Eminent legal scholar Eric Stein, ’42, who first came to Michigan Law as a refugee from Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia and later helped his adopted country draft rules that still govern the United Nations, has died in Ann Arbor at 98.

The passing of a man universally acknowledged as the father of legal scholarship on the European Union means the loss of two bridges in the legal world—one spanning the Atlantic, and the other spanning the pre- and post–World War II eras.

“All of us who knew Eric were grateful for the privilege,” Law School Dean Evan Caminker said. “Eric has been associated with Michigan Law since the middle of the last century, and his vitality and exuberance will be sorely missed.”

Stein’s connection to the Law School, where he was the Hessel E. Yntema Professor of Law Emeritus, began long before he joined its faculty in 1955. He was born in 1913 in what is now the Czech Republic. In 1939 the young lawyer, who was Jewish, was serving in the Czechoslovakian army when Hitler’s sudden occupation brought his homeland under Nazi control.

By 1940 he was in Naples, from whence he came to the States on a student visa and earned an American JD at Michigan Law. He immediately joined the U.S. Army and returned to Italy, where he helped design the temporary Allied military government.

He also learned in Italy that only two of his close relatives had survived the war. His parents and a sister died in Nazi concentration camps.

Stein’s war service earned him a Bronze Star and the Order of the Italian Crown, Italian Military Cross. After the war he went to work for the U.S. State Department, where, armed only with the UN Charter, he helped organize the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other institutions still at work today.

Stein discovered his life’s work, in international and comparative law, in the early 1950s. Europe’s Coal and Steel Community represented the marriage of strategic industries from nations that had been enemies in World War II, and Stein became fascinated by the group’s potential to evolve and prevent such catastrophes in the future. By 1956 he was a law professor at Michigan, and by 1960 had correctly predicted that the Community one day would evolve into what is now the European Union.

“Eric taught the first course and wrote the first book on what we would now call European Union law,” said Professor Daniel Halberstam, who holds the endowed professorship created to honor Stein at the Law School. “He also was the first to make people see the constitutional dimension of European integration. And he did all this with a wonderful gift for writing and a compelling spirit of decency.”

Looking back on Stein’s work, a leading German newspaper recently proclaimed him “Europe’s Prophet.”

His remarkable career didn’t slow as he aged. He helped draft a proposed constitution for a Czechoslovak Republic, then helped write the Czech Republic’s constitution after the two countries finally split. At 84 he published the prize-winning book *Czecho/Slovakia: Ethnic Conflict, Constitutional Fissure, Negotiated Breakup*. In 2001, Czech President Vaclav Havel personally presented him with the Czech Medal of Merit First Degree.

Stein also received prestigious lifetime achievement awards in every discipline he touched: from the American Society of Comparative Law in 2004, the European Union Studies Association in 2005, and this year from the American Society of International Law.

He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Virginia Stein. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Eric and Virginia Stein Fund for International and Comparative Law at the University of Michigan Law School, 625 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI, 48109, or to Arbor Hospice, 2366 Oak Valley Drive, Ann Arbor, MI, 48103. A memorial gathering will be held at the Law School on October 30 at 1:30 p.m.

A complete obituary can be viewed at www.law.umich.edu/newsandinfo/releases/Pages/stein.aspx. —JM
Hicks Award Caps Leary’s Career

Law Library Director Margaret A. Leary, who retired earlier this year, has won the Frederick Charles Hicks Award for outstanding contributions to the improvement of academic law librarianship. Colleagues say Leary, who ran the Law Library since 1984, practically personifies the award description.

“Margaret Leary is the quintessential law librarian,” wrote Penny Hazelton, the University of Washington School of Law’s associate dean for library and computing services, in nominating Leary. “Smart, visionary, focused on outstanding service, not afraid to tackle the tough problems of our profession, curious, flexible, and a model to those in academic law librarianship.” The Hicks Award is sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries.

Among Leary’s most significant achievements during her career is one of the earliest: the Law Library’s Faculty Research Service, which Leary invented during her first year as librarian. The service, which employs librarians who also hold law degrees as well as well-trained law students, helps Michigan Law faculty members with more than 500 academic research projects every year. “Michigan was the first, and as far as I know is still one of only two libraries that have a whole unit set up to carry that out,” Leary says.

Garavaglia, ’80, Named Director of Law Library

Barbara H. Garavaglia, ’80, has been named the new director of the Law Library at U-M, succeeding Margaret Leary, who retired earlier this year after serving as director since 1984.

Prior to this appointment, she was the assistant director of the Law Library, where she has focused on building and maintaining an enduring infrastructure to support faculty research, including the continuing development of the Law Library collection in support of the work of the faculty, students, and researchers from around the world who come to Michigan as visiting scholars.

“Becoming director of this great law library is both an honor and a privilege. I am excited and energized at the prospect of leading the Law Library, building on its tradition of excellence in support of scholarship and legal education, and embarking on new initiatives to take advantage of continuing developments in legal publishing, research, and education,” Garavaglia said.

Garavaglia was the head of the reference department in the Michigan Law Library from 1988 to 2007, and before that, the assistant state law librarian at the Library of Michigan and a research attorney for a commercial legal research firm. From 1989 to 1994, she was an adjunct professor at the Law School, teaching “Doing Research in American Law” to LLM students. In addition to her JD from Michigan Law, Garavaglia earned her MLS from the U-M School of Library Science (now the School of Information).

“Barb was chosen over two other finalists who received outstanding ratings from persons we respect, including some of our own faculty members. While Barb definitely got no ‘home team’ call, she comes with the nice bonus of being able to hit the ground running as someone who knows our Law Library inside out. She should be a superlative director,” said Theodore J. St. Antoine, ’54, Degnan Professor Emeritus of Law, who headed the search committee.

Her professional roles include service on many boards and committees, including serving as a member of the board of directors and secretary of the International Association of Law Libraries.
For the Good of South Sudan

By Lori Atherton

Shortly after South Sudan—the United Nations’ 193rd member state—gained its independence on July 9, Professor Laura Beny penned a Newsweek piece in which she expressed cautious optimism for the leadership of President Salva Kiir Mayardit.

“One of the best gifts the world can give to the new nation,” she wrote, “is unwavering support of President Kiir’s cabinet’s efforts to forge a successful nation-state under what at times will seem like impossible circumstances.”

Beny is all too aware of the impossible situations South Sudan has endured for decades, from civil wars and genocide to the lack of infrastructure, jobs, and clean drinking water. Born in Khartoum, Sudan, to a Southern Sudanese father and an American mother, Beny moved to the United States when she was 10 years old. Growing up, she was kept informed of the news within her home country and, as a result, sought to use her training as an economist and lawyer for the betterment of Sudan.

Since 2006, she has made yearly trips to Sudan to visit relatives, conduct research, and work on projects related to rule of law, corporate law, and law and development, including advising the government of South Sudan on corporate governance and transparency in South Sudan’s nascent private sector.

In 2009, Beny and economist Melody Atil co-founded Peace Dividend, an online platform that provides financing to South Sudanese entrepreneurs lacking access to traditional lending sources. Peace Dividend, a client of Michigan Law’s International Transactions Clinic, has been trying to raise funds, for example, to support the work of a former tailor who is developing a means of delivering cassava from rural areas to urban markets.

“South Sudan is one of the most agriculturally rich countries in the world,” Beny noted, “but it imports most of its produce. Because of the lack of infrastructure, because of 22 years of war, they don’t have the roads to get products to market, and they don’t have the knowledge of marketing and distribution. It creates a situation where there are not enough jobs, because everything comes from neighboring countries. We [Peace Dividend] like to target enterprises that create opportunities for jobs.”

Also on Beny’s plate is her forthcoming book (scheduled for release in 2011 or 2012), Sudan’s Killing Fields: Perspectives on Genocide, of which she is a co-editor. The book is a collection of essays that shed light on the human rights abuses perpetrated by the government against indigenous peoples across all marginalized areas of Sudan, not just against those in the western Sudanese area of Darfur. It also sheds light on the historical and contemporary causes of the secession of South Sudan in 2011 from the larger Sudan, creating the world’s 193rd country earlier this year.

“Even though the south has separated and the war between the north and south has officially ended, there is still a high genocide risk in the remaining parts of northern Sudan, in the peripheral areas,” Beny said. “A review of those atrocities would go a long way in explaining to an American audience why Sudan has been partitioned into two countries.”
New Award Honors Reed

The State Bar of Michigan has established a new award honoring John Reed, the Thomas M. Cooley Professor of Law Emeritus, for his outstanding service to law students. The John W. Reed Lawyer Legacy Award will be presented periodically to a professor from a Michigan law school whose influence on the state’s lawyers has elevated the quality of legal practice in Michigan.

Reed presented the inaugural award in September to Harold P. Norris, professor emeritus of Detroit College of Law (now Michigan State University School of Law).

This award is the only one that the State Bar gives out specifically to those in academia. “The award is intended to recognize only the best of the best,” notes Dean Evan Caminker, “so it’s quite fitting that this award will bear John’s name.”

Prescott Study Casts Doubt on Sex-Offender Notification Laws

While evidence suggests that requiring convicted sex offenders to register with the police reduces the chances they’ll re-offend, a recent paper coauthored by Michigan Law Professor J.J. Prescott shows that publicizing sex offenders’ identities may actually increase the chances they’ll commit another sex crime.

The paper, which received widespread media attention after it was published in The Journal of Law & Economics, examines 10 years of data from 15 states. It takes a systematic look at the aftermath of two stages of the ever-changing get-tough legislative response to sex offenders: First, laws that require convicted offenders to register with their local police, and second, laws that also require notification—that is, publication of offenders’ identities, their crimes, etc.—either through searchable Internet pages or other means, including personal visits or newspaper notices.

The outcomes of the two approaches are distinctly different, Prescott and coauthor Professor Jonah E. Rockoff of the Columbia Business School found.

First, their evidence indicates that a registration requirement without public notification reduces reported sex crimes substantially, probably because police are better able to monitor and arrest recidivists. In jurisdictions with an average number of offenders registered, that reduction can be as high as 13 percent, and grows larger as the registries grow. This last fact implies that registration laws lower crime more by discouraging registered offenders from committing new crimes than by discouraging potential first offenders from committing crimes in the first place.

Second, the data suggest that making the identities of registered offenders public actually may weaken public safety by making registered sex offenders more likely to commit new crimes. In jurisdictions that require notification, the deterrence provided by making convicted offenders’ identities known for would-be first offenders may be more than offset by released offenders’ tendency to commit new crimes when they are subjected to notification requirements. The data also indicate that jurisdictions with notification laws suffer slightly higher rates of overall reported sex crimes.

So while registration appears to discourage repeat offenses, notification requirements actually seem to encourage them—possibly, according to the authors, “because the associated psychological, social, or financial costs (of notification requirements) make a crime-free life relatively less desirable.”—JM

To see a video interview with Prescott, visit web.law.umich.edu/Prescott.
Book Honors Simma’s Contributions to International Law

A new book dedicated to Bruno Simma, a William W. Cook Global Law Professor at U-M, traces the development of international law through a series of essays by a prominent array of people who wanted to pay tribute to the International Court of Justice judge.

From Bilateralism to Community Interest: Essays in Honour of Bruno Simma (Oxford University Press, 2011) is a 1,312-page book, published on the occasion of Simma’s 70th birthday.

“I confess that I knew something in my honor was being assembled. But when I first saw this huge tome and after I had read some of the things people were saying about my work and had a first impression of the number and quality of the contributions to the book, I had this strong feeling that I did not deserve such recognition,” Simma said.

“I feel indebted to the authors for their labor and their affection.”

One of the essays was written by the late Eric Stein, ’42, the Hessel E. Yntema Professor Emeritus of Law: “Bruno Simma has become a model of a quintessential international lawyer. He has managed to combine effectively teaching and extensive scholarship with the positions of counsel to governments, arbitrator of disputes between States, expert and leader in international public and private organizations, cofounder and co-editor of the successful European Journal of International Law, advocate before and, finally, member of the ICJ.”

The book also includes text of a speech that J. Christopher McCrudden, William W. Cook Global Law Professor at Michigan, gave at the Law School in honor of Simma’s election to the ICJ in 2004, and an essay by Steven R. Ratner, the Bruno Simma Collegiate Professor of Law at Michigan.

Scott Named Russel Lecturer

Rebecca J. Scott, professor of law and the Charles Gibson Distinguished University Professor of History, has been named the University’s Henry Russel Lecturer for 2012. Considered one of the University’s highest honors for a senior member of its active faculty, the Henry Russel Lectureship is awarded annually in recognition of a scholar’s exceptional achievements in research, scholarship and/or creative endeavors, and an outstanding record of teaching, mentoring, and service.

Scott is best known for her groundbreaking publications on slavery, and on race and the law, in post-emancipation Cuba, Brazil, and the United States. Her accomplishments have been acknowledged throughout her career with numerous awards and honors.


Scott’s Russel Lecture on February 23 will explore the relationship of slavery to law, both in the 19th century and in the present.
Teaching on Two Continents at Once

On one continent, Professor Vikramaditya Khanna’s students are discussing facets of the Indian legal system. On another continent, his students are talking about the same thing. At the same time. With each other.

Khanna is a pioneer in the nascent world of trans-ocean instruction with his course Law and Economic Development in India, which he taught in the spring at Michigan Law and at the Jindal Global Law School near Delhi, India, via videoconference across a web linkup. For many of the sessions, Khanna was physically in a classroom at Jindal, and for the rest he was in Ann Arbor.

No matter his location, he is always interested in the differences and similarities in the way the two groups of students view the legal challenges of the world’s two largest democracies. For instance, in India, there was until recently a strong, historical aversion to patents. In no small part this was due to the perception that, during the British Raj, patents were issued and protected “asymmetrically,” Khanna said, and did not allow Indians to receive an equitable number of patents.

Labor law is vastly different between the two countries, partly because companies in India with more than 100 employees must receive government permission to dismiss anyone. As a result, a lot of companies have just a few employees below the 100-employee threshold, and India has not been as active in large-scale manufacturing as countries such as China. Further, the result of size restrictions on law firms in India (which were only recently relaxed) was that some jobs that would often be performed in-house in the United States have been outsourced in India.

And in a couple of states in India, a landowner can sell land only to someone from his own caste, which has created myriad legal and practical issues as the country has experienced a land boom in recent years.

Khanna said the two classes meeting at the same time gave students from both countries a chance to better understand the legal differences between the United States and India. “The students learn that you can’t cut and paste solutions from one country to another and that understanding context is critical,” Khanna says.

Jindal Global Law School Dean Raj Kumar noted in an article in Legally India that the class is not “a passive video conference.” Each student’s desk has a button and a microphone, and in the future, a camera will automatically zoom in on the student who is speaking and put him or her on screen. “I’m very skeptical of video conferencing,” Kumar said, “but this is something that actually works.” —KV
Duquette Leads National Effort to Improve Representation in Child Welfare System

It stands to reason: When better-trained lawyers represent kids in child welfare cases, the kids come out better for it. But what, exactly, makes for a better-trained lawyer?

Professor Don Duquette, ’75, aims to find out. Under his leadership, the National Quality Improvement Center on the Representation of Children at Michigan Law—funded by a five-year, $5 million grant from the Children’s Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—has embarked on an ambitious plan to bring empirical precision to studying the training and effectiveness of lawyers who represent kids in the child welfare system.

“The problem with the system now is that it over-responds and under-responds,” Duquette says. “Kids who need help don’t get it. At the other extreme, kids may be taken from their homes when it isn’t necessary.”

To prevent such miscarriages of justice, best practices under the initiative—known informally as QIC-ChildRep—urge lawyers to engage affected children more than they may have in the past.

Already in its second year, QIC-ChildRep began with a nationwide assessment of child welfare practices that continues today.

A research-and-demonstration phase, beginning in earnest this fall with the participation of the Georgia Supreme Court Committee on Justice for Children and the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care, involves more than 200 lawyers, more or less evenly divided between the two states. Half the participating lawyers will be trained in QIC-ChildRep best practices, while the other half will not. Child welfare cases will be assigned to lawyers from both groups, and QIC-ChildRep participants—including experts from Chapin Hall, the family policy research center at the University of Chicago—will analyze the outcomes.

The advocacy model is both rights-based (children are entitled to competent legal representation when facing a serious loss of liberty) and needs-based (better representation for children will improve outcomes for children). “Getting the child what the child needs requires sophisticated lawyering skills,” Duquette points out. “With this study, we should be able to find out what it is lawyers do that contributes to a successful outcome.

“We expect that advocacy that rests on engagement with the child, accommodating the child’s point of view, and using non-adversarial conflict resolution means as much as possible, will not only lead to better outcomes for children but also do so at overall less costs to the government.”

Duquette and fellow Michigan Law Professor Frank Vandervort helped conduct a QIC-ChildRep training session in Hutchins Hall this summer. Child welfare lawyers from both participating states and Michigan attended, as did analysts from Chapin Hall.

“This is the most methodologically sound research project ever in child welfare law,” Duquette notes. “The problem has always been we don’t know empirically what makes a good lawyer.”

And given Duquette’s 30-plus years of experience in blazing a trail for child welfare advocacy, that problem suddenly may be a lot closer to being solved.—JM
When U-M Museum of Art officials needed more information about a sculpture they had acquired, which was made in Cambodia of decommissioned weapons, they asked Clinical Professor of Law Nick Rine for help. Rine and his wife spend much of their time in Cambodia, so they were able to meet with the artist, Ouk Chim Vichet, in person on a recent visit. Their conversation led to a greater understanding of the meaning behind the sculpture, *Apsara Warrior*.

The piece had become a favorite of tour groups, especially schoolchildren, who were drawn to the giant female divinity figure made of decommissioned AK-47s and other weapons from Cambodia’s 25-year civil war. Docents at the museum previously knew little about the sculpture, until Rine filled in the gaps.

“In traditional Cambodian art, there are figures known as apsaras, which do a kind of dance that is a strenuous and graceful sort of ballet,” Rine notes. “This figure is aggressive and is in a somewhat uncharacteristic pose, and she is breaking an automatic rifle. The apsara is going to conquer brutality with beauty and grace.”

The piece came about through the Peace Arts Project Cambodia, which was designed to promote non-violence and young Cambodian artists.

*Translating the Meaning of Art*

*Jeopardy!* host Alex Trebek read the answer behind the $400 marker in a quiz column labeled, in cryptic *Jeopardy!* style, “Course Correction.” The answer? “Dropped Bankruptcy for Bloodfeuds, at this Ann Arbor univ.’s law school ’cause Bloodfeuds sounded awesome!”

And probably before contestant Kartik Venguswamy—himself an attorney—could spit out the correct response (“What is the University of Michigan?” of course), Professor William I. Miller’s sprawling clan of former students already had begun texting, emailing, and Tweeting the news. At least one alum whipped out a cell phone and captured the answer in close-up.

“I took Bloodfeuds my 3L year, and by the time the first commercial break was over, my classmates and I were on Facebook buzzing about it,” said another alum, Joseph Wang, ’10. “Brought back fond memories.”

Miller’s colleagues were buzzing with good-natured ribbing, too. “Miller probably always hoped that he would be famous enough to be an answer in some trivia game,” said Associate Dean Mark West. “How brilliant is it that when he actually is part of a trivia game—and a nationally televised one at that—the answer comes in the form of a question?”

As for Miller himself, the Thomas G. Long Professor of Law was modest, as befits a man who has, in his own words, dedicated his scholarly life to writing about “emotions, mostly unpleasant ones involving self-assessment, and select vices and virtues.”

“Wouldn’t it be my luck to make it to *Jeopardy!* as an irrelevant sidebar to a question any sentient six-year-old could answer?” Miller wondered. “No wonder they marked it down to 400 bucks. My modesty is thus no virtue, but forcefully imposed upon me. At least I can take some solace in not having some kid drop Bloodfeuds for John Pottow’s bankruptcy course. There’s a guy who ought to be looking to take revenge on Trebek.”

Pottow wasn’t so sure he agreed. “It seems the type of student who would drop my bankruptcy class for Bloodfeuds based on ‘awesomeness’ might actually be better off as a result,” Pottow said archly.—JM
New Faculty

Two legal professionals with expertise in financial economic history, law and development, corporate and securities law, and international mergers and acquisitions joined the Law School faculty this fall.

**Hwa-Jin Kim**, professor of law and business at Seoul National University School of Law, is a William W. Cook Global Law Professor at Michigan. He also teaches at Seoul National University Business School. He taught international corporate governance at Michigan Law in 2010, at Tel Aviv University Faculty of Law in 2009, and at Stanford University School of Law in 2002. Before joining academia in September 2006, Kim practiced corporate and securities law in Korea from 1998 to 2006 and in Switzerland from 1995 to 1998. He advised and worked for or with global investment banking houses in their international mergers and acquisitions and capital market transactions.

Kim has advised the Office of the President of Korea, the Korea Fair Trade Commission, the Korea Financial Supervisory Service, and the Ministry of Justice of Korea. He is a member of the board of directors of the Korea Association for Chief Financial Officers, Korean Financial Investment Association, and STX Corporation, Korea. He also is a member of the Voting Committee of the Korea National Pension Fund and chair of the Korea Investment Bankers Forum. He previously served as a member of the Specialist Chapter of the National Economic Advisory Council to the President of Korea.

Since 2003, he regularly has written op-eds for leading financial newspapers in Korea and received extensive media coverage for his work, speeches, and testimonies before the Korean National Assembly. In addition, he won the Book Prize from the Korean National Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2005 and 2010 (in business and law, respectively). He is a member of the New York Bar.

Kim received his BS in mathematics from Seoul National University in 1983. He received a DrJur, magna cum laude, in 1988 from Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany, where he was an Adenauer Scholar and worked with Professor Bruno Simma. He received an LLM from Harvard University Law School in 1994.

**Veronica Santarosa** is an assistant professor of law. Her research interests include law and economics, financial economic history, and law and development. Her current projects examine, both empirically and theoretically, how legal innovations and political institutions affect firms and financial markets now and throughout history.

Santarosa holds a BA in economics from Ibmec Business School in Brazil, an LLB from the University of São Paulo, an EMLE from the University of Hamburg, and an LLM from Yale Law School. In May 2011, she completed her PhD in economics at Yale University. She is the recipient of numerous fellowships and awards, including the John F. Enders Summer Fellowship, the Economic History Association Dissertation Fellowship, and the Yale University Graduate Fellowship.

Santarosa was a teaching assistant from 2007 to 2009 at Yale University, where she taught introductory and intermediate microeconomics and American and European economic history. She is teaching law and the history of economic institutions of capitalism at Michigan this fall, followed by contracts in the winter.—LA
In the News

“The system will be gamed. There will be people trying to get the government to publish scurrilous information and people flooding the government with information.”  
—Sallyanne Payton in a Federal Computer Week article about public comments on government e-dockets.

SEPTEMBER
Joan Larsen is quoted in a New York Times article about the aggressively competitive process of hiring judicial clerks.  
Samuel Bagenstos discusses voter ID laws and the Voting Rights Act with Talking Points Memo.

AUGUST
Daniel Crane talks to the Reuters news service about Google’s purchase of Motorola Mobility.  
Leonard Niehoff, ’84, talks with AP and other media outlets about the First Amendment ramifications of San Francisco’s public transit authorities shutting down a cell phone network to prevent a protest.  
Theodore St. Antoine, ’54, tells the Detroit Free Press that the political mood in Michigan is likely to hurt striking Central Michigan University professors.

JULY
Michael Barr addresses the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Dodd-Frank Act, among other topics, in The New York Times, on NPR, and in other media outlets.  
Bridgette Carr is quoted in a Detroit News story about an arrest in a sex slavery case.  
John Pottow explains the ramifications of the liquidation of Borders to numerous media outlets.

JUNE
Mark Rosenbaum receives coast-to-coast news coverage of a lawsuit that says the Department of Veterans Affairs misused a campus in Los Angeles and has failed to provide stable housing to veterans suffering from severe cases of post-traumatic stress disorder or other mental disorders.  
Catharine MacKinnon is cited in a New York Times op-ed that argues our current dysfunctional political discourse effectively silences opposition in much the same way pornography silences women.  
Adam Pritchard talks to Reuters about accounting scandals at U.S.-listed Chinese companies.

MAY
Steven Ratner is quoted on NPR and in media around the world on the legality of bin Laden’s killing, how it transpired, and whether it would have been legal for President Obama to release photos of the corpse.  
Jessica Litman helps the ABA Journal sort out copyright issues in the case of a trove of priceless recordings from the golden age of jazz that lie unheard.

“It’s a complicated question as a legal matter. A lot of it depends on whether you believe Osama bin Laden is a combatant in a war or a suspect in a mass murder.”  
—Steven Ratner in a Reuters story about the legality of the killing of bin Laden.

“If a judge is willing to impose a sentence within the statutory limits, then perhaps that is within the judge’s province, but if they are compromising fundamental fairness and individual sentencing, that can become problematic.”  
—Eve Brensike Primus, ’01, in a Detroit Free Press story about a judge’s policy of sending first-time drunken drivers to jail.