

Jay S. Bybee

NEWEST NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGE

FOLLOWING A 74-19 SENATE CONFIRMATION VOTE, JAY S. BYBEE, '80, WAS SWORN IN AS A NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGE BY JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR ON MARCH 28, 2003. KNOWN AS A LEGAL SCHOLAR WHO IS "ONE OF THE FINEST CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYERS IN AMERICA," ACCORDING TO JUDGE LLOYD D. GEORGE OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA, "JAY IS UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED FOR HIS INTELLECT, HONESTY, AND ABILITY TO ARTICULATE THE ISSUES, PLUS HE IS NOT A COMPROMISER OF PRINCIPLES."

♦ FROM HIS NEW CHAMBERS IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JUDGE BYBEE RESPONDED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM SCOTT CAMERON, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE *CLARK MEMORANDUM*.

Question: Describe the career path that led to your appointment as a judge on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Bybee: I don't think that anyone can plan to be appointed to the federal bench. Even for the most ambitious and conspiring among us, it will always be serendipitous. But whatever closed, wayward thoughts I might have had over the past years about the possibility of someday being a judge, it had never occurred to me that I would end up on the Ninth Circuit. I was born and raised in the Ninth Circuit (born in California and raised in Nevada), but I finished high school in the Sixth (Kentucky), attended college and law school in the Tenth (at BYU), clerked in the Fourth (South Carolina), and have since lived in the D.C. (Washington), Fourth (Virginia), and Fifth (Louisiana) Circuits. My family and I moved to Nevada in 1998 so that I could take a position with the new William S. Boyd School of Law at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. In one sense, I was going

home, but I no longer had other family there. In retrospect, the move back to Las Vegas was, of course, critical to my being appointed. Taking the position at UNLV offered other things as well: The new law school generated a lot of excitement in the legal community in Nevada, I had many good opportunities to talk with the bench and bar in Nevada, and I wrote an article on Nevada constitutional law.

There were a couple of interesting coincidences or unusual events that conspired to get me here. Perhaps the most unusual occurred in January 2003. The president had renominated me (because all nominations are returned to the president at the end of a congressional term), the Judiciary Committee was getting reorganized after the Republicans regained control of the Committee, and there were a lot of rumors about potential Democratic filibusters of some of the nominations. There was a lot in motion, and I felt anxious about the whole matter, not knowing when I

might be scheduled for a hearing, how other nominations might affect my own, and whether my nomination would yet prove controversial.

In the middle of this uncertainty, my wife, Dianna, took her annual trip with her sisters, this time to Florida. On the way home to Washington from Miami, she found herself across the aisle from Nevada Senator Harry Reid. Senator Reid, the minority whip, had previously announced his support for my nomination, but I knew the senator was under a lot of pressure, and I hadn't spoken with him in some time. Dianna introduced herself to the senator, who said, "Tell Jay that he writes too much. But tell him that Senator Ensign and I are working on it, and we will get him through." The senator's reassurances were calming to both of us. What were the chances that my wife and Senator Reid would be on the same flight from Miami to Washington? The chance meeting made enough of an impression on Senator Reid that he referred to it on the Senate floor during the debate on my nomination.

Question: What were your career aspirations upon leaving law school?

Judge Bybee: I wanted to work in Washington, D.C., and knew I wanted to work somewhere in government. In those days there were no recruiters that came to the Law School from Washington, D.C. I went to Washington at my own expense after sending out 80 to 100 inquiry letters. I remember standing in the lobby of the Hotel Washington plugging quarters into the pay phone trying to get through to the hiring partners, setting up interview times for the few days I was there. My first year out of law school I clerked for

Judge Donald Russell on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. After three years of private practice, I joined the Office of Legal Policy and then the Civil Division at the Department of Justice. I later served at the White House under President George Bush as associate counsel to the president, and for the past two years, I have been the assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice.

I also hoped to teach someday. I joined the faculty at the Paul M. Hebert Law Center at Louisiana State University in 1991 and then the William S. Boyd School of Law at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, in 1999.

The opportunities I have had have been beyond any dreams I carried out of the Law School. I was a first-year student in Monroe McKay's property class and remember the nomination process and his investiture at the Law School. I wonder how many of us that day considered what it would be like? I know I couldn't have seen the path that brought me here.

Question: Which of those things from the past will prove most helpful in your new role as a Ninth Circuit judge?

Judge Bybee: Everything is connected to everything else. My experience as assistant attorney general, my work as a law professor, and my time at the Department of Justice as an attorney on the appellate staff of the Civil Division will be extremely helpful. When it comes right down to it, though, I think what will probably be most helpful is my year as a clerk to a federal judge.

Question: Will any of your former activities have to be curtailed because of this appointment?

Judge Bybee: My first months of experience were atypical,



because I worked out of a temporary office in Washington, D.C., until school finished, and I moved my family back to Las Vegas. So I don't have a lot of experience. An appellate position can be monastic. It is just the judge and the clerks, copying illuminated manuscripts into E3d. There are fewer opportunities for appellate judges, in contrast to trial judges, to interact with attorneys, witnesses, and other court personnel.

I am just beginning to realize how careful I have to be in conversations with attorneys, friends, and others that we don't

discuss matters that could come before the Ninth Circuit. Generally, I will have to be more circumspect than when I was teaching and freely offered my opinions to anyone who would listen.

However, I will be able to teach on a part-time basis at the William S. Boyd School of Law at UNLV—one of the few part-time things circuit court judges can still do. But in the next two years, I will focus only on the judgeship: I need to learn the business of the court. I am looking forward to the teaching function I will have with my clerks. I learned

so much during my clerkship from my judge, and I hope that I can teach my clerks as well as learn from them.

Question: What is the most influential secular book you have read? What books have you recently read?

Judge Bybee: Soren Kierkegaard's *Fear & Trembling/Sickness Unto Death* (two short books packaged together). Perhaps surprisingly, I read these just after my first year of law school. Kierkegaard's peculiar Christian existentialism really struck a deep chord; it moved me to a whole new way of thinking about faith, our rela-

tionship to God, and accepting responsibility for not only our actions but our emotions as well. I have since read a number of other books by Kierkegaard, although they are so dense that sometimes it takes me months to get through them.

The latest book I've read is the new *Harry Potter* book, and I'm working on *John Adams* by David McCullough. I've recently read Bruce Hafen's biography of Elder Maxwell and Terry Warner's *The Bonds That Make Us Free*. I will also confess to having read at the beach a number of mystery novels of no serious consequence.



Shima Baradaran Robison

2003-2004 *BYU LAW REVIEW* EDITOR

by Edward L. Carter

As a young girl in Orumieh, Iran, Shima Baradaran Robison learned the price that good people sometimes pay for trying to better their society. When Robison was three years old, her mother went to prison for advocating democratic change in Iran. Robison and her siblings spent up to a month at a time living in the prison with their mom.

“My mother doesn’t even seem like the type to have done something like that,” says Robison, a third-year J. Reuben Clark Law School student who

serves as editor in chief of the 2003–2004 *BYU Law Review*. “She almost regrets it, because she almost missed our growing-up years.”

After serving two years of a 10-year sentence, Robison’s mother was fortuitously set free. Robison’s father, a medical doctor, had performed surgery on one of Iran’s religious leaders, and the leader was able to secure an early release for Robison’s mother and aunt, who had also been imprisoned.

Despite the hardships, Robison’s family appreciates those years. Their mother’s willingness to sacrifice herself for a cause she believed in has rubbed

off on Robison and her siblings. “All of us children feel like it has been invaluable to have that kind of social vision,” Robison says.

Robison’s own efforts to better her society have become more focused during her time as a *BYU* law student. Although her father encouraged her to go to medical school, Robison originally made plans to earn a PhD in political science. After having applied to PhD programs, however, she changed her mind at the last minute and decided on law school instead.

“I came to law school partly because I was really interested in violence against women,” says Robison, who spent four months in South Africa researching women’s issues. “Since I got to law school, I

have become interested in other issues, like poverty and the environment. I would like to help those who are disadvantaged have access to good legal assistance.”

As editor in chief, Robison invests a significant portion of her time and skills in the work of the *Law Review*. She and the 2003–2004 editorial board have established several goals they believe will define their work with the publication.

First, Robison wants to continue to publish as many student-written articles as possible. She believes this will help the *Law Review* reach out to the general student population at

BYU and elsewhere. Second, Robison wants to continue to publish professional articles from as diverse a group of authors and on as many different topics as possible. Third, she wants to continually improve communication among *Law Review* staffers and with the Law School community in general.

Robison realizes that she faces great challenges in leading the *Law Review* while continuing her own studies. She also must coordinate her busy schedule with the equally busy schedule of her husband, Jeff Robison, a third-year medical student at the University of Utah.

Nevertheless, Robison responds to the challenges with characteristic optimism and hard work. She and her husband enjoy their opportunity to learn two very different disciplines, medicine and law, together.

“It’s nice for both of us to be busy,” Shima Robison says. “The time we spend together is really valued. We study together. We both know that school is important and that we need to study at this time.”

Eventually, Jeff and Shima plan to settle for a while in New York City to practice law and medicine. Shima already spent summers in New York City working at the American Civil Liberties Union and the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis. She is considering a judicial clerkship and, someday, law teaching.

Wherever she ends up, Robison will take with her the lessons she learned along with her mother in an Iranian prison. “My mother has established an example and goal for me to try to use my skills to help my society become better,” she said. “I hope I can live up to that value with my legal education.”

President of the Utah Minority Bar Association

by Mike Johnston

Yvette Donosso Diaz, '99, recently appointed president of the Utah Minority Bar Association, is quite familiar with the challenges that minority law students and professionals face. While attending high school in Miami, Diaz sought advice from a guidance counselor about college admissions, but the counselor suggested that she abandon her college aspirations and enroll in a cosmetology course.

"She saw me as an immigrant . . . someone whose father has a third-grade education and lives on the lower economic scale. She tried to dissuade me from going to college," Diaz said. "She didn't realize that education and hard work were the staples of my home. I knew I was supposed to go to college, and my parents made numerous sacrifices to support my educational aspirations."

Ignoring the counselor's misguided advice, Diaz enrolled at Brigham Young University. Describing her experiences there as "life changing," she felt it a personal challenge to do her best, which translated into becoming an honor student.

The challenges and opportunities of undergraduate life drove Diaz to new heights as she committed herself to make a difference in her community. "I had a lot of fire, but not a lot of direction. That's when I met David Dominguez, professor at the J. Reuben Clark Law School. He convinced me that I could represent and empower my community if I could learn to think analytically instead of with emotion. He sold me on BYU Law School, and I made sure to sign up for his com-

munity lawyering class. There he taught me 'the power of one,' and that lesson continues to be a fundamental tenet of my legal practice as well as my personal life."

As president of the Utah Minority Bar Association, Diaz again feels challenged to represent her heritage with dignity. "I am the first J. Reuben Clark graduate to hold this position; thus, I feel a special need to represent my alma mater well. Being president of the UMBA has also opened doors for me to build friendships with the Utah State Bar Association. We now work together to try to meet the needs of minority lawyers and

the minority communities that need representation," Diaz said.

The need for minority attorneys in Utah has perhaps never been greater than now. In recent years Utah's minority populations have literally exploded. For example, Utah's Hispanic population has grown 150 percent in the past decade. Such growth creates a variety of challenges for the legal community.

The Utah Minority Bar Association under the direction of Yvette Diaz continues to look for ways to increase the number of attorneys who are bilingual and culturally sensitive to the issues that minority residents face.

"We need more minority associates and partners in our law firms. We need more minority judges and clerks in our courtrooms," Diaz said. "I am confident that as a bar we can begin to address some of these issues."

In upcoming months the Minority Bar Association will be inviting legal employers to support a pledge to encourage diversity awareness in legal recruitment, hiring, and training."

Diaz credits much of her success to the example, dedication, and sacrifice of her parents. She also credits her own family for being her most important priority and accomplishment. "No success would ever compensate for me failing my spouse or three beautiful children," Diaz said.



Mission President New Title for Law Alumni

Mission calls are apt to come when they are least expected. Neither Henry J. Eyring, '89, nor Steven J. Lund, '83, had the least inclination that they would be called to serve as mission presidents in 2003.



President and Sister Henry J. Eyring

President Eyring and his wife, Kelly (Japan Tokyo North Mission) have four young children, the youngest, Spencer, not yet two. Their family has always been preparing for missionary service, but they felt the call would come later. It was the same for the Lunds (Georgia Atlanta Mission). As CEO of NuSkin Corporation and with a 13-year-old daughter, Kelsey, still at home, President Lund and his wife, Kalleen, were also planning on a mission after retirement. In retrospect, both presidents see glimpses of our Father's "customized, elegant plan" and the fact that this latest turn in life's highway has been lovingly prepared.

Both mission presidents are masters at working with people. President Eyring served three years as director of the Marriott School of Management's Master of Business Administration program and more than 10 years as a consultant with Monitor Company. With regard to his Marriott School experience, he states: "My years on campus allowed me to connect with the rising generation of the Church." Inspired by the students' goodness, energy, and optimism, he was impressed by the quantum change that had occurred since his days as a joint-degree candidate at the Law School and the

Marriott School of Management. He expects that "heaven has upgraded the soldiers in its army in the intervening years" as well. While the call and its challenge to the Eyring family is somewhat daunting, they have taken comfort and confidence in blessings they have found along the way to the mission field.

President Lund's leadership over the Georgia Atlanta Mission will be facilitated by his 19 years in international business and his supervision of a large cadre of employees. However, from his own experience President Lund believes that the mission experience itself prepares missionaries to be missionaries. He attributes his success as an undergraduate and law student to the rigors of his first mission, and he expects the same gain in maturity in his missionaries. Commenting on this call, he indicated that God had not left his family alone to confront

other life experiences that seemed overwhelming at the time, and he was certain God would not do so now.

The lives of President Eyring and President Lund seem to be intertwined. President Lund had the opportunity of addressing 30,000 people at a NuSkin conference in Tokyo, where they asked him to explain why he would leave his business to serve as a mission president. To the delight of the audience, President Lund showed pictures of himself and other NuSkin executives during their missionary days. His closing request was, "If you see some of my young friends with name tags, please introduce yourselves and be friendly. I will tell the missionaries that anyone with a NuSkin tag will be their friend." Hopefully, President Lund's invitation will bear fruit in President Eyring's mission in Tokyo as well as his own in Atlanta.



President and Sister Steven J. Lund

中美司法合作项目
英语暨法律强化培训班合影
2003. 3. 4



Love in the Time of SARS

A CONVERSATION WITH LOVISA LYMAN

From mid-February to the end of April 2003, Lovisa Lyman and her husband, Don, taught English to judges and prosecutors in China's capital city, Beijing. Representing BYU's Technology-Assisted Language Learning (TALL) Department, the Lymans were joined by several ESL (English as a second language) specialists and a retired attorney/pro tem judge. The following excerpts are from a conversation with Lovisa about her experiences in China during the early months

of the SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) outbreak. *What type of relationship did you develop with your students?*

From their first writing assignment, which was to fill out a note card with their names and something important about themselves, I started to love them. Zhao Ying Wei, the poorest speaker in the class, went in two months from barely speaking to adequately arguing a case before a panel of judges. All of the students felt lucky to be in the program, during which time

they were released from their court duties to learn more about the American legal system. They are among the most generous, hardworking students I have ever met. The students hung on my every word. They copied everything I wrote on the board and heavily annotated their textbooks. They studied so long that one of them had to be treated for eyestrain and another for spinal pain. They agonized over every word they wrote, even though the grades would never figure in a GPA or a report to their courts.

They were extremely concerned about my safety, comfort, and well-being. I can remember them serving me with chopsticks to make sure that I got my share of the communal meal and flanking me to protect me from traffic as I walked the busy Beijing streets to the college. I remember them grinning and cheering when they found me on the Great Wall after they thought I was lost and making sure that I had a thermometer, mask, and medicine when SARS became an increasing threat.

Tell me about the lifestyle and training of the Chinese judges.

Chinese judges go where they are assigned. After graduation from an undergraduate law program, those who want to be judges must pass difficult examinations. Only the best are chosen. For each advancement up through the ranks, more tests must be taken. Judges seldom ever work as lawyers and may earn much less money than lawyers do, though some judges make up for the disparity by accepting bribes. Other judges take legitimate avenues to improve their income, such as seeking additional degrees. About a quarter of our students had master's degrees, and one had a PhD. Several taught on the side.

How did the participants react when informed that the program would end prematurely because of the SARS outbreak?

The announcement that our legal English program in Beijing would end immediately and that we would return home a month early was not entirely unwelcome. Our families were firing off worried e-mails, and our students were running the risk of not being able to travel back to their distant homes if the Chinese government further restricted travel. But at the same time, as the news was welcome, it hurt. That evening teachers and students huddled together for some farewell words in one of the study rooms at the hotel where we all lived, taking turns saying, as well as we could, what we had come to mean to one another. For me it was as though I had fallen in love with 43 people at once—and I was never one to fall in love easily.

Oh, that everyone could have such ideal students as our Chinese judges!



Kasey (Karl) Haws, '85, Paves Way for Redlands Temple

APPOINTED MAYOR AFTER BEING ELECTED TO THE REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA, CITY COUNCIL, KASEY HAWS DECIDED NOT TO SEEK A SECOND TERM. WHY? BECAUSE HE FEELS HE ACCOMPLISHED MOST OF THE GOALS HE SET HIS FIRST TERM, INCLUDING AIDING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW LDS TEMPLE.

"I think that a person involved in politics should have a desire to benefit the public good," says Haws. He wasn't thinking much about politics until the night he came across a Redlands city council meeting on TV. He noticed that there was a three-person majority in the city council who stood behind a "zero-growth policy." They rarely approved new buildings—even a sorely needed second high school took years to get approval. As a result, Redlands almost always had a budget deficit at the end of each fiscal year.

Haws started voicing his concerns to friends in the city, and, as a result, many of them circulated the idea that he

should run for city council.

He was surprised to receive calls saying, "I hear you're running. We'd love to back you. Can we have a fund raiser?" Haws had recently opened what he called a little "litigation boutique" and didn't think it feasible to run for city council. But he did, and the newspaper reported the result in one word: *Landslide*.

After two years on the city council, Haws returned to Redlands one day from a trip with his wife celebrating their 20th wedding anniversary. Checking phone messages, he was surprised to hear that several were from area newspapers asking for a comment on the announcement that the LDS Church was going to build a

Despite the city's zero-growth policy, with the help of city council member Kasey Haws, the new Redlands Temple was dedicated in September 2003.

new temple in Redlands. "I still don't think I've recovered from that moment," he says. He realized that the lives of the people of Redlands would be changed.

Haws believed from the start that the temple would be approved and built quickly, mainly because of the religious nature of the city. In fact, the city council had recently approved construction of an Islamic mosque.

On April 26, 2001, in a televised city council meeting, Kasey Haws explained that the LDS Church had announced its plans to build a temple in Redlands and that it would be a wonderful asset to the city. The community began a show of overwhelming support, creating "a momentum that has not slowed down even to this day," says Haws. The temple plans went speedily through the planning commission and were approved unanimously by the city council. Of the 250 people present at the planning commission meeting, only eight or nine were in opposition, and they had their concerns resolved on the spot. "At times I wonder why we've been so fortunate. This is exactly how you'd hope a temple would go," says Haws.

The Redlands Temple was dedicated in September 2003, a little over a year since it was announced. Haws admits he had a hand in the temple construction going so smoothly. "It was good for the Church to have someone describing this process," he says. "I must have explained 200 times who the angel Moroni is."



Melendez Rallies Support for Centro Hispano Center

Barbara Melendez, '97, president of the Centro Hispano Foundation, accepted a check for \$10,000 from Make a Difference Day and the national Points of Light Foundation in April 2003. The award recognized the work of Melendez and other Utah County volunteers who began renovations at the historic St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church in downtown Provo, Utah, six months before. Their dream is to raise \$2 million to buy the church and transform it into Centro Hispano, a center for classes, dances, and fiestas. This money will be added to the nearly \$100,000 that has been raised so far.

The church was vacated when the Catholic parish built another facility in Orem. Talk of tearing the building down prompted representatives of the Hispanic community, neighborhood preservationists, and Utah Valley State College to band together with a new vision for the structure. The church's 16,000 square feet and five levels can accommodate hundreds of students, a commercial kitchen, a computer lab, and a gymnasium for dances and holiday festivals.

Volunteers instrumental in the renovation have been families in the area and students from Brigham Young University and the J. Reuben Clark Law School as well as Utah Valley State College. Organizers envision Centro Hispano as a magnet for the local Hispanic community.



Rick D. Nydegger Shaping Patent Law in the 21st Century

In October 2003 Rick D. Nydegger, '77, will be invested as president of the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) after being inducted as a fellow of the AIPLA, one of 20 members to initially receive the honor.

Surprisingly, Rick never wanted to be a lawyer. Fascinated by math and science, Rick was a Sterling scholar in math from Granger High and graduated from BYU with a degree in electrical engineering and a fondness for theoretical

studies and computer programming. As an undergraduate, Rick worked for Utah Power and Light and fell under the tutelage of Jim Taylor, an electrical engineer with a law degree. Jim suggested that Rick pursue graduate studies. Taking Jim as a model, Rick registered for the LSAT and applied to the brand-new J. Reuben Clark Law School.

Engineering jobs were plentiful at the time, and Rick turned down offers from General Electric, Westinghouse, and Utah Power and Light in order to enter law school. He and his wife, Denise, decided to "stay poor" for three more years of education preparing for the future; but what that future held was unknown to the Nydeggers—patent law wasn't even on the radar screen.

With his math and science background Rick felt unprepared for law school, but after completing his first year he felt like he was "coming home." He attributes his success in school and in the practice of law to his "bulldoggedness" in work-

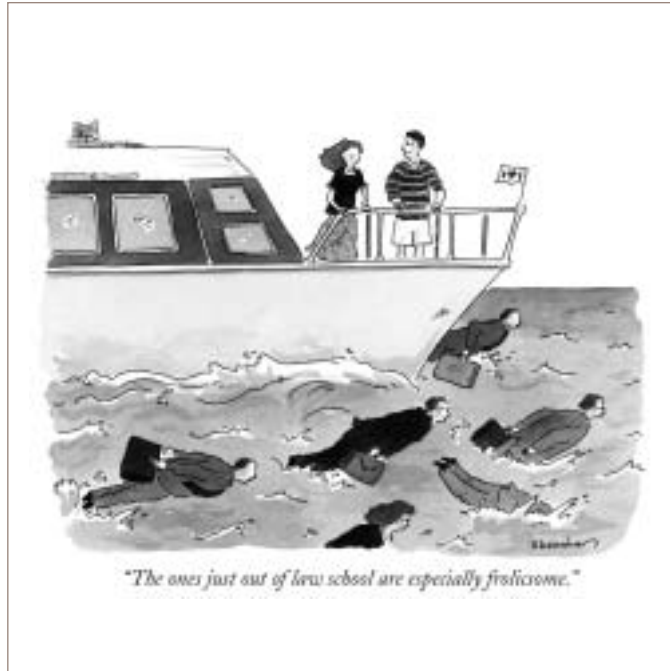
ing hard. For instance, Rick thought that Keith Rooker was the toughest professor he had in law school, and he took every class that Professor Rooker taught because he wanted to learn all he could from him.

Midway into his second year of law school Rick got a call from Ross Workman inviting him to interview at Ross' firm, Strong Poelman & Fox. The firm wanted to develop their patent work and was looking for attorneys with engineering backgrounds. Rick was hired as a law clerk at five dollars an hour in 1976, went with them full-time upon graduation, and was made a partner within four years.

In 1984 Rick and some patent attorneys from that firm started their own firm—Workman, Nydegger, and Jensen—with Rick working primarily in litigation for the first six or seven years. The firm, which developed a transactional base in medical device technology and software innovation, is now named Workman, Nydegger & Seeley.

Rick characterizes his experience in intellectual property law as being "nudged into new places" as the burgeoning area of law took off. That included working closely with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in the development of several important policy initiatives as well as drafting its widely used guidelines for the examination of software-related inventions. He has spoken and written widely on legislative and regulatory developments and is currently the chair of the National Council of Intellectual Property Law Associations and a member of the ABA Intellectual Property Law Section. Rick is also on the board of directors for the National Inventors Hall of Fame and the National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation.

From the first Rick has looked for good people and potential in the work he chose. He is now vested in the practice of patent law, which grew from a love of math and science and the "bulldoggedness" to be the best he could be.



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Larry EchoHawk Honored at University of Utah Founders Day Dinner

Each year, to commemorate its founding in 1850, the University of Utah honors four alumni and one nonalumnus who have distinguished themselves both professionally and individually. Among the honorees for 2003 was current BYU law professor Larry EchoHawk.

A member of the Pawnee Indian Tribe, EchoHawk served two terms in the Idaho House of Representatives and became the first Native American to be elected as a state (Idaho) attorney general. He was later appointed by President Clinton to serve on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, chaired by the U.S. attorney general.

“The education I received at the University of Utah College of Law empowered me to achieve the American dream and to succeed in giving meaningful public service,” EchoHawk said of his experience at law school.

EchoHawk, a former football player at Brigham Young University, was also the first BYU graduate to receive the NCAA’s Silver Anniversary Award, presented to athletes

who have distinguished themselves in their careers and personal lives.

Law Alumni Weekend Planned

Tapping into the excitement of BYU’s Homecoming weekend, alumni of the J. Reuben Clark Law School will gather together on October 9–12, 2003. A football game with Colorado State on Thursday will kick off an agenda of festivities including a golf tournament, a law alumni barbecue, and a family picnic.

An ethics CLE seminar on Friday will feature Judge Jay Bybee and former Utah Congressman Bill Orton as guest speakers. Also planned is an ethics panel moderated by BYU law professor Jim Gordon.

On Sunday alumni and their families may enjoy the

morning broadcast of “Music and the Spoken Word” at the Tabernacle on Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

JRCLS CALENDAR

2003

- September 18-20
JRCLS Leadership Training
- October 4
General Conference/Reception
- October 9
Alumni Board Meetings
- October 9-11
Alumni and Friends Weekend

2004

- April 2
Alumni Board Meetings
- April 3
General Conference/Reception
- May 17
Swearing-In/U.S. Supreme Court