



TRAILBLAZERS

WOMEN IN CRIMINAL LAW 1878-1979



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Women in Criminal Law 1878-1979 in the United States

As late as the 1960s, many law schools capped the number of women admitted each year and/or refused financial aid to women. When able to be admitted and graduate law school, women were often told they couldn't practice criminal law. For example, we couldn't be hired for the criminal trial bureaus of Legal Aid in NYC if one other woman had already been hired in each of the boroughs; we could sometimes be hired for the Appeals Bureau instead. Women in California had the same experience. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the SDNY did not change its illegal policy of discrimination against women that prevented them from joining the Criminal Division until the mid-70s. Even then, there was a quota applied to women who wanted to join the Criminal Division, regardless of their credentials. Later in the 1970s, women filed complaints alleging discrimination in hiring against 10 major New York law firms. The suits were transformed into a class action under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In a 1977 settlement, the firms agreed to guidelines assuring the hiring of women associates.

Only eight women had been appointed Article III judges in the almost 200-year history of the country before the election of President Carter in 1976 (see appendix). President Carter's appointment of five times as many women judges as all of his predecessors combined in only a single term in office was remarkable, although he was disappointed that he was unable to achieve his goals. <https://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1323&context=jgspl> In 1979 alone, he appointed 23 women to the federal bench, more than doubling the number of women appointed to life-tenured judgeships in the previous history of the United States. <https://www.uscourts.gov/news/1979-year-women-changed-judiciary> Those appointments were for both trial and appellate judgeships, including Amalia Kearsse to the Second Circuit; Dolores Sloviter to the Third Circuit; Carolyn Dineen King and Phyllis Kravitch to the Fifth Circuit; Diana Murphy to the Eighth Circuit; Betty Binns Fletcher, Dorothy Nelson, and Mary Schroeder to the Ninth Circuit; Stephanie Seymour to the Tenth Circuit; and Patricia Wald to the D. C. Circuit (and Ruth Bader Ginsberg to the D.C. Circuit the following year). In January 1980, the United States Attorneys' Bulletin announced that the Criminal Division "particularly welcomes applications from women and minority attorneys."

In honor of the women who led to these changes, we submit the brief biographies and remembrances below concerning their role in criminal law.

Women Admitted in the Nineteenth Century

Clara Foltz, J.D. 1878, deceased. After authoring a bill known as the “Woman Lawyer Bill,” which replaced “white male” with “person” in the credentials required for admission to the practice of law in California, she was admitted to the California bar in 1878. She was appointed Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles in 1911. Her greatest achievement as an attorney was conceiving the idea of a public defender. California passed the Foltz Defender Bill in 1921, and she lobbied for the idea in 32 other states.

Women Admitted before the Second World War

Florence E. Allen, J.D. 1913, deceased. As a well-respected figure in the community, she was appointed Assistant Prosecutor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1919. The following year, with women voting for the first time, she was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1922, she won a seat on the Ohio Supreme Court. Not only was she the first woman to serve on Ohio’s highest court, but she was also the first woman to serve on the supreme court of any state. She was appointed to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals by President Roosevelt in 1934 – the first woman ever to be appointed an Article III judge.

Mabel Walker Willebrandt, J.D. 1916, LLM 1917, deceased. During her last semester of law school, she began doing pro bono work in the police courts while still teaching elementary school full-time. Ultimately, she argued two thousand cases as the city’s first female public defender, handling mostly cases of prostitution. Her efforts led courts to permit the testimony of both men and women. She also campaigned successfully for the enactment of a revised community property statute at the state level. Only the second woman to receive an appointment to Assistant Attorney General, and the first to serve an extended term, she was officially appointed to the position on September 27, 1921. She was the highest-ranking woman in the federal government at the time and first woman to head the Tax Division. She argued over 40 cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Pearl McCall, J.D. 1918, LLM 1919, deceased. She was an AUSA from 1921 to 1934, the sixth woman admitted to practice law in Idaho, and in 1921 the first woman Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, D.C. Even though assigned to police court, which was apparently within the civil division at that time, she was permitted to prosecute murder cases, although women were later not permitted to represent the government in criminal cases, at least there.

Burnita Matthews, J.D. 1919, LL.M. 1920, deceased. Raised in Mississippi, she later moved to Washington, D. C. when her husband enlisted in order to work with the Veterans Administration. She purposely chose to live in the nation's capital because it held three of the very few law schools that would accept women at the time. When her father learned of her plans to enroll, he offered to pay for her law school tuition. She rejected his offer, and instead, worked during the day to put herself through National University Law School at night. She graduated with an LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws) degree in 1919, followed by other law degrees. She eventually joined two other female lawyers in the creation of a law firm. Her activities shifted from working with individual clients toward work with legal and professional organizations, such as the District of Columbia Bar Association, Woman's Bar Association, American Bar Association, and National Association of Woman Lawyers. She also taught at the Washington College of Law, which later became part of American University. In 1949, President Truman appointed her the first female trial judge in the United States (and only the second woman Article III judge).

Carol Weiss King, J.D. 1920, deceased. She was a founding member of the National Lawyers Guild, and her career spanned from the Palmer Raids to the McCarthy Era. After graduating, she started her own law firm. [Her father, on the other hand, was the Weiss in Paul Weiss.] She knew and worked with the attorneys for the Scottsboro Boys. In 1924, she began editing an ACLU digest of cases. She often defended Communists and others threatened with deportation.

Sarah Hughes, J.D. 1922, deceased. Like Burnita Matthews *supra*, Sarah Hughes moved to Washington, D.C. in 1919 to go to law school. She took classes at night and during the day worked as a police officer. As a police officer, she did not carry a gun or wear a police uniform because she worked to prevent crimes among women and girls, patrolling areas where female runaways and prostitutes were normally found. Her job was an expression of the progressive idea of rehabilitation instead of punishment. At that time, she lived in a tent home near the Potomac River and commuted to law school by canoe each evening. After graduation, a small firm eventually gave her rent-free space and even referred some cases to her in exchange for her services as a receptionist. As her practice grew and became more successful, she became increasingly active in local women's organizations. In 1935, Hughes accepted an appointment as a state judge from the governor for the Fourteenth District Court in Dallas, becoming the state's first female district judge. In 1936 she was elected to the same post. She was re-elected six more times and remained in that post until 1961. She received a recess appointment from President John F. Kennedy on October 5, 1961, to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas – only the third woman ever appointed an Article III judge. She swore in Vice President Lyndon Johnson as President when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Lorna Elizabeth Lockwood, J.D. 1925, deceased. Born in what was then Arizona Territory, Lockwood was the daughter of Alfred Collins Lockwood, who later served as chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court. After engaging in private practice and serving several terms in the Arizona House of Representatives, she spent a decade on the bench of the Arizona Superior Court in Maricopa County, the first woman to serve in that role. In 1960, Lockwood was elected to the Arizona Supreme Court. She served as chief justice from 1965 to 1966 and 1970 to 1971, becoming the first female chief justice of a state supreme court in the United States.

Doris Irene Byrne, J.D. 1931, deceased. A judge of the New York City Criminal Court, she was the first woman to sit on the bench of the Special Sessions Court, by appointment of Mayor William O'Dwyer, in 1950. The court was reorganized in 1962 and she became a judge of the Criminal Court.

Florence Perlow Shientag, J.D. 1931, deceased. She was Law Secretary to NYC Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and then clerked for Thomas Dewey, Special Prosecutor in NY County. In 1943, she became an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, the first woman prosecutor in the Criminal Division. She was the first woman to successfully argue a First Amendment case before the U.S. Supreme Court (1954). She served as NYWBA President (1941-1942), Officer, Director, and Committee Chair, and was an active member for more than 60 years. She was also in the first class of women admitted as a member of the New York City Bar in 1937.

Eunice Roberta Hunton Carter, J.D. 1933, deceased. In 1935 Carter became the first black woman assistant district attorney in the state of New York. As assistant DA, she determined that Mafia boss Lucky Luciano must be involved in prostitution.^[5] Carter then put together a massive prostitution racketeering case that eventually implicated Luciano. She convinced New York District Attorney Thomas Dewey to personally prosecute the case.

Regina Clark McGranery, J.D. 1933, deceased. She was the first woman lawyer in Pennsylvania to win an acquittal in a first-degree murder case and served as the Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania under three successive Attorney Generals, after which she was in private practice until her death in 1975. Her NYTimes obituary barely uses her name, referring to her as Mrs. James P. McGranery.

Beatrice Rosenberg, J.D. 1936, deceased. After college, she enrolled in the evening program at New York University School of Law because she taught during the day. She was a member of the Law Review and graduated with honors. She entered the

Justice Department in 1943. During her tenure there, she argued over 30 cases at the Supreme Court, while rising to become Deputy Chief of the Criminal Appellate Division, a role in which she supervised the work of young Justice Department employees. In 1970, she became the first woman to receive the Tom C. Clark Award for Outstanding Government Service. In 1972 she accepted an invitation to lead the Appellate Division of the fledgling Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. She retired from that position in 1979.

Mary Kaufman, J.D. 1937, deceased. In the 1940's, she was a prosecutor at a war-crimes trial in Nuremberg. In 1951, she was in a federal courtroom as a defense lawyer when Dashiell Hammett, the writer, and W. Alphaeus Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, were convicted of criminal contempt and sentenced to six months in prison. She asked Judge Sylvester Ryan to release Mr. Hunton in her custody or set bail, but he refused. She defended Communists, the poor, and other criminal defendants until her retirement in the 1980s.

Women Admitted in the 1940s

Caroline Davidson, J.D. 1941, deceased. She practiced criminal law for almost 70 years, including as the Attorney-in-Charge for the Legal Aid Society in Queens Criminal Court.

June Lazenby Green, J.D. 1941, deceased. She went to law school at American University in D.C. without a college degree. She was in the private practice of law from 1947 to 1968, when President Johnson appointed her as the fifth woman to serve as an Article III judge, a position she held until her death in 2001. For at least 10 years in the 1980s and 1990s, Judge Green and her husband traveled twice a week to the D.C. jail, where they tutored inmates in reading on their own time and using their own materials, allowing themselves to be searched to do so.

Doris Brin Walker, J.D. 1942, deceased. She represented people charged under the 1940 Smith Act for the "crime" of being members of the Communist Party. In the 1950s she represented individuals subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and in 1953 appeared before the committee herself, declining to answer any questions on a number of grounds, including that constitutionally the Congressional committee was only entitled to act in a legislative capacity, and it was

evident that it was seeking to act in a judicial capacity. From 1956 to 1961, Walker provided “virtually pro-bono” the defense of journalist John W. Powell, who was prosecuted for reporting that the United States biological weapons program had been actively employed during the Korean War. Her practice focused on civil rights, free speech and draft cases during the Vietnam War. She also defended death penalty cases. In 1971 and 1972 Walker played a key role in the defense of Angela Davis in her historic California murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy trial in which Davis faced the death penalty. The defense pioneered use of the media and jury consultants.

Constance Baker Motley, J.D. 1946, deceased. She began her legal career in the fledgling National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Education Fund, where she clerked for Thurgood Marshall. In 1964, Motley became the first Black woman elected to the New York State Senate; in 1965 she was chosen Manhattan Borough President – the first woman and first Black in that position; and in 1966, President Lyndon Johnson named her a Federal Court judge – the first Black woman so named and only the fourth woman appointed an Article III judge.

Cornelia Groefsema Kennedy, J.D. 1947, deceased. She was nominated by President Richard Nixon to a seat on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in 1970. She served as Chief Judge from 1977 to 1979, becoming the first female chief judge of a federal district court. Her service was terminated on October 3, 1979, due to her elevation to the Sixth Circuit by President Jimmy Carter in 1979.

Shirley Hufstedler, J.D. 1949. Her graduating class from law school included only two women, as three of them dropped out, and although she graduated at the top of her class, she struggled to find employment opportunities. She started writing briefs for other lawyers and picked up other similar tasks. Ultimately, she opened up her own office in Los Angeles in 1951. She served as Special Legal Consultant to the Attorney General of California, and in 1961, she was appointed Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, by Governor Pat Brown, a position to which she was elected in 1962 as a Democrat. At the time she was appointed to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, she was the only female in a group of 119 men. Judge Shirley M. Hufstedler is widely credited with introducing tentative rulings to American courts while sitting in Los Angeles Superior Court. In 1966, she was appointed Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeals. President Johnson appointed her to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1968, an appointment that made her only the fifth woman appointed as an Article III judge. She resigned in 1979 to become the first Secretary of Education in the United States.

Women Admitted in the 1950s

Dovey Roundtree, J.D. 1950, deceased. Born in 1914, she began attending Howard Law School in 1947. Before law school, she was one of 40 African-American women in the Women's Army Auxillary Corps. After she received her law degree, she became a civil rights lawyer. In 1962, she integrated the previously all-white Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia Women. She successfully defended a black laborer, Ray Crump, Jr., who was accused of the 1964 murder of the wife of a CIA operative and alleged mistress of the late President John Kennedy. She argued that Crump, given his limited mental capacity and small size, was incapable of carrying out the murder. The not-guilty verdict for Crump ironically opened speculation of CIA involvement in the murder.

Catherine B. Kelly, J.D. 1951, deceased. She served in the Women's Army Corps during World War II. She was an AUSA in the civil division in Washington, D.C. from 1953 to 1957, which led to her becoming a D.C. municipal court judge from 1957 to 1967. She was appointed to the D.C. Court of Appeals in 1967, where she served until 1983.

Florynce Kennedy, J.D. 1951, deceased. She left Kansas to come to NYC, and in 1944 enrolled at Columbia. After graduation, she applied to but was denied admission to its law school, gaining admission only after telling the Dean she would sue regardless of whether she was denied admission because she was Black or because she was a woman. After graduation, she took assigned criminal cases. She also worked as an activist for feminism and civil rights, and the cases she took on increasingly tended to be related to these causes.

Shirley Kram, J.D. 1951, deceased. She was an attorney with the Legal Aid Society of New York City from 1951 to 1953, was an assistant attorney in charge of the Harlem Office of the Legal Aid Society of New York from 1962 to 1971 and was chief of the Narcotics and Mental Health Division throughout that time. She became a federal District Judge for the S.D.N.Y. in 1983.

Mary Anne Richey, J.D. 1951, deceased. She received her law degree after serving as a pilot in WW II. She was then a deputy county attorney for Pima County, Arizona from 1952-1954, an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the District of Arizona from 1954-1960

and the U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona from 1960-1961. After serving as a judge of the Superior Court of Arizona from 1964-1976 and associate presiding judge from 1972-1976, President Ford appointed her as only the eighth Article III woman judge in history.

Norma Shapiro, J.D. 1951, deceased. She was a law clerk for Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Horace Stern. She then served as a Gowen fellow in criminal law at Penn from 1954 to 1955. President Carter appointed her to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania bench in 1978, where she served for 40 years.

Betty Ellerin, J.D. 1952. From 1977 to 1978, she served as Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York, assigned to Criminal Court, New York County. She became Acting Supreme Court Justice in 1978 and was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in November 1979, serving on the bench from 1980 to 1981. The following year Chief Judge Lawrence Cooke appointed Judge Ellerin as Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for the New York City Courts, with administrative responsibility for the operation of all trial courts within the city. She was the first woman appointed to that position. Justice Ellerin remained as administrator until 1985, at which time Governor Mario Cuomo appointed her as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department — again, the first woman appointed to that position. She celebrated another “first” when Governor George Pataki appointed her as the first female Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department. Although only in that position for one year because of mandatory age limits, Justice Ellerin remained as an Additional Justice until her retirement from the bench in 2005, when she returned to private practice.

Enid K. Gerling, J.D. 1952, deceased. She was among the first women in NYC to practice criminal defense law exclusively. In the mid-1960s she was one of two lawyers for the New York Mattachine Society who would handle cases for desperate gays arrested for soliciting and she got many entrapped gay men off. It is reported that she was the house lawyer for The Stonewall Tavern was famous for her colorful language that she used against the cops in court.

Sara Harper, J.D. 1952. She became a prosecutor in the 1960s. In 1970 she was appointed a judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court by the governor of Ohio, a position to which she was elected for a six-year-term in 1971. In 1980, she was the Republican Candidate for Chief Justice of Ohio. In 1990, she and another woman became the first to win seats on the Ohio Court of Appeals. Then, in 1992, she sat on the Ohio Supreme Court as the first African-American woman to do so. She also was the first woman to serve on the judiciary of U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and she co-

founded the country's first victim's rights program. She has received the Ohio Supreme Court's Excellent Judicial Service Award and the NAACP's Unsung Heroine Award and has been inducted into the Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame, the Ohio Veterans Hall of Fame, and the National Bar Association's Hall of Fame.

Sandra Day O'Connor, J.D. 1952. During law school, William Rehnquist was one of many she turned down for marriage. Instead, after graduating *magna cum laude* and Order of the Coif, Justice O'Connor found employment as a deputy county attorney in San Mateo, California, by offering to work for no salary and without an office, sharing space with a secretary. In 1968, she began working as the Assistant Attorney General of Arizona, before serving in the Arizona legislature and judiciary, thereafter becoming the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Miriam Cedarbaum, J.D. 1954, deceased. After working as a law clerk to a federal judge in Manhattan, she became an assistant United States attorney in Manhattan in the Criminal Division and a Justice Department lawyer in Washington. She served on the S.D.N.Y. federal bench as United States District Court Judge from 1986-2011.

Antoinette Dupont, J.D. 1954, deceased. She was in the second class of women accepted to Harvard Law. She was appointed to the Connecticut Superior Court in 1977. Six years later, the governor elevated her to the Appellate Court. She served as Chief Judge from 1984 until taking senior status in 1997. She then became a Judge Trial Referee and continued to hear cases until her late 80s.

Mary Johnson Lowe, J.D. 1954, M.L. 1955, deceased. Prior to her appointment to the New York Supreme Court in 1973 and her 1977 election to a subsequent 14-year term, Judge Lowe worked in private practice, primarily as a criminal defense attorney, for 16 years before her 1971 appointment to the New York City Criminal Court. She was the first Black woman to serve on New York's Supreme Court and only the second Black woman to serve on the Federal bench, to which she was appointed by President Carter in 1978.

Ellen Ash Peters, J.D. 1954, deceased. She clerked for Chief Judge Charles E. Clark of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and then returned to Yale Law School at the age of 26 to become the first woman appointed to its faculty. She was appointed to the Connecticut Supreme Court in 1978 and became the first female Chief Justice in 1984.

Evelyn Baker Richman, J.D. circa 1940s. She was nominated by the Democratic Party in 1943 for an Assembly seat on the upper east side of Manhattan and was a Magistrate on New York's Court of Special Sessions from at least 1959 – 1963, during which time she reportedly requested a grand jury investigation of a landlord who had appeared in her court 30 times and an attorney she asserted had attempted to bribe her.

Diana Budzanowski, J.D. circa 1950s. She was with the Criminal Appeals Bureau of the Legal Aid Society, and in 1975 she argued before the New York State Court of Appeals.

Joan Dempsey Klein, J.D. 1955, deceased. She paid her own way through law school by working part-time jobs. By the time she completed her degree in 1955, she was married and had two sons. She worked as a state deputy attorney general in L.A. in 1956. In 1963, the governor appointed her to the Los Angeles Municipal Court, making her the first graduate of UCLA Law School to become a judge. She soon became presiding judge of the Municipal Court, where her accomplishments included supporting the first detoxification center for alcoholics. She co-founded the California Women Lawyers Assn. in 1974 and was elected as a judge on the L.A. County Superior Court in 1975. Four years later, she and her benchmate and friend Justice Vaino Spencer formed the National Assn. of Women Judges to promote the increasing number of women on the judiciary and to address the gender bias experienced by the few female justices at the time. She served 50 years as a judge in California. She became the first woman to serve as presiding justice on the California Court of Appeal.

Ruth Abrams, J.D. 1956, deceased. She never had a woman professor either in undergraduate or law school and was called on in class only on "ladies' day" at Harvard Law. She nevertheless became an assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, Massachusetts, where she helped prosecute Albert DeSalvo, the "Boston Strangler" and also served with the State Attorney General's Office. She served as special counsel to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and as a Superior Court Judge. She then became the first female justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, where she served from 1978 to 2000, and the first female appellate justice in Massachusetts.

Sylvia Bacon, J.D. 1956, LLM 1959. As the ninth woman AUSA to serve in Washington, D.C., she was once accidentally appointed to a criminal case, which led to the firing of anyone and everyone who had permitted a woman to represent the government of the United States in a criminal case in D.C. That decision was

reversed for political reasons and led to her being permitted to appear in other criminal cases. She later became Executive Assistant to the U.S. Attorney and a judge on the D.C. Superior Court from 1970 to 1991. She was considered as a nominee for the Supreme Court of the United States by both Presidents Reagan and Nixon. Since June 2010, she has been a distinguished lecturer on the faculty of the Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law.

Dorothy Llewellyn Cropper, J.D. 1958. In 1974, she left the Legal Aid Society in the Bronx when she was appointed by the Governor as a special narcotics judge. She then became a Manhattan Supreme Court justice. In 2002, she came under fire for ordering three undercover cops to reveal their identities in a routine drug-bust case. She wanted them to testify by name in open court against a homeless man they arrested for selling \$10 bags of cocaine. The police in the case refused to testify in a pretrial hearing, which prompted her to bar all testimony and evidence concerning the undercover buys.

Zita Weinshienk, J.D. 1958. She was a probation counselor, legal advisor and referee of the Denver Juvenile Court from 1959 to 1964; a judge of the Denver Municipal Court from 1964 to 1965; and a judge of the Denver County Court from 1965 to 1971. In 1969 she presided over the first trial to be filmed in the United States in its entirety. She was a judge of the Colorado District Court for the Second Judicial District from 1972 to 1979, when she became a United States District Court judge. She assumed senior status on April 3, 1998 and retired from service on March 31, 2011.

Elizabeth Defeis, J.D. 1959. Prior to joining the faculty of Seton Hall Law School, Professor Defeis was selected for the Honors Program with the United States Department of Justice and was an Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. She was a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow at Bedford Stuyvesant Legal Services in Brooklyn, N.Y. focusing on test case litigation. Professor Defeis joined the faculty of Seton Hall Law School in 1971 and was Dean from 1983 to 1988.

Gretchen Oberman, J.D. 1959. In 1969 she was one of the initial partners of a law firm that defended Vietnam draft resisters, political demonstrators, war critics, and draft dodgers.

Women Admitted in the 1960s

Geraldine Ferraro, J.D. 1961, deceased. She joined the Queens County District Attorney's Office in 1974, heading the new Special Victims Bureau that dealt with sex crimes, child abuse, and domestic violence. In 1978 she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where she rose rapidly in the party hierarchy while focusing on legislation to bring equity for women in the areas of wages, pensions, and retirement plans. In 1984, she became the Democratic Party's vice-presidential candidate.

Carol Garfiel Freeman, J.D. 1961. She clerked for Judge Charles M. Metzner in the Southern District of New York, and then went to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in D.C., beginning in the Appellate Division, spending a summer in General Sessions, and later becoming Deputy Chief of the Appellate Division. By 1966, she succeeded in moving to the felony branch. As an indication of how women lawyers were considered in the 1960s, it was said that her transfer to criminal trial was delayed because the previous woman who had tried criminal cases had committed reversible error, not to mention the earlier decision to fire people who had permitted a woman to appear for the government in a criminal case (a decision that was reversed after its political fallout). After being appointed to represent defendants in two murder cases while in private practice, she decided to stay in criminal law, opening her own office. From 1982-1989, she was Deputy District Public Defender in Montgomery County, MD, after which she returned to private practice, again primarily in criminal defense. From 1998-2004, when she retired, she was a staff attorney at the United States District Court in the Pro Se Unit. [She wrote an article about all of the 13 women appointed as AUSAs in Washington, D.C. from the first woman in 1921 through 1969, which I have relied upon.]

Inez Smith Reid, J.D. 1962. She began college at Howard University but graduated from Tufts University. After college, she joined her twin brother at Yale Law School, where they were the only two black students in their class. At Yale, she roomed with future delegate from D.C. Eleanor Holmes Norton and befriended Marian Wright Edelman. After law school, she received a Ford Foundation Foreign Area Training Fellowship and enrolled in a master's degree program at UCLA. The following year, she accepted a position as a professor of criminal law in Congo-Leopoldville at the Ecole Nationale de Droit et d'Administration teaching students studying to become magistrate judges. Unable to find work at law firms due to her race and gender, she took a series of teaching positions at Lehman College, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, and Barnard College. During the Carter administration, she was Deputy General Counsel for Regulation Review at the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare and later was the first Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency. From 1983 to 1986, she served as Corporation

Counsel for the District of Columbia. In 1995, she was nominated to the D.C. Court of Appeals by President Bill Clinton. She retired from active service on the appeals court on April 2, 2011 but served as a senior judge for six more years until her retirement on December 12, 2017.

Barbara Allen Babcock, J.D. 1963, deceased. After graduation, she clerked for Judge Henry Edgerton of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and then briefly joined Williams & Connolly as an associate. In 1966 she joined a pilot project established by the District of Columbia to deliver legal defense services to the poor. By 1968, she was appointed the first director of D.C.'s newly named Public Defender Service. She then became the first woman member of the Stanford law faculty and was reportedly beloved as a teacher. Her memoir is entitled *Fish Raincoats*.

Phylis Bamberger, J.D. 1963, deceased. She joined the Legal Aid Society in 1963; by the time she left, in 1972, she was managing appeals in the Second Circuit, covering districts in New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. From 1972 to 1988, Ms. Bamberger oversaw the Federal Defender Services Appeals Unit for the Second Circuit in New York as attorney in charge; in that post she was among the first women to head a federal defender office in the country, and she successfully sued to protect inmates from what a federal judge described as “barbarous abuse” by guards in the wake of the 1971 Attica prison uprising. She served as a State Supreme Court justice in the Bronx from 1988 to 2005. After Ms. Bamberger left the bench, she taught and wrote about wrongful convictions and other criminal justice issues.

Rena K. Uviller, J.D. 1963. In 1970, she argued *In re Winship* before the New York Court of Appeals, which held that a juvenile must be convicted beyond a reasonable doubt. She argued a number of cases for the ACLU, thereafter beginning her judicial career in 2000, when she was appointed judge of the New York Court of Claims. She held this position through 2007, after which she became a Supreme Court Justice. During her time on the Court of Claims, she served as an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court. She then became a judge of the Manhattan Criminal Court.

Helaine Barnett. J.D. 1964. She joined the Legal Aid Society in 1966 as associate appellate counsel in its Criminal Appeals Bureau. From 2004 through 2009, Barnett was the longest-serving president of the federal Legal Services Corporation in Washington, DC. In 2005, she initiated the LSC's annual Justice Gap report which documents the “unmet civil legal needs of low-income Americans.” In 2010, Barnett joined NYU Law's adjunct faculty and was appointed chair of New York State Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman's Task Force to Expand Access to Civil Legal Services. She

remains chair of what is now the New York State Permanent Commission on Access to Justice. While serving as commission chair, she created Legal Hand, a new initiative to provide neighborhood based storefront legal assistance to underserved communities. There are now 5 storefront Legal Hand centers across New York City.

Penny Cooper, J.D. 1964. When Penny Cooper graduated from law school, it was an era where everybody felt strongly one way or another about civil rights and criminal defense. Penny decided that “it was the only thing I was really interested in.” She started in the public defender’s office, which had only one woman – her – and they made it clear the feeling that was one too many. After going into private practice, she met Cris Arguedas (see below); they joined forces; and there was hell to pay for their adversaries. There is a documentary about her life and work entitled “Penny.”

Ruth Moskowitz, J.D. 1964, deceased. On a mission to integrate a Jackson, Miss., lunch counter, she was arrested and charged with trespassing. While in solitary confinement in a Mississippi state prison, she made a decision to go into law. She graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1964 and went to work for the Legal Aid Society. She was in private practice when she first ran for Civil Court in 1976. Judge Moskowitz first won election to the State Supreme Court in 1982 and was assigned to Criminal Term, Kings County. She was re-elected posthumously in 1996 to a second 14-year term.

Judith Rogers, J.D. 1964. After graduating from law school, she was a law clerk at the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia from 1964 to 1965. She then worked as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1965 to 1968, a staff attorney at San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation from 1968 to 1969, and a trial attorney at the United States Department of Justice Criminal Division from 1969 to 1971. In 1983, Rogers became an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the highest court for the District of Columbia. She served as Chief Judge of that court from 1988 to 1994. Rogers was nominated by President Bill Clinton in 1994. She became the fourth woman to be appointed to that court.

Nina Gershon, J.D. 1965. She was a staff attorney of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York from 1966 to 1968 and was then assistant corporation counsel with the Appeals Division of the New York City Law Department from 1968 to 1969, and from 1970 to 1972. She was a professor of law and political science at the University of California, San Diego from 1969 to 1970. She was an attorney for the New York City Law Department from 1972 to 1976, serving as Chief of the Federal Appeals Division from 1972 to 1975. In 1976, Gershon became a United

States Magistrate Judge of the Southern District of New York, an office she would hold for twenty years. She was also an adjunct professor of law at the Cardozo School of Law from 1986 to 1988. She was appointed to the E.D.N.Y. bench in 1995.

Malvina Nathanson, J.D. 1965. She was a member of the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Appeals Bureau before going into the private practice of criminal law. Her advice and experience are frequently sought by fellow members of the Second Circuit CJA Panel.

Judith Sheindlin, J.D. 1965. Before becoming "Judge Judy," she was in fact the supervisory judge of Manhattan Supreme Court.

Joan B. Carey, J.D. 1966. Her career as a lawyer began in 1968, when she became an Assistant District Attorney in Queens County. She later served in Queens County as Deputy Chief of the Homicide Investigations Bureau and Attorney-in-Charge of the Narcotics Bureau, the Supreme Court Trial Bureau, and the Rackets and Investigations Bureau. Upon leaving the Queens District Attorney's Office, Judge Carey was appointed Special Attorney General in charge of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Staten Island and supervised the investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption in the criminal justice system. In 1978, she was appointed to the New York City Criminal Court, commencing her judicial duties in the Criminal Court in Queens County. Only one year later, she became Supervising Judge of the Criminal Court, New York County. In 1983 she was named a Supreme Court Justice by Designation and was assigned to the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, New York County. In 1993, she was named Administrative Judge of the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, New York County. After almost two years in that position, she was, in 1995, appointed Administrative Judge of the New York City Criminal Court. In 1996, she assumed one of the leading administrative positions in the New York State court system when she became Deputy Chief Administrative Judge of all the courts in New York City. In 2009 she was appointed Administrative Judge of the Supreme Court, Civil Branch, New York County. While serving in these very demanding administrative positions, Judge Carey continued to preside over active trial parts on both the criminal and civil sides.

Julia Heit, J.D. 1966. She was a member of the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Appeals Bureau before going into the private practice of criminal law.

Patricia Hynes, J.D. 1966. She joined the U.S. Attorney's Office under U.S. Attorney Morgenthau in the 1960s. Disproving the fallacy in the office policy that women weren't tough enough to work in the criminal division, Hynes left the civil side and became a prosecutor. She taught Trial Advocacy at Harvard and Fordham Law Schools, and she

was Chair of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary. From 2003 to 2006, she served as Chair of the Board of Directors of The Legal Aid Society. From 2004 through 2007, Pat was a member of the Departmental Disciplinary Committee of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, and President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. She became a member of every prestigious association of attorneys and received every acclamation from every organization one can name.

Betty Roberts, J.D. 1966, deceased. She began college in Texas, paying her way by working afternoons and evenings. She returned to college at the age of 32, as a wife and mother, in Oregon. She then started night law school, while teaching during the day. By 1965, Betty was juggling her roles as mother, teacher, school board member, and law student with her newly elected position as a member of the Oregon House of Representatives. She became the first woman to campaign for governor of Oregon (1974 Democratic primary), first woman to be appointed to an appellate court in Oregon (Oregon Court of Appeals, 1977), first woman to be appointed to the Oregon Supreme Court (1982), and first person to perform same-sex marriage ceremonies in Oregon (Multnomah County, 2004). She titled her memoir *With Grit and by Grace: Breaking Trails in Politics and Law*.

Leslie Crocker Snyder, J.D. 1966. She was the first female to try felony and homicide cases as an Assistant District Attorney in the Manhattan District Attorney's office under Frank Hogan and Robert Morgenthau. During her nine years in the office, Snyder founded and led the Sex Crimes Prosecution Bureau, which was the first in the nation and co-authored New York State's rape shield law. After leaving the New York County District Attorney's Office, Snyder was named the Chief of Trials at the Office of the Special Prosecutor against Corruption. She re-entered the public sector after three years as a defense attorney for indigent clients, becoming Deputy Criminal Justice Coordinator and Head of the Arson Strike Force. Soon after, she was appointed to the position of a Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York in 1983 by Mayor Ed Koch. She was reappointed to the Criminal Court Judgeship by Mayor David Dinkins in 1993.

Carol Berkman, J.D. 1967. She was employed for years in the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Appeals Bureau. She then became a judge in Manhattan Supreme Court.

Rosalie Wahl, J.D. 1967, deceased. She received her undergraduate degree in 1946, but not her law degree until two decades later in 1967. From 1967 to 1973, she worked as an Assistant State Public Defender. In 1977, she was appointed by the governor as the first woman to serve on the Minnesota Supreme Court. She served

on the court until her retirement in 1994, earning a reputation as a voice for those living on the edges of society—the poor, the accused, and the powerless. Indeed, the Children’s Law Center’s Rosalie E. Wahl Justice for Children Award is presented annually to an individual who has dedicated his or her life to fighting for justice for at-risk or underprivileged children.

Lee Cross, J.D. 1968, deceased. Lee started as an associate at a white-collar defense firm. The S.D.N.Y. then called, telling her she had been called for an interview, but only because they thought Lee was a man’s name, and when they said they would have to ask about their hiring policies, she decided to go elsewhere. She then moved to D.C. to work on the National Commission to Reform the Criminal Law, and later was retained to review all felony arrests to determine whether further investigation or a downgrade to a misdemeanor was needed. She returned to NYC to work on white collar cases in 1976. She was appointed a criminal court judge in 1990, in Brooklyn until 1998 and then an Acting Supreme Court Justice in Queens.

Carol Lefcourt, J.D. 1968, deceased. She was a founding partner of the New York Law Commune in 1968 and then a founding partner of one of the first all-women law firms. She taught a Brooklyn Law School and served as general counsel for the Governor’s Office Division for Women. She was co-counsel in the Panther 21 trial in which her client was acquitted, and the editor of “Women and the Law,” chosen as the best law book of 1984.

Shirah Neiman, J.D. 1968. She joined the S.D.N.Y. in 1970, becoming one of the first women in the criminal division. She held positions in the office as a deputy chief of the criminal division and chief of major crimes, playing a major role in the drafting of “The Thompson Memo” concerning the prosecution of corporations. She was Deputy U.S. Attorney before recently entering private practice.

Barbara Rowan, J.D. 1968, deceased. While in law school, she worked as an interpreter in NYC family courts. In 1971, Ms. Rowan, then 32, joined the U.S. attorney’s office for the Southern District of New York, making her the first Black female prosecutor there, according to a front-page article heralding her appointment in *The New York Amsterdam News*. She was one of two women serving in the office’s Criminal Division (see Pat Hynes *supra*). She tried drug and fraud cases, using her significant jury appeal to win cases.

Joan Sudolnik, J.S. 1968. She was an ADA in Manhattan, became Chief of the Major Felony Program, and in 1977 the Administrative Assistant District Attorney. She became a Criminal Court Judge in 1980, and an Acting Supreme Court Justice in 1988, reappointed by the mayor in 1999.

Diane Lebedeff, J.D. 1969. She was in the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Appeals Bureau, and then appointed a Judge of the Criminal Court.

Barbara Underwood, J.D. 1969. She clerked for Chief Judge Bazelon in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and then for Justice Thurgood Marshall in the United States Supreme Court. She was Chief of Appeals in the Brooklyn D.A.'s office, Chief Assistant in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York. She also served briefly as the Attorney General of New York, the first woman to hold that position. She is now New York's Solicitor General.

Women Admitted in the 1970s

Shirley Baccus-Lobel, J.D. 1970. After graduation, she became a litigation attorney in the criminal division of the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., rising to supervising attorney in 1973. In 1977, she became an Assistant United States attorney in the Northern District of Texas; from 1978 to 1980, she was in the United States Attorney General's Office in Dallas, where she became deputy criminal chief in 1980; she became criminal chief in that office in 1983; and First Assistant United States attorney in 1985. She has been in private practice in Dallas for over three decades.

Rosemary Barkett, J.D. 1970. She was born in Mexico to Syrian parents. When she moved to Miami at age six, she began school speaking no English. She entered a Catholic convent at 17 and served as a nun for eight years before leaving to continue her education. She became a Florida circuit court judge in 1979 and in 1985 she became the first woman on the state's Supreme Court. In 1992, she was named chief justice of that court. In 1993, President Bill Clinton appointed her to the Eleventh Circuit, and she was confirmed by the Senate, although it was said she was the victim of retaliatory "Borking." She left that court in 2013 and has served as a judge of the Iran–United States Claims Tribunal located in The Hague, Netherlands since then.

Ursula Bentele, J.D. 1970. She was in the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Defense Division, and then transferred to the Criminal Appeal Bureau, before joining the faculty of Brooklyn Law School.

Susan B. Jordan, J.D. 1970, deceased. Susan registered voters in Mississippi and taught before going to law school. Upon graduation from law school, she joined the Community Legal Counsel. She then relocated to San Francisco in the early 1970s and worked on several landmark cases, including the retrial of Inez Garcia, a Monterey County rape victim who had been convicted of killing one of her attackers. Garcia was acquitted in 1977 after Jordan argued that she had acted in self-defense.

Catherine Kimball, J.D. 1970. She began her legal career in the Louisiana attorney general's office (1971–1973), moving on to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice (1973–1981). From 1978 to 1982, she was an assistant district attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District (Pointe Coupee, Iberville, and West Baton Rouge Parishes). She was then elected as a judge to the Eighteenth Judicial District Court (1982–1992), becoming chief judge in 1990. She was elected to the Louisiana Supreme Court in November 1992 and was sworn in as an associate justice on December 31, 1992, becoming the first woman to serve on the state's highest court. In January 2009 she became the court's twenty-fourth chief justice, the first woman to hold that position.

Margaret Cohen Ratner Kunstler, J.D. 1970. Margaret began her career in criminal law and civil rights in law school. Then, after working as a public defender at the Legal Aid Society in New York City, she represented grand jury resisters nationwide and became recognized as a leading expert on grand jury law. She is the founder of the William Moses Kunstler Fund for Racial Justice, which was established to work to combat racism in the criminal justice system and spearheaded the successful fight for the reform of New York State's Rockefeller Drug Laws, helping hundreds of nonviolent first-time drug offenders get out of prison.

Allyne Ross, J.D. 1970. She was a staff attorney to the Boston Legal Assistance Project from 1970 to 1971 and was in the private practice of law in New York City from 1971 to 1976. She was an attorney in the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern District of New York, from 1976 to 1986, and was an Assistant United States Attorney from 1976 to 1983, before becoming a Magistrate Judge and then a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York in 1994.

Carol Amon, J.D. 1971. She was a trial attorney of Narcotics Task Force of the United States Department of Justice from 1973 to 1974, and an Assistant United States Attorney of the Eastern District of New York from 1974 to 1986. She was chief of frauds from 1978 to 1980, and then chief of general crimes from 1981 to 1982. She was a senior litigation counsel from 1984 to 1986. She was appointed a United States District Court Judge in 1990.

Christine Durham, J.D. 1971. After graduating law school in North Carolina, she took criminal defense work off of the county indigency list. She moved to Utah in 1973, where she became an Adjunct Professor of Law at Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark Law School until 1978. In 1978, she became a trial judge in the 3rd Judicial District Court for the state of Utah. She served for four years, one of them as the presiding judge. She was appointed as a Justice of the Utah Supreme Court by the governor in 1982 and became the Chief Justice in April 2002. She was the first female Chief Justice of a state to swear into office a female governor, when Olene Walker became Utah's 15th governor. She resigned as Chief Justice in March 2012.

Lynn Fahey, J.D. 1971. She has devoted her professional life to representing criminal defendants who are poor. Before founding Appellate Advocates, she spent more than 20 years with the Criminal Appeals Bureau of The Legal Aid Society, where she served as Assistant Attorney-in-Charge from 1986 to 1995. In 2003, she was the first recipient of the New York State Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section award for "Outstanding Contribution in the Field of Appellate Advocacy." In 2009, she was the first attorney successfully to establish a convicted New York murder defendant's actual innocence.

Nancy Gertner, J.D. 1971. In her first high-profile case, Nancy Gertner defended Susan Saxe, an antiwar activist accused of robbery and murder in a Brighton, Mass., bank heist. Then in her late 20s, her experience had consisted mainly of representing women in divorce court and handling a few criminal trials. Though she had not planned to defend the lesbian radical feminist, the case would prove a watershed moment for her career as all eyes focused on her and her client—and most expected them to fail. The first trial ended in a hung jury, which few lawyers, reporters, or others expected. Articles on the trial referred to her as the "lady lawyer"—if they referred to her at all—highlighting how little the public thought of her or female criminal-defense attorneys at the time. Saxe later pleaded guilty to manslaughter, but the highly charged case helped make a name for Nancy and her Boston law practice. As a lawyer, and later a federal judge, she continued to spark controversy and advocate for important social issues,

Joan S. O'Brien, J.D. 1971. She was one of the first women AUSAs in the E.D.N.Y., together with Cheryl Schwartz (see below).

Cheryl Schwartz, J.D. 1971. She was one of the first women AUSAs in the E.D.N.Y.; tried a case when she was 8-1/2 months pregnant; and argued in the Circuit the day following her due date.

Joanna Seybert, J.D. 1971. She was a trial attorney at Legal Aid from 1971-1973; a senior trial attorney at Federal Defenders from 1973-1975; a Senior Staff Attorney at Legal Aid from 1976-1979; and Bureau Chief of Major Litigation in the Nassau County Attorney's Office from 1980-1987. She became a judge in Nassau County in 1987 and was appointed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in 1993.

Diana Steele, J.D. 1971. She was in the Criminal Appeals Bureau of the Legal Aid Society and then at the ACLU. After retiring, she became an invaluable member of the **Matrimonial/Economic Justice Project team**, a group of attorneys and advocates who provide survivors of gender violence with legal representation to obtain divorce, child support, child custody, and other relief to which they are entitled.

Iraline Green Barnes, J.D. 1972, deceased. She became an AUSA in the District of Columbia in or around 1977 and a Superior Court judge in the District of Columbia in or about 1980.

Deborah Batts, J.D. 1972, deceased. In 1979, she left Cravath to join the United States Attorney's Office for the S.D.N.Y. In 1994, she became the first openly gay judge on the federal bench; it would be 17 years before another was appointed. It is said that Judge Batts "literally broke down the closet door and allowed the rest of us to walk through it." She was also the first Black faculty member at Fordham Law School, where she continued to teach after she became a federal district court judge.

Linda Fairstein, J.D. 1972. She joined the Manhattan District Attorney's office in 1972 as an Assistant District Attorney. In 1976 she was promoted to the head of the sex crimes unit, where she worked to support victims of crime until 2002.

Marilyn Gainey [Barnes], J.D. 1972. She was in the King's County D.A.'s office and taught at Fordham in the 1970s before joining the E.D.N.Y. as an Assistant United States Attorney. In that office, she rose to become the first Black Chief of General Crimes and Deputy Chief of the Criminal Division. She left NY for the New Orleans U.S. Attorney's office in the 1980s.

JoAnn Harris, J.D. 1972, deceased. She received her law degree at age 39 in 1972 and clerked for Lawrence W. Pierce, then a U.S. District Judge in the Southern District of New York. In 1974, she joined the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. She served as an assistant U.S. Attorney from 1974–79 and 1981–82, and as Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney under U.S. Attorney John Martin from 1982–83. She was the first woman to head the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice. Among other accomplishments during her tenure, she created a special task force to investigate abortion clinic bombings.

Noel Anktell Kramer, J.D. 1972, deceased. After graduating with honors, she went into private practice for a few years before joining the U.S. Attorney's Office in D.C., where she worked from 1976 to 1984. She has been a judge on the Superior Court of the District of Columbia since 1984. During that time, she has handled hundreds of cases, including many homicide cases. In 2002, the Chief Judge appointed her the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division, a position that she held until 2005. She was sworn in as an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on Monday, September 12, 2005.

Alexia Morrison, J.D. 1972. She served as an assistant U.S. attorney from 1973 to 1981, the first woman to head the Felony Trial Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office in D.C., and became chief litigation counsel from 1981 to 1985 at the Securities and Exchange Commission. She is an adjunct faculty member at George Washington University, and she previously served as the chair of the Children's Law Center and a trustee at George Washington University.

Freda Nisnewitz, J.D. 1972, deceased. She wrote the original New York Criminal Jury Instructions with Judge Sobol, a legendary effort, and was also in the private practice of criminal law. She is the person for whom the Freda S. Nisnewitz Award for pro bone work for the indigent population to the Brooklyn Community is named.

Jane Parver, J.D. 1972. She joined the United States Attorney's office in 1976 and served as chief of a major crimes unit beginning in 1981. In 1984, she became Chief of the Public Corruption Unit of the S.D.N.Y., and she was Rudy Giuliani's executive assistant. As the executive assistant, she held one of the highest positions in the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York, which covers Manhattan, the Bronx and six counties north of New York City. That office then included 126 lawyers.

Margaret Poles Spencer, J.D. 1972. When Margaret Poles Spencer entered law school at UVA in 1969, she was one of 13 Black students in their class of 340, and among 18 in the entire school. After law school, she directed the Alexandria Legal Aid Society, served as an attorney with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, served as a senior appellate attorney in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division and as an assistant attorney general in Virginia, and worked as a law professor at William & Mary Law School, and as an adjunct at UVA Law. She was a Virginia circuit court judge as well.

Audrey Strauss, J.D. 1972. After clerking for Judge Pierce, she joined the S.D.N.Y. During her time there, she served on the staff of the independent counsel investigating the Iran–Contra affair. She also successfully argued against attorney Roy Cohn in his attempt to overturn convictions of two Gambino family Mafia members. She served as Chief of Appeals in the Criminal Division and as Chief of the Securities and Commodities Fraud Unit. She later became private defense counsel and a member of the Board of the Innocence Project. She returned to the S.D.N.Y. only after she had retired, rising to then serve as only the second woman U.S. Attorney for the S.D.N.Y.

Biz Van Gelder, J.D. 1972. Biz Van Gelder served more than 14 years in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia in both the criminal and civil divisions. She has handled numerous criminal and civil fraud prosecutions, high-profile agency enforcement matters, and congressional investigations and hearings and has taught evidence and trial practice as an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center. She also has taught at National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) trial and deposition workshops and at the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute.

Patricia Anne Williams, J.D. 1972. She was an AUSA in the S.D.N.Y. where she prosecuted narcotics, tax, and securities cases from 1977 until her judicial appointment in 1986 when she became a Criminal Court Judge in the Bronx. She

then was designated an Acting Supreme Court Justice in 1989 in the Bronx. She also taught as an adjunct professor for the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and New York Law School.

Ellen M. Coin, J.D. 1973. She was an ADA in Kings County, and a Special Attorney in the Department of Justice assigned to the Organized Crime Strike Force in the E.D.N.Y. In 1998 she was appointed a Civil Court Judge assigned to criminal court in New York County.

Rhea Dignam, J.D. 1973. She was Chief Assistant District Attorney in the Kings County (Brooklyn) District Attorney's Office, Executive Assistant United States Attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, and Chief, Public Corruption Unit, Chief, Narcotics Unit, and Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Judith Heatherton, J.D. 1973. She was in the United States Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia from 1974 to 1987, as a line prosecutor in the criminal trial division and then in the appellate division, the fraud division and then as Deputy Chief of the Appellate Division. She worked for the Independent Counsel in the Iran Contra investigation in 1987-1988 before going into private practice. She became Senior Bar Counsel in the Office of Bar Counsel in the District of Columbia.

Barbara Jones, J.D. 1973. Following law school, she was a special attorney in Organized Crime & Racketeering of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and of that agency's Manhattan Strike Force against Organized Crime and Racketeering from 1973 to 1977, after which she became an AUSA in the S.D.N.Y., serving as chief of the General Crimes Unit and the Organized Crime Unit. She became First Assistant of the Manhattan D.A.'s office in 1987, while teaching first at Fordham Law School and then at NYU School of Law. She became a United States District Court Judge in 1995.

Sheridan (Sheri) S. Roman, J.D. 1973. She was in the Bronx District Attorney's Office, rising to Bureau Chief, until her appointment to the NYC Criminal Court in 1985.

Pamela Stuart, J.D. 1973. From 1979 to 1985, she was an AUSA in the U.S. Attorney's office for the District of Columbia. She was then in the Office of International Affairs of the U.S. Department of Justice as a Senior Trial Attorney from 1985 to 1987, before going into the private practice of criminal law.

Susan R. Holmes Winfield, J.D. 1973. She became an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia in 1979, and then a staff attorney for the Department of Justice, Criminal Fraud Division, before joining the private practice of law in Boston, Massachusetts. She was appointed to the Superior Court bench of the District of Columbia in 1984 by President Ronald Reagan. She has served in the Civil, Criminal, and Family Divisions of that Court. Judge Winfield was appointed by the Chief Judge to be Deputy Presiding Judge, then Presiding Judge of the Family Division of the Court from 1990 to 1994. Judge Winfield has presided over the most serious felony cases involving homicide and sexual offense crimes.

Mary Ellen Abrecht, J.D. 1974. She was a police officer of the D.C. Metropolitan Police from 1968 to 1972 and a patrol sergeant from 1972 to 1975, while she was in law school. Upon graduation, she became an Assistant United State Attorney in Washington. She was in that office until 1990, serving as a deputy executive assistant (1979-1981), a senior assistant United State Attorney in the appellate division (1983-1986), a deputy chief of the appellate division (1987-1988), a training director, (1989-1990), and then as special counsel to the United States Sentencing Commission (1986-1987). She was appointed an associate judge of the Superior Court of Washington in 1990. She is the author of *The Making of a Woman Cop*.

Maryanne Trump Barry, J.D. 1974. In 1974, she became an Assistant United States Attorney, one of only two women out of sixty-two lawyers in the office of the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey.^[8] She was in the civil division from 1974 to 1975 and in the appeals division from 1976 to 1982, serving as deputy chief of that division from 1976 to 1977 and chief of the division from 1977 to 1982. She served as Executive Assistant United States Attorney from 1981 to 1982. She was First Assistant United States Attorney from 1981 to 1983. That year she became a United States District Court Judge. In 1999, she was elevated to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals by President Clinton. She retired on February 11, 2019, bringing to an end to an investigation of whether she had engaged in fraudulent tax schemes with her siblings that violated judicial conduct rules. The investigation closed without reaching a conclusion about the allegations.

Carol Elder Bruce, J.D. 1974. In her first four years with the U.S. Attorney's office beginning in 1975, she was lead counsel in over 100 jury trials, briefed and argued nine appeals, and managed the grand jury investigations of over 100 additional felony matters. In 1979, she moved to the Major Crimes Division where she investigated and prosecuted public corruption and international terrorism cases, including the prosecution of a CIA employee for international terrorist activities, and the bribery and racketeering prosecution of a D.C. Superior Court judge – the only local judge to have ever been prosecuted in the city. From 1981 until 1985, in the Special Prosecutions Section, she handled white-collar fraud and securities law crimes. She served as the Deputy Independent Counsel in the 1987-88 investigation of Edwin Meese, the Attorney General under President Reagan. In 1998, she was appointed Independent Counsel by a Special Division of the D.C. Circuit Court to investigate whether there were any federal law violations in connection with an Interior Department Indian gaming decision and then Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt's Senate testimony about the decision. She continues in the private practice of criminal law.

LaDoris Cordell, J.D. 1974. In 1975, she was the first person in the Western United States to serve as the Earl Warren Intern at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. From 1976 to 1982, she practiced as a private attorney specializing in criminal defense law and federal civil rights law, along with whatever problems walked in the door, as the first and only law office in East Palo Alto. From 1978 to 1982, she was assistant dean for student affairs at Stanford Law School where she helped develop a program to increase minority recruitment. Within a year, Stanford Law School went from last to first place in enrollment of African-American and Hispanic students among major law schools. In 1982, the governor appointed her to be a municipal court judge, where she was the first California judge to order breath devices installed in the cars of drivers convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol. She was presiding judge from 1985 to 1986. In 1988, she was elected a superior court judge for the County of Santa Clara, where she served as presiding judge of the superior court appellate department in 1993. From 2001 to 2009 she served as Stanford University's vice provost and special counselor to the president for campus relations. Her memoir is entitled *Her Honor: My Life on the Bench*.

Constance Cushman, J.D. 1974. She was an Assistant United States Attorney in the 1970s and '80s. She left to work with the Feerick Commission (1987-1990) on Government Integrity that created the guidelines used for all NY procurements in the wake of corruption scandals.

Sarah Gold, J.D. 1974. Sarah served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, including in the securities frauds unit, for six years prior to entering private practice.

Andrea Harnett, J.D. 1974. Following law school, she was an Assistant United States Attorney for 11 years in DC, prosecuting criminal cases. She was installed as a Magistrate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in January 1985 and retired from the bench in 2014. She was one of the founders of the unique and innovative Domestic Violence Unit and developed an expertise in the civil and criminal responses to domestic violence. In 2004, she helped to organize the court's Domestic Violence Arraignment Court.

Katharine S. J. Law, J.D. 1974, deceased. She attended law school 15 years after graduating from college and joined the Manhattan D.A.'s office at the age of 40. She tried robbery and homicide cases, with Betty Ellerin (*supra*) her mentor, and is credited by Sonia Sotomayor (*infra*) as being a mentor of hers. She was also an Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York.

Cheryl Long, J.D. 1974. From 1974 to 1975, she clerked for Spottswood W. Robinson, III on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. She then served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, prosecuting cases in the federal and local courts through 1979. From 1982 to 1985, as a trial attorney, she prosecuted criminal offenses at DOJ under environmental regulatory laws. In April 1985, the Board of Trustees of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia appointed her to be the agency's new Director. At that time, she became the first African-American woman to head a public defender office in any major American city. In 1987, she was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to serve as an Associate Judge, where she now sits as a senior judge.

Sara Moss, J.D. 1974. She clerked for Judge Constance Baker Motley, and then, along with a few others listed in this document, went to the U.S. Attorney's office, because it was a great opportunity to try cases, with the first wave of women permitted in the Criminal Division. They formed a women's basketball team, reportedly the shortest, most aggressive basketball team in the league. She has been recognized with numerous honors, including the *New York Law Journal* Lifetime Achievement Award and the Legal Aid Society Servant of Justice Award, among others. Most recently, she was NYU Law's 2018 honorary Order of the Coif inductee, and she was previously honored as Law Women's 2012 Alumna of the Year.

Betty Santangelo, J.D. 1974. Betty was the first associate at the firm of Martin, Obermeier & Morvillo, a renowned criminal defense firm from the get-go. She then served as a law clerk for the Judge Vincent Broderick before she joined the U.S. Attorney's Office Criminal Division. She served in that office from 1977 to 1983, one of the first Italian-American women to join the office. She later served as First Vice President and Assistant General Counsel for Merrill Lynch, where she managed the firm's securities and criminal regulatory investigations group and represented the firm and its employees in enforcement proceedings before federal and state regulatory agencies, and in criminal matters before U.S. Attorneys' offices and state prosecutors, as well as in foreign jurisdictions, before joining the private defense bar.

Susan Sheppard, J.D. 1974. She became Chief of General Crimes in the E.D.N.Y. from 1976 to 1986 and then Chief Counsel to the New York State Investigation Commission until 1990 before going into private practice.

Diane Clarke Streett, J.D. 1974. She has been a public defender, an AUSA in D.C., an Assistant District Attorney in King's County, N.Y., a City Solicitor in Delaware, Counsel to the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committees, and in private practice as a criminal defense attorney. She was appointed to the Superior Court of Delaware by the governor of Delaware and began service February 15, 2010.

Maryann Tally, J.D. 1974. She was a public defender and death penalty trial lawyer, who received the NACDL's Champion of Indigent Defense award. In 2011, she became a judge of the North Carolina Superior Court, winning re-election in 2018.

Mary Jo White, J.D. 1974. From 1978 to 1981, she served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, where she became Chief Appellate Attorney of the Criminal Division. She became acting United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York in December 1992, and in March 1993 was appointed by President Bill Clinton as the first woman U.S. Attorney for the Southern District. She thereafter led the SEC, before returning to private practice.

Denise Cote, J.D. 1975 Judge Cote joined the S.D.N.Y. after clerking for Judge Weinstein. She served as an Assistant United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York in the office's Criminal Division from 1977 to 1985 and returned to the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1991 under U.S. Attorney Otto G. Obermaier to serve as Chief of the SDNY Criminal Division, she supervised approximately 140 lawyers and overhauled the USAO's training program for young attorneys. In 1994, she briefly

served as a Special Assist to the Assistant United States Attorney General of the Criminal Division at the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., before being confirmed to her federal judgeship. She took the bench in the S.D.N.Y. in 1994.

Mary McGowan Davis, J.D. 1975. She began her career at the Legal Aid Society's Criminal Appeals Bureau before joining the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York, becoming Chief of the Appeals Bureau in that office.

Jessica DeGrazia, J.D. 1975. She was hired by D.A. Hogan upon graduation and became an experienced criminal trial lawyer. In 2008, she conducted a wide-ranging, independent review of the Serious Fraud Office. Previously, she held a number of senior positions in the New York District Attorney's Office. As chief assistant district attorney, Manhattan's highest non-elected law officer, Jessica led the Operation Trinity task force, investigating organized crime-related homicides.

Carolyn H. Henneman, J.D. circa 1975. She joined Martin, Obermeier & Morvillo in 1976, when Betty Santangelo left. Then, when John Martin was appointed United States Attorney for the S.D.N.Y., she went with him to that office. Following a short period in private practice in NYC, she joined the office of the Maryland State Attorney General.

Roanne L. Mann, J.D. 1975. Following her law school graduation she joined the Appeals Bureau in the New York County District Attorney's Office, and then served as a law clerk at the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. From 1977 to 1978 she was a Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice. She then moved to the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, where she served until 1986, holding the positions of Appeals Unit Chief, Senior Litigation Counsel, and Deputy Chief of the Criminal Division. After private practice, she was appointed a United States Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of New York in 1994.

Lillian McEwen, J.D. 1975. She was born, raised and educated in Washington, D.C. Her legal career included being a prosecutor, Capitol Hill staff counsel, criminal defense attorney, law professor and federal judge. Judge McEwen has published her memoir, "D.C. Unmasked & Undressed," which describes her life as "unparented" and her relationship with Justice Thomas.

Shira Scheindlin, J.D. 1975. She was a law clerk for federal district court judge Charles Brieant from 1976 to 1977 and, from 1977 to 1981, she was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, where she also served as Administrative Assistant United States Attorney. From 1981 to 1982, she was General Counsel for the New York City Department of Investigation. She then returned to the E.D.N.Y. as a Magistrate. She was an adjunct professor at Brooklyn Law School from 1983 to 1994. She sat as a United States District Court Judge for the S.D.N.Y. for 22 years before retiring.

Minna Schrag, J.D. 1975. She went to law school a decade after graduating from college. After law school, she worked for six years as a federal prosecutor in the Southern District of New York Later she became one of the first senior trial attorneys at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and a leading human rights advocate.

Victoria Toensing, J.D. 1975. After graduation, she joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in Detroit, prosecuting narcotics cases. She was a deputy assistant attorney general in the Justice Department during the Reagan administration, and led a counterterrorist investigation into the 15 May Organization for the bombing and attempted bombing of two Pan Am jets in 1982. In 1996, she went into private practice at her own firm, combining her politics with her practice.

Katherine Winfree, J.D. 1975. She served for more than two decades as a federal and state prosecutor, trying widely publicized cases, including federal public-corruption cases and the prosecution of the Beltway snipers. Among other roles with the U.S. Department of Justice, she has worked in the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division and served as Chief of the Economic Crime and Public Corruption Sections in the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. As the former chief deputy attorney general for Maryland, Ms. Winfree was responsible for the supervision of 32 divisions, including antitrust, consumer protection, criminal, environment, public safety and transportation. She is now in the private practice of law and is a member of American University's Washington College of Law faculty, where she teaches a course on trial advocacy.

Rhonda Reid Winston, J.D. 1975. She began her legal career as a staff attorney at the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia where she defended criminal cases for nine years, serving as its Special Litigation Counsel and Deputy Director. She also served as an assistant district attorney in the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor in New York City, a Visiting Assistant Professor of Law in the Criminal Justice Clinic at Georgetown Law Center, a trial attorney in the Baltimore District

Office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Deputy Director of the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency. She has lectured at the District of Columbia Criminal Practice Institute, and since 1991, she has been a Visiting Faculty Member for the Trial Advocacy Workshop at Harvard Law School. She has also served as a faculty member at the Southeast Regional Program of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy.

Ellen Yaroshefsky, J.D. 1975. After graduation from law school, she began her career by creating a legal office in Tacoma, Washington, for the Nisqually and Puyallup Native American Tribes. She became a Seattle public defender and subsequently was in private practice, specializing in battered women self-defense cases. She returned to New York in 1982 to work at the Center for Constitutional Rights, where she litigated international human rights and criminal cases around the country. In 1988, she joined the Cardozo Criminal Law Clinic faculty and continued to litigate civil rights and criminal cases. Professor Yaroshefsky serves on the New York State Committee on Standards of Attorney Conduct and on ethics committees of state and local bar associations.

Barbara DiTata, J.D. 1976. She was an Assistant District Attorney in New York County, and a member of the Organized Crime Task Force that prosecuted John Gotti in 1990.

Michele Goldfarb, J.D. 1976. She served as an Assistant District Attorney in Philadelphia and Assistant U.S. Attorney in Washington, D.C., where she prosecuted a wide variety of criminal offenses, before joining the University of Pennsylvania in a wide variety of positions.

Caroline Hines, J.D. 1976. She joined the Manhattan D.A.'s office from law school. For much of her time there, Ms. Hines was a Senior Trial Counsel in a general Trial Bureau. She handled over 50 felony jury trials, and dozens of criminal investigations, focused primarily on murder and other major felonies. These included high profile and complex cases. She also served for several years as Senior Investigative Counsel in the Office's Rackets Bureau, handling corruption cases such as bribe receiving and perjury. Ms. Hines also served for two years in the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. She was a Trial Attorney in the Criminal Fraud Section, where she investigated and prosecuted white collar and financial fraud cases, including a complex, multi-defendant mortgage-based securities fraud. She is an Adjunct Professor at New York Law School, where she has taught Advocacy of Criminal Cases since 2011.

Paula Junghans, J.D. 1976. Criminal tax law was always her interest and her specialty. She was a prosecutor and became Acting Assistant Attorney General of the Tax Division of DoJ, supervising the litigation of tax cases throughout the United States, before leaving the government for private practice.

Eileen Koretz, J.D. 1976. She was an ADA in the Bronx for nearly two decades before becoming a Manhattan Criminal Court judge.

Arlene Lindsay, J.D. 1976. She was an Assistant Bronx District Attorney from 1975 to 1978. She served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York from 1978 to 1983; Deputy Suffolk County (NY) Attorney from 1983 to 1988; and Town Attorney for Huntington, NY from 1988 to 1990. She was appointed Chief of the White-Collar Crime and Complex Litigation Section of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office in 1990; and later that year re-joined the Office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York as Chief of the Long Island Division, a position at which she remained until her judicial appointment as a Magistrate Judge in that District.

Nancy Luque, J.D. 1976. She joined the Department of Justice in 1979 and then the United States Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia in 1982. She went into private practice, specializing in criminal law in 1989 until her retirement in 2014.

Juanita Bing Newton, J.D. 1976. She began her career as an Assistant District Attorney in Bronx County, becoming the first African American woman Bureau Chief in that county. Judge Newton achieved numerous "firsts" as an African American woman — Administrative Judge, Deputy Chief Administrative Judge and Dean of the Judicial Institute. As Administrative Judge, Judge Newton successfully ended the dreaded overnight "Lobster" arraignment session, using a strategy that did not cause a system overload or breakdown; rather, it resulted in shorter processing time. As a skilled trial judge, she focused on improving the fairness of the trial process and opened the door to the rethinking of the draconian Rockefeller Drug laws, concluding, based on legal principles, that it would be unconstitutional to sentence a 17-year-old girl to a then mandatory life sentence in prison. In addition, Judge Newton became a leading voice in the effort to raise the age of criminal responsibility in New York.

Ruth Pickholz, J.D. 1976. She started at Legal Aid, becoming a supervising attorney, and then a senior examining attorney in the City's Department of Investigation, coordinator of the Arson Strike Force, Counsel to the Criminal Justice Coordinator,

Acting Criminal Justice Coordinator, and Counsel to then Deputy Mayor of Public Safety Milton Mollen. In 1991 she became a Criminal Court Judge in New York County, to which she was reappointed in 1999.

Evelyn Elaine Crawford Queen, J.D. 1976. After graduation, she became an AUSA in the District of Columbia. In 1986 she was nominated for the bench of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and was thereafter confirmed to the bench.

Reena Raggi, J.D. 1976. She served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York from 1979 to 1986, including assignments as Chief of the Narcotics Division (1982 to 1984), and Chief of the Special Prosecutions Division (1984 to 1986). She also served as Acting U.S. Attorney for the E.D.N.Y. She sat on the bench of the E.D.N.Y. for 15 years before being appointed to the Second Circuit, where she now sits.

Sylvia Royce, J.D. 1976. She was an AUSA in the District of Columbia from 1977 to 1982, where she prosecuted 40 criminal trials, argued 30 cases in the Court of Appeals, and indicted 100 cases. She then went into private practice, focusing on international criminal law.

Nancy Ryan, J.D. 1976. She was a member of the first class at Yale College that admitted women. Upon graduating from that law school in 1975, she began working as an Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan under Robert M. Morgenthau. She remained at the D.A.'s office until early 2010. Ms. Ryan spent most of her career in the Trial Division; she served as Senior Trial Counsel, the Chief of the Asian Gang Unit, and a Special Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. In 1987 she was appointed Deputy Chief of the Trial Division and was the Chief of the Division from 1990 until January of 2010. She led the re-investigation of the Central Park Five case, which resulted in their exoneration.

Susan Tipograph, J.D. 1976. She has consistently represented controversial defendants, including Lynn Stewart, an attorney convicted under the then new terrorist statutes.

Marion Bachrach, J.D. 1977. After graduation, Marion clerked for a federal district court judge. Then, after private practice, joined the E.D.N.Y. for six years as a criminal prosecutor, rising to Chief of General Crimes. She has been in the private practice of criminal defense since then and teaches ethics and criminal law at Cornell University Law School and Columbia University Law School.

Judy Clarke, J.D. 1977. Right after law school, she moved to San Diego, California to work as a trial attorney for the Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc. (FDSDI). She was quickly promoted to Senior Trial Attorney and Chief Trial Attorney. From 1983 until 1991, she served as the executive director of FDSDI. In 1992, she left FDSDI to lead the newly created federal defender office in the Eastern District of Washington and Idaho, which she did until June 2002. From 2002-2009, she served as the first full-time Capital Resource Counsel for the Federal Public and Community Defender Program. She also served as President of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. She was the first public defender president and the second woman president. She is a member of the Federal Death Penalty Resource Counsel, which helps judges recruit qualified federal public defenders. She has been a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers since 1997. She is also a Professor of Practice at Washington and Lee University School of Law.

Joyce David, J.D. 1977. She started at Legal Aid in 1977, picking up cases at arraignments. She became the first woman to be President of the Kings County Criminal Bar Association and was a founding member of the New York State Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, serving as its Vice President for nine years.

Diane Giacalone, J.D. 1977. She was a Brooklyn ADA before becoming an AUSA in the E.D.N.Y. and was known to be a remarkable investigator and very creative.

Sara Jo Hamilton, J.D. 1977. She was an ADA in the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, where she began the Domestic Violence Unit.

Michele Maxian, J.D. 1977, deceased. She began as a trial attorney in Legal Aid's Manhattan office and was twice director of the special litigation unit, from 1988 to 1998 and from 2002 until her death in 2006. One of her many legal victories was to persuade the highest court of the State of New York to strike down the ban on loitering in subway, train or bus stations. In January 1990, she began filing petitions against NYC police and correction officials questioning why people were being imprisoned for minor offenses for more than 24 hours without being formerly charged.

Her 900 petitions were consolidated, and 24 hours was set as the period beyond which NYC was required to justify a detention.

Jane Moscovitz, J.D. 1977. After graduation, she was in the DOJ Criminal Division Public Integrity Section from 1977 to 1978; she was then an AUSA in Maryland from 1978 to 1982; and she was an AUSA in the Southern District of Florida from 1982 to 1986 as Senior Litigation Counsel. She then became the go-to criminal defense counsel in Florida.

Martha Purcell Rogers, J.D. 1977. After graduation, she became an AUSA in the District of Columbia United States Attorney's Office until 1981. She then joined the Organized Crime Strike Force at Main Justice from 1981 to 1983 and was an AUSA for the Southern District of Florida from 1983 to 1985. Beginning in 1985, she was a Senior Trial Attorney in the Criminal Section of the Tax Division at Main Justice, after which she went into private practice in Washington, D.C., specializing in white-collar criminal defense work until her retirement in 2008.

Helen C. Sturm, J.D. 1977. She started as an ADA in Manhattan, becoming Deputy Bureau Chief and Bureau Chief of the Juvenile Crime Unit. She also served on the Mayor's Task Force to Combat Juvenile Crime. In 1983, she became an Assistant Attorney General in the Office of the Attorney General in New Mexico. She then came back to the Manhattan D.A.'s office as a Senior Supervising Attorney.

Peggy Tobolowsky, J.D. 1977. She was an AUSA in the District of Columbia, before turning to academia. She became a professor and then chair of the Criminal Justice Department at the University of North Texas, with research interests in criminal law and procedure, including capital punishment and pretrial release, publishing numerous articles on these subjects.

Kathleen Voelker, J.D. 1977. After graduation, she joined the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, becoming an AUSA in D.C. in 1979 where she served as Chief of the Grand Jury Section and Chief of the Chronic Offender Section. After about 10 years there, she went into the private practice of criminal law in D.C.

June Jeffries, J.D. 1978. She was a major-crimes prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia for 25 years — as a mother who specialized in prosecuting child homicide cases.

Susan Kellman, J.D. 1978. Susan has tried more than 130 federal felony cases before juries in district courts around the country and argued more than 50 appeals in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She has also been designated as lead counsel on several cases eligible for the death penalty. She has co-chaired the Criminal Justice Act Panel's mentoring program in the Eastern District of New York since 2016. Since 2011, she has herself served as a mentor for the Criminal Justice Act Panel's mentoring program for the Southern District of New York, incorporating mentees into her own work as a way of preparing them for eventual roles as assigned counsel under the Criminal Justice Act. She has also represented more than 200 indigent defendants as assigned counsel as a member of the Criminal Justice Act Panels of both districts since 1981.

Judy Harris Kluger, J.D. 1978. She was in the Brooklyn District Attorney's office until she became a NYC Administrative Judge.

Rae Downes Koshetz, J.D. 1978. She was an ADA and Administrative Law Judge overseeing trials of NYPD officers and is now a private criminal defense attorney.

Vivian Shevitz, J.D. 1978. She tried criminal cases as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, including large international narcotics cases, and then known as a brilliant writer became Chief of Appeals for that office before going into private practice.

Carol Ann Stokinger, J.D. 1978. From her graduation until her appointment to the Family Court bench, she was an Assistant District Attorney in the New York County District Attorney's Office, where she was assigned to the Trial Division. During her tenure in the District Attorney's Office, she was on the Homicide Chart, was Deputy Chief of a Trial Bureau, and was Chief of the Family Violence and Child Abuse Bureau.

Whitney Adams, J.D. circa 1978-79, deceased. While attending law school she worked at the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Following her graduation from law school, she served for six years as an Assistant United States Attorney, where she handled complex criminal and civil litigation. She then served as Assistant General Counsel for Litigation at the Securities and Exchange Commission and Deputy General Counsel for Litigation at the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, before going into private practice at her own firm. She served as the first woman Chair of the American Bar Association's White Collar Crime Committee, a Vice Chair of the

ABA's Criminal Law Section, and a Barrister of the Edward Bennett Williams Inn of Court. She was the first woman Chair of the Washington Federal Court's lawyer disciplinary committee.

Cris Arguedas, J.D. 1979. She went West to work on landmark battered-women's cases, helped defend one of Patty Hearst's kidnappers, and then landed a plum job as an assistant federal public defender in San Francisco—almost unheard-of in an office that had its pick of far more experienced lawyers. At 26, she stunned the federal court by filing suit, in conjunction with the Larry Layton-Jonestown massacre murder trial, to have the local grand jury selection process declared unconstitutional on racial grounds. Her private practice with Penny Cooper is renowned, and she has defended white collar criminal defendants from the West Coast to the East Coast with equal success.

Dawn Cardi, J.D. 1979. Ms. Cardi began her legal career in 1979 as a staff attorney for the Legal Aid Society, Criminal Division, where she was promoted to supervisor of trial attorneys. In 1987, she was appointed Assistant Attorney General in the New York State Department of Law, in the division of Investor Protection and Security Fraud, where she received the New York State Special Achievement Award for successfully supervising a six-month, \$34 million security fraud trial on behalf of the New York State Attorney General's Office.

Dora Irizarry, J.D. 1979. She was an assistant district attorney in the Bronx County District Attorney's Office from her graduation in 1979, and from 1981 to 1987 she was in of the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor in the New York County District Attorney's Office. She then became a judge on the New York City Criminal Court from 1995 to 1997, and an Acting Justice on the Court of Claims in Kings County from 1997 to 1998, before serving in the same position in Manhattan from 1998 to 2002, all as the first Hispanic woman to serve as a state judge in New York. After losing her race to become New York's first Hispanic A.G., President Bush appointed her to the federal bench, where she became the first Hispanic judge in the E.D.N.Y. and then Chief Judge of that District.

Amy Berman Jackson, J.D. 1979. After graduation, she clerked for Judge Harrison L. Winter. From 1980 to 1986, she served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, after which she became a criminal defense attorney. She was confirmed as a United States District Judge in the District of Columbia in 2011.

Sonia Sotomayor, J.D. 1979. Her father passed away when she was nine. Following his death, her mother began working six-day weeks as a nurse to support the family, and Sonia learned to speak English fluently in the Bronx public housing where she was raised. Justice Sotomayor joined the Manhattan D.A.'s office upon her graduation from law school and tried cases in Trial Bureau 50. She was appointed to the S.D.N.Y. United States District Court bench in 1992 and to the Second Circuit in 1998. Upon her appointment to the Supreme Court, Hispanics celebrated her appointment as a first, and the working-class of the Bronx hailed the success of one of their own. She is the first woman of color, first Hispanic, and first Latina member of the Court.

The Eight Women Article III Judges Appointed Before President Carter

1. Florence Ellinwood Allen, 6th Cir., President Roosevelt, 1934
2. Burnita Shelton Matthews, D.D.C., President Truman, 1949
3. Sarah Tilghman Hughes, N.D. Tex., President Kennedy, 1962
4. Constance Baker Motley, S.D.N.Y., President Johnson, 1968
5. June Lazenby Green, D.D.C., President Johnson, 1968
6. Shirley Mount Hufstedler, 9th Cir., President Johnson, 1968
7. Cornelia Kennedy, D. Mich., President Nixon, 1970
8. Mary Anne Richey, D. Ariz., President Ford, 1976