

Career Services

www.sandiego.edu/usdlaw/career/

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FEDERAL JUDICIAL CLERKSHIPS: 2009 APPLICATION & INTERVIEW PROCEDURES (Final Version, June 2009)

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Students are eligible to apply for federal judicial clerkships at the beginning of their third year. Clerkships generally begin the following August or September. There are two methods by which to apply to federal judges. **Some judges accept applications only through regular mail, and other judges accept applications only online through an online database and engine called “OSCAR” (Online System for Clerkship Application and Review).**

Note: The OSCAR application information herein is a summary provided only for your convenience. After you register on OSCAR <https://oscar.uscourts.gov/> it is paramount that you read in its entirety OSCAR 5.0 “Applicant User Guide” located in the Resources tab and regularly review OSCAR’s “Announcements” section once you are logged-on to stay apprised of application issues.

The deadlines in the Guide apply to 2010 graduates. If you are not graduating until 2011 or later, and are interested in **externships**, please contact Career Services. If you are graduating sooner than 2010 or are an alumnus, you should also contact Career Services for assistance.

IN GENERAL

A judicial clerkship is a strong and prestigious foundation upon which to build a law career and is of tremendous professional value. There are hundreds of judicial clerkship opportunities at the federal level. Such clerkships are generally one or two year positions following graduation from law school. Competition for clerkships is high and federal judges generally consider solid grades and law journal or moot court experience as important qualifications.

A clerkship in any federal court in the country is valuable no matter where you intend to practice. Therefore, realistically assess the competitiveness of your candidacy and (i) apply to a broad variety of geographic regions, and (ii) consider clerkships with prestigious magistrate judges, bankruptcy court judges and specialty court judges, including administrative law judges (“ALJs”), in addition to clerkships with district and circuit court judges. An ALJ clerkship is a terrific place to start your career, especially if you have an interest in a particular practice, such as environmental, immigration, or other area of law.

A list of types of federal courts is attached at Appendix A. Many USD Law professors have clerked for judges. A list can be found at Appendix B. If you are interested in considering a judicial clerkship, consult with one of the advisors in Career Services and/or one of the faculty members who clerked.

APPLICATION DEADLINES

The following dates and deadlines are crucial to your success in the process:

- **On or after Friday, May 22, 2009:** Register with OSCAR.
- **Now through Monday, June 29:** Request recommendation letters from 3 professors. See below “Procedures for Requesting Recommendation Letters.”
- **By Monday, July 20:** You must provide Career Services with:
 1. An Excel spreadsheet listing the regular mail judges to whom you will apply.
 2. A list, in Excel or any form, of the OSCAR judges to whom you will apply.
 3. A list of the 3 faculty members who will write recommendation letters on your behalf. See “Application Procedures” below regarding how to create your spreadsheet.
- **By Monday, August 10:** In order to have your faculty recommendation letters uploaded onto OSCAR, you **must**, by this date: (1) designate on OSCAR your faculty recommenders; (2) designate on OSCAR the judges to whom you are going to apply; and (3) upload at least your resume, but preferably all your application materials. Once you have done these tasks, you may continue to revise your application materials until the deadline.
- **ON Saturday, September 5:** You must mail all your regular mail judicial clerkship applications.
- **BY Tuesday, September 8:** OSCAR application materials must be uploaded, proofread, and “finalized” by 7 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time, when judges will be able to view your applications. **Career Services strongly recommends that you plan to finalize your applications BEFORE LABOR DAY WEEKEND.** Please note the University of San Diego, including Career Services, is closed on Monday, September 7.

HIRING CRITERIA

Hiring criteria vary by judge. However, all judges require excellent writing, research and analytical skills. Many judges at the most competitive circuit and district courts consider only applications with high academic standing, law journal or moot court experience. Students’ experience and academic records should reflect the judges’ stated hiring criteria. It should be noted, however, that occasionally some candidates have secured judicial law clerk positions by impressing a judge with their work quality as a student judicial extern either as a volunteer or for academic credit.

While each judge has his or her own criteria for selecting a judicial clerk, several criteria are common for federal court judges. These include:

- **Strong GPA.** Generally, you must have a very strong GPA. For U.S. Courts of Appeal you must be in the top of your class. In addition, most Courts of Appeal judges prefer you to serve first as a judicial clerk for a district court judge. Other credentials that a judge might be interested in include previous experience, publications, moot court finals, membership in an under-represented group, or law journal participation.
- **Law Journal, Writing or Publications.** This is a very important credential for many judges, particularly at U.S. Courts of Appeal and U.S. District Courts, as you will be researching and writing extensively. This can include membership on a law journal, assisting a professor with an article (especially if you are listed as a contributing author), publishing your own piece in an academic or law journal publication, an extensive

research and writing experience through a job/experience/externship/internship/volunteer position, or other significant writing prior to law school.

- **Moot Court/Mock Trial and Related Organized Oral Advocacy Experience.** This is another experience that judges value, including board positions.
- **Level of Competition.** While clerkships with federal magistrates, senior judges, bankruptcy and specialty courts are sometimes viewed as slightly less competitive than federal district courts, those judges receive a voluminous amount of applications and the outstanding experience one receives as a clerk for such a judge is viewed by other legal employers as extremely valuable. Bankruptcy judges sometimes look for demonstrated academic or practical experience in that area and many have permanent clerks.

APPLICATION MATERIALS

- **Cover Letter.** Your letter should include a very brief summary of your most important qualifications, your reasons for applying, and reference any personal connection to the state or region in which the judge sits.

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>JUDGE'S TITLE, AS IT SHOULD APPEAR ON ENVELOPE & INSIDE ADDRESS</u>	<u>SALUTATION</u>
U.S. Court of Appeals:		
Chief Judge, Senior Judge, Judge	The Honorable (full name) United States Court of Appeals Ninth Circuit	Dear Judge (surname):
U.S. District Court:		
Chief Judge, Senior Judge, Judge, Magistrate Judge	The Honorable (full name) United States District Court Southern District of California or United States Bankruptcy Court Southern District of California	Dear Judge (surname): or Dear Magistrate Judge (surname):
Other Federal Courts:		
Chief Judge, Judge	The Honorable (full name) Name of Court (i.e., United States Court of Federal Claims)	Dear Judge (surname):

- **Resume.** Your resume should emphasize academic accomplishments, research and writing skills, law school and undergraduate internships, law clerking and other related academic and work experience. A Career Advisor should review your resume prior to submission.
- **Writing Sample.** Writing samples should demonstrate your writing excellence. They may include a Lawyering Skills assignment, moot court brief or other law school paper, or written work for an employer if you receive employer permission and redact the piece to eliminate any proprietary or identifying client information if it has not been publicly filed. You might also include excerpts from law journal articles or a reprint of your published article or note. Judges seek fluent writing style and strong analytical ability.
- **Transcripts.** Unofficial copies can be sent initially. Some judges may ask for an official copy to be forwarded prior to the interview. When requesting transcripts, please allow the

Law School Record's office a minimum of a 24-hour turnaround. A number of judges also require undergraduate or other graduate school transcripts. Request these in advance from your other educational institutions.

For OSCAR applications, instead of submitting a transcript or self-created "grade-sheet," you will use an online editor to input your law school, undergraduate, and any other required transcript information.

- **Faculty Letters of Recommendation.** Request letters of recommendation from 3 faculty members who know you well or in whose classes you performed particularly well. While most judges prefer letters from law professors, a letter from a legal employer for whom you have worked and gained substantive legal experience can also be helpful. See "Procedures for Requesting Faculty Letters of Recommendation," below.

PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING FACULTY LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION*

***Note: Career Services will process only recommendation letters of University of San Diego faculty members.** For recommendation letters from other individuals, such as employers or professors from other law schools who instructed you during your summer abroad, you should make the process as easy on them as possible by offering to do the mail merge, stuff envelopes or be of assistance in the process.

- **Request Process.** Contact 3 professors and let them you intend to apply for judicial clerkships. We recommend you consult with professors who know you well and who will take the time to write you an excellent recommendation. Judges pay close attention to recommendations in making hiring decisions.
- **Meeting and Materials.** Professors are very busy and many have had thousands of students. So, even if you think a faculty member knows you well, we have found that you can help your professors write the best possible letter by meeting in person with them, if possible, and also by providing them with the following:
 - your resume;
 - your most recent transcript (unofficial); and
 - a list of judges/courts to which you intend to apply.
- **Timing of Request.** Please let your professors know their recommendation letters should be emailed to Roseanne Preciado in Career Services at roseannep@sandiego.edu by Monday, July 20. They are welcome and encouraged to email their letters to Roseanne, our judicial clerkship coordinator, before that date.

Request an e-mail, fax or phone contact from your faculty recommenders so that, if necessary, you can follow up with them over the summer.

- **Email.** Email Roseanne Preciado indicating the professors preparing your recommendations.
- **Signatures and Inclusion of Recommendation Letters with the Rest of Your Application Materials.** Career Services will use the Excel spreadsheet you provide to mail merge your regular mail recommendation letters. Career Services will then

arrange for signatures on those letters, put them into envelopes, seal them and call you to pick them up. At that time, you will add the recommendation letters to your application packages. Remember to budget for the postage for your regular mail judge applications.

Important Note:

It is **your** responsibility to monitor the preparation of your letters of recommendation and to ensure your letters are submitted to Career Services in a timely manner. Career Services will not remind your recommenders of their obligations. If Career Services does not receive your letters of recommendation from the professors, you cannot be guaranteed that the recommendations will be included in your regular mail applications or that they will be uploaded before Monday, August 10, the last date Career Services will upload recommendation letters onto OSCAR.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES – HOW TO APPLY

To prepare your applications, you should take the following steps:

1. **On or after Friday, May 22, register for OSCAR** - <https://oscar.uscourts.gov/>
2. **By Monday, June 29, ask 3 professors to prepare recommendation letters for you.** Please let them know that they should email the letters to Roseanne Preciado at roseannep@sandiego.edu.

3. **By Monday, July 20, email Roseanne at roseannep@sandiego.edu, the following 3 items:**

- (1) A list of the professors who will be writing recommendation letters for you.
- (2) An Excel Spreadsheet with a list of the *regular mail* judges to whom you are applying.
- (3) A list, in Excel or any form, with the OSCAR judges to whom you are applying.

In order to create your judge lists, you should take the following steps:

- a. **Research judges starting with the “Judicial Yellow Book 2009.”** This book is available in Career Services and provides biographical information about all Article III federal judges and most Article I judges not including administrative law judges. (Career Services can help you locate and apply to ALJs.)

If you are not in San Diego this summer, you may want to contact us to arrange for you to visit a law school Career Services office near you to access this book. You can also find biographical information on federal judges, other than bankruptcy and magistrate judges, at www.fjc.gov. These are good sources to use as starting points to compile your list of selected judges. Check OSCAR’s “Chambers Notice” section. It allows the judge to give additional information about his/her chambers.

- b. **Create an Excel spreadsheet of regular mail judges.** You may create your Excel spreadsheet using the USD Law Career Services Symplicity database. On our Symplicity site, you can access a database that lists all Article III federal judges. For Tax Court judges you will have to visit the U.S. Tax Court website at <http://www.ustaxcourt.gov> (Most notably, Symplicity does not currently list Armed Forces or Veterans Affairs judges or other ALJs). Under “Clerkships,” you can find the

judges you have identified and filter for judges who serve in a particular type of court (i.e., district, circuit, bankruptcy). The Symplicity database indicates which are “OSCAR judges.” Put a check in the first column next to your identified, regular mail judges. Click “export to excel” to create your Excel spreadsheet. Judges who are listed on our Symplicity site as “OSCAR judges” are those who have indicated on the OSCAR site that they are accepting applications for open positions. You can then add Article I judges you have found through your research to the spreadsheet.

Career Services will use your spreadsheet to mail merge your professors’ recommendation letters. For each student, Career Services will process recommendation letters for up to 200 judges.

- c. **Create an Excel spreadsheet or other list of OSCAR judges.** You can create this list through USD’s Symplicity as explained immediately above, or, log onto OSCAR, identify the judges to whom you will apply, and create a list or spreadsheet manually.
4. **During June, July and August**, you should (a) prepare your cover letters; (b) revise your resume; (c) order a copy of your transcript (you need to include only a copy of your transcript in your regular mail applications); and (d) revise your writing sample. Also, check OSCAR for new listings from judges. Judges post new openings continuously.
5. **By Monday, August 10, you must have registered with OSCAR and have uploaded at least your resume** in order for Career Services to upload your recommendation letters. You can continue to upload other application materials and revise, update, and finalize your OSCAR applications until September 8, at 7 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time when judges will first have access to your applications.

To register yourself, go to <http://oscar.uscourts.gov>. When asked to include your class rank, round up to the next highest category. Be sure to enable the email notification options so you will be advised of new openings posted by judges and other critical information.

6. **On Saturday, September 5, apply to regular mail judges:**
 - (i) You may do a mail merge of your cover letters using the Excel spreadsheet of the judges you selected on Symplicity or write a separate letter to each judge to whom you will apply. In order to set up your Symplicity cover letter mail merge properly, once you “export to excel” your selected judges, you should manually add to your mail merge fields: (i) a comma between the city and state; (ii) “Dear” for the salutation line; and (iii) a colon after the name of the judge in the salutation. The Symplicity system does not permit these fields to be added to the online database.
 - (ii) For each regular mail judge to whom you will apply, collate all the application materials described in paragraph 3 above and clip them together with a metal binder clip.
 - (iii) **Your completed regular mail applications must be sent by you ON Saturday, September 5.**
7. **By 7 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time, September 8, apply to OSCAR judges via OSCAR. The following are instructions summarizing the OSCAR Version 5.0 procedures. Review the OSCAR Version 5.0 “Applicant User Guide” for definitive instructions. Read carefully below:**

- OSCAR applications require **four basic** steps:
 - (i) **create your pool of recommenders** by identifying all of your recommenders **before** building and submitting your applications;
 - (ii) **create applications** by selecting your recommenders and submitting a resume and other documents for individual judges;
 - (iii) **review** your document and recommender choices for each judge, applications will be saved in draft form; and lastly
 - (iv) **finalize** your applications by September 8, 7:00 a.m. Note the following:
 - **YOUR APPLICATIONS CANNOT BE CHANGED ONCE YOU FINALIZE THEM.**
 - **YOUR APPLICATIONS MUST BE “FINALIZED” IF YOU WANT THEM TO BE SEEN BY JUDGES.**

- **All OSCAR documents must be converted to and uploaded in PDF format.** Career Services' computers have PDF conversion capability.

- **The OSCAR Symplicity website is entirely DIFFERENT than the USD Law Career Services Symplicity website.** Although both the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (the “AOUSC,” which sponsors OSCAR) and USD use Symplicity technology, the OSCAR Symplicity website does not list tax or administrative law judges. Symplicity lists more, but not all, federal judges as explained in 3(a) above. And, only USD’s Symplicity site will allow you to create and export to Excel your list of regular mail judges so you can mail merge your cover letters.
 - (i) Review the “Applicant User Guide” Version 5.0 on OSCAR in full. **This will provide definitive instructions for building and finalizing your online applications for each judge.** While the AOUSC encourages judges to list their judicial clerkship openings (or lack thereof) on OSCAR, some do not. Judges may also list multiple openings, each of which you must separately and affirmatively apply to.
 - (ii) After speaking directly with your 3 faculty recommenders, choose your recommenders on OSCAR and **create your recommender pool.**
 - (iii) **Create your applications** by uploading the resumes, cover letters, and writing samples and creating the transcript (see below) you will use. In order for Career Services to upload your recommendation letters, you must upload at least your resume onto OSCAR by Monday, August 10. After uploading your documents, select the OSCAR judges to whom you will apply, noting their particular application requirements. Designate which of your uploaded documents you will include in a particular application and your recommenders.

Transcripts: For OSCAR applications, you may not scan in your transcript or a self-created grade sheet. OSCAR will provide an online editor into which you should type your law school grade sheets, undergraduate grade sheets, and other grade sheets within the system. The online editor will display a form with columns for course name, professor’s name, grade earned, credit units and comments. OSCAR will have three categories for grade sheets: law school grade sheets,

undergraduate grade sheets, and other graduate degree grade sheets. Judges will be able to designate which types of grades sheet applicants should submit.

For law school grades:

- List your GPA – do not round up.
- If you are not officially ranked, do not provide any information with respect to rank.
- You may provide judges with information about the law school’s grading system in the “Grading System Description” field. Include the “Grading Policy” at http://www.sandiego.edu/law/careers/employers/explanation_of_grades/

- (iv) **Review** your document and recommender choices for your applications in draft form. You will be allowed to continue to upload and to revise your draft application materials, until September 8, at 7 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time.
- (viii) **Before Tuesday, September 8, at 7 a.m. P.D.T., you must “finalize” your application to each judge.** If you do not finalize your application for **each** judge, the judge will not see it. **The finalization process is absolutely final. Neither you, nor Career Services, nor OSCAR will be able to alter application materials after you finalize them.** If you submit mistaken or faulty materials, your only recourse will be to **withdraw permanently** your application for consideration by each judge and you will not be able to re-apply for a clerkship with those judges until the next term. Your materials will be available for judges on September 8. **Do not wait until the final weekend to complete OSCAR applications.**

Career Services will gladly assist you with all aspects of your applications. Please call us at (619) 260-4529 if you have any questions or would like some help with any of the above procedures.

INTERVIEW PROCESS

- **Interview Scheduling.** If you are called for an interview, schedule the appointment for as soon as you can. If your interview is out of town involving significant travel, you might contact the chambers of any other judges in that jurisdiction to whom you have applied to let them know you will be interviewing in their court and to see whether they might also interview you.
- **Candidate Selection.** Some judges use their current law clerks to screen the resumes and to assist them in selecting applicants to interview. In many courts, the current law clerks may interview you first before you actually meet the judge. If they do not meet you first, they usually meet you as a part of the interview process.

In some ways, an interview with a judge may be like an interview with a senior partner in a law firm. In addition to looking for excellent research and writing ability, judges generally want to hire people who are intelligent, articulate, interested in legal problems, and able to work productively without close supervision. Some judges may also seek other traits, such as independence or a willingness to politely challenge the judge on close legal questions.

Because most judicial clerkships involve a close working relationship between the judge and the law clerk, judges frequently use the interview process to get a sense of the personality of the applicant. Judges and their current clerks will be looking for someone with whom they can have a good working relationship.

- **Travel.** You will need to fund your own travel arrangements; no travel expenses will be provided. You will need to budget for transportation, meals and lodging.

SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- **General background**
 - Tell me about yourself.
 - Why you are interested in this job?
 - What do you know about this Court/job?
 - How would you go about learning about the Court/how to do the job?
 - Why is a 2-year [1-year] clerkship in this Court the best job for you at this particular time in your career?
- **Training, experience, and orientation**
 - What makes you think you would be particularly good at this job?
 - What particular skills and experience do you bring to it?
 - What areas would be easiest?
 - What would require the most stretch?
 - How did your education prepare you for this job?
 - What was your favorite course in law school? favorite activity?
 - What do you like most about legal research? least?
- **The job**
 - Research and writing will be 80% of this job.
 - Tell me about your research and writing proficiency.
 - What types of electronic research have you worked with?
 - If I ask you to tell me the law, how confident would you be in your answer?
 - What do you think would be the characteristics of a good case memo? a good decision?
 - Many of the cases here involve appeals from agency decisions.
 - How would you approach this kind of case?
 - Do you have any idea how you might develop boilerplate forms or a research data base which would help us handle cases efficiently?
 - How would you build good working relationships with people here? Comment in particular on your approach to working with your co-clerks.
 - What circumstances bring out the best in you? the worst?
 - What is particularly strong about your analytical ability? What do you need to improve?
 - Why do you think you would thrive in this job?

RESEARCHING JUDGES/CLERKSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR 2010

The resources below provide information on the federal courts, judicial clerkships and biographical information on federal judges. In addition, talk with your professors who may be able to provide information on a particular judge or court.

A. JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP BIBLIOGRAPHY

Career Services	<i>Judicial Yellow Book</i> , Current Edition. Contains a breakdown by state of all current judges and their staffs, and provides basic contact and biographical information on the judges and the names, law schools and graduation years of their current clerks.
REF .KF 8700 .A19 A46 2003	<i>Almanac of the Federal Judiciary</i> . Vols. 1 and 2. Law Letters, Inc. - Looseleaf updates. Includes complete profiles of the United States District and Circuit judges; litigators' comments on judges; summaries of judicial evaluations conducted by state and local bar associations; significant rulings and bibliographies of judges' noteworthy books and articles.
REF. KF 8700.A19 A47 2002-03	<i>American Bench: Judges of the Nation</i> . Reincke, Mary. Reginald Bishop Forster & Associates, Inc. Biographical information on approximately 17,000 state and federal judges.
Career Services	<i>Federal-State Court Directories</i> . Name and address of all federal and state supreme, appellate, district, and special court judges.
LRC REF KF 8700 A19 U55	<i>United States Court Directory</i> . The Administrative Office of the US Courts, Listing of names and addresses of all federal and state judges and chief administrative officers.
LRC REF KF 8807 C48 2007	<i>Federal District Court Law Clerk Handbook</i> . Helps law students maximize their chances of getting hired as a district court clerk and provides district court clerks instruction to help them perform their jobs.

B. ONLINE RESOURCES

- www.uscourts.gov/courtlinks/ – map of federal judicial districts
- www.fjc.gov – biographical information on federal judges, other than magistrate and bankruptcy court judges
- www.uscourts.gov – background information on each type of federal court; employment opportunities at courts listed
- <http://www.fedjudge.org> – information and background on federal magistrate judges
- <http://www.judicialclerkships.com> – geared to students interested in working as a judicial clerk; provides advice on clerkship applications and what it's like to be a clerk

C. VACANCIES AND NOMINATIONS

KF 8700 .A19 W55	<i>Federal Judges and Justices: A Current Listing of Nominations, Confirmations, Elevations, Resignations, Retirements</i> . Looseleaf updates 6 times a year.
Online Resource to find newly appointed judges	http://thomas.loc.gov/home/nomis.html or http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/a_three_sections_with_tasers/nominations.htm

Appendix A

TYPES OF FEDERAL COURTS

CIRCUIT, DISTRICT AND SPECIALTY COURTS

First Circuit	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island
Second Circuit	Connecticut, New York, Vermont
Third Circuit	Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands
Fourth Circuit	Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
Fifth Circuit	Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
Sixth Circuit	Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee
Seventh Circuit	Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
Eight Circuit	Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
Ninth Circuit	Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Washington
Tenth Circuit	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming
Eleventh Circuit	Alabama, Florida, Georgia
Federal Circuit (U.S. Court of Appeals)	Washington, D.C.
U. S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	Washington, D.C.
U.S. Bankruptcy Court	all circuit courts
U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Washington, D.C.
U.S. Court of International Trade	New York
U.S. Tax Court	Washington, D.C.
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims	Washington, D.C.

Appendix B

JUDICIAL CLERKSHIPS HELD BY USD FACULTY

YEAR	FACULTY	COURT
1975-77	Roy L. Brooks	U.S. District Ct., Pennsylvania, Judge Clifford Scott Green
1982-83	Karen C. Burke	U.S. District Ct., Massachusetts, Judge Robert E. Keaton
1999-00	Laurence Claus	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 7 th Circuit, Chicago, Judge Frank H. Easterbrook
1983-84	Dean Kevin L. Cole	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 6 th Circuit, Memphis, Judge Harry Wellford
1983-84	Donald A. Dripps	U.S. Court of Appeals, 2 nd Circuit, NY, Judge Amalya Kearse
1983-85	Julianne D'Angelo Fellmeth	U.S. District Ct., Arizona, Judge Carl A. Muecke
1981-82	Gail Heriot	Supreme Court of Illinois, Chicago, Justice Seymour F. Simon
1983-84	Michael B. Kelly	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, Federal Circuit, Washington, Judge Daniel M. Friedman
2002-03	Adam J. Kolber	U.S. Court of Appeals, 2 nd Circuit, NY, Judge Chester Straub
1996-97	David Stephen Law	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 9 th Circuit, Los Angeles, Judge Stephen Reinhardt
1998-99	Orly Lobel	Israeli Supreme Court
1991-92	Shaun Martin	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 9 th Circuit, Los Angeles, Judge Stephen Reinhardt
2004-05	Lesley K. McAllister	U.S. District Ct., No. District of California, Judge Fern M. Smith
1983-84	Grayson M.P. McCouch	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 1 st Circuit, Concord, NH, Judge Hugh H. Bownes
1990-91	David McGowan	U.S. Ct. of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Judge A. Raymond Randolph
1995-96	Miranda O. McGowan	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 9 th Circuit, Judge John T. Noonan, Jr.
1993-95	Frank Partnoy	U.S. District Ct., So. District of NY, Judge Michael B. Mukasey
1993-94	Saikrishna Prakash	U.S. Ct. of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Judge Laurence H. Silberman
1994-95	Saikrishna Prakash	U.S. Supreme Court, Justice Clarence Thomas
1997-98	Lisa Ramsey	U.S. District Court, E. District of Virginia, Judge Rebecca Beach Smith
1989-90	Michael Ramsey	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 9 th Circuit, San Diego, Judge J. Clifford Wallace
1990-91	Michael Ramsey	U.S. Supreme Court, Justice Antonin Scalia
1985-86	Michael Rappaport	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 3 rd Circuit, Judge Dolores Sloviter
1979-80	Steven D. Smith	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, 9 th Circuit, San Francisco, Judge Joseph T. Sneed
1984-85	Thomas A. Smith	U.S. Ct. of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, Judge George E. MacKinnon
1977-78	Fred Zacharias	U.S. District Court, Eastern District of PA., Judge Edward N. Cahn