currently working to end the sex trafficking of women and children.

Her travels and her activism are reflected in the many worldly treasures that adorn her New York loft apartment. An antique wooden window carving from Nepal dominates one wall, an old silk painting of Buddha hangs on another. An Indian tabla drum given to her by the young women of Bombay sits atop a table next to a prayer wheel from Nepal. A soft piece of buffalo hair rests on a bedside table along side a beaded bracelet given to her for good luck by the children of the South Dakota Pine Ridge Reservation. All of these she says "conjure such incredible memories."

From her Soho apartment and through her Internet site, The Soho Salon, Goren works to help others, with the assistance of her housemate Chad Gracia, a friend from undergraduate school. Together, they founded the Salon, dedicated to arts, sciences, humanities, politics and social activism. Goren focuses on hosting events that bring people together, connecting those who need help with those who can help. She has hosted events for such organizations as Equality Now, the Oyate Teca Sioux Lakota Project and Urban Dove. She has welcomed dignitaries, including the ambassadors from Tanzania, Canada, Chile and Japan, as well as Judge Mayer Gabay, president of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, P.L. Singh, Nepal's Minister of Population and Environment, and Director-General Kamil Idris of the World Intellectual Property Organization. She hosts lecture series, most recently with astrophysicist Ari Buchhalter, musician Tony Jarvis and social psychologist Sheldon Solomon.

When Goren isn't volunteering, her work as a consultant to WIPO, a United Nations agency that promotes intellectual property worldwide, puts her legal skills in the forefront. She works directly for Director-General Kamil Idris and Special Counselor Ambassador Khamis Suedi. "These men are true leaders and wonderful mentors," says Goren. "I have a great deal of respect for them, and am grateful for all they have taught me. They embody the real spirit of the United Nations, embracing a vision of pluralism and modernity that spans across the geographical, political, religious and cultural differences that divide us."

Goren was born in 1970 in Petha-Tikva, Israel, "The City of Hope." Her parents and two older brothers, Erez and Alon, were also born in Israel. "I feel deeply connected to Israel and proud to be a dual national,' explains Goren who is also an American citizen. "When I turned 18 years-old, I went to the courthouse and applied for my citizenship. It was one of the most important days of my life."

Lela Goren, page 10

IP FACULTY

Our faculty members, many national and international experts in their respective field, expand the breadth of our intellectual property programs.

Faculty

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Jon M. Garron
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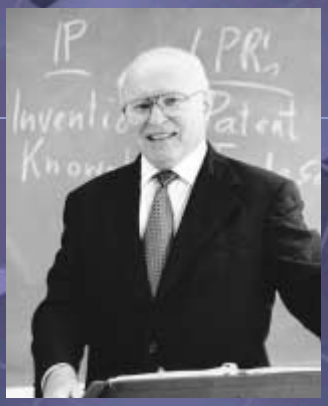
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Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain

The Honorable Bryan Harris
Consultant on EEC matters

John Paul Jones
The John Paul Jones Group, St. Petersburg, FL
Faculty, National Judicial College



Professor Karl Jorda

A Driving Force in Intellectual Property

David Rines Professor of Intellectual Property Law Karl Jorda is a driving force in intellectual property around the globe. He serves as the director of the Kenneth J. Germeshausen Center for the Law of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, an umbrella organization for Pierce Law's intellectual property programs and a resource to business, scientific, legal and governmental interests. In addition, Jorda teaches Licensing, Patents, Trade Secrets and Trademarks, Advance Trade Secrets and Intellectual Property Management.

When he is not teaching, Jorda takes his expertise to others. To date, he has presented 250 lectures worldwide. A partial list of the lectures he presented in 2001 follows:

Matsumoto, Japan, Pacific Intellectual Property Organization, *Patent/Trade Secret Interface*

Washington, DC, World Bank, *Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Developing Countries*

Quito, Ecuador, Corporacion de Estudios Sobre Los Derechos de Propiedad Intellectual, *Novedades a nivel mundial en el camo de patentes*

New Delhi, India, World Intellectual Property Organization—Indian Institute of Technology, *The Role of Intellectual Property in Economic, Social and Cultural Development; New Challenges to Intellectual Property Teaching and Training to Meet the Needs of the New Global Economy*

Budapest, Hungary, *World Jurist Association, Hungary Supreme Court, Enforcement of Patent Rights in the US; Damages and Injunctions*

Tokyo, Japan, Tokai University, *IP Education and Training at Franklin Pierce Law Center*

Pierce Law Faculty Publish Intellectual Property Books

Three Pierce Law faculty members recently authored books providing expertise on intellectual property issues. Professors Thomas Field, Jr., and Jon M. Garon, and The Honorable Bryan Harris, Esq. have published or contracted to published books this year.

Field, a copyright expert, recently wrote a new book entitled *Introduction To Intellectual Property*. It will be published by the Carolina Academic Press, Durham, NC in 2002.

Garon, who specializes in transactional law in the areas of entertainment, high technology and e-commerce has written a book entitled *Independent Filmmaking: The Law and Business Guide for Filming, Shooting and Distributing Independent and Digital Films*. It will be published by Acappella Books, Chicago, IL in the fall of 2002.

Harris, a member of the Pierce Law board of trustees, recently authored a third edition of his book, *The Constitutional Law of the European Union*. The book is essential for lawyers who advise corporations trading in any of the fifteen member states of the European Union. Harris is a member of the adjunct faculty.

Pierce Law to Offer New Degree Programs in Cyber Law and E-commerce

Beginning in 2002, Pierce Law plans to offer two new degree programs, a Master's degree in Cyber Law and E-commerce Law and a Master of Laws (LLM) in Cyber Law and E-commerce Law.

"While ABA acquiescence is still pending, we have already submitted the necessary materials to the New Hampshire Post Secondary Education Commission and a site visit was completed," according to Professor William Murphy, director of the new programs. "It is expected that the first degrees will be awarded in June of 2003." These programs expand Pierce Law's solid base of course offerings in these areas, and will include the addition of a number of specialty courses such as Multimedia Advertising and Litigation Technologies.

"There is an increasing need for attorneys with the expertise to deal with cyber crimes, Internet commerce, and the various legal challenges posed by emerging information technologies," says Murphy.

Study intellectual property law and China's legal system.

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Experience the new China.



Courses

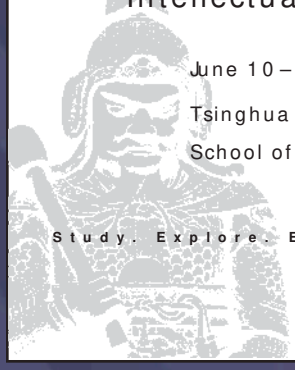
- The Chinese Legal System
- Introduction to Chinese IP Law & Institutions
- World Trade & World IP Law & Institutions
- IP in Mergers & Acquisitions

Six credits total. ABA approved.

Beijing 2002

FRANKLIN PIERCE LAW CENTER

Intellectual Property Summer Institute



June 10 – July 12

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The John Paul Jones Group, St. Petersburg, FL
Faculty, National Judicial College

Lela Goren

cont'd from page 7

The Goren family lived in Israel where her father ran the family's construction business and coached the professional Israeli basketball team. When she was five years old, they moved to Syosset on New York's Long Island. At age fourteen, they returned to Israel while her brothers went on to college. "It was a very intense experience, returning to Israel," says Goren. "Life was much more challenging there; many things we took for granted in the States, such as security, weren't a given in Israel. It really helped shape who I am today, it gave me a different perspective and thicker skin."

After graduating from high school, Goren was offered several scholarships to play basketball, but chose to pursue academics and politics instead. In 1988, she enrolled at the University of Wisconsin where she studied political science, international relations, and women's studies. "Madison was a wonderful place to study, in addition to the academic possibilities. There were enormous opportunities for students to get involved with university life," says Goren about her years at Wisconsin. "I would never change my undergraduate experience."

At the time Goren attended the University of Wisconsin, it was widely noted for its political activism. During her junior year, Goren was elected president of the student government and managed over $5 million in funds. "I am proud to say there are things we institutionalized back then that are still there today. One of ours biggest accomplishments was implementation of a nighttime transportation system, the Badger Run. Students are still riding it today," according to Goren.

In 1992, Goren earned a masters degree in international law at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. "I felt someone in my family needed to get a degree from there. We can trace our lineage in Jerusalem back to Ottoman times," says Goren. While attending Hebrew University, she also played professional basketball for the City of Jerusalem.

After graduating from Hebrew University, she traveled throughout the Middle East and Southeast Asia. In 1995, Goren again moved back to the United States, this time, to Atlanta, where her family had settled. Her brothers, who programmed for Atari when they were young, had started their own technology company, Radiant Systems, which designs Point of Sale systems used in movies theaters, convenient stores and restaurants. She worked at Radiant Systems with the in-house counsel in the intellectual property department. Her brothers urged her to go to law school to study intellectual property, so that she could protect their developments.

In 1996 Goren entered Pierce Law. "In New Hampshire, I contemplated whether to venture into the public or private sectors or perhaps return to my brothers' company. I also found myself increasingly considering working at the United Nations; a dream I'd had since my days of studying international law at Hebrew University," explains Goren.

Goren interned for WIPO in Geneva, Switzerland in 1999 where she was immersed in the substantive issues of intellectual property work. Based in the Globe Intellectual Property Issues Division, she focused on intellectual property rights and development, trade and traditional knowledge, and helped to organize the first Indigenous Peoples' Roundtable.

Later that year, Goren was hired as a consultant to work at WIPO's New York office where she wrote a report on HIV-AIDS and Patent Law, attended various UN meetings, and presented talks on numerous intellectual law matters. "At WIPO, I saw a great opportunity to combine politics, technology and international law," says Goren.

"One of the most impressive initiatives at WIPO is WIPONET, an ambitious program to link the patent and trademark offices in 110 countries," explains Goren. "We are actually installing a portal in every country that does not have access to the Internet, in either the patent or the trademark office. We just completed the installation of a system in Chad and one in Cambodia. In international politics, one hears a lot about bridging the digital divide. WIPO is actually creating the technological bridge."

Under the Director General's leadership, WIPO is implementing a project that automates the international patent system. Currently, the Patent Cooperation Treaty simplifies and reduces the cost of obtaining international patent protection and facilitates public access to a wealth of technical information relating to inventions. By filing one international patent application under the PCT you can simultaneously seek protection for an invention in over one hundred countries throughout the world. "The PCT automation project is accessible to all contracting States with the goal of fostering national commerce and international trade," explains Goren.

Goren says her work at the UN enables her carry on the goals that she has set for herself. Her work schedule is flexible and offers her the ability to travel and to do a multitude of projects, pro bono and others. Striking that balance between her professional aspirations and her personal goals remains critical for Goren. But ultimately, family and friends are most important to Goren, and she is quick to credit hers for the support they have always given. "I have the best family and the greatest friends in the world," says Goren. "They are my constant source of strength and inspiration."

By Robert M. Viles

William O. Hennessey '86
Forging a Path in Cross-Cultural Education



William O. Hennessey '86 earned a bachelor's degree in biology from Brown University in 1968, a master's degree in the Chinese language in 1976 and Ph.D. in Far Eastern Languages and Literature in 1980 from the University of Michigan, and a JD degree from Pierce Law in 1986. Hennessey has supervised the Master of Intellectual Property (MIP) Degree Program since it was founded in 1986 as well as the Intellectual Property Summer Institute (IPSI) initiated one year later. He joined the faculty in 1989 as director of graduate programs and professor of law. Hennessey is also of counsel to Hayes, Soloway, Hennessey, Grossman & Hage in Manchester, NH, where five Pierce Law graduates now practice. In 1998, Hennessey was a Senior Fulbright Lecturer at Tsinghua University in Beijing. His casebook, entitled *International Intellectual Property Law and Policy*, was published in 2001 by Mathew Bender.

Today's graduate program students have come from 88 countries, with approximately1,000 graduates (including the Intellectual Property Summer Institute) living and working outside the United States. The number of JD students and their families who come from outside the United States has climbed. In 2001-2002, over thirty percent of the entire enrollment at Pierce Law was either from abroad or from minority communities within this country. In the summer of 2002, Hennessey will direct the Intellectual Property Summer Institute at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China. The five-week program will offer four intellectual property courses and a tour of historic sites in and around Beijing.

The late Robert M. Viles, former dean and president of Franklin Pierce Law Center, interviewed Hennessey for this profile on July 30, 1998 in Concord, NH. It is one of twenty-five interviews Viles conducted for his book entitled Making A Difference *which was to feature profiles of alumni he believed would make a positive impact on society. Two profiles will be included in every edition of* The Advocate *until they all have been pub*lished.

RMV: *From building the graduate MIP and LLM programs and IPSI, how do you assess the difference you have made at Franklin Pierce Law Center?*

WOH: When I came here as a student in 1983 because of the school's patent law program, I felt that the institution had a pretty narrow world view. For someone who had spent years working in an international environment, it was sort of bucolic. There had been a couple of visitors from Taiwan—Roger Liao from the Taiwanese Patent Office and Professor Cheng Ch'en Ming-Ju from Taiwan National University who worked closely with [Professors] Tom Field and Bob Shaw—before my time. But in occasional frustrating moments, I would gaze out Bob Shaw's window across to White Park and say to him that the frogs in the pond over there lived in a broader world than a few of the people I had met at the Law Center.

To the extent that I have made a small difference, it has been to help the school become more outward looking. It's been a long, slow road integrating international students into the fabric of the Law Center community. The American students have been much enriched, and now, unlike in those early years, many of them have come to recognize the value of international relationships and of looking beyond New Hampshire or even the USA to the world. Seeing others who are different helps to understand better who we are. The rapid pace of globalization over the past 16 years has certainly worked in our favor.

An "outward-looking" approach could be said about IPSI, but with a different twist. Students from over half of the other ABA law schools in the U.S. have enrolled in our summer IP program. Many have departed telling us of the positive feelings they have about their experiences here, and assured us that we're doing a good job of educating young lawyers. That's different from us telling ourselves we are doing a good job. Hearing students from other schools say that Pierce delivers a solid legal education is a boost for our own students' self-esteem as well as for that of the institution.

RMV: *What kind of difference have the graduate programs made in the students enrolled in it, especially the majority who come from other countries?*

WOH: Professor [Emeritus] Homer Blair started the MIP program when he was the Director of the Law Center's Germeshausen Center for the Law of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in 1986 with the precept that if people are really to understand American society, they must live in an America community. For learning about what makes Americans tick, the character of New Hampshire as a slice of American society and the size of Concord as a community are close to ideal. This is a unique environment. It is not a metropolitan area with ethnic enclaves; it's a really friendly community that has been very welcoming to foreign students. A recent student from Sudan, a country not often perceived as friendly to the United States, was shocked that people he didn't know would say hello to him on the streets of Concord. The atmosphere is rather different in a small town than in a large city.

A second precept from Homer is that if you don't understand a people's value system, you won't understand their legal system. International students have to learn for themselves how the legal system and society go together here. On arrival, landlord-tenant problems, getting a car since we don't have a bus system, living with American roommates. Later on, working in law firms and corporate IP departments as interns.

> *"I have tried to bring about recognition that there are many ways to look at the world. Virtually every one of them has a lesson for each of us."*
>
> – William O. Hennessey '86

RMV: *So you're saying that our foreign students have lived U.S. law, not just learned it. How has this made a difference when they have returned to their home countries?*

WOH: It's hard to generalize. They've paid quite a bit of money, generally worked very hard, and gained a legal education. To continue the previous point, what you can say is that most of the graduate students have come to accept the rationale of U.S. ways and our legal system even if they do not like it or buy into it. With understanding comes some degree of acceptance. We're not here to proselytize or propagandize but instead to help people understand. It's important for foreign students to understand how imperfect the U.S. legal system is, too. They realize that their own system is not in every respect qualitatively different from ours. To paraphrase a Chinese saying, "a full moon is just as round from anywhere you see it."

MIP students make friends in America, but they're not always American friends. It's part of the fabric of their education here because students come from so many places (31 countries in 2001). International friendships—and even international marriages—carry the label "Made in Concord." Our "provincial" environment has now proven an advantage. The smallness of the institution and the town has a lot to do with getting people to know one another.

RMV: *Did you plan to direct something like the MIP program when you decided to come here to law school?*

WOH: In a way, yes. The late Howard Curtis, secretary of the Law Center corporation during the 80's, a neighbor from Narragansett and friend from his days in the administration at Brown, put the bug in my ear to come to Pierce. That was in 1980. Although I was learning about the Chinese interest in patent law at the time from my work as a Chinese interpreter for the AAAS, I had no present intention of becoming a patent lawyer.

But after five years of struggling to raise a family on a literature professor's salary, law school in general and patent law in particular seemed like a natural fit. I always have enjoyed teaching. It was a progression to move from teaching western theories of literature to Chinese students and thereby contributing something to their understanding of their own culture to teaching western legal systems to Chinese and other foreign students and watch them work it out within the context of their own values and legal systems.

RMV: *What do you think has been your greatest contribution as a teacher?*

WOH: I have tried to bring about recognition that there are many ways to look at the world. Virtually every one of them has a lesson for each of us. There is much to learn about your own culture and legal system when you study another's. Comparative education is good for foreign law students in the U.S. It is equally good for us Americans. We're all part of the same species.

Cross-cultural learning is even more effective when you don't necessarily have to capitalize on it right away. Just set the stage and let it happen. Forcing it interferes with what should happen spontaneously and makes learning more difficult. Having had a New Hampshire-based law practice has been a plus for teaching in an international and comparative program. It brings my teaching back down to earth to have had local clients with local problems.

RMV: *Do you think our American JD students have received this message and improved their legal education as a result?*

WOH: It has affected some of them but not all. I think some of our own minority students in particular may have been buoyed by the presence of many more people of color in the Law Center community than would otherwise be the case in a state like New Hampshire. They don't feel as isolated when they can interact with people of color who are accomplished professionals in their own societies to boot.

RMV: *How, if at all, do you think the MIP and IPSI programs have improved the curriculum at FPLC?*

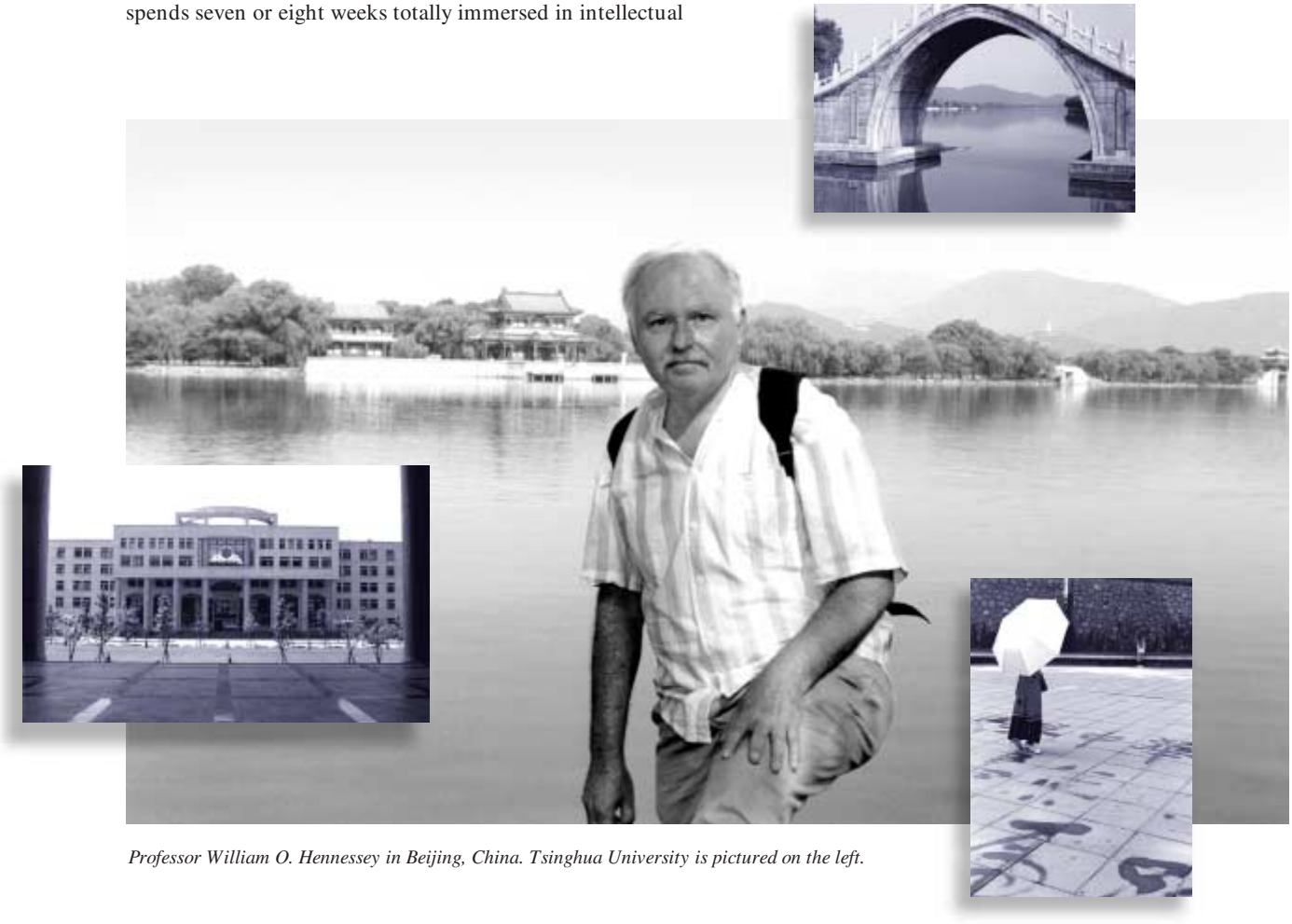
WOH: Well, because it is not confined to lawyers, the MIP program may have been helpful as we expand the notion of interdisciplinary legal education to include law programs for educators and think of intellectual property management as a separate program with a business school approach. IPSI has helped us as a curriculum laboratory for future IP offerings during the regular academic year.

RMV: *Has IPSI had an impact on U.S. legal education?*

WOH: Probably not. As a law school program, however, it is more like "foreign study" than summer school. It's really an immersion experience, like Middlebury College's summer language institute which I attended in the mid 70's. A student spends seven or eight weeks totally immersed in intellectual property law and business. It is a very draining experience. The "unstuffy" atmosphere of the school's culture helps. Then there's something about the summer up here, the beach and lake trips, mountain-climbing, and the barbecues that creates the informality that helps make IPSI successful. The combination of the intensity and the informality allows people to gear up to a higher level. It sparks some synapses.

RMV: *Do you expect to apply what you've learned as a faculty member and administrator of the graduate program (and of IPSI as well) to what you will be doing when you are in China at Tsinghua University as a Fulbright Lecturer, and beyond?*

WOH: Absolutely. I'll be teaching American contract law to the "best and the brightest" of China's next generation. I will do a better job there after having taught here, because the pervasive international presence at the Law Center has affected the way virtually all of us on the faculty teach our courses. There may be larger and better-funded international programs around the country. But we are so small and yet so international that perhaps no other American law school has been so thoroughly transformed by the cross-cultural experience. Now that we've established this experience in Concord, there's room for lots more of it in other institutions.



Professor William O. Hennessey in Beijing, China. Tsinghua University is pictured on the left.

By Robert M. Viles

Nina Kraut '78

Human Rights & Civil Liberties Champion



Nina Kraut lives with her son, Nick, age 10, and their dog, Louie Brandeis, in a 1920s bungalow in a dynamic residential neighborhood in Washington where she has been living since 1979 when she went there to work for the American Civil Liberties Union. In 1981, she established her own practice, specializing in trial and appellate litigation in the areas of human rights and civil liberties law, and criminal defense. She first made her reputation in Washington representing political activists. She continues to practice constitutional law and recently took on as a client a 12 year-old boy who, along with several of his middle school classmates, was publicly strip searched at the D.C. jail as part of what had been billed as merely a "tour." In 2000, she enrolled as a part-time LLM candidate in the International Legal Studies Program at American University's Washington College of Law where she is concentrating in international humanitarian law [law of war].

President Viles interviewed Kraut for this profile on November 14, 1998 in Washington, D.C.

RVM: *How did you reach the decision to be a lawyer?*

NK: Well, it was almost impossible for me not to be one, although I tried for years after college to avoid the inevitable. Both of my parents were lawyers—my mother, now 93, still is of course—so the stage was more or less set, particularly by my mother who went to NYU Law School at night in the 1930s and worked during the day. In about 1950, she founded the Dutchess County (NY) Legal Aid Office and was its general counsel for years, even when she had her own practice which she started when I was about ten. I have vivid memories of going to the county jail with her when she interviewed clients, and of walking down to her office when I was in elementary school and waiting there while she worked. She retired from it all in 1992, when she was in her eighties, but she left a pretty strong imprint along the way. She's been a great mentor, as was my father, a 'lawyer's lawyer' who loved the intellectual exercise of the law, and who recognized, and I think, who eventually admired my rebelliousness.

Despite all of this, which included, as one might imagine, lots of Socratic-style communication around the dinner table, when I was in my last year of college and had to think about what to do with my life, I dwelt for about two seconds on law. My older brother was the lawyer sibling, not I, so for nine years I wandered in the desert, more or less, though underneath it all I was slowly heading into studying law. I was an advertising copywriter, I ran a crisis center for kids, I worked as a research assistant at a policy study, and was a bookbinder at Yale's law library, a job which put me in a place where I could take a peek at law school from a safe perch. But almost everything I did, led me into the legal issues of whatever it was that I was doing: fraud in advertising, for example; the juvenile justice system; and so on. Finally, when I was thirty-one, and after all those years of trying to figure things out, I woke up one morning and a light bulb went off. It was a wonderful moment of insight. The future came into focus and I finally knew where I was headed.

RMV: *What was your first job after graduating from FPLC?*

NK: The ACLU of the National Capital Area hired me as assistant legal director. It was a full-time job although the pay was part-time. I stayed for about a year and learned quite a lot, not only about substantive First Amendment law, and civil procedure, but also about how the legal community works here, what the power structure is like, that sort of thing. Except for a couple of cases, I didn't litigate myself. Instead, I supervised other lawyers who had volunteered to take our cases on a *pro bono* basis.

RMV: *How could you supervise other lawyers when you yourself had just graduated from law school?*

NK: Given my background, that wasn't a problem even though the ACLU had been looking for someone with two years experience.

RMV: *How did you meet that requirement?*

NK: As a law student, I was lucky to have had Dick Hesse for constitutional law and two other courses in my first year.

He taught me so much. I was also lucky to have worked with Arpy Saunders, who was then litigation director of New Hampshire Legal Assistance (NHLA) with Dick Cohen, the Concord office's managing director and with Bjorn Lange, a budding lawyer there. At the time, the Concord office had filed a number of civil rights suits against the New Hampshire State Prison, so I had what became a golden opportunity to work with very, very talented lawyers who really knew how to try cases. They were also first-class, on-the-job teachers who let me and a few other students really take on huge responsibilities. By the time I graduated in 1978, I was pretty comfortable in federal court or in any court, for that matter.

RMV: *How did that experience start?*

NK: Someone on the faculty referred me to Arpy, telling me that he had an interest in suing institutions. Arpy had just come up to New Hampshire from the National Prison Project in Washington. I went to see him during the second semester of my first year. Before law school, among other things, I had worked in New Haven with kids who were using soft drugs, were runaways, or were in other kinds of trouble, all of which put me in contact with mental and other institutions and with the juvenile justice system. My impression of those systems was not terribly positive, so when I decided to go to law school, I wanted to work in this area. Then I met Arpy.

RMV: *What did you do then?*

NK: Arpy hired me that first summer, after my first year of school along with Ron Lospennato, a classmate. We were volunteers, of course. That summer, Ron and I started the Institutional Law Project in NHLA's Concord office. We represented people against whom petitions for civil commitment to the New Hampshire State Hospital had been filed, so I got to learn about the law in this area. I also did some work on behalf of inmates at the prison. I interviewed them if they had complaints about conditions of confinement, that sort of thing. At night, I worked at a movie theater in Concord selling tickets and popcorn. I got to see two-thirds of every movie for free. It was a great summer! By the end of it, because of the work I did at NHLA and because of the people with whom I was working, I almost felt like a lawyer.

RMV: *Were you able to continue working there during your second and third years at FPLC?*

NK: Absolutely. I worked there for academic credit during the school year, and in the summer between my second and third years, I got paid. I cannot really explain how invaluable an experience it all was. In my second year Arpy and the whole Concord office prepared for and then litigated a federal civil rights case to improve inmate conditions at the New Hampshire State Prison. This was truly 'impact litigation.' We, Ron, John MacIntosh, who was a year ahead of us, and I, took turns sitting in the well of the court every day, taking notes that Arpy, Dick and Bjorn would use to prepare them for the next day of trial. Judge [Hugh] Bownes, then the only federal district court judge in New Hampshire, presided, and seeing him in action was an education in and of itself.

This experience probably more than any other whet my appetite for litigation. It was fabulous, very intense. I wrote the entire section of the pre-trial brief dealing with medical and mental health issues. I remember leaving the NHLA office on Main Street in the dead of winter when I was working on it, many times well after midnight, poring over records, trying to find ways to show how completely incompetent the medical and psychiatric delivery systems were at the prison and how much harm was being done to the inmates as a result. I probably put in fifty or more hours a week during that time. I'd leave the office during the day only to go to class—I loved classes—and then I'd go back to the office to work. Parenthetically, that second semester of my second year was my best semester academically.

During my third year, and because of my work with the Institutional Law Project, a local lawyer who'd represented the New Hampshire State Hospital in commitment hearings borrowed me from NHLA for a couple of months during my third year to work on an appellate brief. He was representing a fellow named Novosel who'd been accused of murder, but who'd been declared "insane" by a grand jury, which meant under New Hampshire's archaic law at the time, that he'd be institutionalized for an indeterminate period without a trial on the merits, just on the say-so of the members of the grand jury. The idea was to find a way to challenge this star chamber-like process.

I recall sitting in the law library one morning doing research and suddenly finding a case dealing with juvenile proceedings where a similar process which was used to institutionalize 'delinquents,' was declared unconstitutional under the state's due process clause. The case was so similar it jumped out at me. I called the lawyer right there and then, from the library, and several months later, it became the basis for the *Novosel* decision. By special exception, I was permitted to argue the *Novosel* case in the New Hampshire Supreme Court which was an incredibly positive experience. I set my sights then on arguing in the United States Supreme Court within ten years of graduation. As it turned out, it took a little more than twelve.

Later, in my third year and again for credit, I worked on a New Hampshire case with two lawyers from the ACLU's Mental Health Law Project, which was based in Washington. A group of parents of juvenile residents at the Laconia [New Hampshire] State School for the Mentally Retarded had asked the Project to represent them. I was the local point person in the investigatory phase of this 'conditions' impact case. Then, after graduating and receiving but turning down a Reggie [Reginald Heber Smith Legal Services] Fellowship, I eased out of New Hampshire and eventually went to Washington. So, to answer your original

question about my qualifications for a job which required two years of experience, I felt qualified. I applied and was hired.

RMV: *Were you admitted to practice at the time?*
NK: Not in D.C., but I was admitted in Pennsylvania, where I'd gone immediately after law school and where I intended to practice. I'd been offered a job there with the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia, but the funding fell through in the fall of 1978. That's when I started looking for a job in Washington. So I wasn't a member of the D.C. Bar while I was at the ACLU. I didn't have to be since all of our cases were federal and most were handled by lawyers who were locally admitted. It was the usual, accepted practice for us at the ACLU to sign on to pleadings as 'Of Counsel.'

Wanting courtroom experience myself, I left the ACLU after about a year and applied to the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. While I was waiting for my application to wend its way through the Justice Department's bureaucracy, which took many months, I began to consult with groups and organizations engaged in various forms of First Amendment activity. For example, in 1980 a huge group of women planned a protest at the Pentagon. About six hundred of them were arrested. I organized a defense team of about twenty Northern Virginia lawyers, and did substantive legal work as well. There were hosts of similar events in D.C., and I helped the organizers obtain permits and make other arrangements.

> *"... it's my perception that a lot of social change in this country and in other nations would not have occurred, and will not occur, but for the work of brave citizens and dedicated lawyers who are willing to go to bat for causes and positions which may be unpopular at the time.."*
>
> – Nina Kraut '78

By the time I was offered the Department of Justice position in the Special Litigation Division of the Civil Rights Office, I had decided instead to go into private practice on my own. I liked making my own decisions, the independence of it, but I had to take the D.C. Bar exam because during that time, in 1980 and 1981, you couldn't automatically waive in as you can now.

RMV: *How did you get your practice off the ground?*
NK: In May 1981, just after I received word that I had passed the bar exam but before I was sworn in, Danny Sheehan, who had represented the Karen Silkwood estate, called me. He said that some people were going to demonstrate in front of the White House and that Mary Morgan, wife of the late Dr. Ben Spock, needed representation. I agreed to do that, pro hac vice, since I had not yet been admitted locally. When I met her the next day, before her probable arrest, I asked if she'd be interested in being a plaintiff in a lawsuit against the D.C. government on a strip search case. At that time, only women, but not men, were brought to the D.C. jail after initial processing at a police station, and if they were detained overnight, they were strip searched and chemically sprayed. A few lawyers I knew and I, had been looking for a reliable plaintiff to challenge this practice. Mary, who in all likelihood was going to be arrested and detained overnight anyway, agreed to fill that role. So she and Ben were arrested. She was brought to the jail and, of course, she was strip searched while Ben was detained overnight at the central police station where he and the other men were not. The next afternoon, after their arraignments, the three of us, Mary, Ben and I, had drinks at the Ritz Carlton Hotel where I drafted in long hand their affidavits.

Three weeks later, and one day after I'd been sworn in as a member of the D.C. Bar and two weeks after taking a tiny Dupont Circle office which was actually the anteroom of another lawyer's office which was vacant most of the time—I paid $90 a month for it—I filed *Morgan v. Barry* in the U.S. District Court here. We filed the case at 10:00 in the morning. At 2:00 in the afternoon, just before the hearing for a temporary restraining order was to begin, the District's corporation counsel threw in the towel without our even having to go through with the hearing. We drafted a temporary settlement right there on the spot which completely stopped the humiliating, unconstitutional practice and in the next couple of months a permanent settlement was reached which banned it for all time except under the very narrowest of circumstances. It took over a year to recover attorneys fees and costs, but the case was very gratifying, personally and professionally, and it was a great way to start my practice. Lots of publicity was generated as a result of our having won so completely, so fast.

RMV: *Do you like this kind of practice?*
NK: By 'this kind of practice' I take it you mean a human rights, civil liberties, criminal defense litigation practice. I realized when I was starting out that I couldn't stand sitting in an office, behind a desk. I get very restless when I have to do that for any length of time. As a result, I manage to control my calendar in a way so that generally I'm in court at least once or twice every week. Notwithstanding the Internet, I still go to the library to do research. I do a good deal of my own even when I have law students working for

me, and my practice has always had an appellate bent, particularly now.

But being in a courthouse, in a courtroom, trial or appellate, arguing meaty constitutional issues, is where I feel most comfortable, doing what I like doing best: making an impact, trying to change things so that people are treated fairly and humanely.

RMV: *You've brought us up to 1981. What's happened since then?*

NK: For a number of years, and in addition to the human rights and civil liberties litigation, I engaged in criminal defense work although now I do more appellate work in this area than trials. I also do an occasional divorce, a contract dispute, and a tort claim of some sort. The passionate focus of my practice, however, has always been constitutional litigation, First Amendment and related freedoms like privacy, fundamental fairness in treatment and process, and so on.

RMV: *Have you been able to earn a living this way?*

NK: Oh sure, but not without some difficulty and I doubt that I'll ever become wealthy doing this sort of work. Most of my constitutional cases don't generate tons of money, but until 1991, making money was not that important as long as I could pay my rent. I couldn't quite get myself not to a take on these kinds of issues.

RMV: *What happened in 1991?*

NK: I went to Romania to adopt my son, who was then four days old. I thought I'd be gone for just a few days, but I didn't come back for over six months for reasons having to do with a dramatic change in the adoption laws there just as I got Nick. The new laws were made retroactive to just days before he was born, and, therefore my having him suddenly became illegal and I was told to give him back. Well, I wasn't about to do that, so I became enmeshed in a rather difficult situation involving both the U.S. and the Romanian governments. Eventually, I met with Adrian Nastase, who was then Romania's Foreign Minister. He was very instrumental in Nick's getting the passport he needed in order to get his American visa and then leave with me.

In retrospect, it was a fascinating experience to have lived in Bucharest when they were coming out of an incredibly oppressive totalitarian regime into the light of day, and I know this sparked by interest in international law. In the process of being there, my whole practice collapsed. I gave away all of my cases to colleagues since I had no way of knowing whether, or when, I'd be coming back. I wasn't going to leave Romania without Nick. I was ready to give up everything here.

RMV: *What has transpired since 1991, besides bringing up Nick?*

NK: My practice is almost full-time now, and I've managed to steer it as much as possible in the direction of the First Amendment. I've been lucky, I think, in having been involved in some interesting cases, both before and after 1992.

RMV: *Tell us about them.*

NK: Well, one interesting case concerned a symbolic speech issue, flag-burning. In 1989, Bill Kunstler represented a Texas man who had burned an American flag as an act of political protest during a demonstration. He was arrested under a state law which criminalized this and he challenged it constitutionally, and eventually the case reached the United States Supreme Court. Kunstler, or course, argued that the act of burning the flag was protected symbolic speech, and the Court agreed, five to four. In reaction to *Texas v. Johnson*, Congress passed a law making it a *federal* crime to burn the U.S. flag, and this is where I got involved. On the day the new law went into effect, four people—two of whom were artists—burned an American flag across the street from the Supreme Court. They were arrested, and I represented them, along with Kunstler and David Cole, first in the U.S. District Court and then in the Supreme Court because the law provided for immediate high court review. *Eichman* was Kunstler's last argument. We won, but again, not by much.

RMV: *Should you have won?*

NK: Oh, definitely. In my judgment, both *United States v. Eichman* and *Texas v. Johnson* were open-and-shut cases, although the whole issue of flag burning is incredibly emotional for a lot of people, including for some of the justices on the Supreme Court. I can certainly understand the emotion, but symbolic speech was precisely the legal issue—how to use the flag to symbolize one's political views cannot, under our legal system, at least, be mandated by law—and what the defendants did therefore should have been protected. I am compelled to point out that in certain European systems, however, the view on speech has a more 'collective good' as opposed to an 'individual rights' approach which, in light of some 20th century European history, I personally find acceptable and we might all learn something from it. But in these two cases, in my judgment, 'collective good' was not an issue.

RMV: *You said earlier that it took you twelve years to get to the United States Supreme Court. Am I right that you have argued a case there yourself?*

NK: I have. In February 1991, less than a year after *Eichman* and a few months before I left for Romania, I argued *Siegert v. Gilley*. The case was heard on a narrow procedural issue. A physician, Siegert, was fired from St. Elizabeths' Hospital, then a federal institution. In the process of trying to find another job, he was maliciously defamed to such an extent that it very, very seriously damaged his professional reputation, and this, I argued in a very detailed complaint, was tantamount to a substantive due process violation. The

narrow procedural issue became an intellectual exercise for me, and of course, having the case accepted for certiorari, and then arguing it, was a thrill of a lifetime.

I spent two months doing almost nothing but studying, as though I was preparing for a Ph.D. oral exam which, in a way is exactly what arguing before the Supreme Court is or what it should be. I felt totally prepared, and as soon as the questions started, and they started within seconds, and never let-up, I felt more and more comfortable. It was almost like having a discussion in your living room, you're that close to the justices. The formalities seem to fall away. You completely forget about the lawyers, reporters and everyone else in the courtroom. At one point, I had everyone, including the justices, really laughing. It's definitely been the high point of my career so far although we lost, 6 to 3. Marshall wrote the dissent, which Blackmun and Stevens joined. [New Hampshire's] Justice Souter had just taken the bench only a few months before the argument and I think he was not yet feeling his oats. I'm quite sure he knew I had gone to FPLC, by the way. He had been New Hampshire's attorney general when we litigated the impact 'conditions' case before Judge Bownes that I mentioned earlier.

RMV: *How about some other cases?*

NK: Well, two years ago I represented some anti-death penalty protesters who took a banner up to the steps and plaza of the Supreme Court and unfurled it. They were arrested. At trial we challenged the Court's right to prohibit protected speech there when the conduct at issue is no more disruptive than the conduct of ordinary tourists, a standard which stemmed from one of my U.S. Capitol Rotunda cases, or of the press, or other media which utilize the Supreme Court plaza and steps for movies, press conferences and so on. We lost at trial. [To update the status of the case, Kraut reports that in 1999 she argued the case in the D.C. Court of Appeals, but lost. In 2000, she filed a petition for certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court. The case was not accepted for review, however, in light of the September 11th attacks, it is unlikely that she will challenge the regulation again anytime soon.]

RMV: *So, if you could begin your professional life again, would you do anything differently? For example, would you be a sole practitioner again?*

NK: Somewhere down the line I'm sure I would, but in retrospect, I should have considered a federal clerkship, and second, I should have spent a year or two at the Justice Department. Both of those things would have given me a broader view of the legal system that I think would have been advantageous.

RMV: *Have you tried doing anything else with your legal education?*

NK: Several years ago I tested the teaching waters. It was something I'd been thinking about for quite a while, so I decided to go ahead and give it a try. In 1994 I got a one-year visiting position teaching at a law school in New York where I supervised clinic students doing domestic relations work. To liven things up and to give the students the kind of practical legal education I thought they should have, I started a domestic violence component of the clinic which was a huge success from everyone's point of view. It gave the students the chance to get into court on the same day we took on the client, and the client, of course, had effective legal representation.

As satisfying as some of this experience was, I realized I really missed being in a courtroom, doing the kind of work I've been doing, and that D.C. had really become my home. After the year, I couldn't wait to get back here and I've been building my practice ever since.

RMV: *Into what and how?*

NK: This time around I've been more systematic in taking on the kinds of substantive cases I actually enjoy doing and I am trying actually to do a little more appellate work since trial preparation takes huge amounts of concerted time if you're going to do it right, and that just doesn't jibe at the moment with my being a single mother. I've been around for a number of years, so I'm getting some interesting referrals. I've reached an age where the adage 'life is short' has real meaning, but at the same time, I have an ever-growing son to support, so I have to balance my professional passions with pragmatics. I've also been thinking about getting a graduate law degree, in some international area related to the type of work I've been doing all these years, and to living abroad again, at least for a while.

If I can wax poetic for a second, it's my perception that a lot of social change in this country and in other nations would not have occurred, and will not occur, but for the work of brave citizens and dedicated lawyers who are willing to go to bat for causes and positions which may be unpopular at the time. Practicing constitutional law domestically is very weighty in this regard, and the issues are so very basic to what it means to be a human being in a civilized, democratic society. First Amendment freedoms, for example, are used as an international barometer to measure how far new emerging democracies all over the world have come, from a human rights perspective, and how far they have to go. The establishment of international criminal tribunals reflects a level of sophistication as to what kinds of behaviors will or will not be tolerated worldwide. These kinds of issues just pull me in, intellectually and politically. This is how I want to make my contribution. It may not make me rich, but it's really very satisfying professionally.

FRANKLIN PIERCE LAW CENTER has always focused on training students for practice. In addition to our clinical offerings, Pierce Law has one of the most extensive externship programs available today. Externships offer students the opportunity to learn from practice and to gain essential work experience. Pierce Law is currently working to enhance and expand its externship programs by creating new externship opportunities and increasing faculty/student contact.

Supervisors report that a substantial amount of quality work is performed by our students, but more often, the reason that someone chooses to be a supervisor, is because they enjoy the interaction with the student they are training. And while to some, free labor might sound too good to be true, the attorneys who succeed well in these supervisory positions are really "teachers at heart."

Students on externship need and expect both regular supervision and a degree of mentoring. The recent Duane, Morris & Heckscher LLP Externship is an excellent example of how successful this program can be. Both Michael Wesolowski '02 and Supervisor Anthony Colesanti '97 report very positive experiences, as is captured in their following stories.

If you have experience in practice, and harbor an interest in helping students make the transition from student to professional, please contact Pierce Law. Externships can be a personally rewarding experience for all involved.

Philadelphia Externship Equals OPPORTUNITY

Duane, Morris & Heckscher LLP Externship

Supervising Attorney:
Anthony Colesanti '97

Michael Wesolowski
Class of 2002
mwesolowski@piercelaw.edu

EXTERNING AT DUANE MORRIS & HECKSCHER HAS BEEN A GREAT CAPSTONE TO MY LEGAL EDUCATION. Not only did it allow me to apply my formal classroom education, but the program also gave me valuable insights into intellectual property practice as a whole. For example, working for Pierce alum Tony Colesanti introduced me to the practical aspect of obtaining and maintaining client relationships. My experience largely involved counseling start-up companies; particularly in aiding them in obtaining IP portfolio's, gaining access to investors, and executing confidentiality agreements when disclosing to potential investors or manufacturers. My experience further included prior art searches and patent drafting, amendment practice, trademark searches and applications, and trademark amendment practice. Having taken Professor Jepson's patent practice and procedure courses, I found that my understanding of patent procedure and drafting skills were on par with most upper level associates, and I was able to further refine my amendment practice skills throughout the externship. I particularly enjoyed advising non-corporate clients, who understandably are often quite unfamiliar with patent practice. At Duane Morris, I had the opportunity to meet with individual inventors,

discuss the patentability of their invention(s), and most importantly, discuss whether or not the expected allowed claims would protect the economically viable aspects of their invention.

I think the experience I gained at the externship along with my experience working for fellow alum Thomas Bohan vastly improved my lawyering skills, and hopefully will increase my marketability as I look for a job in today's tight IP marketplace.

–Michael Wesolowski '02



Pictured above are Michael Wesolowski '02 (lt.) and Anthony Colesanti '97 at Duane, Morris & Heckscher LLP in Philadelphia, PA.

In the fall of 1996, I had the opportunity to participate in an externship program hosted by Victor Genco '91 at W.L Gore and Associates in Newark, DE. In a nutshell, Vic impressed upon me both the legal and interpersonal skills necessary to be an effective attorney. That invaluable experience helped my transition from law school to private practice in Philadelphia, and served as a foundation for my career, first, as an attorney, and later, as both a teacher and mentor.

Last fall, I established a Duane Morris extern program as a way to provide students with the same opportunity I was afforded in law school, that is, the chance to apply lessons learned at Franklin Pierce Law Center in a professional environment. Also, I view the program as an opportunity to develop my own communication skills, which I hope in turn will strengthen my client relationships.

Although the time commitments of supervising have been greater than anticipated, I have taken great satisfaction in showing students how all the pieces of law school fit together. From issues of professional responsibility to broad based strategic counseling involving intellectual property, contract, antitrust and tort law, it is indeed the aggregate of our law school studies that makes a successful attorney. This should be the focus of a successful extern program, and this is what I strive to achieve as an extern supervisor.

Anthony Colesanti '97
Supervising Externship Attorney
Duane, Morris & Heckscher LLP

HONOR ROLL

Thank you to everyone who donated so generously to Franklin Pierce Law Center this year. Contributions to both the annual fund, Building More Than A Building—Building Excellence 2000-2001, and the Cornerstone Campaign for the F. Dane Buck, Jr. Building will help to enhance academic programs and scholarship opportunities for students as well as improve educational resources and facilities. We are grateful for your continued commitment to Pierce Law and the advancement of legal education.

The Honor Roll reflects donations to the annual fund from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. Pledges are not included. Donations to the Cornerstone Campaign include both gifts and pledges received through December 19, 2001. If your name was inadvertently omitted, please accept our apologies and notify us of the error. A correction will be printed in the next issue of *The Advocate*.

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The courtyard of the F. Dane Buck, Jr. Building is dedicated to memory of the late Joan M. Parker, former assistant to Dean and President Robert M. Viles. Pictured above are Parker's son and three daughters with their children: (left to right, back row) Christopher (Doug's son), Doug, Lynne, Kim and Beth; Lynne's sons Jared and Eric are in the front row.

WIPO and Pierce Law Sponsor Basic Patent Cooperation Treaty Seminar in April

Franklin Pierce Law Center will hold a Basic Patent Cooperation Treaty Seminar on Friday and Saturday, April 26 and 27 at the Courtyard Marriott in Concord, in cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland. Vital for patent attorneys, patent agents and patent administrators, the seminar will provide participants in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Directed by Professor Karl Jorda, the Conference will feature speakers Louis Maassel, Consultant, PCT Legal Division, WIPO and David Reed, Section Head, International Patent Division, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH.

The one and one-half day seminar will focus on the following topics: strategies for using the PCT as part of a comprehensive patent program; understanding PCT rules of practice under Chapters I and II; and processes for filing original international applications through international search, publication, amendments, examination and entry into the National Stage. Attendees also receive written materials prepared by WIPO regarding PCT practice. Registration is $250. For up to date information, see www.fplc.edu/TreatySem/treatsem.htm or contact Carol Ruh at cruh@piercelaw.edu.



The Honorable Arthur Gajarsa (pictured here, center) with Vice Dean Keith Harrison (lt.) and Dean John Hutson (rt.) served as Distinguished Jurist in-Residence this fall. Appointed in 1997 by President Clinton, he sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Washington, D.C.

Pierce Law Announces Ninth Annual Education Law Institute

Crisis management, school violence, sexual harassment, and special education will be among the key topics to be addressed at the Ninth Annual Education Law Institute, a four-day legal education forum, to be held July 29–August 1, 2002 at Franklin Pierce Law Center.

According to Professor Sarah Redfield, director of Pierce Law's education law programs, this year's presentations and workshops will focus on crises and critical issues, avoiding liability for sexual harassment and school violence and the media.

Sponsors include Franklin Pierce Law Center, New Hampshire - National Education Association, the New Hampshire Association of School Principals, and the New Hampshire School Boards Association. All programs are endorsed by the New Hampshire Education Association and are eligible for continuing education credit. For additional information, please email Professor Redfield at sredfield@piercelaw.edu

Chief Justice Margaret H. Marshall of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Speaks at Pierce Law Kenison Lecture



Chief Justice Margaret H. Marshall and Dean John Hutson

Press coverage of the nation's courts was the focus of a lecture given by The Honorable Margaret H. Marshall of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in November. Justice Marshall's presentation entitled, "The Role of the Press: A Perspective from the Bench," was the ninth in the series of lectures that honors Frank Rowe Kenison, Chief Justice of New Hampshire from 1952-1977.

Appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1996, Justice Marshall was named Chief Justice in 1999. Founded in 1692, it is the oldest court in continuous service in the United States, operating under the oldest, still functioning written constitution anywhere. Justice Marshall is the second woman to serve in court's 309 year history, and the first woman to serve as Chief Justice.

Justice Marshall earned her law degree from Yale School of Law in 1976, having been a student at both Yale and Harvard Law Schools. She received her master's degree in 1969 from Harvard.

Born and educated in South Africa, Justice Marshall obtained her undergraduate degree at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. While a graduate student, she worked for the United Nations in the Unit on Apartheid of the Political and Security Council Affairs Division. After her admission to the bar, she became a United States citizen in 1987. She later joined the Boston law firm of Csaplar & Bok. In 1989, she became a partner of Choate, Hall & Stewart.

Justice Marshall was elected president of the Boston Bar Association in 1991, and served on the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights, both in Massachusetts and nationally. She has continued to participate in anti-apartheid activities, and serving as a trustee of The African Fund of the American Committee.

In 1994, she was awarded the American Bar Association's Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award, a national award that honors "outstanding women lawyers throughout the country who have achieved professional excellence within their area of sociality and have actively paved the way to success for other women lawyers." In 1998, she was the first recipient of the Harvard College Women's Professional Achievement Award, and in 2001 was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Pierce Law to Host New England Librarians Meetings

The Pierce Law Library will host the spring meetings of the Law Librarians of New England and the New England Law Library Consortium in April

On April 26, Pierce Law Professors Sarah Redfield and Susan Richey will be featured speakers at the spring meeting of the Law Librarians of New England, a professional organization of law librarians from academic, law firm, court, and government libraries throughout New England. This year's key topic is education law.

On April 26, Pierce Law will also host the spring meeting of the directors of the New England Law Library Consortium, Inc. (NELLCO) a non-profit consortium of all the academic law libraries in New England as well as Cornell, Albany, Fordham, New York University and the University of Pennsylvania law libraries. In addition, several state and court libraries in New England are NELLCO members. NELLCO supports cooperative collection development, interlibrary loan, and database licensing among its member libraries. Pierce Law was a founding member of NELLCO in 1983 and Library Director Judith Gire is a past president of NELLCO.

Pierce Law to Host First Litigation Technology Moot Court Competition

Franklin Pierce Law Center will host the nation's first Litigation Technology Moot Court Competition, April 12-14, 2002 in its Devine, Millimet and Branch Courtroom. Participating schools include: Northwestern, Chicago-Kent, University of Washington, Brooklyn Law School, Washburn and St. Thomas.

"This moot court competition will bring together law schools from throughout the country to compete against one another using state-of-the-art trial technology. New trial technology will be a key factor in trials of the future, and we are pleased to have initiated the nation's first high-tech trial competition to encourage its utilization," says Dean John Hutson.

According to the competition founder, Todd Cheesman, "The Litigation Technology Moot Court Competition is designed to recognize law students who can manage some of the most compelling and controversial subjects confronting the bar today with regard to electronic evidence, and who can also persuasively present that evidence using advanced courtroom technology."

Students will compete in the Devine, Millimet and Branch courtroom at Pierce Law , one of the nation's most advanced law school courtrooms and will utilize the latest technologies, such as videoconferencing and data collaboration, document presenters, multimedia and trial presentation software.

"It is not required or even expected that students from competing schools will have similar technology at their law schools," says Cheesman. "Training materials and opportunities to practice in the Devine, Millimet and Branch Courtroom will be provided to all competing teams prior to the competition."

Cheesman teaches litigation technology and techno-advocacy at Franklin Pierce Law Center. He is an authority on metadata and other aspects for forensic discovery and has published numerous papers on these subjects.



Franklin Pierce Law Center's Tenth Annual Public Interest Auction 2002, organized annually to raise the monies necessary to fund student pro bono positions at area nonprofits, will be held on March 22. Pictured above (lt. to rt.) Auction Co-chair Suzanne Ketteridge '02, Director of the Social Justice Institute Brigette Holmes, New Hampshire Bar Association President and Auction Honorary Bar Chair Marty Van Oot, and Auction Co-chair Rose Wiant '02. To make a contribution to the auction, please visit www.piercelaw. edu.

Institute of Health Law and Ethics Receives Grant

Franklin Pierce Law Center's Institute of Health Law and Ethics will receive part of $3.9 million in federal grants designated to improve services for people with disabilities. The grants, awarded by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, were distributed to several New Hampshire agencies. According to IHLE Director David Frydman, the Institute will receive approximately $400,000.

Pierce Law Completes $3.2 Million Building Addition to House Clinical Programs

The F. Dane Buck, Jr. Building was inaugurated on October 18 when students attended the first class to be held in the new addition. Director of Clinical Programs Peter Wright taught Administrative Process in the "smart" classroom, designed to facilitate long distance learning. Official ceremonies to dedicate the building will be held in April.

The $3.2 million addition now houses the school's many clinical programs. "The F. Dane Buck, Jr. Building was designed specifically to operate as a law firm would," says Dean John Hutson. "We worked extensively with the architects to build an addition that would provide a pleasant and efficient working environment, as well as a safe and secure workplace for staff and students. Michael Halliday of Harvey Construction paid great attention to detail, and was very instrumental in completing the building on time and within budget."

LaVallee & Brensinger Architects of Manchester, NH designed the 16,000 square foot addition which features classrooms, clinic office space, conference and interview rooms, as well as library and study space. Construction was managed by Harvey Construction of Bedford, NH.

According to architect Chris Drobat, "The facility is easily accessible from the street, just as law offices are, with adjacent parking. There is a large reception area that provides a pleasant business atmosphere. Staff working at the building's entrances may welcome visitors through glass windowed reception areas,

"There is a comfortable reception area with adjacent interview rooms designed to assure client dignity and confidentiality during all phases of intake and interviewing. A large conference room in the center of the clinic also serves as an in-house courtroom to enable students to practice thoroughly before each court appearance," explains Director of Clinical Programs Peter Wright.

The building also houses a smart classroom, with seating for 75, equipped with state-of-the art electronic presentation technology, and a second classroom, with seating for 25-35 students, designed to facilitate distance learning.

"The building is named in memory of the late F. Dane Buck, Jr. who taught at the Law Center for 24 years. He was instrumental over the years in expanding the school and its curriculum. The new building is a testament to his legacy," says Hutson.





Photography by Joseph St. Pierre, Concord, NH. Printed with permission from LaVallee Brensinger Architects.

Institute for Law School Teaching to Hold Conference at Pierce Law

The Institute for Law School Teaching will hold its annual conference for law teachers at Franklin Pierce Law Center from June 27-29. This year's conference entitled, "Demonstrating and Deconstructing Our Teachers", is a collaboration between the Institute and Pierce Law. The conference will focus on teaching demonstrations, deconstruction and discussion, featuring 18 workshops and demonstrations.

Professor Sophie Sparrow, who teaches and supervises the legal skills program, was instrumental in bringing the Institute's annual conference from the West Coast.

"Pierce Law has been committed to teaching effectiveness since its founding and we are tremendously excited that the Institute's first collaborative conference will be here in Concord," says Sparrow, who is also chair of Pierce Law's Teaching Effectiveness Committee. "We anticipate that the annual conference will attract a different group of participants by being held in New England, and we are delighted that those attending can see our facilities and meet our faculty and staff."

ALUMNI NEWS

BY DENISE WESTER, ALUMNI DIRECTOR

As I mentioned in the last issue of *The Advocate*, the Alumni and Advancement team initiative is to be more active and to build closer relationships with alumni and friends of Franklin Pierce Law Center. We believe that our efforts have been successful. Alumni are contacting us more than ever to request help in reaching other classmates, to have their names included in our online web directory, to update their address information, and last but not least, to host alumni receptions. We hope that during this next year, we will be in contact with as many of you as possible.

During the last six months, Reunion Weekend 2001 and our many alumni receptions met with much success. Reunion Weekend, which took place on September 21 and 22, drew a great turnout and everyone attending had a wonderful time reconnecting with their classmates. In October, we held a reception in Portland, ME with 32 alumni and guests attending, and in November Tim Bergere '83 hosted a reception at the offices of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhoads in Philadelphia. A reception, hosted by Jim Ferro '94, Daniel Duckett '94, Beth Leonard '95, Ashlyn Lembree '96, and William Edwards '99, was held at the offices of Wiggin & Nourie, Manchester, NH in November.

The enthusiasm of our alumni who attended these events has proven to us that classmates and fellow graduates are pleased for the opportunities to stay in touch. It was a pleasure to meet and talk with so many of you this year. I know your continued support is an inspiration to all the graduates of Pierce Law. Thank you so much to all of you who helped to plan and host events. We are currently scheduling our 2002 calendar of events. Check our web pages at www.piercelaw.edu for a list of upcoming functions or to review current news or past events.

Please contact us if you are interested in giving your time or resources for alumni receptions or if you wish to assist the Admissions or Career Services Offices with mentoring and advising students. You are our greatest ambassadors and an outstanding resource for the advancement of Franklin Pierce Law Center, both nationally and internationally. Please remember to notify us of your new address or job changes, and let us know about recent accomplishments. It is always a pleasure to hear from you!



New Hampshire alumni attended a November reception hosted by (lt. to rt.) Ashlyn Lembree '96, Daniel Duckett '94, Beth Leonard '95, Jim Ferro '94 and William Edwards '99 at Wiggin & Nourie, Manchester.

Denise Wester

Alumni Director
dwester@piercelaw.edu

1970s

Catherine Green '77 received the 2001 Marilla Ricker Achievement Award from the New Hampshire Women's Bar Association.

Larry Abramson '78 was elected president of the Association of Jewish Family and Children's Services.

David Gary Dye '79 has been appointed a deputy assistant secretary of labor for the Employment and Training Administration, Washington, DC.

1980s

Christopher E. Blank '85 has joined the firm of Jaeckle Fleischmann & Mugel, LLP as a partner in the Rochester, NY office.



Michael Donovan '86 (pictured outside City Hall) was recently elected Mayor of Concord, NH. Alumnus Tara Reardon '89 won an at-large council seat in the Concord election.

Heidi Block '84 was named assistant professor in criminal justice and law enforcement for Metropolitan State University's School of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

1990s

Heather M. Burns '91 is now a partner at Upton, Sanders & Smith, LLP, Concord, NH.

Beth L. Fowler '92 was elected to the board of directors at Integrated Circuit Designs, Inc. She is an attorney at McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton, P.A., Manchester, NH.

William P. Jones '94 was awarded a United States Air Force Commendation and a "Military Outstanding Volunteer Medal" for service as an enlisted reservist assigned to Hanscom AFB, MA.

Linda Orel '95 has accepted a position in the Environmental Section at Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo PC's Boston office.

Rajiv Patel '95 was recently been appointed adjunct professor at Hastings College of the Law, where he will teach a course about the practice side of patent law. He is currently with Fenwick & West in Palo Alto, CA.

Patricia Welch '95 received the United States Air Force Reserve Command "Outstanding Judge Advocate of the Year Award" in July.

Richard Belli '96 has joined the law firm of Flynn Austin & Associates, P.C., Marlton, NJ.

Roger Atreya '97 recently opened a private practice specializing in copyright and trademark law, Seattle, WA.

Dan Christen '97 has accepted a position with Microsoft Corporation in Redmond, WA.

Daniel R. Cahoy '98 recently accepted a position with Smeal College of Business Administration at Penn State University.

Michelle Gallon '98 has joined Kimberly-Clark, Neenah, WI as trademark counsel.

Yvonne Imbert '98 has accepted a position as the Rights Clearance Manager for Univision Online, Miami, FL.

Abhijat Parikh '98 has joined the Pittsburgh, PA office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP.

Andrew Moeller '99 has been accepted to serve as a confidential law clerk to the Honorable William M. Skretny of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.

2000s

Timothy J. Bechen '00 has accepted a position with Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz in the Chicago office.

M. Jordan Denning '00 has accepted a position at the New York law firm of Proskauer Rose.

Jason Major '00 has joined the litigation team of Douglas, Leonard and Garvey PC, Concord, NH.

Rebecca Rutter '01 has opened her own practice in Derry, NH in the office recently vacated by her longtime employer, attorney Thomas Colantuono, who has taken a position in government service.

Robert "Bo" Spessard '01 has joined Miller & Martin LLP, Nashville, TN as an associate in the Business and Tax Department.

Hongjun Zheng '01 has accepted a position at The Sharper Image, assisting the Design Team and Patent/Trademark Counsel.

BIRTHS

Denise Marrama '91 and Robert Witek '91, twins Alexandra Morgan and Elizabeth Ryan, July 15, 2001.

James Crowley '01 and wife Carolyn, Hugh Eamon Crowley, July 24, 2001.

Lars Smith '98 and wife Barbara, Lindsey Elizabeth Smith, September 14, 2001.

MARRIAGES

Patricia J. Petrella '94 to Paul Panichas on August 11.

Mayra Delgado '97 MIP, '99 LLM to Sanford A. Freedman of Miami, FL on October 13.

By Patricia White, Associate Director of Career Services

Career Services Resources Available to Alumni

As the effects of the softened economy are felt in the legal sector, many firms have scaled back expansion plans, laid off associates and released special counsel and contract attorneys. Salary raises and hefty bonuses are being replaced by more rigorous performance reviews. In-house counsel have felt the pinch as well, as corporate legal departments trim the number of referrals to outside counsel and require more work of their lawyers who have become accustomed to a 9 to 5 environment. In today's volatile legal market, Pierce Law grads may want to take advantage of some of the Career Services resources that are available to alumni.

Online Alumni Job Bulletin

Career Services updates the Alumni Job Bulletin monthly so that listings are kept current. A sampling of a recent edition shows diverse job opportunities like these: corporate patent counsel; patent litigation associate; New Hampshire town prosecutor; general practice associate; insurance claims specialist; corporate/real estate associate; title abstractor; part-time associate and a variety of public interest positions. The Career Services web page also maintains a comprehensive listing of links to other legal career development web sites.

Confidential Individual Career Counseling Sessions

Statistics show that attorneys may change jobs as many as five times during the course of their careers. Whether job dissatisfaction, the shrinking legal market or other factors lead you to change your job or your practice area, Career Services counselors can help guide you through the career transition process. The first step in any career planning process is self-assessment. We can assist you in utilizing the self-assessment techniques of clarifying values, identifying specific skills and accomplishments and determining your work style based upon your work experiences. Step two of the process, identifying opportunities, involves researching and networking. We can show you the tools to use to research the market and uncover opportunities beyond advertised job openings. We'll show you creative ways to network and advise you of upcoming programs and presentations scheduled at Pierce Law. These activities often provide excellent opportunities to make connections with people who are practicing in the area of law that is of interest to you. Next, we'll review your resume and offer suggestions for creating effective cover letters for your target market. And finally, we can show you follow-up techniques that increase your chances of success.

Career Services Resource Library

We have numerous directories and guidebooks that will help you formulate your job search strategy. You can locate information on lawyers and law firms by practice area and geographic region. You can discover non-traditional legal jobs and review job listings in those fields.

Reciprocity

Alumni living at a distance from Pierce Law can benefit from our contacts at other law schools belonging to the National Association for Law Placement. We can request that a law school in your area offer you access to their job listings and other career planning resources. Although reciprocity policies may differ slightly from school to school, the procedure involves us sending a letter to the participating school of your choice requesting that they extend reciprocity to you. You will most likely then be given access to their job listings, newsletters, career library resources and limited individual career counseling. Reciprocity is generally extended for a period of several months, but not during the busy on campus interview season during September and October.

We encourage alumni to take advantage of the career development resources and services offered at Pierce Law. If you would like to schedule an appointment or receive further information, please contact: Associate Director of Career Services Patricia White, Esq. at pwhite@piercelaw.edu or 603.228.1541 ext. 1182.

Calendar of Events 2002

F. Dane Buck, Jr. Building Opening	TBA
Tenth Annual Public Interest Auction	March 22
Commencement	May 18
Intellectual Property Summer Institute	May 20–July 19
Washington, D.C. Alumni Reception	May 20
Mediation Skills for IP and Commercial Disputes	May 20–24
Intellectual Property Summer Institute in China	June 10–July 12
Institute for Law School Teaching 2002 Conference	June 27–29
Advanced Licensing Institute	July 15–19
Education Law Institute	July 29–August 1

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