

CHASE

This year we celebrate the 110<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Chase College of Law. This provides an excellent opportunity to reflect on where we've been, where we are, and where we are headed as a law school and as an extended community of Chase graduates.

Chase College of Law started in 1893 as a part-time law school that provided opportunity for legions of talented individuals from a wide range of other career fields to enter the legal profession. That opportunity benefited the many individuals directly, but it also benefited the legal profession enormously. But for the Chase part-time program, our region's legal and business communities would have been deprived of many talented professionals who have made significant contributions to our profession and our communities.

Since its early days, the Chase College of Law has changed. Shortly after affiliating with a young Kentucky college, now Northern Kentucky University, in the early 1970s, Chase started a full-time program to address the needs of a more traditional audience of aspiring lawyers. As this new program was initiated, however, the law school retained its commitment to the part-time program as a continuing means to provide opportunity to individuals and to strengthen our region's legal profession.

Twice within the last seven years, the Chase College of Law has conducted a thorough self-assessment, and has reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining and strengthening both the part-time and full-time programs to serve the needs of our region and the needs of those seeking to become members of our legal profession.

The measure of a law school's success ultimately is the success of its graduates. By that measure, the Chase College of Law has been and continues to be a resounding success. Chase graduates are community and professional leaders throughout our region, from the farthest reaches of Eastern Kentucky to the farthest points in Western Kentucky and from the southernmost area of Kentucky through Ohio. Although the greatest concentration of Chase graduates is throughout Kentucky and Ohio, Chase graduates are succeeding in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and a few foreign countries.

Chase graduates are successfully engaged in private practice in the many small law firms throughout our region. They are found in large numbers as associates and partners in all the large law firms in the principal metropolitan areas of

our region and in major firms around the country. Chase graduates are found in large numbers in public service, as heads of legal aid organizations, local and county legal offices, as prosecutors and public defenders, as state and federal trial and appellate judges, as state and federal legislators, and as lawyers and leaders in state and federal executive agencies. A Chase graduate founded and directs the Children's Law Center, a local but now nationally recognized public service organization. In addition, large numbers of Chase graduates are successful business leaders as legal advisors, the General Counsel, Executive Vice-Presidents, Presidents, and CEOs of large and small businesses and corporations, including Fortune 500 companies. Chase graduates also are succeeding in education as law professors, university vice-presidents, and university general counsel. From New York City and Washington, D.C. to Seattle, from Chicago to Atlanta and Miami, and throughout our Kentucky-Ohio-(9tw)generas le

*Salmon P. Chase College of Law Magazine*



CONTRIBUTORS

Terri L. Schierberg '76 (NKU)  
EDITOR

Dionne Laycock '90 (NKU)  
DESIGNER

Joe Ruh  
PHOTOGRAPHER

Jim Pickering  
*Director of Communications and  
Special Projects, NKU*

Meredith Ludwig  
*Alumni Coordinator*

CONTRIBUTORS

Michael Whiteman  
*Associate Dean for Law Library  
Services and Information Technology*

Rick Bales  
*Associate Professor*

Nancy P

he has been hailed as an angel by a Congressman as well as a catastrophically injured, illiterate African-American man, and was once presented a bouquet of daisies by a Hells Angel who delivered them to her

I PRAYED TO GOD  
FOR AN ANGEL AND GOD  
SENT ME YOU.



remembered.

Her love of books and her very unusual background allowed her to rise through the ranks quickly and gave her lots of opportunities to serve

“EVERY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION HAS BEEN VERY, VERY HELPFUL TO ME, BUT CHASE WAS THE CATALYST FOR MY CAREER.”

KAREN MEYERS

an illiterate, African-American gentleman who was employed as a concrete mopper and had lost a leg, had his pelvis and hip crushed by a truck, and was the father of 12 children, eight of them minors. His wife worked in a cafeteria.

“He told me ‘I prayed to God for an angel and God sent me you,’” Meyers recalled.

It was truly a win-win situation, Meyers said, as the plaintiff’s attorney “looked like a hero because she allowed it, and everyone, including the defendant and insurance company walked away feeling so good.”

#### **GIVING BACK BY TEACHING**

Meyers never forgets those who helped her, and teaches at Thomas More College as she had promised to do when she attended there as a Gardner Fellow and Presidential Scholar – a foundation that was set up for Ohio students by the man who

founded Blue Diamondhead matches in Middletown. The fellowship and scholarship paid for all expenses associated with her undergraduate degree, which she was able to complete remarkably in just three years. She also teaches at Miami University to which Joe Marcum of OCG introduced her as a volunteer in the graduate program conducted there for high school teachers by the Ohio Insurance Institute.

One of her fondest memories as a TMC student was being on hand to greet President Lyndon Baines Johnson when he came to Crestview Hills for the dedication of the new college in 1968.

She has faced many challenges in her various roles as a teacher, expert witness, consultant, wife, Red Cross volunteer, and board member, and risen to all of them with a passion that burns fervently.


“Out of personal tragedy came wonderful opportunities – a passion for helping the injured and their families and a tremendous respect for insurance companies, without whom most settlements would not happen,” she pointed out.

“Chase was perfect for me,” she added. “I wanted to work and the night school allowed me to do that. I went through with my brother Paul Meyers ’78. I was working for Baldwin at the time and the company funded my education.

“Every educational institution has been very, very helpful to me, but Chase was the catalyst for my career.”

And she is never far removed from the law school – both her partners, Tom Little ’83 and Matt Garretson ’98, are Chase graduates, too.

What’s next for this dedicated and energetic attorney – perhaps a Ph.D. or maybe even an M.D.?

The jury is still out. 

*by Jim Pickering*  
*Director of Communications and Special Projects, NKU*

Daily Record of *Leaves* 55

In 1893 aspirin was invented, the zipper patented and the first long-distance telephone call completed. Also that year, on a chilly mid-October night and with much less fanfare, 17 students entered a downtown Cincinnati YMCA to become lawyers.

Thanks to an Indiana farmer-turned-lawyer who believed in a new approach to legal education, the Night Law School — which would later become the Salmon P. Chase College of Law — was created.

Robert M. Ochiltree, founder and first dean of the school, envisioned a part-time program for students who had neither the finances nor the time to attend full-time, day law classes. He also saw the program as an opportunity to create teaching opportunities for himself and other members of the bench and bar.

One hundred and ten years later, aspirin, zippers, phone calls — and, yes, Chase College of Law — are more popular than ever. Total enrollment (full-time and part-time) for fall 2002 was 466 students, the largest enrollment since 1980 (500).

And while there now are more full-time day students than part-time night students, Chase's mission remains the same: to provide the greatest opportunity for a legal education to those best suited to serve the profession.

“Although we added a full-time program in the mid-70s, the part-time program remains a major part of our focus,” says Gerard St. Amand, the school's current dean. “Part-time students currently make up





faculty to accommodate increasing enrollment. In 1954, the Chase College Foundation was established to receive and reserve funds from private contributors; and in 1959 Chase was granted full accreditation by the American Bar Association.

But perhaps the school's most significant transformations came with a merger that took it across the river. Throughout each decade there was one growing realization among administrators, faculty and students — the need for more space.

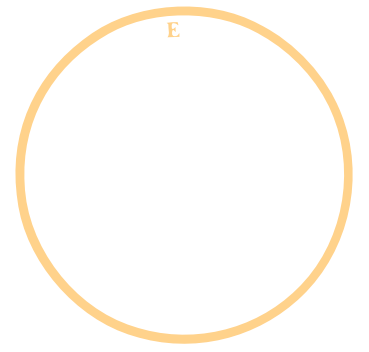
Jack Grosse, professor emeritus at Chase and former dean (1970-78 and 92-93), began working as a professor at the downtown Cincinnati school in 1962. He says the physical conditions were “almost unbearable,” but any discomfort was eased by a sense of mission by faculty, administrators and students.

“We were teaching law to people who couldn't afford to go to law school at a full-time, day law school,” Grosse explains. “We recognized that the facilities were poor, but we believed that students were getting a great legal education, as good as anywhere else.

That kept us going.”

#### **MERGER WITH NKSC**

But more than a sense of mission was needed to resolve cramped offices and





## PAST DEANS

Robert M. Ochiltree

YMCA Officers

1893 to 1916

1916 to



## SALMON P. CHASE



*Top* - PEGGY ST. AMAND, KENTUCKY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DONALD AND MRS. WINTERSHEIMER AT KENTUCKY BAR ASSOCIATION RECEPTION  
*Right* - DEBBIE DAVIS '02 AND BETH ALBRIGHT '03 WITH BARRY SCHECK AT AN INNOCENCE PROJECT CONFERENCE IN NEW ORLEANS  
*Bottom*

# Legacy

# CHASE ADVOCATES SUCCEED

## CHASE NATIONAL TRIAL ADVOCACY TEAM IS 1ST RUNNER-UP AT REGIONAL COMPETITION

For the second straight year, Chase College of Law's National Trial Advocacy Team won first runner-up in the 2003 American Trial Lawyers Association (ATLA) National Student Trial Advocacy Competition's Regional Tournament on March 2, 2003. Sponsored by Reminger & Reminger, the team of Emily Kirtley (3L), Anna Schmalz (2L), Andre Campbell (1L), and Chuck Haselwood (2L) finished first after defeating Howard in the semi-final round. The team lost to Akron in the final round by two points.

The team of Dana Luther (2L), Kim Sanders (3L), Nick Zingarelli (1L), and Colleen Kirkpatrick (1L) finished seventh out of 16 teams. This was the first year of competition for all eight members.

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BILLINGS  
RECEIVES  
FULBRIGHT  
HONOR

# FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

**Carol B. Allred**

The Leader as Mediator, in LEADERSHIP ROLES FOR LIBRARIANS 131-53 (2002).

**Richard Bales**

The Role of Arbitration in Employment Disputes, in ELKOURI & ELKOURI, HOW ARBITRATION WORKS (6th ed. forthcoming 2003).

The Arbitrability of Side and Settlement Agreements in the Collective Bargaining Context, \_\_\_ WEST VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW \_\_\_ (forthcoming 2003).

(with Katrina Atkins) HIV and the Direct Threat Defense, 91 KY. L.J. \_\_\_ (forthcoming summer 2003).

(with Elaine Korb) A Permanent Stop Sign: Why Courts Should

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Course Web Page: Help for Reluctant Leaders and the Technology Challenged Professor, \_\_ QUINNIPIAC L. REV. \_\_ (forthcoming 2003).

**William R. Jones**

2002 Supplement, KENTUCKY CRIMINAL TRIAL PRACTICE (3d ed. 2001) (Harrison Co.).

**Kenneth D. Katkin**

Cable Open Access and Direct Access To INTELSAT, 53 CASE W. RES. L. REV. 77 (2002).

The Second Amendment Today: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on the Constitutionality of Firearms Regulation, 29 N. KY. L. REV. 643 (2002).

(with Laurie Lamb) Kentucky Survey Issue: The Establishment Clause, 29 N. KY. L. REV. 73 (2002).

Scientific Fraud entry in THE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY (3d ed., Stanley I. Kutler, editor) (February 2003).

Conflicting Perceptions of the Rule of Law, INSIGHTS ON LAW & SOCIETY, Vol. 3, No. 2 (forthcoming 2003).

**Sharlene W. Lassiter**

I HAVE A TESTIMONY (publication pending, 2002) (non-fiction, WinePress Publishing, Enumclaw, Washington)

**Albert B. Lopez**

Racial Profiling and Whren: Searching for Objective Evidence of the Fourth Amendment on the Nation's Roads, 90 KY. L. J. 75 (2002).

\$10 and a Denim Jacket? A Model Statute for Compensating the Wrongly Convicted, 36 GA. L. REV. 665 (2002).

Book Review, Focusing the Reparations Debate Beyond 1865, 69 TENN. L. REV. 653 (2002), reviewing ALFRED L. BROPHY, RECONSTRUCTING THE DREAMLAND: THE TULSA RACE RIOT OF 1921 (New York, Oxford University Press, 2002).

**Adrienne Noble Nacev**

(with Jeremy Rettig) A Survey of Key Issues in Kentucky Elder Law, 29 N. KY. L. REV. 139 (2002).

**Ljubomir Nacev**

Ljubomir Nacev, Funding Trusts and Estates - Property Distributions, 43rd SOUTHWEST OHIO TAX INSTITUTE chapter F (2002).

**David C. Short**

(with Peter Schmid) Kentucky Law Survey: Environmental Law, 29 N. KY. L. REV. 1 (2002).

**Phillip M. Sparkes**

From Blueprints to Baseball: Cincinnati, 34 URBAN LAW 345 (2002).

(with Lisa Wenzel) Kentucky Law Survey: Education Law, 29 N. KY. L. REV. 115 (2002).

**Mark M. Stavsky**

(with Adam C. Todd) One Down and One to Go: Supreme



# THE THREAT-TO-SELF DEFENSE *and the* AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

To be published in *Southern Illinois University Law Review*.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was enacted in 1990 to “provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.”<sup>1</sup> For the last 12 years, courts have struggled to define and apply the statute.<sup>2</sup> The 2002 case of *Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. Echazabal*<sup>3</sup> is an example of that struggle. This case has been described as one that “could be one of the most important decisions under the ADA during the 10 years since [the statute] has been in effect.”<sup>4</sup>

In *Echazabal*, the Supreme Court decided that an employer may lawfully deny a job to a disabled individual who is able to perform all essential job tasks and who poses no threat to the health or safety of others but who the employer believes will be harmed by the job at issue.<sup>5</sup> Advocates for the disabled argue that the language and

BY KATRINA R. ATKINS  
& RICHARD A. BALES



# HIV and the DIRECT THREAT DEFENSE

To be published in volume 91 of *Kentucky Law Journal*.

This article examines the relationship between perceptions about HIV and the way those perceptions affect HIV-positive employees and their employers.

Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 to prevent discrimination against individuals with disabilities. The direct threat provision of the ADA, denying protections to disabled individuals who present a direct threat to the health or safety of others in the workplace, was intended to strike a balance between the interest of employers and the rights of the disabled.

Existing interpretations of employment discrimination law produce answers that are inconsistent and counter-intuitive. One group of federal circuits has held that *any* risk of transmission of the HIV virus presents a direct threat because the result, no matter how remote its occurrence, is death. Under this approach, *all* HIV-positive employees could be fired, because each employee presents a remote risk of transmission, and because the impact of transmission is severe should it occur. A second group of federal circuits has held that an employee cannot present a direct threat to others unless there has been a documented case of transmission by an employee in that profession. Yet, the results defy common sense because different professions require different levels of contact between employees or an employee and consumer, producing different levels of risk.

Inconsistency in applying employment discrimination law to HIV-positive employees results from the failure of Congress to provide direction on how to evaluate

the risks that disabled individuals pose to others in the workplace. The current standard defines “direct threat” as a “significant risk to the health and safety of others in the workplace.” Essentially, the provision places decisions regarding the safety of interacting with HIV-positive individuals in the hands of the judiciary. The judiciary, in turn, relies on administrative agencies, the medical community and, unfortunately, the public perception of HIV and AIDS. Since perception of risk is largely subjective, whether a risk is “significant” is less of a factual question than a social construct. Thus, whether ADA protections extend to HIV-positive individuals depends, in part, on the myths and fears of the judiciary in regard to HIV. Congress passed the ADA to prevent employers and others from discriminating against the disabled based on myths and fears. Yet, the current standard allows the judiciary to use those same myths and fears to exclude some disabled individuals from the protections Congress intended them to have.

This article argues that the determination of whether an individual is a direct threat to the health and safety of others should adhere to congressional intent; that whether a risk is significant must be based on objective scientific knowledge and free from the subjective perceptions of the public and the judiciary. The article first provides a backdrop for discussing how the risk of HIV should be evaluated, including a review of the pathology and epidemiology of HIV, the statutory framework for analyzing contagions under the ADA, and the case law interpreting the direct

threat provision. It then illustrates the conflict among the circuits regarding the application of the direct threat provision to individuals with HIV and compares differing approaches to risk and whether those approaches, as well as the circuit cases, comport with congressional mandates. Finally, the article proposes a new standard for making direct threat determinations, focusing on the probability that a risk will, in fact, materialize, rather than on perceptions about specific disabilities. It proposes the following standard for determining whether a person with a disability poses a direct threat to the health and safety of others:

An individual poses a significant risk and a direct threat to the health and safety of others in the workplace if, after reasonable accommodations are made, there is a reasonable probability that an event will occur, causing the risk to materialize and result in significant physical harm to others in the workplace.

The proposed definition of “direct threat” or “significant risk” effectuates the purposes of the ADA in two ways. First, the proposed standard focuses on elements external to the individual with a disability, reducing the likelihood of allowing stereotypes to influence risk assessment. Second, the proposed standard is flexible enough to allow for an individualized inquiry but strict enough to prevent unwarranted fears about HIV and other disabilities to influence risk assessment.

BY ELAINE KORB  
& RICHARD BALES



# A PERMANENT STOP SIGN:



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## LEARNING WHILE SERVING

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### *Chase Externship Program*

The legal education received at Chase stretches beyond the classroom. Each year Chase students have the opportunity, through clinical placements, to work with a wide range of local, state and federal legal departments. This past academic year Chase students received credit for working at:

## PHI ALPHA DELTA RETURNS TO CHASE

Well actually, P.A.D. never left. Unfortunately, the Frederick Hoffman Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta went inactive a couple of years ago. However, Chase is proud to announce the pending re-activation of the Hoffman Chapter of P.A.D. at Chase College of Law. Thanks to the enthusiasm and commitment of several intrepid 1Ls, the Hoffman Chapter is inches away from full-fledged re-activation. The Dean has already endorsed the re-activation of the Hoffman Chapter and we are waiting on International Headquarters in Baltimore to transmit their approval (they may still be digging out from all of the snow!).

Although official re-activation and recognition is still pending, the current members of the Hoffman Chapter have been hard at work, laying the ground work for future P.A.D. events, keeping in mind Phi Alpha Delta's credo of service to the students, service to the school, service to the community and service to the profession. The current membership



from the Chase College of Law Library. Much has changed, and much has stayed the same since you last visited. The law library remains at the heart of the law school – a place for students and faculty to research and investigate the law, a place for instruction and most important of all, a place to interact with colleagues.

These are exciting times in the field of legal research. Technology is increasing at a rate faster than at any other time in human history. Lawyers can see this happening all around them. Books are disappearing from desktops to be replaced by computers. Desktop computers are being replaced by laptops and laptops are being replaced by PDAs. What's next? It is hard to say for sure, but one thing is certain; this rapid change is bringing information chaos, and there is an outcry for someone to bring order to the glut of resources floating around in cyberspace.

Law librarians and the Law Library have stepped up to the plate and met this challenge head-on. We know that many attorneys in practice today went through law school before there were online research services, never mind the Internet. At the same time, a growing number of lawyers, experienced and novices alike, are embracing the new technologies and incorporating them into their legal practices. With this in mind the Chase College of Law Library is continuing to build a strong collection that incorporates the best of print with the best of the online world.

In order to facilitate this rapid growth in the use of technology for research, the Library has steadily built up its technological infrastructure. Our state-of-the-art Legal Information Technology Lab (LIT) has been upgraded to include 20 top-of-the-line PCs with an instructor's station and a ceiling-mounted projector that allows for live learning experiences. A separate six-PC LIT Lab annex has been added to allow for extra access when the main LIT Lab is full or being used

# METRO RATE OFFERS TUITION SAVINGS TO CHASE LEGACIES

ecutive and judicial materials (dating back to the 1800s), state judicial materials, legal treatises, Native American and military law sources and a wealth of foreign and international legal materials.

Subscriptions to databases like Hein Online and LLMC-Digital have vastly expanded the holdings of the library. Chase's patrons now have access to materials equal to that found in even the largest of American legal research libraries.

The library has not focused exclusively on technology to build an excellent research collection. The library has continued its tradition of building a strong print collection. Recent acquisitions include: a collection of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century legal treatises on constitutional law and jurisprudence, a collection of great American trials from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a legislative history of the Internal Revenue acts from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The library remains committed to providing the College of Law with the best possible collection in whatever format it appears.

These are exciting times for the College of Law, and the library is playing its part to train new lawyers to go out and work in the ever-changing legal world. The next time you are at Chase, stop by the library and see what we're doing. Whether you are just visiting or need to conduct some research, we'd love to help you. The Law Library stands at your service — yesterday, today and beyond.

Chase College of Law's history is one of a change of location from its earliest days and its alignment with the YMCA in Cincinnati to its current home, the campus of Northern Kentucky University. Never before has Chase been able to serve its earlier graduates in a way that will benefit future generations of Chase students as it can now. As of this year, Chase now offers a Metro Rate, a tuition rate that will save certain students more than \$100 per credit hour. In an effort to recognize the significance of the incredible number of Chase graduates living in areas in Ohio and Indiana, who are now preparing to send their children to Chase, a special rate has been designed to meet the requests of a growing number of alumni.

The new Metro Rate is special due to its availability. It is not one that is merit-based but is one that any applicant or student will qualify for whose permanent residence is in the counties of Adams, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Hamilton, Highland, and Warren in Ohio and Dearborn, Franklin, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland in Indiana. Associate Dean of Admissions, Kelly Beers says, "We have close ties and an unusual history with Ohio alumni, and we are a metropolitan school serving other parts of the metro area."

Chase has nearly 1,500 graduates living in these areas who may one day be sending their children to their alma mater, and Chase wants to acknowledge the significance of this group and the loyalty of its graduates. To inquire about this new rate, contact Dean Beers in the Admissions Office at (859) 572-5490.

## METRO RATE

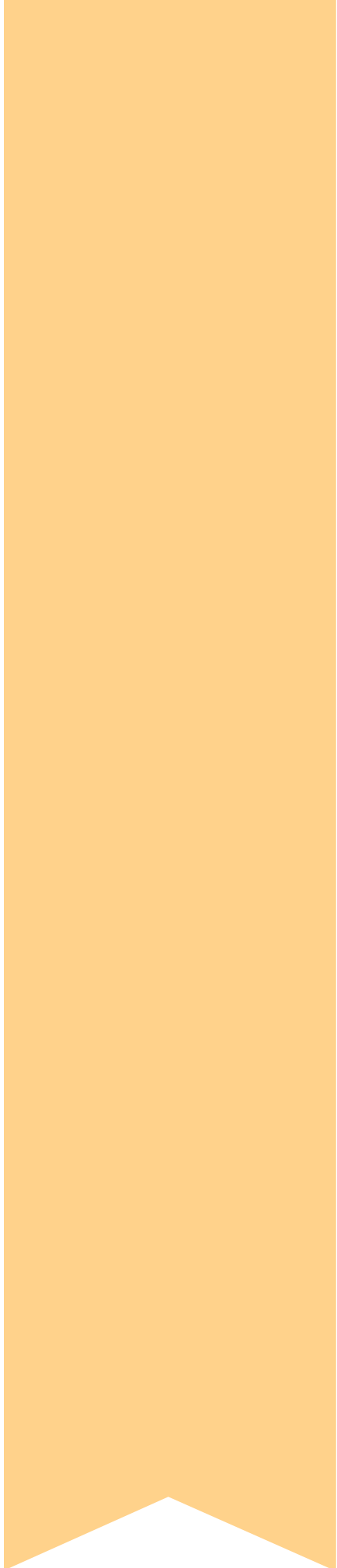
Full-Time:  
\$7,512 per semester

Part-Time:  
\$626 per credit hour

## NON-RESIDENT

Full-Time:  
\$8,904 per semester

Part-Time:  
\$742 per credit hour





## **GUEST SPEAKERS**

Steven Gregory  
Gail M.Langendorf  
Cathy L. Stickels  
Kelly Schoening

## **PHONATHON VOLUNTEERS**

J. Paul Allen  
J. David Bender  
Roger Billings  
Kathryn Buerger  
Robert Calabrese (first-year student)  
Ken Dietz  
Laurie Dowell  
Chrissy Dunn (first-year student)  
Brian Ellerman  
Paige Ellerman  
Kell

## **CAREER DEVELOPMENT**

J. Paul Allen  
Richard A. Bernat  
Stephen R. Burke  
Sean Caldwell  
Justin D. Durstock  
Kelly Farrish  
James C. Frooman  
Joseph F. Grimme  
Jakki Lynn Haussler  
Massamino M. Ionna  
John W. McNally, Jr.  
Kristi Nelson  
Richard M. Melson  
Darrell D. Payne  
Norton B. Roberts  
Sara L. Sidebottom  
Julia Stautberg  
Tina Topazio

## **ADJUNCT FACULTY 2002-2003**

Tracey Adams  
Gregory M. Bartlett  
Eliot Bastian  
William O. Bertelsman  
David D. Black  
Roger N. Braden  
Kim Brooks  
Laurie B. Dowell  
Michael Duncan  
Sue Ferrell  
John Jay Fossett  
Donald F. Frei  
Robert A. Goering, Jr.  
Robert A. Goering, Sr.  
Daniel T. Guidugli  
Robert Hojnoski  
Keith W. Johnson  
Donald Mallory  
Henry E. Menninger, Jr.  
Robert D. Monfort

Frank Mungo  
Mike Newman  
T. Stephen Phillips  
Stephen L. Richey  
Jeffrey S. Rosentel  
Kimberly Schmaltz  
Allison Steiner  
Karen A. Thomas  
Bernadine C. Topazio  
Bernice Walker  
William J. Wehr  
J. Gregory Wehrman  
Donald C. Wintersheimer

## **NATIONAL TRIAL ADVOCACY TEAM**

Gregory M. Bartlett  
Robert Hojnoski  
Rene Heinrich  
Jason Hennekes  
Derek Humfleet  
KATA  
Kentucky District Judges' Association  
Richard D. Lawrence  
Mark Modlin  
Ron Parry  
Reminger & Reminger  
Tad Thomas  
Jay Vaughn

## **CLINICAL PROGRAM**

Mike Allen  
Keith Bartley  
William Bertelsman  
Barbara Bonar  
David Bunning  
Karen Caldwell  
Jim Callahan  
Children's Law Center  
Cincinnati Legal Aid Society  
Greg Davis  
Department of Public Advocacy  
Garry Edmondson

John J. Fossett  
Gary Gregory  
Douglas Grothaus  
Mark Guilfoyle  
Clay Hundley  
Stephen Jaeger  
Karl Kadon  
Joseph Kane  
KATA  
Bill Kathman  
David Kelly  
Tom Korbee  
Jennifer Lawrence  
Edward Lorenz  
Mark Modlin  
Richard Smith-Monohan  
Joy Moore  
Nick Nighswander  
NLRB  
Northern Kentucky Legal Aid Society  
Danny Reeves  
Bob Sanders  
Candy Smith  
Linda Tally Smith  
Douglas Stephens  
Karen Thomas  
Dan Tobergte  
WEEVES Center



# CLASS NOTES

## 1966

C. Houston Ebert '66 is the Director of the Kentucky Lawyer Assistance Program (KYLAP) with the Kentucky Bar Association in Frankfort, KY.

## 1975

Richard Goodwin '75 is currently the Hearing Office U.S. Administrative Law Judge for the Fresno Office of Hearings and Appeals. Dick has been a U.S. Administrative Law Judge since 1996. In 2002 he retired from the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps. Dick retired as a Colonel with more than 31 years of service. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and Meritorious Service Medal, First Oak Leaf Cluster.

## 1977

Philip J. Blomer '77 was appointed court mediator for the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton, OH.D.

## CHASE CALENDAR



ERNEST F. McADAMS, JR.

JUNE 11  
2003

**CHASE  
RECEPTION**

*Kentucky Bar  
Association*  
The Seelbach Hilton  
Louisville, Kentucky  
5:00-7:00 p.m.

JUNE 27  
2003

**GOLF  
SCRAMBLE**

*Sponsored by the  
Chase Alumni  
Association*  
Kenton County  
Golf Course

OCTOBER 15  
2003

**TALL STACKS  
DINNER  
CRUISE**

SPRING  
2004

**GALA**

*Sponsored by the  
Chase Alumni  
Association*  
Presentation of  
Alumni Awards

## CHASE GRAD SPEAKS AT BLACK HISTORY EVENT

Chase graduate Ernest F. McAdams, Jr. participated in NKU's Black History Month. In a program sponsored by Chase and the Office of Affirmative Action and Multicultural Affairs, McAdams, prosecutor for the city of Cincinnati since 1987, spoke on the role of law in the black struggle for social justice and how it inspired his own choice of a legal career. While at Chase, McAdams served as the president of the senior class and of the Black Law Students Association. McAdams graduated in 1979 and began his career as a trial attorney in the Hamilton County Public Defender's office and in private practice. McAdams served as the chairman of the Young Lawyers Section of the Cincinnati Bar Association in 1985, becoming the first black attorney to hold that position. He is also a past president of the Black Lawyers Association of Cincinnati.

## CHASE GRADS MAKE 'BEST LAWYERS' LIST

These Chase grads were named to the 2003-2004 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Fewer than three percent of all attorneys in the country were selected for this honor. Congratulations to all.

**John W. Eilers '67**  
**Mary J. Healy '78**

**Kevin L. Murphy '81**  
**Howard L. Richshafer '75**

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THESE EVENTS,  
PLEASE CALL THE ALUMNI OFFICE AT (859) 572-6467.

*in*MEMORIAM



