



FEDERAL CLAIMS BAR ASSOCIATION

Spring 2009 Newsletter

Letter from Chief Judge Emily C. Hewitt



First, my thanks to the United States Court of Federal Claims Bar Association for hosting one of the most memorable of Law Day events: our luncheon meeting on May 8th at the Willard Hotel with a sparkling lecture by Rhode Island Chief Justice and Lincoln scholar **Frank J.**

Williams. And thanks as well to the Bar Association leaders who made it—on short notice—to the pass-the-gavel ceremony **Judge Damich** and I held at Courtroom 4 on Tuesday, March 17 to mark my appointment as Chief Judge by **President Obama** on March 11.

At both the pass-the-gavel ceremony and, more briefly, at the Law Day luncheon meeting, I had the opportunity to say thank you to Judge Damich for his nearly seven years of service as Chief Judge. We concluded the Law Day luncheon with the presentation to Judge Damich of the highest award the court makes to one of its own members: the Loren A. Smith Award.

One of the numerous accomplishments of Judge Damich's tenure as Chief Judge was to raise the profile of the court both in the Washington metropolitan area and nationally. As Judge Damich would be the first to acknowledge, both of these accomplishments were achieved in partnership with the USCFC Bar Association. This is a partnership

that I, too, will rely on with the expectation that the Bar Association's exemplary outreach and educational programs will reach more and more widely into the legal community. The Bar Association has been not only diligent, but also imaginative, in its outreach and education activities. The Bar Association sponsored the attendance of local law students at the May 8 Law Day luncheon and will continue its popular brown bag lunch for clerks and summer interns with a panel of judges and practitioners at Tayloe House on July 22nd.

The Bar Association is a sponsor of our judicial conference in New Orleans this fall where we will be partnering with Tulane Law School in the presentation of its Annual Tax Conference on October 28, 29, & 30, 2009. Under the chairmanship of **Judge Firestone**, we have gathered tax experts from bench, bar, executive

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branch and Capitol Hill.

I expect to use this column not only to discuss developments at the court but also to keep you informed about upper-level staff and management developments within the court. To begin: the court has filled the Special Master vacancy created by **John Edwards'** departure with the appointment of **Sandra (Dee) Lord, Esq.** Ms. Lord comes to us from the Social Security Administration where she served as an Administrative Law Judge. In addition, Ms. Lord served as trial attorney at the Department of Justice for eleven years. We are looking forward to her joining the court on June 22. The court is also undertaking a search for a permanent Clerk of Court.

I look forward to working with **Melonie McCall** and her leadership team this year and to attending as many meetings as possible. In addition, I will encourage chairs of the court's committees to join me in meeting with related Bar Association committees. **Judge Wiese**, chair of the court's Rules Committee, and I met in May with **Marc Smith** and **Don Grove** of the Bar Association's Rules Committee to discuss rules changes.

I appreciate the hard work of the Bar Association and its many contributions to the improvement of the administration of justice at the Court of Federal Claims

President's message



Accepting the nomination to become an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on May 26, 2009, Second Circuit Court of Appeals **Judge Sonia Sotomayor** stated,

I firmly believe in the rule of law as the foundation for all of our basic rights.

For as long as I can remember, I have been inspired by the achievement of our founding fathers. They set forth principles that have endured for more than two centuries. Those principles are as

meaningful and relevant in each generation as the generation before. It would be a profound privilege for me to play a role in applying those principles to the questions and controversies we face today.

As Judge Sotomayor's comments suggest, we as lawyers are charged with preserving the fundamental rights and freedoms that we enjoy as American citizens. We have a great deal of responsibility. Not only are we responsible for educating the public about the importance of an independent judiciary and the rule of law, we are charged with educating others who enter our profession. In other words, legal education begins with us.

This summer, I challenge members of the Bar Association to take time to mentor and extend a helping hand to new lawyers and law students. With legal interns and clerks arriving for the summer, now is the perfect time. As we all know, employment as a summer associate in a law firm or as a summer intern with a government agency or a judicial chamber is the modern form of apprenticeship, which remains an integral part of legal education.

In fact, formal legal education with university-affiliated schools dedicated to legal instruction did not exist in the United States until the late nineteenth century. Prior to that time, apprenticeship was the means by which an aspiring attorney was trained. The aspiring attorney would enter an agreement with an established lawyer to provide services such as drafting in exchange for tutoring in law practice and an opportunity to read legal classics and the statutes of the local jurisdiction. The first university-affiliated chair for teaching law was an undergraduate level "Law and Police" chair, established in 1779 at the College of William and Mary. Its first occupant was George Wythe, a chancellor of Virginia's equity court, who served as a law teacher to Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall.¹

It is not required that you join a formal program designed to create mentor relationships or commit to a certain number of hours of mentoring. It is only

¹ KERMIT HALL, WILLIAM WIECEK & PAUL FINKELMAN, AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY: CASES AND MATERIALS 332-333 (1991).

necessary that you provide assistance, share information, and lend support. No one individual need perform all functions of mentoring.

Informal assistance is often the most meaningful. I recall having an interview for a position about which I knew relatively little (this was before “Google” became a verb). I do not recall why I called the office. It is likely that I called to ask something trivial such as where to park. By chance, I was put in touch with an attorney in a separate, but related office, who kindly offered to meet with me before the interview. The information that she shared with me was invaluable. Not only did she tell me specifics about the legal practice of the office for which I was interviewing, she gave me information about the personalities and politics therein. I am confident that what I learned from my short meeting with her went a long way towards helping me secure the position.

There are many ways to share your experiences and informally mentor new and future lawyers. Commit to attending events planned for summer interns and new lawyers. Invite summer interns to lunch or coffee. Get to know them and learn of their pre-law school experiences. You may find that you have a lot in common with many of them. Do what you can to make aspiring young lawyers feel comfortable in a new environment, as being comfortable in your surroundings is in many ways just as important as knowing the black letter law. In this economic environment, every little bit helps. I, for one, participate in the Justice Department’s informal summer softball league with paralegals and summer interns. Informal activities such as these provide great opportunities to develop and maintain mentoring relationships. Mentoring has its benefits. As it is often said, the best way to sharpen your own skills, organizational abilities, and thinking, is to teach others.

Melonie J. McCall
President, Court of Federal Claims Bar Association

To Join The Court Of Federal Claims Bar Association, Click On “Membership Services” At [Hwww.cfcbar.org](http://www.cfcbar.org)

**Remarks Of Chief Justice
Frank J. Williams (ret.)
During Law Day Observance,
May 8, 2009 (used with permission)**

Judging Lincoln as a Judge

Good afternoon. I am happy to be back here in Washington and to celebrate Law Day with such a fine group. Indeed, it’s a pleasure to discuss the legacy of our 16th, and greatest, president at the Court of Federal Claims as it was Lincoln who asked Congress, in his 1861 State of the Union Address, to empower this Court with the ability to make final judgments, appealable to the Supreme Court. Lincoln’s concern was the exponential growth in the number of federal claims brought on by the war between the states. He reminded Congress, in words etched on your building to this day, that “It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private individuals.” Congress granted his request in March 1863.

Scholars, historians, and students have analyzed nearly every aspect of our sixteenth president’s life. I need not remind you that countless volumes and articles have been written about Abraham Lincoln’s childhood, his life as a lawyer, the years he spent as the president and the commander-in-chief of our nation, and of course, his assassination. Try over 16,000. And one per week throughout this bicentennial year. Despite the ever-growing body of scholarly work on Abraham Lincoln, very little has ever been said about the type of judge Lincoln would have been and how well he would have served as a member of the judiciary.

He is continually ranked highest among all United States presidents. Lincoln has become a mythic figure in the deepest sense of the word, and the circumstances of his life and his legacy, time and again, have transcended Lincoln’s era. For me, Abraham Lincoln has always exemplified the foundations of our society: character, leadership, justice, and a commitment to excellence in whatever one endeavored.

Since I was a young boy, I have been drawn to the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln. Although I was only eleven years old when I developed an interest in our sixteenth president, it was because of him that I decided to become a lawyer. To paraphrase Lincoln biographer Carl Sandburg, millions of people in other countries take him for their own. Lincoln belongs to them too. He was a personal treasure who had something they “would like to see spread everywhere over the world.”

I never would have thought that I would one day be considering whether Abraham Lincoln would have wanted *MY* job. As a very young man, I desired to have his.

But, after reflecting upon this, I have concluded that all of the attributes that Lincoln possessed would have made him not only a good judge, but a great judge.

We judges play such an important role in bringing order to what would otherwise be an even more chaotic world. A great judge requires hope, confidence, integrity, and unshakable moral and political courage. He or she needs the ability to stay the course even when he or she stands it alone, as Lincoln so often did. Judges must exercise scholarship and commonsense in making daily decisions. They have a duty to clearly articulate their decisions—decisions that help shape and define how people in our communities live, how they interact with one another, and how they should conduct themselves in their transactions and in their daily lives.

I am reminded of the best-selling book *Anatomy of a Murder* by John Voelker, who went by the nom de plume Robert Travers. Voelker was a prosecutor, and later became a wise and revered judge on the Michigan Supreme Court. In his book, Voelker described four classifications of judges: “Judges, like people, may be divided roughly into four classes: judges with neither head nor heart—they are to be avoided at all costs; judges with head but no heart—they are almost as bad; then judges with heart but no head—risky, but better than the first two; and finally, those rare judges who possess both head and heart.” That last category of judges describes the kind of judge Lincoln would have been—one with great intellectual ability and a strong sense of moral justice.

One of the few lawyers to consider Lincoln as a judge, author John J. Duff, noted in *A. Lincoln: Prairie Lawyer*: “[Lincoln’s] intellectual integrity; his capacity for analysis and balanced decision; his practical, hardheaded approach to legal problems; his ability to strip away trivia and get to the heart of a matter; his sensitive consideration of others and his profound insight into the deep recesses of the human mind and heart, coupled with the gift of expressing himself in plain and pointed and unequivocal language, were precisely the essentials for success on the bench—in Lincoln’s day or any other day. And if ever the expression ‘judicial temperament’ applied to anyone, it was Lincoln, whose simple dignity and infinite patience, even under great provocation, were impressive credentials. Judges like this don’t grow on trees.”

When we think of great judges we question: Who has political courage? Who’s willing to fight? Who has the resolve to lead in challenging times?

My greatest hero, Abraham Lincoln, embodied political courage. He was clear and self-confident in his beliefs. He learned to trust his own judgment, and although he made mistakes, they were not mistakes of self-doubt. A prerequisite for this brand of courage is to be steady amid a barrage of criticism. And certainly Lincoln was no stranger to criticism.

During his presidency, Lincoln suffered continuous assaults on his character from nearly every direction: the north, the south, and abroad. Lincoln’s height and long arms led newspapermen to label him a “baboon,” a “gorilla,” and the “Illinois beast.” Northern newspaper editors referred to him as “that wooden head in Washington,” “two-faced,” (to which, he once said, if I had another face, do you think I would wear this one?) and for signing the Emancipation Proclamation: “Abraham Africanus I.”

As an attorney, Lincoln showed great political courage when he was called upon to defend progress in 1857. At this time, the future of transportation innovation was at stake—old riverboat technology was pitted against new railroad bridge technology. The Rock Island Railroad Company hired Lincoln as lead counsel to defend it in the case of *Hurd v. Rock Island Railroad Company*, where the river boat *Effie Afton*, heading south on the Mississippi, smacked into an

abutment of the railroad bridge that crossed the river and was set afire. Lincoln tried the case before the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, and rested on a central, key point: the [steamboat's] crew was to blame for the accident, not the Rock Island Bridge Company—and surely not railroads in general. Ultimately, Lincoln won the case by having a hung jury—the case was never retried. This win effectively advanced the cause of commerce in the United States, with both railroad and river transportation, ensuring that both would become the country's prevailing mode of transportation.

Throughout his presidency, Lincoln had to grapple with the numerous novel, important, and difficult questions of constitutional interpretation and law that came with the Civil War—questions relating to the President's war powers, conscription, treason, suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, military rule and arbitrary arrest, martial law and military commissions, ordinances applicable to a regime of conquest and occupied districts of the south, confiscation, emancipation, compensation to slave holders, the partition of Virginia and creation of the new state of West Virginia, and questions concerning the relations between federal and state governments that had not arisen since the adoption of the Constitution. Thus, it could be said that he was both the lawyer and judge of his administration.

During his time as an attorney, Lincoln developed a close relationship with Judge David Davis. It was common then for circuit judges to designate attorneys to take their seats on the bench if they were called away. Judge Davis, having held Lincoln in such high regard, chose attorney Lincoln to take his place whenever he could not attend to his judicial labors. William H. Somers, a Clerk of the Champaign Circuit Court, stated that he “[didn't] remember seeing [Judge Davis] extend to any other Attorney, of twenty or more in attendance” the privilege of assuming the judge's seat on the bench.

Although court records did not reveal when an attorney sat in place of a judge, one can determine when Lincoln heard a case based upon an examination of the different handwriting styles entered in the Judges' Dockets. A thorough assessment of the Judges' Dockets discloses that Lincoln sat for almost three hundred cases in Judge

Davis's stead. Having successfully heard and decided these cases, it is quite clear that not only could Lincoln make a good judge, but that he was indeed a good judge.

Lincoln sought to ensure that the people would have confidence and respect for the institution trusted to balance the scales of justice. As an attorney, Lincoln was able to strike a balance between zealous advocacy for his clients and a good sense of civility and professional courtesy. One of Lincoln's colleagues, when discussing Lincoln's courtroom demeanor, stated that “[Lincoln] never misstated evidence, but stated clearly and fairly and squarely his opponent's case.” Indeed, as author Brian Dirck noted in Lincoln the Lawyer, “no one seems to have ever accused [Lincoln] of being an unethical attorney.”

Lincoln met with a potential client who was soliciting Lincoln's legal expertise. After hearing the facts of the case, Lincoln replied: “Yes, there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain your case for you; I can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you six hundred dollars which you seem to have a legal claim to; but which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. You must remember some things that are legally right are not morally right. I shall not take your case – but I will give you a little advice for which I will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man, I would advise you to try your hand at making six hundred dollars in some other way.”

This is exactly what we would expect a good judge to say, as in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, “an upright judge, a learned judge!”

Even more so than his sense of justice, Lincoln was well known for his honesty and integrity, and the stereotype of “Honest Abe.” “I do not state a thing and say I know it, when I do not,” he explained in one of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. “... I mean to put a case no stronger than the truth will allow.”

While riding the circuit, Judge Davis appointed Lincoln and another attorney, Leonard Swett, to defend a man indicted for murder. Although this defendant did not have the means to retain a

lawyer, he had friends who managed to raise one hundred dollars for his defense. Swett accepted the money and handed half of it to Lincoln. When Lincoln and Swett consulted the defendant, Lincoln became convinced that the defendant was guilty. Lincoln tried to convince Swett that the only way to save the defendant was to have him plead guilty and appeal to the court for leniency. Swett, a very talented criminal lawyer, would not agree to Lincoln's suggestion, so the case came to trial.

During the trial, Lincoln did not participate. He took no part in it further than to make an occasional suggestion to Swett in the course of the examination of witnesses. Ultimately, the defendant was acquitted due to a number of technicalities raised by Swett. When the jury rendered its verdict, Lincoln reached over Swett's shoulder, with the fifty dollars in hand, and said: "Here, Swett, take this money. It is yours. You earned it, not I."

Lincoln's integrity is best illustrated by a story Lincoln told when explaining what influenced him in choosing the law as his profession. Lincoln explained that a widow had lost her cow when it was killed by a railroad train. She hired Lincoln to represent her and sue the company for damages. Before bringing suit, the railroad company approached Lincoln with the proposition that if he would throw over the widow it would remunerate him handsomely and give him legal work connected with the railroad. Lincoln refused. Instead, not only did Lincoln take the case, but he won it for her.

In the words of Leonard Swett, "Any man who took Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up with his back in a ditch." Certainly, Lincoln's honesty and integrity permeated the courtroom when Lincoln filled in for Judge Davis. While sitting as a judge, he heard two motions argued by his current law partner, William Herndon. In one case, Lincoln decided a motion against his own client; in another, he was stern and ordered his clients "to answer by the 1st of [February] next." While other judges have been chastised for presiding over such cases, to Lincoln's credit, his colleagues had confidence in his veracity and fairness on the bench. Even Herndon's adversary did not object when Lincoln sat in place of Judge Davis on the bench. Instead, his opponent argued the motion before Lincoln without protest. Not only do these illustrations demonstrate that Lincoln had

the ability to sit as a fair and impartial judge, they show that Lincoln could maintain such neutrality even when faced with a motion by his own law partner on behalf of his own client.

At around the same time, Lincoln was defending a woman by the name of Melissa Goings, against a charge of murdering her husband in Metamora, Woodford County, in central Illinois.

The trial was proceeding poorly for Melissa Goings. Her attorney, Abraham Lincoln, called for a recess to confer with his client, and he led her from the courtroom. When court reconvened, and Mrs. Goings could not be found, Lincoln was accused of advising her to flee, a charge he vehemently denied. He explained however, that the defendant had asked him where she could get a drink of water, and he had pointed out that Tennessee had darn good water! She was never seen again in Illinois!

These cases illustrate that ethics, like sand, keeps shifting over time. Of course, Lincoln couldn't have done what he did with Goings or sit as judge while his partner appeared before him today. When we judge history or historic individuals, we need to look at the events and the persons within the context of the times in which the events occurred and the individuals lived—and not through the wrong end of the telescope. Yet Lincoln was not oblivious to ethics. As he so eloquently stated, "resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer."

As it turned out, the charge against Mrs. Goings was dismissed months later on the state's attorney's motion.

I have one additional story about Lincoln while he was riding the circuit. Ward Hill Lamon, a fellow attorney who was riding the circuit with Lincoln in Bloomingdale, Illinois, appeared in court one morning. Lamon had a large tear on the seat of his pants. Before Lamon had time to change, he was called to try a case. As a joke, some of the other attorneys in the courtroom passed around a subscription paper to buy a pair of pants for Lamon. When the paper reached Lincoln, he quietly glanced over the paper, and immediately taking up

his pen, wrote after his name, "I can contribute nothing to the end in view."

In addition to the qualities that I have already mentioned today, there is an additional unique attribute that would augment Lincoln's ability to effectively serve on any bench. While practicing law, Lincoln learned to detach himself from the issues, and like every good lawyer and negotiator, to seek out a middle ground between adversaries. Lincoln believed in alternative dispute resolution before that term was ever coined. He was a great advocate of settlement without litigation, and he tried whenever possible to pursue mediation or negotiated settlements. Lincoln stated, "Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses, in waste of time. As a peace-maker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man."

Lincoln handled several slander suits, many of which contained accusations against women of adultery or fornication. An illustration of one of Lincoln's typical slander cases involved a woman by the name of Eliza Cabot, who complained that Francis Regnier wrongly accused her of fornication. Lincoln represented Ms. Cabot and "delivered a 'denunciation' of Regnier that was 'as bitter a Philippic as ever uttered.'" Lincoln ultimately secured a verdict of \$1600 for Ms. Cabot.

In these matters, Lincoln was involved heavily in maintaining community reputations and relationships; he played the role of mediator in order to restore peace to the neighborhood and keep the cases out of the courtroom.

In thinking of Abraham Lincoln as a judge, I am reminded of the words of the late U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson: "The basic concept that a good judge has to have is to do what's right, regardless of who the litigants are, regardless of how technical, or regardless of how emotional the issues that are presented are. If you are not willing to do what's right, then you need to get you another job. So I never did think that I was entitled to any great credit for doing it, because that was my obligation. That's what I signed on to do."

Lincoln embodied all the qualities that make up a great judge. Great judges speak more clearly than

the act of any legislature because they are single individuals. They speak more distinctly than other judges because they have more to teach. They speak to us with force and power.

Lincoln had the courage to do what was right in the face of adversity; he fought for the unity of our nation and he freed the slaves in the Confederate states, until the 13th Amendment ended slavery for all time and in all places. Lincoln knew that results mattered. He wasn't afraid to push the envelope. He knew that he had to have courage, be steadfast, and stand up for what he believed in. Surely, Lincoln would have been a judge, but for his first love—politics.

I must admit, it is not always easy to stick to your principles—especially when you find yourself standing alone. I call it the loneliness of command. You know it. You feel it. But to paraphrase Lincoln, as long as you remain true to yourself, if at the end of the day you have lost every other friend on earth, you will at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be inside of you. And Lincoln remained true to himself.

I would like to conclude this talk by telling you about Lincoln's acts as a judge in the White House. Two instances come to mind. The first involves Lincoln's review of the courts-martial during the Civil War. Lincoln would carefully review the death sentences of sleeping sentinels, homesick Union soldiers, and deserters that he called his "leg cases." In all of these instances, Lincoln acted as final judge and pardoned many of these soldiers. While merciful in these types of cases, he was likely to sustain sentences for slave traders, those convicted of robbery, and those who committed sexual offenses.

The second noteworthy act of judging occurred after the Sioux uprising in Minnesota that killed hundreds of white settlers in 1862. The military court had sentenced 303 Sioux to death. These cases came before Lincoln to review as final judge. Yet despite great pressure to approve these verdicts, Lincoln ordered that the complete records of the trials be sent to him. Working deliberately, Lincoln reviewed each case one-by-one. Even though he was in the midst of administering the government in the Civil War, Lincoln carefully worked through the transcripts for a month to sort out those who were guilty of serious crimes.

Ultimately, Lincoln commuted the sentences of 265 defendants, and only 39 of the original 303 were executed. Although Lincoln was criticized for this act of clemency, he responded: "I could not afford to hang men for votes."

I have for you tonight one last Lincoln anecdote. Lincoln and a certain judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses; and it was agreed that the next morning at nine o'clock they should make a trade, the horse to be unseen up to that hour, and no backing out, under a forfeit of twenty-five dollars. At the hour appointed, the judge came up, leading the sorriest looking specimen of a nag ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes, Lincoln was seen approaching with a *wooden saw-horse* upon his shoulders. Great were the shouts and the laughter of the crowd; and set down his saw-horse, and exclaimed: "Well, judge, this is the first time I have ever *got the worst of it* in a horse-trade."

At the beginning of this talk, I mentioned the four different kinds of judges described in Travers's *Anatomy of a Murder*. As the protagonist in the book said, he was lucky to have the rare judge "who possesses both head and heart." We too are quite lucky that Lincoln, our judge, had both a head and a heart.

Court Of Federal Claims Practice Brown Bag For Young Attorneys and Summer Interns To Be Held On July 22

The Court of Federal Claims Bar Association will host a brown bag luncheon program on practice at the Court of Federal Claims, which is aimed at law clerks, summer associates, and young lawyers interested in the court's diverse practice areas (i.e., government contracts, Constitutional claims, tax refunds, Indian claims, civilian and military pay claims, patent and copyright matters, vaccine injury claims, federal compensation matters, and private relief bills). The program will take place from 12:00-1:30 p.m. on **Wednesday, July 22nd**, in the Tayloe House, which is adjacent to the National

Courts Building, 717 Madison Place, Washington, D.C.

Chief Judge Emily Hewitt will lead a panel comprised of other judges of the Court as well as private and government practitioners who routinely appear before the Court. The panelists will discuss: the court's mission and varied jurisdictional grants; the court's structure, docket, and procedures; practical tips for young attorneys practicing before the court; and professional opportunities in the court's practice areas. The event will conclude with a brief "Ask the Judges" session on practice before the court.

For further information on the program, summer program coordinators or individuals should contact **Jim Gette**, Chair of the Law & Practice Education Committee of the CFC Bar Association, at 202-305-1461 or at james.gette@usdoj.gov.

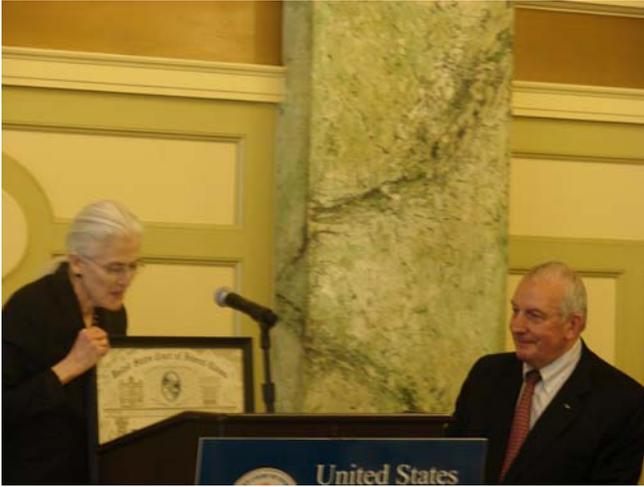
Vaccine Brown Bag Event Will Be Held On August 21

On **Friday, August 21st** at noon, the Bar Association's Vaccine Committee, in conjunction with the Court's Office of Special Masters, will present a brown bag presentation on topics of interest to vaccine practitioners. The event will take place in the Tayloe House, which is adjacent to the National Courts Building, 717 Madison Place, Washington, D.C. For further information or to provide suggestions for program content contact the Vaccine Committee Chairs, **Alexis Babcock** (Alexis.Babcock@usdoj.gov) or **Ron Homer** (rhomer@ccandh.com). Stay tuned for further information as this program takes shape over the course of the summer.



Photos From Court Of Federal Claims Law Day Observance At The Willard Hotel, May 8, 2009





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