

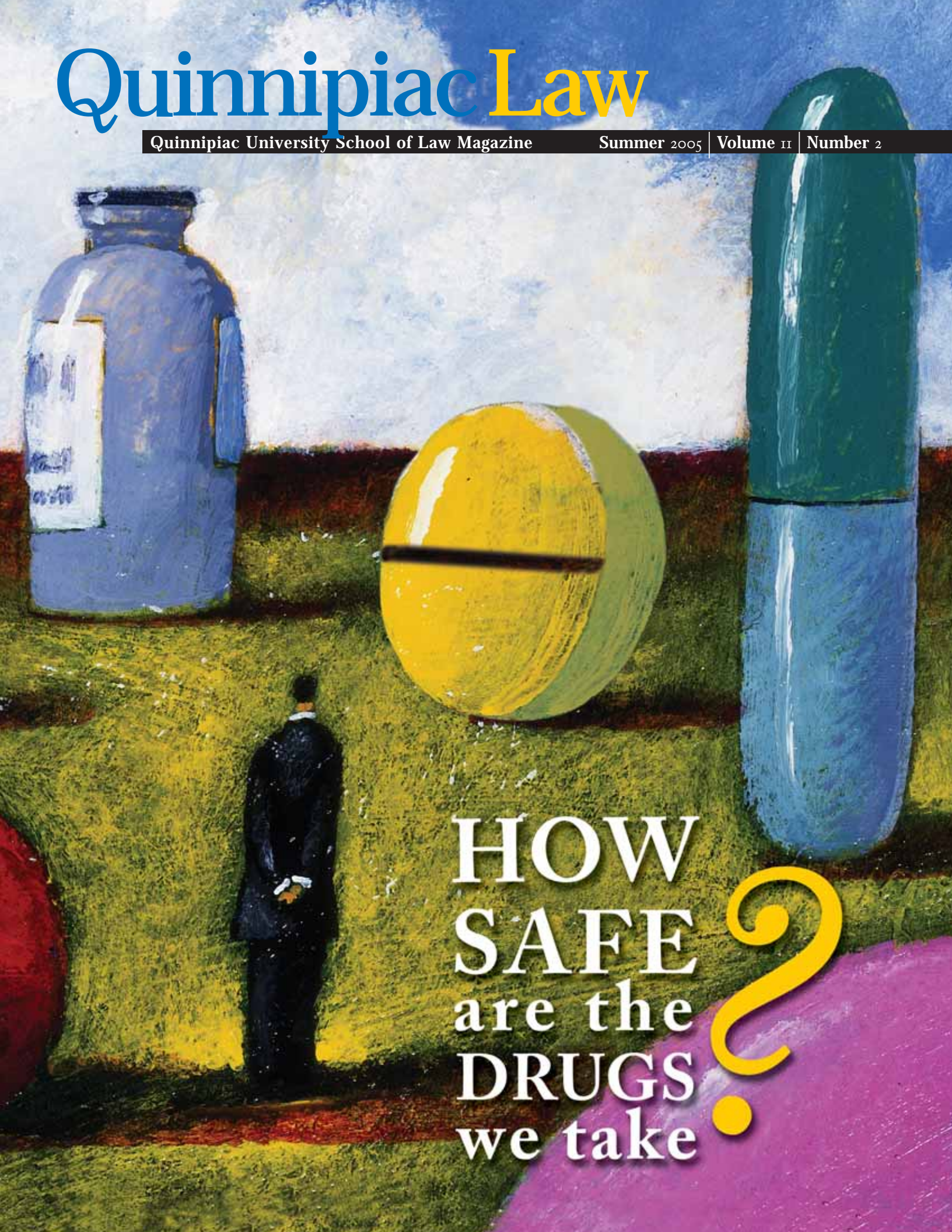
Quinnipiac Law

Quinnipiac University School of Law Magazine

Summer 2005

Volume II

Number 2



HOW
SAFE
are the
DRUGS
we take



A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE

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School of Law

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Dear School of Law Alumni and Other Friends:

Once again, we've had a busy and productive semester here at the law school. In January, the faculty approved a new strategic plan that details our strategies for continuing to enhance the law school's program and reputation over the next five years or so. I'll be sharing more information with you about the plan in my newsletter, which you will receive later this summer.

In March, we enjoyed a three-day visit with an ABA site team as part of our seven-year re-accreditation procedures. The visit went very well, and we look forward to receiving the site team's report detailing its observations.

On May 15, we congratulated and thanked 201 of our newest alumni at our commencement ceremonies. Connecticut Supreme Court Chief Justice William J. Sullivan gave an inspiring commencement address to our graduating students and their families and friends, and we were grateful for and honored by his thoughtful participation in our ceremony. Professor Sandy Meiklejohn, this year's Professor of the Year, also addressed the graduates at commencement. And Professor Jennifer Brown, the recipient this year of a university award for excellence in scholarship, was the keynote speaker at our Graduation Awards ceremony.

We also had an opportunity at commencement to thank and congratulate our colleagues Chuck Heckman, Marty Margulies and Jim Trowbridge, all of whom make the transition this summer to emeritus status. We are grateful to Chuck, Marty and Jim for their many years of service to the law school, and we look forward to honoring them at our Nov. 4-5 reunion, at which we hope to see many of you.

For now, best wishes for a relaxing and productive summer. I hope to see you soon.



Brad Saxton
Dean, School of Law

Quinnipiac Law

Summer 2005 | Volume II | Number 2

FEATURES

Settling out of court

Lawsuits can cost a bundle and take years to resolve—two reasons for the increased interest in alternative dispute resolution. The law school offers a civil advocacy and dispute resolution concentration that educates students in this problem-solving approach to the law.

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Inquiring minds

Brian Spears '92 has joined an elite team investigating one of the most controversial cases in history—The United Nations Oil for Food program. He is assisting the three-member Independent Inquiry Committee, led by former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, as it probes allegations of mismanagement and corruption.

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Cover story: How safe are the drugs we take?

Professor W. John Thomas is something of an expert on the Vioxx controversy. He's busy researching a paper titled "Vioxx Detox: How to Address a Tale of Regulatory Failure and Marketing Success," but found time to be a panelist at a School of Law symposium on drug safety that also focused on apparent failures in the system of drug safety regulation.

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Catching up with

Michelle Fenton '99:

Former actress guards against lyrical larceny

Mark Giuliani '92:

Lawyer engages in conduct becoming a band leader

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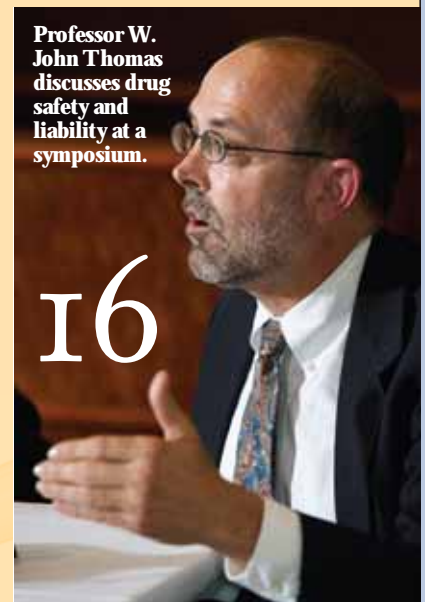
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U.S. District Court Judge Peter C. Dorsey is the 23rd recipient of the Raymond E. Baldwin Public Service Award



Professor W. John Thomas discusses drug safety and liability at a symposium.



HIGHLIGHTS

Commencement 2005

Although their schoolwork is behind them, law graduates should never stop being students if they want to be excellent lawyers.

That advice was offered by Connecticut Supreme Court Chief Justice William J. Sullivan, who spoke at the School of Law commencement on May 15 when 201 students earned their juris doctor degrees.

Sullivan also told the graduates to ignore the negative perception of the law profession. “Lawyer-bashing has become something akin to a national pastime. Do not pay attention to the negative jokes and derisive remarks. Be proud to be an attorney.”

Sullivan emphasized that reputation is everything to a career. “In this fast-paced world we live in, there are many temptations that will confront you—temptations to cut corners, to undercut opposing counsel, to succumb to a culture of incivility, to take extreme positions when compromise is



The Class of 2005 marches from the law school to the quadrangle. Before the hooding ceremony May 15, Connecticut Supreme Court Chief Justice William J. Sullivan, above, told the graduates to take pride in their profession and ignore detractors. At left, Professor of the Year Alexander Meiklejohn carries the mace.

possible, to compromise when you should stand firm. But just remember that what goes around, comes around in life, and you have nothing if you do not have your good reputation.”

Sullivan and Robert Grele, a principal of the law firm Cummings & Lockwood, received honorary degrees.

Among the graduates was John Carpenter, the first person to win the million-dollar prize on *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* in 1999. Carpenter, of Hamden, is an adviser for the Internal Revenue Service in Hartford.

Danielle Brogan, of New York City, said even though school work is over, studying is not. “I’m relieved, but I know there is another big step.” Brogan said, referring to the bar exam.

Professor of the Year Alexander Meiklejohn addressed the class as did Student Bar Association President Christopher C. Herrick of Billerica, Mass. Herrick talked about the power of lawyers. “Make no mistake, what we do as lawyers makes a difference in our clients’ lives. Their freedoms, their homes, their children and their hopes and dreams are in our hands.”



Attorney Robert Grele speaks after receiving his honorary degree. Student Bar Association President Christopher C. Herrick also had parting words for Quinnipiac’s newest law alumni.



Taking shelter from the intermittent showers are Joseph Race, Allyson Delvecchio and Heather Fiorella. Above, Joseph Jaumann '03 was on hand to hood his brother, Matthew. At left, happy graduates Eugene Oh, Preeti Kohli, Megan Riccio and Colin Brien.

Judge Dorsey presented with Baldwin Award

Defense attorney Hugh Keefe said the greatest compliment his mother ever paid any human being was given to U.S. District Court Judge Peter C. Dorsey, this year's recipient of the School of Law's Raymond E. Baldwin Public Service Award.

"My mother said, 'The man has no airs,' no pomposity, no preoccupation with his status. He is a common man...a man of the people in the truest sense." Keefe, a member of Quinnipiac University's board of trustees, earned an undergraduate degree from Quinnipiac in 1964.

Dorsey's humility was evident on April 21, as hundreds of his colleagues, university officials and representatives of law firms from throughout the state waited to honor him before the official award dinner.

When Dorsey, who also serves as a Quinnipiac Law School adjunct professor, had not arrived at the appointed time, someone went looking for him and found him engaged in an after-class discussion with his students.



U.S. District Judge Peter C. Dorsey and his wife, Connie, with Dean Brad Saxton, left, and President John L. Lahey, right, at the Baldwin event.

Dorsey is the 23rd recipient of the Baldwin Award, named for a former Connecticut governor, U.S. senator and chief justice. Dorsey said he knew Baldwin and that he set and lived by an example that is unsurpassed.

"It is singularly honoring to me to be cited in his name," Dorsey said.

The Baldwin Award is presented each year to citizens who have advanced the cause of public interest. Past recipients include Abraham Ribicoff, 1981; Sandra Day O'Connor, 1998; Sargent Shriver, 2002; and Judge Ellen Bree Burns, 1992. Burns, who attended the dinner,

said Dorsey has "dedicated his life to the betterment of the legal profession."

Dorsey served in the U.S. Naval Reserve before establishing a private practice in New Haven from 1959-74. He served as U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut from 1974-77 and returned to private practice from 1977-83, when President Ronald Reagan nominated him to the U.S. District Court. He served as chief justice from 1994-98 and assumed senior status in 1998.

Throughout his 45-year legal career, Dorsey has found time to serve on the town of Hamden's Legislative Council and Police Commission, volunteer for the Big Brothers organization and serve as a Little League baseball coach.



Renee Hildreth '03, Bridget Ciarlo '00, Robbie Gerrick, Olga Zargos and Jonathan Blake socialize at the cocktail party before the dinner and award presentation. All are associates at Rome McGuigan law firm in Hartford.



Pepe and Hazard law firm associates Charles Filardi '91 and Calvin Woo.

Molly Barker takes reins of Student Bar Association

Molly Barker of Wilton, Maine, succeeded Christopher Herrick as Student Bar Association president. Barker, a second-year student, said she is eager to bring her experience, knowledge and enthusiasm to the position.

“I hope to help the administration provide an academic environment that is responsive to student needs as well as the necessary balance of social and service opportunities. I look forward to building on the excellent work Chris did with the QUSL clubs and organizations—there was a tremendous calendar of speakers and events this year,” she said.



Molly Barker '07

Herrick helped write the constitution for the newly formed Quinnipiac University Graduate Student Council, and Barker intends to be active on it. She also looks forward to increasing ties with the School of Law Alumni Association and supporting its members any way she can.

Barker serves as an admissions ambassador for the law school, a member of the International Law Society and a member of the Women's Law Society. She previously was an SBA senator and the chair of the SBA's 1L Class Committee. Before law school, she worked as a legislative aide in Connecticut and a committee clerk for the Maine Taxation Committee. Her legal interests range from international to municipal law.

PILP auction raises \$17,000

The Public Interest Law Project netted nearly \$17,000 at its 12th annual auction in March. The proceeds will help defray expenses for law students who work at non-paying public interest jobs during the summer.

Auction items this year included a gourmet dinner with Dean Brad Saxton and an Irish sing-a-long at

Professor Robert Farrell's home. Also on the auction block were Boston Red Sox tickets, tickets to a Broadway show, vacation time in houses on Martha's Vineyard and the Poconos, the chance to be “dean for the day,” calligraphy lessons, and a day in the life of a New Haven lawyer experience.

Saxton and Associate Dean David King were assisted as auctioneers by Farrell and Professor Mary Ferrari.



Deborah Daddio, left, director of career services at the law school, helps Anna Konyukhov '07 with interviewing tips. Fifteen law school alumni returned to the school early this year to conduct mock interviews with 45 law students.

School of Law Open House



From left, Stephen Szymczak '06, president of the Public Interest Law Project, Todd Kremin '05 and Christopher Novak '06, editor-in-chief of the *Probate Law Journal*, answer questions for prospective students at an April open house.

Professor 'tried' for mowing down student again

By Professor W. John Thomas

My civil procedure students put me on trial again in the law school's Grand Courtroom. The dispute? I was "accused" of negligently running down one of my students. The accident occurred last fall, on the first day of law school classes. I hit the student at the corner of Whitney and Mount Carmel avenues, within a few yards of the Quinnipiac campus. I had reached down to flip over a cassette tape in my car's tape player.

Before I could look back up at the roadway, I heard a thump. I slammed on the breaks, and there, in front of my car, was the battered, bruised and bleeding, but still breathing, body of one Joe Class.

Actually, this isn't the first time that Mr. (or Ms.) Class has made the acquaintance of my car's bumper. It seems that every year, on the first day of law school classes, I collide with this student. The student's gender changes from year to year, but the central facts and issues of the case do not. Each year, the school seats a jury in the courtroom to determine whether the



Bailiff Meredith Williams '07 administers the oath of office to plaintiff Jarod Proto '07.

student or I was at fault in causing the accident. Some years I win, and some years I lose, but my students and I always have fun trying Joe Class v. John Thomas.

I created the mock trial the first year I taught civil procedure at the law school. While reviewing textbooks to use in the course, I was dismayed to discover that little had changed in legal education since I was in law school. The books contain appellate decisions in a variety of cases, but no practical exercises in drafting pleadings or motions, or trying and arguing cases. As I often put it to my students,

"What if medical school worked this way?" After discovering that there are no published materials of practical exercises for a first-year civil procedure course, I created my own.

During the year, I introduce each core concept in the course with this simple car/pedestrian personal injury suit. We then draft all pleadings and motions relevant to processing the case through either federal or state court. Then, our yearlong course culminates with a mock trial. I play myself, but my students take the roles of lawyers, judges and witnesses.

The jury pool changes yearly. Sometimes, university students hear the case, but most years a grade school class from the surrounding community comes to Quinnipiac to determine my fate. This year, a sixth-grade class from New Haven's Foote School served as the jury. The sixth-graders deliberated for about 20 minutes. The tension in the courtroom was palpable as the clerk prepared to read the verdict. "We, the jury, find the defendant, John Thomas, not liable."

I won! What a relief. I'm certain that the outcome had nothing to do with my promising to buy the jury pizza after the trial. That's my story and I'm sticking to it!



First-year law student Jarod Lucan '07 makes the opening remarks for the defense.

Norcott receives 2005 Thurgood Marshall Award

Connecticut Supreme Court Associate Justice Flemming L. Norcott Jr. received the 2005 Thurgood Marshall award from the Black Law Student Association this spring. Past recipients include Hillary Rodham Clinton, Bill Cosby and the late Johnnie Cochran, who received the award in 1999.

The Thurgood Marshall Award is given in honor of the first African-American to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Each year, the Black Law Student Association recognizes an outstanding person in the legal, educational or political community who has in some way exemplified Marshall's dedication to improving society.

The association chose to honor Norcott for his distinguished career and contributions to both local and global communities. He worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in Nairobi, Kenya, where he was a lecturer in the faculty of law at the University of East Africa, served on the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation's Legal Staff in New York City, and co-founded the Center for Advocacy, Research and Planning in New Haven, Conn.



Devant Joiner '05 presents the Thurgood Marshall Award to Justice Flemming L. Norcott Jr.



Norcott and his wife, Althea, converse with Moses Beckett '08, left, and Quinnipiac University trustee Marcus McCraven.



Barristers Ball

Law students and their guests danced the night away at the annual Barristers Ball in February at the Aqua Turf in Plainville. Taking a break from the action are Matt Milone '05, Ben Turk '05 and Todd Kremin '05, with dates Jamie Alterman, Nicole Rapa and Beth Mahony '05.

Tax teams represent law school

Quinnipiac law students Matthew Jaumann and Kenneth Crotty were selected as semifinalists in the ABA's recent Fourth Annual Law Student Tax Challenge. The duo, who both graduated in May, traveled to San Diego, Calif., with their coach, Professor Mary Ferrari, in January to compete.

For the contest, the team submitted a client letter and comprehensive memorandum to a "senior partner" in response to a question involving executive compensation issues raised in the context of a corporate spin-off. Jaumann and Crotty defended their submission to the judges, who were some of the nation's top tax law practitioners. The judges acted as "senior partners" preparing for an important client meeting at which the associate's research would be presented.

Jaumann and Crotty did not place in the competition, but received compliments from the judges on their poise and preparedness. Two students from the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C., took first place.

Three other law students took part in the Albert R. Mugel National Tax Moot Court Competition at SUNY Buffalo Law School. Maria Eberle '06, Alexander Korzhen '06 and Kristine Pond '06 made it to the semifinals and earned the award for the second-best written brief. This represents the best showing ever at a tax moot court competition for Quinnipiac law students.

Eberle, Korzhen and Pond worked with coach and fellow student Dan Molnar '05, as well as professors Toni Robinson and Ferrari. Their brief addressed the tax consequences of a distribution of appreciated property from a unitrust. Two students from Brooklyn Law School won the competition.



Attorney Robert Davidson, left, and John Emmert, executive vice president and CEO of the American Arbitration Association, participate in a panel discussion.

Dispute resolution expert delivers keynote

The fifth annual John A. Speziale Alternative Dispute Resolution Symposium, "ADR's Next Frontier: Ethics, Regulation and Standards of Practice," took place on April 1.

The School of Law co-sponsored the event with the Connecticut Bar Foundation. Speziale, a former

Connecticut Supreme Court justice and supporter of alternative dispute resolution, died last year. His daughter, Marcia, is a former writing instructor for the School of Law.

Thomas J. Stipanowich, president and chief executive officer of the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Institute for Dispute Resolution in New York City, gave the keynote address.



The Grand Courtroom was the setting for the fifth annual John A. Speziale Alternative Dispute Resolution Symposium.

Jennifer G. Brown named University Scholar

By Claire Hall

She is a lawyer who has based her life's work on the clash of humanity. Yet Professor Jennifer Gerarda Brown personally avoids conflict.

"Perhaps I'm drawn to dispute resolution because I don't 'do' conflict very well," she said. "Maybe I'm aware of my own essential wimpiness, so I force myself to understand conflict and, thus, face what I fear."

Brown, director of the Center for Dispute Resolution at Quinnipiac and a member of the faculty since 1994, was selected as a University Scholar along with psychology professor Thomas Pruzinsky from Quinnipiac's College of Liberal Arts. They were chosen by committees of their peers.

"Professor Brown richly deserves this honor," said Brad Saxton, dean of the School of Law. "She has been both prolific and extremely thoughtful in her scholarship, and her work has done a great deal to advance the law school's reputation. We are very pleased to be able to join the university in thanking her and honoring her for her hard work and her productivity."

Her work, published in law journals throughout the country, has tackled everything from judicial ethics and alternative methods of dispute resolution to mobilizing heterosexual support for gay rights, a topic on which she has written a book.

Brown, who is also a senior research scholar at Yale, has had the freedom to

pursue topics of interest to her, which she describes as a "strange and eclectic mix." She's happiest, she said, when two or more areas of interest intersect. At the Center for Dispute Resolution, future lawyers learn that negotiation is essential to most legal wrangling, she said. In federal court, for instance, at least 95 percent of cases are resolved before going to trial, Brown noted.

"That may sound deceptive because many do involve a judge's ruling, or the judge may help parties to settle," she said. "But all the emphasis placed on trials is misleading, because that's not the way the majority of cases get resolved. Many, many issues don't even ripen into a lawsuit but are settled through compromise, avoidance, arbitration and mediation."

"I'm trying to prepare law students to advise clients in well-informed, wise ways," she said. "The more they know about dispute resolution, the better job they'll do."

Brown and her husband, Ian Ayres, a law professor at Yale, have co-written *Straight-forward: How to Mobilize*

Heterosexual Support for Gay Rights. The book, published this month by Princeton University Press, offers simple steps people can take to bring about changes in their communities.

"I'm asked so often why, as a heterosexual, I would be championing this cause," Brown said. "I actually feel that my work is motivated by self-interest. There are a ton of people I care about deeply who are affected by this issue. I take personally the injustices that they suffer.

"On a less personal note, I think these are fascinating issues. I think civil



Professor Jennifer G. Brown

rights for gays and lesbians will be the civil rights struggle of the century, and I'd like to contribute in some way."

Brown said people who are straight have a deeply vested interest in this topic, and they don't even realize it.

"They have young children who will be gay, lesbian or bisexual, and when these kids are teenagers or in their 20s or 30s, the parents will ask themselves, 'Why haven't I been more supportive of the gay-rights movement? Why didn't I raise them to respect and value people, regardless of their sexual orientation?'"

THE FACULTY

Faculty Publications

JENNIFER G. BROWN

professor of law

“Don’t Wait and See,” an op-ed article
(*Hartford Courant, Los Angeles Times*).

NEAL FEIGENSON

professor of law

“Perceptions of Terrorism and Disease Risks: A Cross-National Comparison” (with Daniel Bailis and William Klein), *69 University of Missouri Law Review* 991-1012 (2004); “Law in the Age of Images: The Challenge of Visual Literacy,” (with Christina Spiesel and Richard Sherwin), *Contemporary Issues of the Semiotics of Law* (2005).

STANTON KRAUSS

professor of law

“New Evidence That Dred Scott Was Wrong About Whether Free Blacks Could Count for the Purposes of Federal Diversity Jurisdiction,” *37 Connecticut Law Review* 25 (2004).



Jennifer G. Brown



Neal Feigenson



Stanton Krauss



William Dunlap



Stephen Gilles



Harry Mazadoorian



Linda Meyer



Sherilyn Scully



Cindy Slane

Faculty and Staff News

Professor **JENNIFER BROWN** presented “The Fair Employment Mark” at Boston University Law School. In February, she testified before the Connecticut General Assembly Judiciary Committee in support of a bill extending marriage to same-sex couples. Also in February, Brown coached students who were competing in the ABA Regional Representation in Mediation Competition, hosted by Roger Williams Law School.

Brown served on the planning committee for the fifth annual John A. Speziale Alternative Dispute Resolution Symposium, sponsored by the Connecticut Bar Foundation and the law school. She also moderated a breakout session for that conference. She currently is serving on the Connecticut Bar Association Task Force on the Future of the Legal Profession, chaired by Brad Saxton.

Professor **WILLIAM DUNLAP** was a panelist for “Emergency Powers and the Rule of Law: Institutional Arrangements and Challenges” in February at a conference on constitutionalism and social justice at New School University, New York City.

Professor **NEAL FEIGENSON** was a visiting professor at the University of Connecticut Law School in Fall 2004, where he taught a torts class.

Professor **STEPHEN GILLES** presented “The Judgment-Proof Society” at the Chicago-Kent School of Law in February.

Professor **HARRY MAZADOORIAN** was appointed to the Uniform Arbitration Act Implementation Task Force by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He also served as the planning committee chair for the fifth annual John A. Speziale Alternative Dispute Resolution Symposium.

Professor **LINDA MEYER** presented “The Merciful State” at a conference on “Forgiveness and Clemency” at Amherst College this past spring. She argued that clemency and other forms of mercy in the legal system do not undermine the law, but are integral parts of it. The article will be published with the rest of the conference proceedings by Stanford University Press.

Assistant Dean of Student Affairs **SHERILYN SCULLY** was elected to the executive committee to the American Association of Law Schools’ Student Services Section.

Professor **CINDY SLANE**, director of field placement programs, testified in support of the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women budget before the Connecticut Appropriations Committee in February. She is vice chairwoman of the commission.

Retiring professors reflect on years of teaching

Professors Charles Heckman and James Trowbridge are retiring after decades of devoted service. Professor Marty Margulies also assumes emeritus status this summer, but he will continue to teach two courses a year at the law school.

“We will certainly miss the expertise and experience that Chuck, Jim and Marty have provided over the course of their many years here,” said Dean Brad Saxton.

As they leave, Heckman and Trowbridge offer reflections on the law school becoming part of the Quinnipiac community.

Professor **CHARLES HECKMAN** has been a member of the Quinnipiac law school faculty since 1979. He is a man of admirable erudition and quiet candor. He received his juris doctor from the University of Chicago Law School in 1964 and added graduate courses in French literature and legal history. As a legal scholar, he is fluent in French and Spanish and reads German. His teaching responsibilities at Quinnipiac were mainly in Uniform Commercial Code, bankruptcy and legal history, but he also was a frequent contributor to law reviews and a lecturer at Alicante, Spain, the University of Amsterdam and the University of Lausanne.

Heckman’s journey to Quinnipiac began in Texas at the University of Houston’s law school, from which he resigned to come East for a position at Western New England School of Law in Springfield, Mass. A number of Western New England faculty eventually migrated to the University of Bridgeport School of Law; among them was Anthony Santoro, who became dean at Bridgeport.

Heckman observed that conditions at the law school have changed since

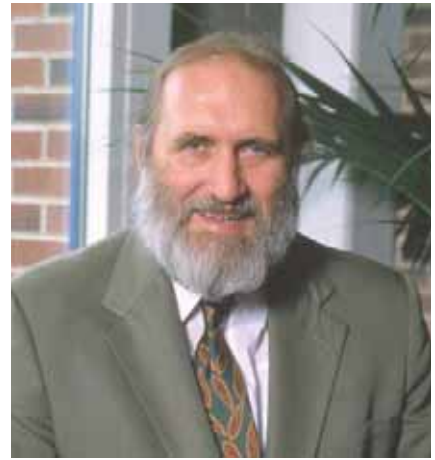
1979. “We started at Bridgeport as a struggling law school and now have a terrific building on a beautiful campus and a superb faculty. The school is on the brink of making remarkable advances in national reputation and student credentials,” he said.

Professor **JAMES TROWBRIDGE** also is bidding goodbye to Quinnipiac. He walked into his first classroom as an adjunct professor at Bridgeport in 1977. His insights, personal charisma and wit enlivened his courses in basic legal ethics, civil clinic and professional life.

After earning his law degree from Georgetown University in 1966, he worked for Bridgeport legal services before beginning his own practice, eventually joining the law school faculty as an associate professor. Throughout the years, he continued his participation in bar activities and with other professional groups. Like Heckman, he remembers the move to Quinnipiac as a milestone in the law school’s history. The change, he observed, gave a welcome sense of belonging to the law school faculty.

“The University of Bridgeport faced serious difficulties, and it appeared that it would not be able to continue the law school. President Lahey’s revelation of Quinnipiac’s interest in acquiring the law school as well as his personal involvement at critical times did much to improve the morale of faculty. Those of us who experienced those days are grateful for the efforts of Dean Terence Benbow and professors David Rosettenstein, Sandy Meiklejohn and David King,” he said.

“Once we became the Quinnipiac School of Law, physical improvements occurred at once. The new center was painted, rugs were installed and dim corridors were brightly lit. The message to students and faculty was



Charles Heckman



James Trowbridge

clear: we were part of Quinnipiac now, and things would be different.”

Trowbridge enjoyed almost every moment of teaching law at Quinnipiac. “I have had a job to die for. The campus is an architectural showpiece. My students have brought their energy to enliven my teaching. I feel honored to have been a member of the faculty,” he said.

Recently, Trowbridge put his diplomatic and legal skills to good use in another arena. “I participated in the exchange program sponsored by the Russian and American Rule of Law Consortium. This enabled me to make my students aware of the changing nature of law practice and of evolving issues in the administration of justice.”

Students learn to solve disputes outside the courtroom

BY FRANK CAMPAILLA

Lawyers often walk a familiar path when helping clients resolve a dispute: “You have a problem. OK, whom do you want to sue?”

Lawsuits are often effective but rarely efficient. They can cost millions and take years to resolve. A less time-consuming and less-costly option is alternative dispute resolution—an umbrella term for working out differences without filing court papers. Options include negotiation, mediation, arbitration, minitrial and summary jury trial.

These forms of dispute resolution are all part of a problem-solving approach to law that students are learning in Quinnipiac’s civil advocacy and dispute resolution concentration. The School of Law began offering the 21-credit concentration last year. Students take four required courses (Alternative Dispute Resolution, Negotiation, Evidence and Trial Practice) and additional elective courses. They also write a paper and do clinical work or an externship.

Dustin Blumenthal ’05 of Whitestone, N.Y., graduated with the civil advocacy and dispute resolution concentration in May. “The program encompasses all the aspects of what an attorney in civil advocacy is going to go through,” he said. “The concentration shows future employers that I’m dedicated to the area of civil advocacy and aware that alternative dispute resolution is becoming increasingly popular in the legal field.”

Alternative dispute resolution requires creative problem solving and careful listening. “We try to promote a keen



analytical ability to identify clearly what the client’s concerns are and what the client wants to achieve,” said Professor Jennifer Gerarda Brown, who co-directs Quinnipiac’s Center on Dispute Resolution with Professor Carolyn Kaas.

Students who pursue the concentration develop skills for negotiating, interviewing and representing clients in mediation. They also learn how to draft agreements and design dispute resolution processes, tailoring the forum to fit the needs of the client and the qualities of the dispute. Negotiation training emphasizes reflective listening as well as respectful assertion. “By fostering a shared understanding of the problem rather than attacking the other side, lawyers can do a better job in maximizing outcomes for clients,” Brown said.

“The concentration allowed me to learn about alternatives to the more classic courtroom litigation models,” said Robert Bland ’04.

Bland was in Brown’s Alternative Dispute Resolution course. “She allowed me to think for myself and explore my intellectual capabilities,” he said.

Congress and judges are encouraging parties to try different ways of problem solving, and newly established



Professor Jennifer Gerarda Brown in the law library with Tara Liscombe '06 and Pegeen Comerford '05

businesses exist solely to provide alternative dispute resolution services. Judicial Arbitration Mediation Services, based in Irvine, Calif., is one of the largest.

The Quinnipiac Center on Dispute Resolution integrates theory and practice and has partnered with Yale Law School to form the Quinnipiac-Yale Dispute Resolution Workshop, which hosts lectures by distinguished scholars and practitioners. The 2004-05 series featured eight lectures on topics ranging from the psychology of negotiation to enforcement of international arbitration awards.

“Alternative dispute resolution takes away from the courts those cases that are not likely to be tried, so cases that do need to be tried have full use of the courts,” said Harry Mazadoorian, distinguished professor of dispute resolution law from practice. Mazadoorian is editor of the *Mediation Practice Book: Critical Tools, Techniques and Forms*, published in 2002 by the School of Law and the Connecticut Bar Association.

Congress passed the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998, requiring all federal courts to establish at least one alternative dispute resolution program. Also, the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 requires all federal agencies to develop policies on voluntary use of alternative dispute resolution.

Arbitration and mediation are two popular processes. Businesses are putting clauses into employment contracts that limit the employee’s right to sue and require arbitration to settle grievances. Insurance and credit card companies do the same to resolve customer complaints.

“Corporate America has decided it’s going to institutionalize alternative dispute resolution mechanisms,” Mazadoorian said.

Mediation is often used in family law and divorce court. Mediators facilitate negotiation to ensure continuous two-way communication. “Mediation has been referred to as the sleeping giant of alternative dispute resolution, and the sleeping giant has clearly awakened,” Mazadoorian said.

Kristen M. Schultz '05, of New York City, graduated with the concentration in May. She was a family mediator in New Haven civil court for her clinical requirement. “Professor Kaas told me if you can do family mediation, you can do any type of mediation, because the emotions are so high,” Schultz said.

She diffused situations by setting rules for parties—no swearing, no screaming. She also did a lot of reframing—the skill of translating harsh words into respectful terms to make a point without sounding combative.

Brown agreed that reframing sometimes serves as a kind of translation, allowing one party to hear what the other is really trying to say, with some of the negative attribution and emotion filtered out.

Alternative dispute resolution has benefits, but it won’t always achieve the client’s goal. “We want our law students to learn the pros and cons of alternative dispute resolution,” Brown said. “It’s not a panacea. We are not anti-litigation.”

“To be an effective negotiator, you have to be ready to litigate because the other party might call your bluff,” Brown said. “We bargain in the shadow of the law.”

OTHER CONCENTRATIONS

The Quinnipiac University School of Law also offers concentrations in:

- **Health Law**
- **Family and Juvenile Law**
- **Criminal Law and Advocacy**
- **Intellectual Property**
- **Tax Law**

Inquiring minds

Brian Spears '92 has prominent role on team investigating controversial Oil for Food program

BY MEG BARONE

One law school alumnus finds himself on the international stage as a member of an elite team investigating one of the most controversial cases in history.

Brian Spears '92, a resident of Fairfield County, left the U.S. Attorney's Office in April when asked to assist the three-member Independent Inquiry Committee, led by former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, in its probe of the United Nations' Oil for Food program.

Spears is senior counsel on the 70-member team of lawyers, accountants and law enforcement officials from around the world assisting the committee in collecting and examining information related to allegations of program mismanagement.

The committee was appointed in 2004 by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, whose son, Kojo Annan, has been implicated in the scandal. Among the allegations the committee is investigating is whether the regime of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein used the Oil for Food program for economic gain at the expense of that nation's impoverished people, who were to receive food and humanitarian supplies in exchange for the sale of oil.

Additionally, the committee is looking into the role of Kojo Annan, who has ties to the Switzerland-based company Cotecna, which began monitoring the program in 1999. "The committee is investigating a range of issues including allegations of corruption and kickbacks totaling hundreds of millions of dollars," Spears said.

Because the investigation is ongoing and because of its controversial nature, Spears was unable to offer specifics about his part in it, saying only, "I plan to play a role in interviewing witnesses, reviewing documents and participating in the preparation of a report to be issued by the committee.

"I am thrilled to be involved and hope my training and experience, particularly during my years as a federal prosecutor, have prepared me well for the task," Spears said.

Quinnipiac has a second connection to the oil for food investigation. Jeff Meyer, who has been a part of the investigation since it began last July, and who was instrumental in bringing Spears on board, will become an associate professor at the School of Law beginning next January. Meyer, like Spears, serves as senior counsel.

"It's a great honor to be part of the IIC team, but with the honor comes responsibility. We're mounting what is historically the most intensive investigation of United Nations activities ever taken," Meyer said. "We've interviewed more than 400 witnesses; we have more than five million pages of United Nations documents that we're reviewing; and we've gone through e-mails and computer files of top officials at the United Nations," Meyer said.



The committee and its team of investigators have no prosecutorial powers. “We have the authority to investigate and produce a final report. There is no trial or appeal. We do make recommendations,” Meyer said.

The committee has issued two reports already this year, in February and March, which have dealt with issues concerning the manner in which the United Nations selected its contractors to conduct inspections under the program, Meyer said.

Meyer and Mark Califano, chief legal counsel for the IIC, asked Spears to join the investigation because all three had worked together at the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Bridgeport, Conn. Spears said he has “tremendous respect” for Meyer and Califano and is honored to again be working with them.

“Brian’s a very talented lawyer. I had worked with him closely at the U.S. Attorney’s Office. He’s a very good writer, a very good organizer and a very good personality who works extremely well in a team environment,” Meyer said. “Brian will pull together the various strands and talents we have to help us create our final work product, which is a written report to the United Nations, and which will be released publicly,” Meyer said.

As an assistant U.S. attorney from 1998 until this past April, Spears prosecuted several complex federal criminal cases involving racketeering, white collar fraud, gangs, environmental crimes and crimes against children. He prosecuted Tyco International for environmental crimes, negotiating a \$10 million fine—New England’s largest resolution in an environmental crimes case. He also prosecuted Saul Dos Reis, the Internet predator who killed Christina Long, a Connecticut teenager he had lured into a sexual relationship via a chat room. Dos Reis got the maximum allowable sentence under federal criminal law.

Spears and his wife, Elizabeth, are the parents of three children. He describes child sexual predators as disturbing and horrifying. “However, prosecuting crimes against children is particularly rewarding in that offenders of this nature must be brought to justice and appropriately punished,” Spears said. He often lectures to parents, teens and church groups about Internet safety.

At the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Spears served as the environmental crimes coordinator for the state. He prosecuted a case, U.S. v. Rhonda Farrah, in which F. Lee Bailey represented the defendant.

According to Spears, his interest in the law, and in particular trial practice, hatched during his undergraduate years at the University of Richmond. “When I was in college, I prosecuted people for academic theft, things like plagiarism and cheating. We had a student-run tribunal, and I tried cases to a jury of student peers.

“During my first year in law school, I was very inspired by Professor Sandy Meiklejohn. Ironically, the classes he taught had nothing to do with criminal law, but I liked his style of teaching, and he was very good at motivating students. I really enjoyed his classes and his approach to legal problems.”

It was his internship at the U.S. Attorney’s Office after his first year of law school that led Spears to begin thinking about becoming a federal prosecutor. Spears was editor in chief of the *Law Review* while in law school. After graduating, he clerked for one year for Connecticut Appellate Court Judge Barry S. Schaller and then for Senior U.S. District Judge Warren W. Eginton. From 1994–98, Spears worked as an associate for the Bridgeport law firm Zeldes, Needle & Cooper, practicing criminal defense and civil litigation.

After the Oil for Food probe wraps up, Spears plans to return to Fairfield County and open his own practice specializing in criminal defense law, environmental law and civil litigation.



Brian Spears '92 is looking into the United Nations' Oil for Food program.





Is the FDA Losing Potency

Professor W. John Thomas shared his research on the Vioxx controversy at a symposium and added his voice to those questioning the drug safety regulation process

BY RHEA HIRSHMAN

We go about our lives taking a lot for granted, relying as we must on myriad systems and controls—both evident and invisible—that keep our world going. As drivers, we assume oncoming cars will stop for a red light while we who have the green light traverse the intersection. As diners, we assume the fare we are served in restaurants—from fast food to gourmet—is safe to eat.



Professor W. John Thomas says
“The FDA’s global reputation
has eroded.”

We drink the water from our taps and the juice from the grocery store without feeling compelled to test them ourselves for potability and toxicity. We trust that the vaccinations we and our children get are safe and that the X-ray machines used by our dentists deliver the appropriate doses of radiation.

When we purchase medications, whether over the counter or by prescription, we do so on the assumption that those medications, when used as directed, will do us more good than harm.

Systems, of course, never can account for every eventuality. Just as the red light may not deter an impaired driver from blasting through an intersection, there is no system that can protect us fully. What happens when we discover that the purity of the water supply is questionable, or that contaminated food has been shipped to our stores? Or when we learn that people are dying from taking properly administered doses of approved medications?

We begin to ask questions

One question—*how safe are the drugs we take?*—was the premise for a symposium presented at the School of Law in March. The event brought together Quinnipiac law professors and alumni working in related legal areas for a discussion of what appear to be significant failures in the system of drug safety regulation, a system meant to protect consumers who used \$250 billion worth of pharmaceutical products last year.

Some might answer that question by asserting that the drugs we take are the safest in the world. Around the globe, vaccines virtually have eradicated scourges such as smallpox and polio. Every day, millions of people safely use medications for health problems ranging from asthma to thyroid malfunction. Drugs have cured some diseases that were once death sentences, and other diseases once treatable only with invasive surgical procedures now can be managed with medications.

FDA created to protect

Advertisements from the 1800s show a startling array of questionable substances peddled as cures for everything from “female troubles” to hair loss. The 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act, which established the Food and Drug Administration, was the first in a series of modern legislative efforts to protect Americans against the claims of overzealous health promoters. Although it prohibited interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated drugs, food and beverages, the 1906 act had no specific provisions requiring that drugs be proven safe prior to marketing. The act gave the FDA regulatory oversight of labels and packaging information, but the agency was given no authority to regulate claims appearing in print advertisements.

Not until 1938, with the passage of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, did Congress specifically require that new drugs be shown to be safe before being marketed. This legislation was passed in the wake of a disaster involving elixir of sulfanamide, the first sulfa antimicrobial drug, used to treat infections and fevers. Suspended in diethylene glycol (an antifreeze solvent), which was poisonous, the drug killed 107 people, many of them children. Then, in 1962, with the passage of the Kefauver-Harris Act, Congress required drug manufacturers to prove to the FDA the effectiveness of products before marketing them.

Law professor W. John Thomas says that despite its share of problems and controversies, the FDA has been the “gold standard” of drug safety regulation around the globe. However, he notes that in the past four or five years, “The FDA’s global reputation has eroded.”

Statistics tell the story. A recent article in *The Washington Post* notes that “From 2001–04...the number of warning letters sent by the FDA’s drug marketing office challenging misleading or dishonest drug advertising...plummeted. From 1996 to 2001, the agency issued about 480 cease-and-desist letters. Over the past four years, the total has been about 130. The decrease in FDA enforcement has come despite a steadily rising number of reports of potentially harmful side effects from approved drugs. From 1996 to 2004, the annual number of these ‘adverse events’ almost doubled.”

Vioxx brings issue to the fore

While numerous drugs and drug companies have figured in the headlines about drug safety issues, the poster child for problems with safety enforcement has been Vioxx, a drug with which Thomas is quite preoccupied. He is “knee deep” in research on the Vioxx controversy as he writes a paper called “Vioxx Detox: How to Address a Tale of Regulatory Failure and Marketing Success.” He will present the paper at the annual meeting of the American Society of Law, Medicine and Ethics this summer in Houston, Texas.

The *American Journal of Law and Medicine* also has commissioned Thomas to write a paper comparing the U.S. pharmaceutical regulatory process, which places most of its resources in premarketing review, with the European Union process, which focuses more on drug safety review once drugs have been made available to consumers.

First marketed in 1999 for the management of acute pain in adults and for relief of the symptoms of osteoarthritis, Vioxx was touted as causing fewer gastrointestinal problems than most other currently available pain relievers. In September of 2004, however, Vioxx was recalled by its manufacturer, Merck, because of significantly elevated risk of heart attack or stroke in those taking the drug—and amid allegations of consumer fraud, securities fraud and product liability.

Last November, *The New York Times* reported that a study published in the British medical journal *The Lancet*, which pooled data from 18 clinical trials all conducted before 2001, found that patients given Vioxx had 2.3 times the risk of heart attack as those given placebos or other pain medications. Meanwhile, in those five years, between the drug’s appearance on and removal from the market, 105 million prescriptions for Vioxx were written in this country.





Debora M. Welch '01
notes that clinical
trials involve a limited
number of patients.

All those embroiled in this issue acknowledge that there is no totally risk-free medication. Many medications have common and well-publicized side effects in certain users. Some people may have previously undetected allergies to a drug's active or inactive ingredients. Even the most stringent system of consumer protection could not eliminate all possibility of "adverse events."

"Every drug on the market has side effects," says Debora M. Welch '01, MHA '04, in-house counsel at Bayer Pharmaceutical Corp., West Haven, Conn. "No product is good for everyone, and doctors have to weigh risks and benefits for each patient. Clinical trials involve only a limited number of patients, so when a drug goes on the market, many more people are exposed to it."

That said, numerous questions remain.

- How are the potential benefits and risks of medications studied and evaluated?
- Who conducts clinical trials and how forthcoming are they required to be about methods and results?
- What incentives or disincentives exist for companies to report negative results?
- How clearly are risks as well as benefits communicated to clinicians, pharmacists and patients?
- Is ongoing information readily available "post-market"—that is, as a medication goes from controlled clinical trials into more general public use?
- What recourse should be available to individuals harmed by medications prescribed and taken according to clinical instructions?
- Under what circumstances should companies be held liable for problems with medications that have received FDA approval?

These questions and more come together in the Vioxx saga, a narrative that Thomas refers to as a "cautionary tale."

Thomas is concerned with the degree to which pharmaceutical companies are themselves involved in monitoring drug safety. Indeed, concerns about the FDA's monitoring process have been growing since 1992, when Congress required that the drug industry take on much of the cost of evaluating new drugs. According to an article in the *Philadelphia Enquirer* in June 2004, close to 80 percent of the \$5.6 billion spent on clinical trials involving human subjects in 2002 came from pharmaceutical companies or manufacturers of medical devices.

Thomas explains that, in an almost textbook example of the law of unintended consequences, the FDA was supported out of general revenues before 1992. "The legislation came out of a desire to hire more reviewers in order to speed the drug review process. But with that law, the regulators began receiving money from those they were regulating."

In addition, clinicians receive much of their information about drugs from sales representatives of the pharmaceutical

companies. *The Physicians' Desk Reference*, the most readily accessible source of drug information for the practicing clinician, is a compilation of pharmaceutical package inserts produced by the drug companies themselves.

FDA's goals and roles

What about these apparent conflicts of interest? Pointing out that the average time to get a drug to market is 12–15 years, Welch says, “The FDA’s ultimate goal is patient safety. Pharmaceutical companies do work hand in hand with the FDA, and we often modify our clinical trials based on FDA input. Companies invest so much in clinical trials that there needs to be communication between them and the FDA about safety and efficacy to decide whether or not a product is approved.” She cites the statistics that, out of 5,000 screened compounds, only 250 will enter preclinical testing. Of those, only five enter clinical testing and only one is approved by the FDA. She further notes that only three out of 10 marketed drugs produce revenues that match or exceed research and development costs.

Welch also says that, in addition to the sales staff, pharmaceutical companies have medical science liaisons who have PharmDs, PhDs and MDs and who can “talk science with doctors.” And she says that while pharmaceutical companies do offer programs where clinician presenters are the paid consultants of the companies, they also “sponsor continuing medical education programs where the presenters are chosen by the CME provider who also controls the content.”

Acknowledging that policies among companies differ, Thomas identifies several of “very troubling” facts in the Vioxx case that point, not to a consumer-focused working relationship between the industry and the FDA, but to a problematic marriage of convenience between regulator and regulated.

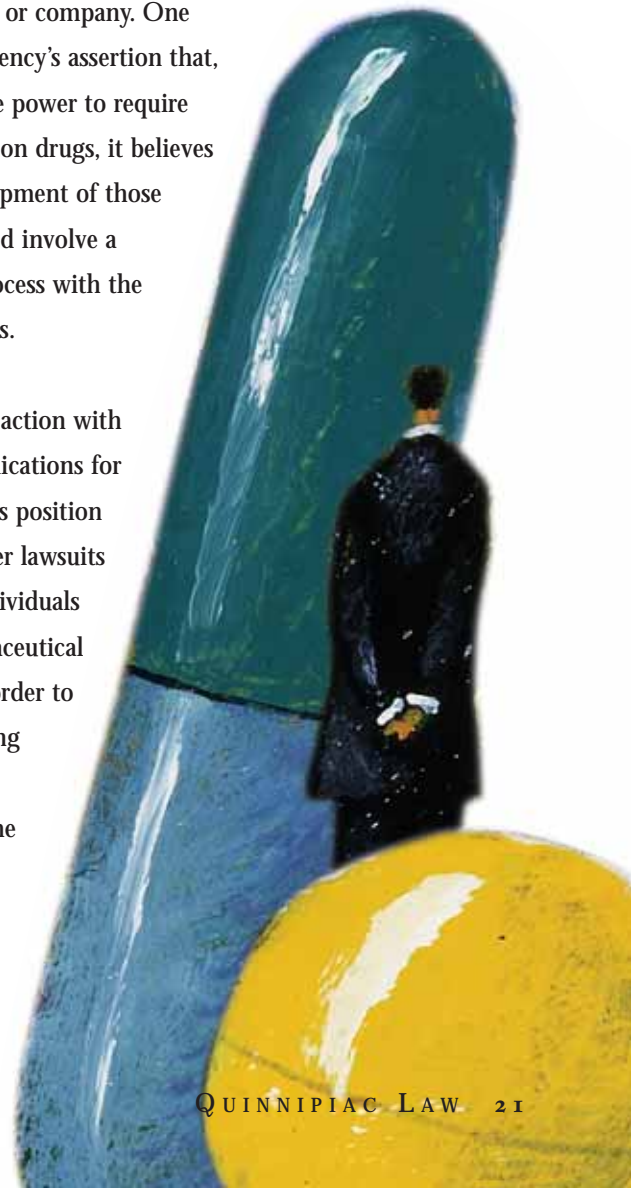
On one hand, there were the actions of Merck itself, which attempted to suppress or ignore negative information about Vioxx. Thomas detailed these actions, with extensive references to both internal company documents and investigative reports, in his presentation at the symposium. They included the infamous

“Dodge Ball Vioxx” training memo sent to sales representatives in Fall 2001. In this memo, the company listed likely questions from physicians about the drug and advised sales representatives to “dodge” each one. “What were they thinking?” asks Thomas.

On the other hand, Thomas notes the complicity of the FDA, charged with protecting the public, is perhaps even more disturbing. He cites a number of policies and actual documents that have come to light, including: internal FDA memos reminding FDA staff that the agency agreed to convey any negative test results to the company in advance of public release so that Merck would have time to prepare a PR campaign; and pressure placed by FDA management on its own lead investigator to tone down and even remove negative language about Vioxx from his research reports before making them public.

In addition, the FDA has promulgated a number of arguably questionable policies not related to any particular drug or company. One involves the agency’s assertion that, while it has the power to require warning labels on drugs, it believes that the development of those warnings should involve a negotiation process with the drug companies.

Another FDA action with enormous implications for consumers is its position that it will enter lawsuits brought by individuals against pharmaceutical companies in order to press for holding harmless the companies if the substance in question has been approved by the FDA.





Tara Ryan,
Leonard Dwarica,
Edward Parr Jr.



Panelists for the 2005 Sinoway, McEnery & Messey Health Law Symposium

How Safe Are the Drugs We Take: A Panel on Drug Regulation & Liability

- Leonard A. Dwarica, former senior counsel, Bayer Corp. & former adjunct professor, Quinnipiac School of Law
- Jeffrey M. Greenman, vice president & compliance officer, Bayer HealthCare, LLC
- Edward J. Parr Jr., partner, Ury & Moskow, LLC & former assistant chief counsel at the U.S. Food & Drug Administration
- Tara Ryan, director of state policy, PhRMA (Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America)
- W. John Thomas, Quinnipiac professor of law
- Stephen Latham, Quinnipiac professor of law & director of the Center for Health Law and Policy, moderator

Thomas notes, “The drug companies did not even ask for this policy, and there is no precedent for it. What possible reason could the FDA have for immunizing the pharmaceutical companies from litigation?”

Merck is currently the defendant in 375 Vioxx-related personal injury lawsuits, plus several lawsuits related to consumer fraud, fair business practices, private and public securities, shareholder derivatives and employee retirement security. Despite what he describes as “the current administration’s attack on the tort system,” Thomas notes that the only recourse for consumers who allege having been injured by drug company action is to bring suit against the drug companies because the FDA, as a federal agency, cannot be sued by private individuals for their personal injuries.

What about the consequences?

The ability to take a company to court is an essential part of consumer protection. “If you allow drug companies to produce drugs without the possibility of litigation hanging over their heads, they will have a free pass,” says Gerard McEnery ’83, a partner in the firm of Sinoway, McEnery and Messey, which sponsored the symposium and which specializes in medical malpractice and personal injury. McEnery and law partner Dr. Robert Messey ’94, both teach as adjunct professors at the School of Law.

McEnery and Messey agree there is a lot of mythology surrounding so-called frivolous lawsuits. State requirements for bringing personal injury suits vary, but in Connecticut, lawyers must conduct extensive factual investigations that involve obtaining both relevant records and professional opinions from outside health care experts—all of which must be paid for by the lawyers before a suit can go forward. “And if the evidence is not there,” Messey says, “the suit does not happen.” According to McEnery, fewer than 350 medical malpractice cases have been heard in Connecticut since 1992.

Thomas adds that 95 percent of all medical malpractice cases settle out of court, and that percentage is higher for cases involving alleged injury from drugs. He also says that only one in eight people who suffer any kind of medical malpractice end up suing. “So why,” he asks “is the FDA promulgating a policy to protect drug companies from litigation when litigation may be a consumer’s final recourse? If the allegations against Vioxx prove true, this FDA policy would be devastating.”

While some assert that reducing medical lawsuits would help lower ever-expanding health care costs, Thomas says the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office reports that the Bush administration’s medical malpractice plan would save only .03 percent in medical costs.

Stephen Latham



Gerard McEnery '83



Robert Messey '94

“The average profit margin for Fortune 500 companies is between five and six percent, but for pharmaceutical companies, even with all their litigation costs, the profit margin is around 12 percent,” Thomas says.

“It’s one thing for the feds to bail out a company such as Chrysler, which was going belly up, but what is the point of the government trying to shield a highly profitable industry from liability for questionable activity? And why isn’t more effort going into supporting quality research and creating a transparent system that will inform and protect consumers?”

Thomas will continue to ask questions.

Partners dedicated to exploring current issues in health law

Gerard McEnery '83 has a simple message for the Quinnipiac law students he teaches: “Being a lawyer is an honor.”

That strong commitment to legal education, shared by his law partner and fellow adjunct professor, Dr. Robert Messey '94, led the two men to fund a yearly health law lecture on issues related to health law.

Their firm, Sinoway, McEnery & Messey, also funds an annual health law scholarship and has begun funding a program to build alumni involvement with the law school over the next three years. The law firm specializes in medical malpractice and catastrophic injury.

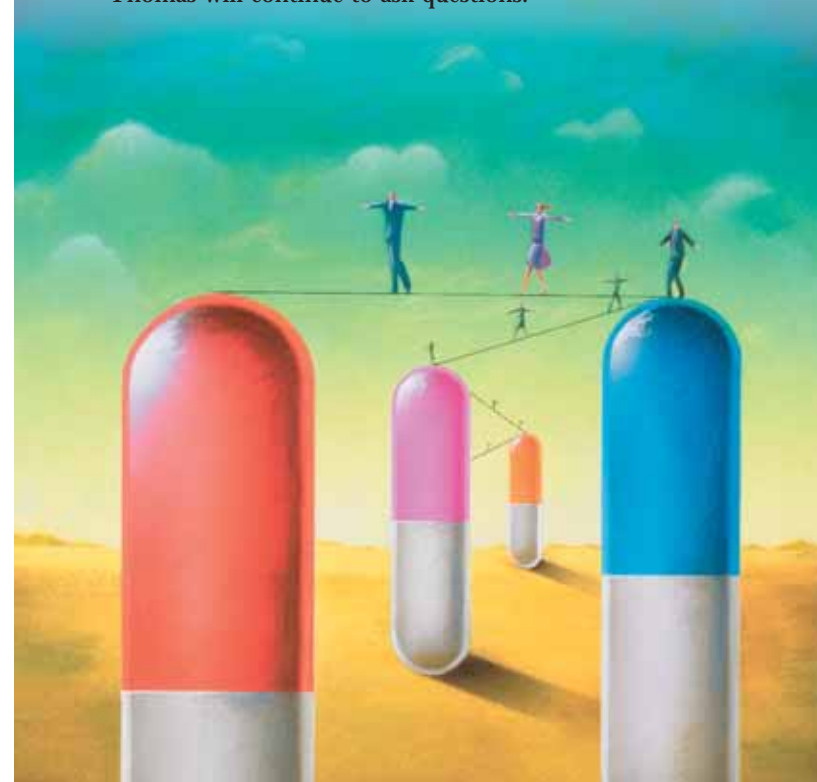
This year’s lecture, *How Safe Are the Drugs We Take: A Panel on Drug Regulation and Liability*, was coordinated by the school’s Center for Health Law and Policy and took place in March. It brought together Quinnipiac law professors, alumni representing the perspectives of drug companies, regulatory agencies, plaintiffs’ attorneys and academic research related to the U.S. system of drug safety regulation.

Messey, who practiced medicine for 13 years before becoming an attorney, teaches Law and Medicine, the introductory course to health law. It covers matters such as legal regulation of the medical profession, general hospital organization, health care financing and regulatory control of drugs and medical devices.

As a physician, Messey has a unique perspective on the intersection of law and health care. He notes that personal injury and medical malpractice suits are not brought “without very good reason”—especially given the state’s stringent requirements for doing so.

Both men are passionate about the practice of malpractice law and its place in ensuring a system that balances the needs of all its participants. “I teach as a practitioner,” says McEnery, whose course is titled Advanced Torts: Medical Malpractice. “I try to instill in students a desire to know what’s going on to make sure they understand that as lawyers, they have a role as watchdogs to see that companies operate within the law, whether they serve as attorneys for plaintiffs or defendants.

“But I also want them to know how to act in court, how to respect the system, the judge, the other attorneys and the other parties. While the system is adversarial, we do not have to be adversaries.”



ALUMNI PROFILES

From soaps to songs

Michelle Fenton's first career as an actress set the stage for her current job in the music industry

BY MEG BARONE

MICHELLE FENTON '99 struggled for years deciding between a career as an actress and a lawyer.

Life decided for Fenton, giving her the best of both worlds. The former soap opera actress is now the star of the legal department at a prestigious New York music publishing company and a central player in a copyright infringement lawsuit against three nationally known musicians.

"Being a lawyer was Plan B. I wanted to be an actress," Fenton said recently in a telephone interview from her New York City office on Park Avenue, where she is director of legal affairs and operations for Jellybean Recordings Inc., the publishing company for legendary pop icon Madonna.

Jellybean Recordings filed a \$15 million lawsuit last year against rapper Dr. Dre, R&B singer Mary J. Blige and Eve, claiming Blige's song, *Not Today*, which was featured in the film *Barbershop 2* and appears on the soundtrack, is too similar to Madonna's song *Holiday*. The 1983 megahit helped launch Madonna's career. *Not Today* was produced by Dr. Dre. Eve, who stars in the movie, is featured in the song.

Although Fenton said her current position does not require a law degree,

it is an advantage, and her experience at Quinnipiac helped prepare her for the work she's doing. She supervises business and legal affairs, working on contract negotiations and reviewing contractual agreements related to licensing, copyrights, publishing and intellectual property rights. She also oversees the legal team as it resolves issues out of court or in litigation.

"At Quinnipiac, I wanted to focus on entertainment law, but there weren't a lot of classes in it, so I tried to take (related) classes, such as contracts, a copyright class, and I took communications law and media law," Fenton said. She named Associate Dean David King and William Dunlap as her favorite professors.

"It was funny, because I was playing a law student, and Alan Arkin came up to me and said, 'Oh, wow, you're really good at this. You pick up the legalese, the lingo.' I said, 'I hope so. I'm really in law school.'"

—Michelle Fenton

days for auditioning and performing in soaps and in numerous TV shows including *Sex in the City*. "I've done every major soap from *All My Children* and *One Life to Live* to *As the World Turns* and *The Guiding Light*, all the soaps that are shot in New York," Fenton said. She also worked with Bill Cosby playing the girlfriend of Mos Def in the CBS series *Cosby Mysteries* and did the TV show, *100 Center Street*, with Alan Arkin. "It was funny, because I was playing a law student,

and Alan Arkin came up to me and said, 'Oh, wow, you're really good at this. You pick up the legalese, the lingo.' I said, 'I hope so. I'm really in law school,'" she said.

"(Production) usually would wrap around lunchtime, and then I'd take the train up to Connecticut and get to class, hopefully by 5:30."

Fenton thrived on the demands of both career and law school. "I didn't think anything of it. I'm not saying it wasn't hard, but I liked it being hard. I'm the type of person who thrives on having a lot of things to do. I do much better when I'm under a lot of stress. I'm a multitasker. I use both sides of my brain. I'm a workaholic, but I love doing what I'm doing," she said.

Fenton walked away from the performing industry after auditioning for the movie *Bad Boyz II* and losing the lead role to Gabrielle Union. Acting was in her blood, however. She approached her first job out of Quinnipiac at a Hartford law firm—practicing insurance defense law, civil litigation and planning and zoning law—as if she were acting.

"I pretended I was doing Ally McBeal," she said, referring to a famous television lawyer played by actress Calista Flockhart. Fenton explained that the actors dove in headfirst and "acted as if" they were law experts. "I believe in Shakespearean times, viewing a court proceeding was like watching theater, with the lawyers as the main characters."

While working for a law firm in Westport practicing divorce, family and juvenile law, Fenton found herself arguing a case before Judge Fredericka Brenneman, whose daughter, Amy Brenneman, is the star of the TV show *Judging Amy*. She modeled her character after her mother.

“I keep trying to get away from acting, and it keeps coming back to me,” Fenton told Judge Brenneman. She viewed her meeting with Brenneman as a sign she was meant to head back to New York, where she got the job at Jellybean Recordings.

Fenton can't talk about pending litigation, but she did say artists usually don't like to litigate because it takes away time from the creative process. “No artist is going to want to be in a courtroom, so usually what we try to do is settle on a percentage of the copyright,” Fenton said.

Acting is no longer one of Fenton's ambitions, but she hasn't entirely given up on television. “I have two immediate goals. I want to be a legal analyst on Court TV or CNN. That will fulfill my acting dream. And, I'd also like to teach entertainment law, media law or communications law,” she said.

Other goals include producing television shows, writing a book and expanding her own management company. “I have two artists— singer/songwriters,” she said. “I want to be Oprah. She's a woman who does it all. I consider her to be a mentor to all women, not only women of color. That's my ideal. My first role model is obviously my mother, but Oprah would be a close second,” Fenton said.

*Fenton can be contacted at
mfenton212@earthlink.net*



Michelle Fenton '99 finds her acting skills come in handy in her legal career.

The Music Man

Aviation lawyer conducts himself equally well in the courtroom or the bandshell

BY MEG BARONE

The American Heritage Dictionary defines the verb “conduct” as:

1. To direct the course of; control.
2. To lead or guide.

By definition, that makes **MARK GIULIANI '92** a master conductor, whether he is standing in a courtroom defending a case or standing at a podium coaxing melodious notes from musicians and singers. He successfully balances his three loves: family, law and music.

Giuliani admits it's a challenge. “I live a bifurcated existence because (law and music) are so mutually exclusive in many ways.”

What he likes about music is working within defined parameters. “Music is what it is. You can certainly create with it, but you know what you're dealing with,” he said. “Law is all this uncertainty, all man-made rules (that are subject to interpretation).”

Yet Giuliani does see some commonality in the two disparate subjects: practitioners of both must be adept at communication.

Giuliani is an aviation attorney for Kern and Wooley, working from the Hartford office of the Los Angeles-based international aviation defense law firm. He specializes in national and international investigations of aviation accidents and defending the aviation industry—the manufacturers of aircraft or aircraft components, air

traffic controllers or maintenance facilities. “Whenever these entities are sued, we defend them in court.”

The firm was involved in a California case involving the crash of a Silk Air passenger airliner, in which pilot suicide was suspected, and another recent case involving a lawsuit stemming from the death of Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan. He died on a campaign flight while campaigning for the U.S. Senate.

If he's not working or with his family, Giuliani probably is conducting, composing and/or arranging music. “I think music, to quote Lincoln, taps into the better angels of my nature,” Giuliani said. “Music is therapeutic and positive.”

Giuliani lives in Durham, Conn., with his wife, Kimberly Stoddard-Giuliani, a professor of neuropsychology at Yale University School of Medicine. They have two daughters, Olivia, 15 months, and Amelia, 5 months. Giuliani's son, Trevor, 18, is studying music composition at New York University.

Giuliani has served as music director for tenor Roberto Iarussi for the last eight years. Iarussi describes him as one of the most extraordinarily talented arrangers and conductors he's ever worked with, citing his technical skill, his musicality and his musical expression.

“Musically speaking, he's just starting to bloom. This is not his musical peak,” the award-winning singer said.

Iarussi is in awe of Giuliani's ability to tap into both his left and right brain functions—intellect and creativity.

Giuliani arranges music for Iarussi's recording projects and concerts. He also writes original material for other artists and finds time to serve as assistant conductor for the Chamber Orchestra of Hartford and has served as music director for the Sergio Franchi Music Foundation.

Giuliani has heeded the siren's call for music since he was young. “My father was a professional musician toward the end of the Big Band era. He was a trumpet player and a singer...he was my initial early influence,” Giuliani said.

He began studying classical trumpet at age 11. He also plays piano, much of which he taught himself.

Growing up in Stamford, Conn., Giuliani performed with the Young Artists Philharmonic, his high school orchestra and several other musical ensembles. Although he changed his major from music to education at Western Connecticut State University, Giuliani continued to study music and became interested in composition, music theory and harmony.

“In my early 20s, I started writing choral pieces and instrumental pieces,” he said. It was then he also started conducting his church choir. “Later in the military, I conducted a choir in the Army that performed for some of the troops. Even in law school, I continued to privately study music,” Giuliani said.

Among the more notable conducting instructors with whom Giuliani studied are Joseph Rescigno, who performs with the New York City Opera; Harold Farberman at the Conductors Institute; Donald Currier, professor emeritus at Yale University; and Thomas Carling, conductor of the Chamber Orchestra of Hartford.

His interest in law was piqued during the four years he interfaced with military lawyers when serving as a communications officer in the Army in an infantry division. He reached the rank of first lieutenant. Giuliani used his G.I. Bill money to go to law school. At Quinnipiac, he developed an interest in trial work and litigation and served as an associate editor of the *Law Review*. Giuliani went on to become a captain in the U.S. Air Force, Judge Advocate General's Department, otherwise known as JAG.

"I was in there for about four years. During that time I represented the government in civil and criminal proceedings and also investigated aviation accidents involving military aircraft."

After leaving the Air Force, Giuliani worked in product liability and civil litigation, which led to his present position.

Few members of the public have the chance to observe how Giuliani conducts himself in court, but can bear witness to his musical endeavors. This past January, he performed a benefit concert with Iarussi at the Shubert Theater in New Haven, conducting an orchestra comprised of New Haven Symphony musicians and others.

On Oct. 8, Giuliani will conduct Iarussi in a concert at the Omni New Haven Hotel Ballroom. Details will be posted on Iarussi's Web site, www.robertoiarussi.com.



Mark Giuliani '92 finds law and music blend well together.

ALUMNI NOTES

1984

MICHAEL C. McBRATNIE recently was elected to serve as chairman of the nominating committee of Brandywine Health & Wellness Foundation. He is the office managing partner and member of the executive committee of Fox Rothschild LLP in PA. He lives in Downingtown, PA.

MITCHELL S. TRAGER recently was appointed to a three-year term on the Internal Revenue Service Advisory Council. The council's primary purpose is to provide an organized forum for IRS officials and representatives of the public to discuss relevant and emerging tax issues. He lives in Canton, GA, with his wife, Larissa, and their three children, Steven, 16, Mark, 15, and Samantha, 11.

1985

KIERAN CASSIDY has been promoted to staff counsel assistant vice president for the Government Employees Insurance Co. He oversees all staff counsel litigation operations in the Northeast involving personal injury, uninsured motorist, personal injury protection and subrogation lawsuits. He lives in Fairfield, CT.

1988

JOHN J. DAVENPORT recently was elected president of the Quinnipiac University School of Law Alumni Association Executive Board. He was among 15 law school alumni conducting mock interviews and offering interviewing tips to law students at the School of Law Center on Jan. 18, 2005. He lives in Meriden, CT.

STACEY (KING) PAVANO has accepted an appointment as an adjunct professor at Quinnipiac University and taught state and local taxation in the Spring 2005 semester. She lives in Madison, CT.

1990

PETER JOHN KOULIKOURDIS and his wife, Helen, announce the birth of their daughter, Alexis Maria, on Dec. 15, 2004. They live in Franklin Lakes, NJ. He opened Koulikourdis and Associates, a general practice firm, in 1992. The firm has offices in both Hackensack, NJ, and Bronx, NY. He is also an adjunct professor at Monroe College in NY.

GRACE A. LUPPINO completed seminary studies with the Temple of Kriya Seminary in Chicago, IL. She was

ordained as a priest in the Kriya tradition on Oct. 31, 2004, and received the new name of Swami Ardhanarisvarananda. She conducted a seminar at Kriya Yoga Seminary Retreat in October 2004 on the legal and ethical considerations of pastoral counseling. She co-authored a textbook, *A Paralegal's Guide to Family Law and Practice*, published by Prentice Hall in 2002.

1993

MICHAEL W. DUNN recently was elected vice president of the Quinnipiac University School of Law Alumni Association Executive Board. He works at Microboard Processing Inc. in Seymour and lives in Litchfield, CT.

STEVEN J. HUMES has joined McCarter & English, LLP, as a partner in the Hartford, CT, office. His practice focuses on environmental, energy, public utility and telecommunications law. He lives in Hamden.

1994

CHRISTIAN L. BEANE recently was named a partner in the firm of Sunshine, Atkins, Minassian and Tafuri in River Edge, NJ. His practice includes matrimonial and real estate law, and representing the town of Montvale, NJ, as municipal prosecutor. He lives in Wyckoff, NJ, with his wife, **KATHLEEN O'CONNELL-BEANE '95** and their two sons, Christian Jr., 3, and Alexander, 1.

DAVID HOLLANDER recently was honored by New York City's 7th Police (Manhattan, Lower Side), receiving the 2004 Community Service Award for his outstanding support of the New York City Police Department and Lower East Side community. He lives in New York, NY.



Law students Chris Brennan '05, Jon Taylor '05 and Dan Molnar '05 talk with Dawn E. Alderucci '04 of Updike, Kelly & Spellacy, P.C., Hartford, at Career Day in March. Molnar graduated in May, while the others will finish this December.

1995

KATHY (CRISCUOLO) BOUFFORD is a partner in the law firm Bellenot, Williams & Boufford, LLC, in Monroe, CT. She practices primarily in the areas of family and Workers' Compensation law. She and her husband, Ron, have two sons, ages 1 and 3. They live in Bethany, CT.

KRISTEN (BRIGHINDI) BRANDT and **MICHAEL BRANDT '94** welcomed their third child, Michael, on Sept. 30, 2004. Their other children are Matthew, 8, and Kylie, 5. Kristen is a solo practitioner in North Haven, CT, practicing primarily in real estate transactions. The family lives in North Haven.

DEBRA B. WOLFERT-MARINO opened the Law Offices of Debra B. Marino, LLC in Milford, CT, specializing in matrimonial litigation. She and her husband, **VINCENT M. MARINO '96**, live in Orange, CT, with their two children, Lauren Olivia, 2, and Jason Tyler, 8 months.

1996

MICHAEL E. APPELBAUM has been named a partner in the litigation department with Damon & Morey LLP in Buffalo, NY. He lives in Snyder, NY.

SCOTT J. FAHY works for Zurich, North America, as claims counsel. He and his wife, Marie, live in Hohokus, NJ.

RAYMOND P. PINEAULT has been named senior vice president of administration at Mohegan Sun in Uncasville, CT. He manages and oversees human resources, security and surveillance and legal administration, and supervises the shops. He lives in Glastonbury, CT.

1998

KARA (KELLY) DEROSA has been named managing attorney of the Milford office of Residential Title & Escrow Services Inc., an affiliate of Cooper, Thompson & Rogers, Attorneys at Law. She lives in Stratford, CT.

Public service-minded lawyer recognized with prestigious award

By Casey A. Waldron

Joseph Casale '87 makes house calls, but he's not a doctor. He makes you laugh, but he's not a comedian. He listens to your problems and helps you fix them, but he's not a therapist.

He is a lawyer busy with his own practice—Aquidneck Legal Center—in Middletown, R.I. Public service is also a big part of Casale's life, as evidenced by his volunteer activities. He participates in a local senior center's "Ask a Lawyer"

program, is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association program called Volunteer Lawyers, and a member of the Justinian Law Society. He frequently speaks at senior centers to educate the elderly on Social Security issues, wills and estates, and elder law. He even travels to the homes of low-income clients to be sure they get the help they need.

In 1997, Casale became involved with the Arc of Blackstone Valley, an organization that provides a variety of services to people with mental retardation and their families. He served as a court-appointed attorney on two guardianship cases. He met the Arc's chapter advocate, Anne Rule, and began to help the organization's disabled clients with legal issues. Eight years later, the relationship is strong and the service continues.

Casale often works on guardianship cases, and his concern for the clients is evident. He tries to let them retain as much decision-making power over their lives as they can. To recognize his work with the Arc, Rule nominated Casale for the Dorothy Lohmann Community Service Award, one of the most prestigious given out by the Rhode Island Bar Association.

"Joe Casale is even more generous with his heart than he is with his time. His compassion is boundless. He measures his success as an attorney by the amount of good he can do in this world. The world is a better place because he is in it," Rule said when nominating him.

Casale said he was shocked to learn he had won the award. "I feel it is important to give back to the community and to give people answers to their questions. Some people don't know where to turn for the answers. I want the people in my community to have quality, affordable legal representation," he said. "And it should be personalized attention. I think the profession should be more personal than it is."



JENNIFER M. HILLGEN-SANTA was married on Sept. 24, 2004, to Michael S. Santa. She is employed as chief executive officer of National Distributor Systems Inc. and is an adjunct professor at Fairfield University Graduate School of Business. She also serves as a council member and council minority leader in Stratford, CT, where they live.

ROSEMARY KEATING LEITZ and her husband, Jeffrey, announce the birth of their son, Desmond Avery, on March 19, 2004. She is counsel for Northeast Utilities, focusing on state regulatory matters. The family lives in West Hartford, CT.

MICHAEL J. SAVINELLI and **DIANE DENLINGER SAVINELLI '98** announce the birth of their son, Peter Michael, on Dec. 9, 2004. They live in Newtown, CT.

ANTHONY D. SUTTON has joined the firm of Jacobs, Grudberg, Belt, Dow & Katz P.C. in New Haven, CT. His

practice primarily involves civil litigation with a focus on personal injury litigation. He lives in Milford, CT, with his wife, Stacy, and daughters Samantha and Madeline.

1999

FELICE DUFFY has joined the law firm of Zeldes, Needle & Cooper as an associate. Her practice focuses on commercial litigation, including white-collar criminal/regulatory investigations. She is a member of the Quinnipiac University School of Law Dean's Council and serves as an adjunct faculty member at Quinnipiac, co-teaching Trial Practice. She was among 15 law school alumni conducting mock interviews in January. She lives in Hamden.

TIMOTHY P. GUNNING married Kathleen B. Donohue in Hamden on Aug. 7, 2004. They live in West Haven, CT. He is as associate with the Law Office of Kinney, Secola and Gunning of New Haven, CT.

MERRIE FEDOR HAWLEY of Darien, CT, has opened a general law practice in Darien, focusing on family and criminal law.

JENNIFER J. CHAPIN WOODS is in private practice with Polsinelli Shalton Welte Suelthaus in Kansas City, MO. This past year, she was nominated to the board of directors for two legal organizations in Missouri: the Missouri Organization of Defense Lawyers and the Association for Women Lawyers. She lives in Kansas City, MO.

ALISON PALMER and **ERIC GASTON '98** live in West Haven, CT, with their children, Nicole, 3, and Alex, 2. Alison is an attorney for Thomson Corp. in Stamford, and Eric is an associate with Pepe & Hazard in Fairfield, CT.

2000

LYNNE S. FARRELL was appointed alderwoman for the town of Shelton, CT, in August 2004 and was appointed to the Connecticut Board of Education in November 2004. She lives in Huntington, CT.

What's New with You?

Let other law alumni know about the good things happening in your life. Share your recent news of:

- **NEW JOB OR PROMOTION.** Include your title, the full name and location of your company.
- **PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.** In listing completion of another advanced degree, professional certification, accreditation or other achievements, include the full name of the granting institution or association and the date of the achievement.
- **AWARD OR HONOR.** Include the name of the award and the organization, along with the date you received it.
- **MARRIAGE.** Provide the name of your spouse and, if applicable, his or her Quinnipiac University School of Law graduation information.
- **BIRTHS OR ADOPTION.** Provide the name of your spouse and the child's name, sex and birth date or age. Also provide the name, sex and age of any siblings.

We'll publish your news in an upcoming issue.

Name _____

Class year _____

Home address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Home phone _____

Work Phone _____

E-mail address _____

News to share with other alumni _____

Please mail, fax or e-mail this form to:
 Alumni Notes, LW-DEV
 Quinnipiac University School of Law
 275 Mount Carmel Avenue
 Hamden, CT 06518-1908
 Fax 203-582-4108
 E-mail: lawalumni@quinnipiac.edu

SEAN M. FISHER was among 15 law school alumni conducting mock interviews and offering interviewing tips to law students at the School of Law in January. He lives in Southington, CT.

DAVID LEVINSON opened his own law practice in December 2004, concentrating on real estate and criminal law. He lives in Natick, MA.

ROBERT WILLIAM LEWONKA married Ellen Gorman Powers on July 16, 2004. He is an attorney with Kieran J. Costello in Fairfield, CT. The Lewonkas live in Hamden.

J. STACEY YARBROUGH recently joined the Hamden-based firm of Parrett, Porto, Parese & Colwell as an associate specializing in commercial and general litigation. She lives in North Haven, CT.

2001

RICHARD LOFFREDO married Jessica Ann Rychlovsky on Oct. 9, 2004, in Portland, CT. He works for the state of Connecticut, and they live in Oxford, CT.

WILLIAM COREY WHITE recently was elected secretary of the Quinnipiac School of Law Alumni Association Executive Board. He lives in Hamden.

2002

JEFFREY COOPER has joined the law firm of Zeldes, Needle & Cooper as an associate. His practice focuses on personal injury litigation. He lives in Shelton, CT.

KRISTA A. DOTSON married Robert W. O'Brien III on Sept. 25, 2004, in Manchester, CT. She works for Gesmonde, Pietrosimone and Sgrignari in Hamden. They live in North Haven, CT.

MICHELLE M. LATORRACA recently joined the law firm of Cramer & Anderson, LLP in New Milford, CT, as an associate practicing elder law. She lives in New Milford.

DAVID G. PARENT was admitted to the Connecticut District Court Bar in October 2004. He lives in Wallingford, CT.

ANGELA L. RUGGIERO married Louis M. Rubano on Oct. 9, 2004. She is an in-house counsel for Northeast Utilities Service Co. in Berlin, CT. They live in Wallingford, CT.

LEIGH ERIN SCHMELTZ married First Lt. Daniel Dominic Izzo on Oct. 16, 2004. She is an associate at Zetlin & DeChiara in NY. They live in Riverside, CT.

2003

SARA V. SPODICK joined the faculty at Quinnipiac University, where she serves as the staff attorney in the Tax Clinic at the School of Law. She also co-teaches the Tax Clinic seminar, a substantive law companion course to the clinical course. She lives in Southington, CT.

2004

KAREN FISHER, an associate with the Law Office of Mary Chromik in Oxford, CT, specializes in family law, including probate, real estate and estate planning. She was a paralegal with that firm for seven years before earning her law degree. She lives in Oxford, CT, with her husband, Charles.

JENNIFER KATZ recently joined Conway & Stoughton in Hartford, CT, as an associate. She will focus her practice on insurance defense, commercial and probate litigation. She lives in Cheshire, CT.

BRIAN J. WHEELIN has joined Brody and Associates LLC as an associate in Stamford, CT. He lives in Stamford.

In Memoriam

JEAN E. (FUGAZZI) WINN '89
Oct. 10, 2003

DAVID S. MORESHEAD '93
Jan. 20, 2005

Alumni commenting on Michael Jackson trial

Susan Filan and Joseph Tacopina, both graduates of the Class of '91, have been serving as TV commentators for the Michael Jackson trial on child molestation charges in California.

Filan, a Connecticut resident, recently made the switch from state prosecutor in the Bridgeport, Conn., courts to legal analyst for NBC television and its cable outlets. She has appeared on the *Today* show and the *Dan Abrams Report* on MSNBC.

Filan also has done legal commentary for Fox News and Court TV and has appeared on CNN's *Larry King Live* to offer insights on the Scott Peterson and Kobe Bryant cases, among others. She is married to Assistant U.S. Attorney James Filan Jr. '92, and they have two children.

Tacopina is a legal correspondent for ABC news and *Good Morning America* and also is a regular contributor to WFAN's *Imus in the Morning* radio program that is broadcast live on MSNBC.

Tacopina's Manhattan-based law firm was hired by the Jackson camp to represent Frank Tyson, Jackson's friend and unindicted co-conspirator. He successfully dissuaded the Santa Barbara, Calif., District Attorney's Office from bringing related charges of kidnapping and endangering the welfare of a child against that client.

Tacopina lives in Westport with his wife, Tish, and five children.

ALUMNI CONNECTIONS



Dean Brad Saxton and the School of Law Alumni Association hosted a reception for more than 100 Connecticut alumni on June 13 at the Omni Hotel in New Haven.



Vincent Mase '03 and Debra Munson '03 visit with Professor Mary Ferrari, right. Mase practices labor and employment law in New Haven while Munson focuses on government law.



Family law attorney and adjunct professor Sandra Lax '88, right, and Doretta Sweeney, also an adjunct professor, help welcome alumni with Michael Martone '04, a career services consultant for the law school.



Superior Court Judge Robert C. Brunetti '80, left, greets John Davenport '88. Davenport is president of the Quinnipiac School of Law Alumni Association. Dean Brad Saxton is in the background.



Sharing a few laughs are from left, Sherilyn Scully, assistant dean of student affairs, attorney Michelle Mills '02 and Professor David Rosettenstein.

Save the Date

November 4-5, 2005
School of Law Reunion

Honoring the Classes of 1980, 1984, 1985, 1989, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1999 and 2000

Renew acquaintances, expand your professional network and celebrate the accomplishments of retiring faculty members.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Catch Bobcat fever when the Quinnipiac men's ice hockey team makes its ECAC debut at 7 p.m. against the Harvard Crimson at the Hartford Civic Center.

A pregame reception will be held at the Coliseum Club at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5

11 a.m. Dean's address in the Grand Courtroom

noon Barbecue in the School of Law Courtyard

1 p.m. Tours of the School of Law Center

2 p.m. Continuing Legal Education

6 p.m. Reunion dinner honoring the classes named above

Special guests: Professors Emeriti Charles Heckman, Martin Margulies and James Trowbridge

For more information or to register, visit <http://www.quinnipiac.edu/events.xml>.

If you would like to volunteer, contact Lauren Egan at 203-582-3204.

