

The New York City
Chapter of the American
Board of Trial Advocates
(ABOTA) & The Defense
Association of New York
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PANEL PRESENTATION ON 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S VOTING RIGHTS—PASSAGE OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT TO THE US CONSTITUTION

Program:

- Moderator: **Teresa Klaum** – *President Defense Association of New York (DANY)*
- Introduction: **Luther J. Battiste, III, Esq.** – *National ABOTA President*

Distinguished Panel Members:

- **Hon. Doris Gonzalez** – *Justice Supreme Court, State of New York. Chief Administrative Judge Bronx County*
- **Doris Cheng, Esq.** – *President, San Francisco Chapter of ABOTA*
- **Alecia Walters-Hinds, Esq.** – *President, NYC Chapter of ABOTA*
- **Grace Weatherly, Esq.** – *President-Elect, ABOTA*

Panel Topics:

- **"The Road to Passage"**
How the amendment was passed.
- **"Implementation of the Amendment"**
How women were brought into the polling booth in the early years.
- **"Voting Leading To Running For Political Office"**
How women used the power of the vote to stand for election.
- **"The Work is Still Not Done..."**
The road ahead for full gender equality.

Date and Time:

August 18, 2020
5:45 – 7:00 p.m.

Via Zoom:

CLICK HERE TO REGISTER

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_eY0i-BviSJiBno5no1Aabg

Free CLE – 1 Credit

- Satisfies Diversity Credit Requirement in NY.
- Outside NY, accreditation will be arranged by National ABOTA Office.

For NY Admitted Attorneys: The Defense Association of New York has been granted CLE accreditation by the New York Office of Court Administration. 1.0 CLE credit will be granted in Diversity, Inclusion and Elimination of Bias and is appropriate for both experienced and newly admitted attorneys.

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CLE MATERIALS

**100th Anniversary of Women's Voting Rights
Passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution**

Co-Hosted By:

The NYC Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates

The Defense Association of New York

August 18, 2020 - 5:45 – 7:00 PM

Moderator:

Teresa Klaum, Esq. – President Defense Association of New York



Introductory Remarks:

Luther J. Battiste III, Esq. -National President
The American Board of Trial Advocates



Distinguished Panelists:

Doris Cheng, Esq. – President, San Francisco Chapter of ABOTA



- PART I - “The Road to Passage” - How the amendment was passed.

Alecia Walters-Hinds, Esq. – President, NYC Chapter of ABOTA



- PART II - Implementation of the Amendment - How women were brought into the polling booth in the early years.

**Hon. Doris M. Gonzalez - Justice Supreme Court Bronx County
Chief Administrative Judge**



- PART III - “Voting Leading to Running for Political Office” - How women used the power of the vote to stand for election.

Grace Weatherly, Esq. – President-Elect, ABOTA



- PART IV- “The Work is Still Not Done” –The road ahead for full gender equality.

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Mark Hoorwitz – President, NY Tristate Division



PART I - “The Road to Passage” - How the amendment was passed.

1848-1920 - The Road of the Struggle

- The struggle lasted 72 years and was met with both advances and setbacks. In 1848 a convention was held in upstate New York that marked the organization of the women’s struggle to vote. The year was no coincidence. Elsewhere in the world 1848 marked a series of political upheavals and revolutions in Europe which spread to over 50 countries.
- On July 19th and 20th 1848 a convention was held in Seneca Falls New York that resolved and passed a “Declaration of Sentiments” which called for women’s equality and suffrage. The leader of the convention Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who drafted the declaration, was joined at the convention by the renowned abolitionist Frederick Douglass who gave his full and unqualified support.
- In 1851 Elizabeth Cady Stanton was joined by another pioneer in women’s rights Susan B. Anthony. They became lifelong friends and advocates for women’s rights. They were also fierce advocates of a group known in those days as “abolitionists” who prior to the Civil War opposed slavery and sought its end.
- In 1872, Ms. Anthony was arrested for voting in her hometown of Rochester, New York, and convicted in a widely publicized trial. Ms. Anthony refused to pay the fine and the authorities declined to take further action.
- In 1878, Ms. Anthony and Ms. Stanton arranged for Congress to be presented with an amendment giving women the right to vote. Introduced by Sen. Aaron A. Sargent (R-CA), it later became known colloquially as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.
- That resolution was presented annually until it was eventually ratified as the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920. Both Ms. Anthony and Ms. Stanton died some years prior to the passage.

- The women's rights movement was immeasurably strengthened by women's rights advocate Ida B. Wells who was an African American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the both civil rights and women rights movements.
- Ms. Wells helped organize the Alpha Suffrage Club in Chicago in 1913.
- One of the most important black suffrage organizations in Chicago, the Alpha Suffrage Club was founded as a way to further voting rights for all women, to teach black women how to engage in civic matters and to work to elect African Americans to city offices.
- Ms. Wells lived to see to the adoption of the 19th amendment, one of the crowning victories of her long struggle.
- The passage of the 19th Amendment not only took a vast amount of diplomacy and political maneuvering, it also took jail time, hunger strikes, forced feedings, demonstrations, protests, marches and endless lobbying across the country and in Congress. It took women from the two opposing groups banding together and it took majority support from the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- It is now universally accepted that the American Women's contribution during World War One (1914-1918) finally convinced the general public that a women's voting amendment was needed.
- The scope of women's service to the nation during World War I included serving as overseas nurses, humanitarian relief workers, physicians, telephone operators, linguists, ambulance drivers, entertainers and soldier support workers of all sorts.
- American women also participated in a wide variety of home front activities such as munitions production and other defense industry work, performing non-traditional jobs usually (until that time) handled by men.

- American women “silent screen” stars (before sound pictures), such as movie legend Mary Pickford, helped to raise war funds through the liberty loan drives
- The mainstream suffragists' decision to focus on the nation's needs during this time of crisis in World War One proved to help their cause. Their activities in support of the war helped convince many Americans, including President Woodrow Wilson, that all of the country's female citizens deserved the right to vote.
- The cartoon featured below by William C. Morris for The Brooklyn Magazine, published on November 10, 1917, makes a clear connection between women’s wartime service and woman's suffrage.



PART II - Implementation of the Amendment - How women were brought into the polling booth in the early years.

1920-1940 – Education and the path into the voting booth

- The passage of the 19th Amendment activated the need for massive education and familiarization of voting for millions of American Women. Stepping up to meet this need were a number of newly formed organizations.
- The League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization that was formed in 1920 to help women take a larger role in public affairs after they won the right to vote. The League supported the new women suffrage rights and to helped newly enfranchised women exercise their responsibilities as voters.
- The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a trade union formed in 1900 to help women achieve pay parity with men and obtain voter rights also stepped into the educational arena post passage of the 19th Amendment.
- Beginning in 1920 the ILGWU through the start of World War Two held numerous voter education training sessions not only for its American born members but also for the growing numbers of immigrant garment workers. One of the slides to this section shows an actual ILGWU voter training session in the 1930's in the "Learn To Vote" picture.
- As a result of the passage of the 19th Amendment, both the Republican and Democratic organizations created new positions for women. They showcased women at their national conventions; they placed women on party committees; and they created new Women's Divisions for the purpose of integrating new women voters into the party.
- In the months leading up to the 1920 election, American newspapers covered an array of unconventional educational exercises unfolding across the country.
- These training articles were among the many campaigns launched to mobilize women voters following the August 18, 1920, ratification of

the 19th Amendment, which extended the franchise to women on a federal level.

- Women's lobbyists also succeeded in 1922 in winning congressional passage of the Cable Act. The Cable Act provided a path back to the voting booth for women who had lost their US citizenship by marrying a foreign national after 1907. (An act existed at that time to deny citizenship rights to any women who married a “foreigner”).
- On Feb. 17, 1922, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously rejected a claim that the adoption of the 19th Amendment was procured by unconstitutional means.
- In **Leser v. Garnett, 258 U.S. 130 (1922)**, the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously held that the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution had been constitutionally established.
- In *Leser* the plaintiff disputed the constitutionality of the amendment through three claims: 1) the power to amend the Constitution did not cover this amendment, due to its character. 2) Several states that had ratified the amendment had constitutions that prohibited women from voting, rendering them unable to ratify an amendment to the contrary. 3) The ratifications of Tennessee and West Virginia were invalid, because they were adopted without following the rules of legislative procedure in place in those states.
- In response to the first objection, the court declared that since the Fifteenth Amendment had been accepted as valid for more than fifty years, and dealt with a similar matter (in this case, that voting rights could not be denied on account of race), it could not be argued that the new amendment was invalid due to its subject matter.
- In response to the second objection, the court decided that when the state legislatures ratified the amendment, they were operating in a federal capacity as laid down in the Constitution, a role which "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state."
- As far as the ratifications of Tennessee and West Virginia were concerned, the court remarked that the additional ratifications of

Connecticut and Vermont after the proclamation of the amendment rendered the point moot, but the court also addressed the substance of the objection. The court found that as the Secretary of State had accepted the ratifications by the legislatures of the two states as valid, they were valid, effectively ruling the matter as non-justiciable.

- The Nineteenth Amendment brought the nation closer to universal suffrage and made the injustice of ongoing disfranchisement even less defensible. It expanded opportunities for women to govern and it changed the direction of public policy. It accorded women the status of decision makers in the public sphere and recognized that they had the authority to help make decisions.

PART III - “Voting Leading to Running for Political Office”

How women used the power of the vote to stand for election.

- Article I of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. constitution, provides: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The amendment thus gave women political power 130 years after the nation’s founding.
- The Nineteenth Amendment over the next century helped women assume a role in public affairs that would be hard to imagine without it. Women gradually closed the turnout gap between the sexes, and in every presidential year since 1984, they have exceeded men in voter turnout.
- In 2019 women occupied 9 governorships, 24 seats in the US Senate, and 102 seats in the US House of Representatives. A century after ratification, it is clear that though the Nineteenth Amendment did not perfect American democracy, it advanced gender equality in important ways.
- In the 2020 US Presidential election, a women will run on a major party ticket for the office of Vice President for the third time in American electoral history namely US Senator Kamala Harris. (1st

and 2nd: Geraldine Ferraro 1984 & Sarah Palin - 2008).

- A Pew Study Research Project in 2014 reports that as to women running for political office obstacles still exist.
- A candidate needs money and guidance from people who “know the ropes of politics” — and according to the study such networks of politically savvy people “are dominated by men.”
- It should be noted that the fundraising issue is further compounded by other social and political forces, like the fact that women are underrepresented in the business and financial worlds where money moves.
- The Pew Study concludes that the key to success for women will be to build a foundation from the lowest level of elected offices so that women feel like they can run a political campaign and win. As people get used to female candidates at a local level, some of the hurdles of women face when running for national offices will start to disappear.
- In 2019, on the local level, in the 100 cities with the largest populations, 27 seats are held by women mayors; in cities with populations greater than 100,000, 59 out of 284 mayors are women; and in cities with populations greater than 30,000, 300 women out of 1,366 are mayors.
- Roughly 22 percent of mayors in cities with populations greater than 30,000 are women.
- Following the passage of 19th Amendment women began assuming judgeships, through both appointment and election. One such woman was Mary O'Toole, who became the first woman municipal judge of the United States, when she was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Washington, D.C. by President Harding in 1921.
- Florence Allen became both the first woman to be elected to the positions of general jurisdiction court in 1920 and the first female state

appellate judge through her election to the Ohio Supreme Court in 1922. She later became the first female federal appellate judge, appointed to the 6th Circuit in 1933.

- The Los Angeles Women's Judge Georgia Bullock was finally appointed to an 'official' judgeship in 1931.
- The first female judge to serve on a federal district court, Burnita Shelton Matthews, was appointed in 1949 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.
- Jane Bolin was the first African American woman to graduate Yale Law School and the first African American woman to serve as a judge when Mayor Fiorella La Guardia appointed her to the Domestic Relations Court in 1939. (Predecessor of today's "Family Court").
- 33 % percent of state and federal court judges in the U.S. are women.
- The centennial of the Nineteenth Amendment's passage is an occasion for celebration. All Americans have again arrived at a political and cultural point in which women are playing a transformative role. Thus, the old phrase that "a women's place is in the house" has been replaced with "a women's place is in the House and Senate".

PART IV- "The Work is Still Not Done"– The road ahead for full gender equality.

- Ellen Carol DuBois writing in the Washington Post in 2019 observed:
- "As we commemorate International Women's Day today, we should remember the single greatest act of enfranchisement in American history, which took place 100 years ago (was) the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment forbidding disfranchisement "by sex."

- “Suffrage was a product of a difficult battle that required overcoming enormous political challenges. A small group of farseeing pioneers had to attract more and more women to their vision of political power and equality”.
- “It took the next half century for women’s electoral participation to reach a higher turnout than men. Moreover, as generations of women fought for and used their votes, they did so not just because they believed in equal rights but also because they hoped that women would fight, not just for their own rights but for justice of all sorts”.
- On Law Day 2020 Chief Judge Janet DiFiore of the New York Court of Appeals (New York’s highest court and the only high state court not named “Supreme”) stated:
- “On this Law Day 2020, we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment granting women across America the right to vote”.
- “Today, more women than ever are seeking elective office. The current 116th Congress set a record with 131 women seated in the House and Senate—nearly a quarter of those serving”.
- “But while the pioneers of women’s suffrage would certainly be pleased with the progress of women in American society, they would no doubt be alarmed at the overall state of political participation and civic knowledge”.
- “Voter turnout in the United States is significantly lower than in most established democracies. Ironically, in 2016, the first presidential election with a woman nominee of a major political party, voter participation dropped to 55%, a 20 year low”.
- Voter turnout, enthusiasm and participation of women in the next century are key to securing and improving the rights established by the 19th Amendment.
- Empowerment is a critical step to gaining full equality. This includes:

- Increasing access to economic independence.
- Increased access to decision-making power.
- Access to opportunities.
- Access to greater women’s networking in business, law and the judiciary to promote full participation.
- Voting rights expanded to mail in balloting, drop off voting and on line voting with proper security protocols.
- Author Casey Cep, writing in her article in the New Yorker Magazine (July 1, 2019) entitled “The Imperfect, Unfinished Work of Women’s Suffrage” said:
 - “The uncertainty of the suffrage victory foreshadows the precariousness of voting rights today, when even those who supposedly have the right are often prevented from exercising it. Disenfranchisement can take many forms, and it’s most insidious manifestations are regrettably common: purging voter rolls, passing voter-identification requirements, understaffing or closing polling places, gerrymandering voting districts. Under the circumstances, perhaps the best way to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment is to remember all those who cannot vote, not only those who can”.
- We close with a reminder from Susan B. Anthony who in 1902 wrote:

“But you & I have done the best we knew—and so must rest content—leaving all to younger hands.”

Discussion questions for August 18, 2020 CLE:

Part 1:

1. What role did American women play in World War I and what effect did that have on the passage of the 19th Amendment?
2. Did the U.S. Supreme Court consider the question of universal suffrage for women prior to the passage of the 19th Amendment?

Part 2

1. Did any of the States try to carve out exceptions to universal suffrage for women granted by the 19th Amendment?
2. Did American women flock to the polls in record numbers after the passage of the 19th Amendment or did it take time for women to exercise the right to vote?

Part 3

1. Were there geographic differences in the extent to which women first started to run for political office in the continental U.S. and the U.S. territories?
2. How did World War II affect the extent to which American women sought to run for political office?

Part 4

1. Are there obstacles for today's young American girls that did not exist for prior generations?
2. Are there obstacles for today's American female candidates that did not exist in 1980?

CLE Slides

PART I - "The Road to Passage" - How the amendment was passed

Susan B. Anthony

1820 - 1906



- Leader of the American women's suffrage movement.
- Formed the National Woman Suffrage Association.
- Published weekly journal, *The Revolution* and 4-volume set, *History of Woman Suffrage*.
- 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women the right to vote became law 14 years after her death.

Image Source: Credo Reference Database

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

- 1815-1902
- Presented Declaration of Sentiments at first women's rights convention held in 1848 in Seneca Falls, NY
- Credited with initiating the first women's rights and women's suffrage movements in the US





**PART II - Implementation of the Amendment -
How women were brought into the polling booth in the early years**





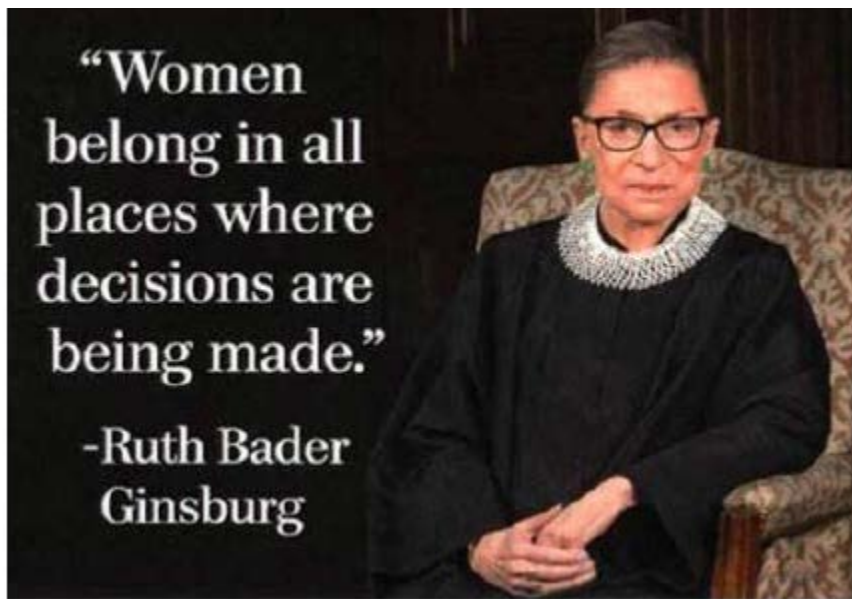
VOTE



League of Women Voters

PART III - “Voting Leading to Running for Political Office” -- How women used the power of the vote to stand for election

Jane Bolin was the first black woman graduate of Yale Law School and the first black female judge in the United States.







THE FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR

Wyoming's Governor

THE WOMAN WHO MADE GOOD



NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS

Businesslike—Able—Courageous. She Has Earned Re-election

The circulation of The Tribune is greater than any other Wyoming newspaper.

The Casper Daily Tribune

INDEPENDENT EDITION

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1925

NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS INAUGURATED GOVERNOR; FIRST WOMAN TO HOLD THIS OFFICE IN U. S.

MURDER UNSOLVED AS ALL CLUES EXPLODE

TWO SUSPECTS ARE RELEASED; INQUEST HELD
Development Overlooked by Lower Officers, Up Against Black Wall

MRS. NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS
Inauguration ceremony at noon in chamber of state senate.

DIETZ DENIES FOOTBALL MEN IMPORTATIONS
Wyoming Court Knows Nothing of Coming Of Southern Stars

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
The address was given with the presence of a large number of guests.

TWO FIREMEN ARE INJURED
In a fire at the city hall.

McKENNA GIVES UP POSITION IN SUPREME COURT
Resignation accepted by president.

BUSINESS MEN ARE ATTENDING GLENROCK MARKETING MEETING
The meeting was held at the city hall.

OTHATH OF OFFICE TAKEN AT NOON IN CHAMBER OF STATE SENATE
The ceremony was held at the state senate chamber.

Common People and Inaugural Banquets of New Executive Are Held.

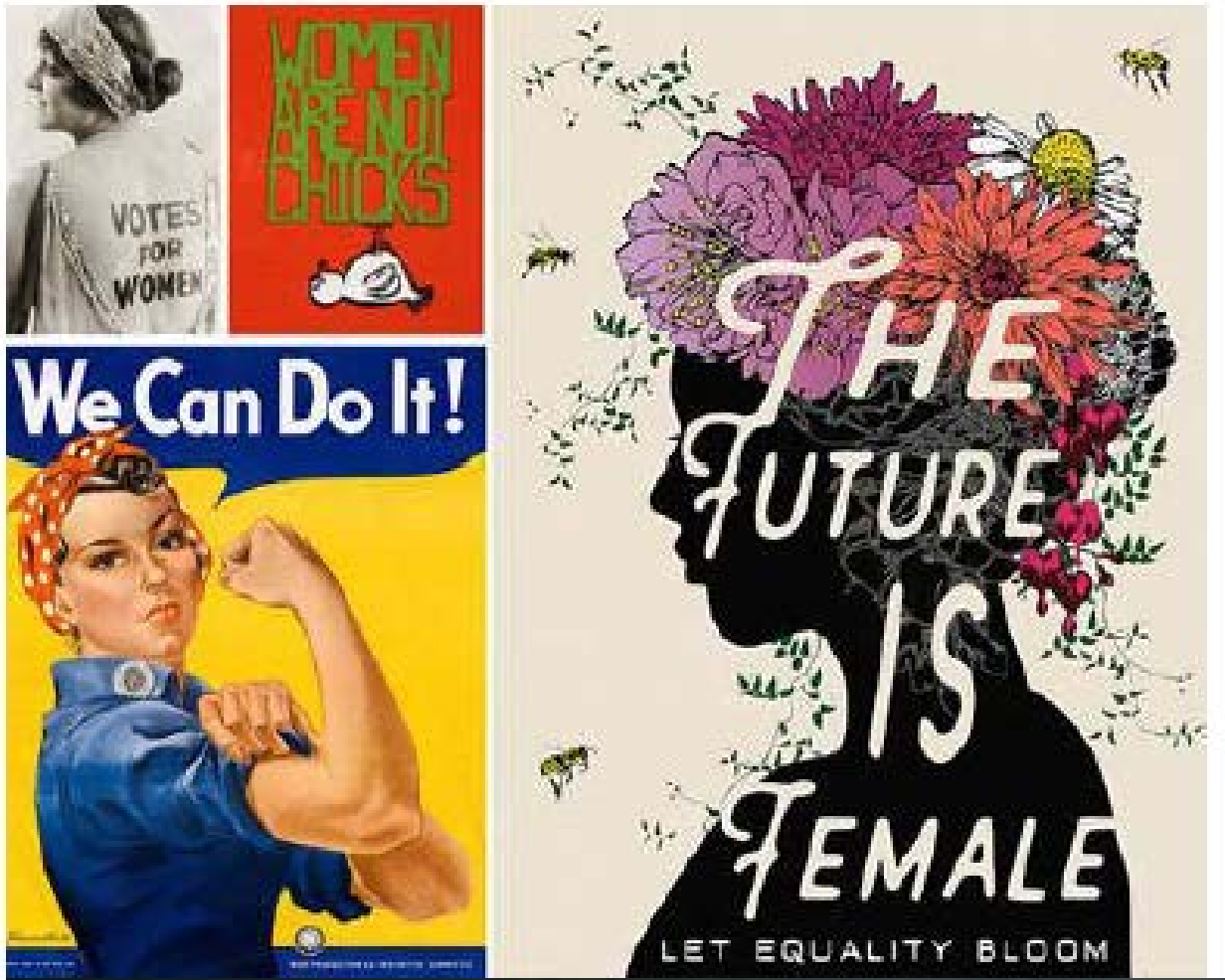
Resignation of Justice McKenna Accepted by President.

Banking Justice Retires Due to Advanced Age After 30 Years Service.

Business Men Are Attending Glenrock Marketing Meeting.

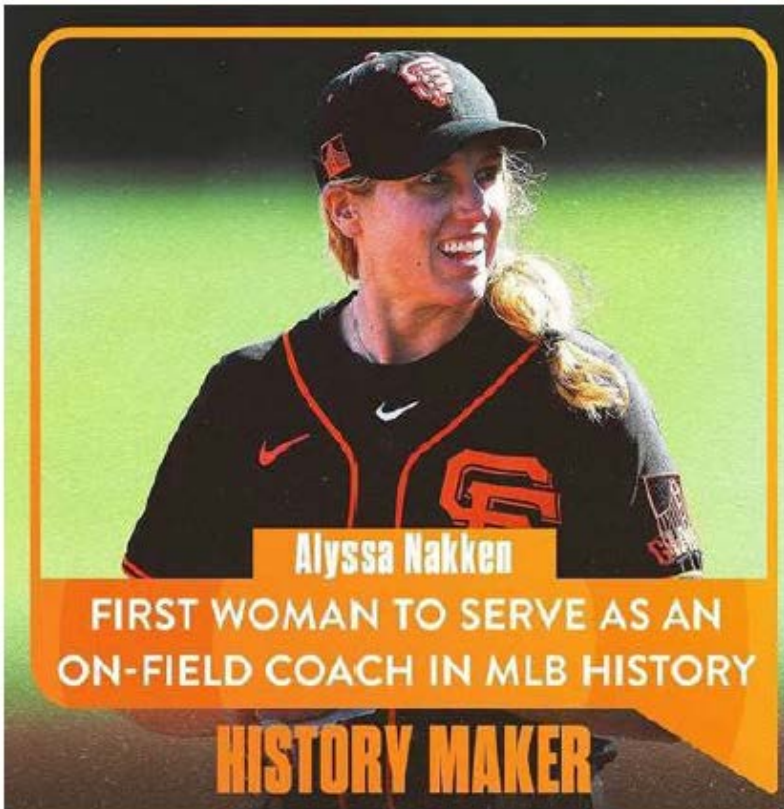


**PART IV- “The Work is Still Not Done”–
The road ahead for full gender equality**









Judicial Directory

JUDGES OF THE TRIAL COURTS

Hon. Doris M. Gonzalez



Supreme Court, Bronx County, Civil Term
851 Grand Concourse
Bronx, NY 10451
(718) 618-3800

Judicial Offices

Administrative Judge, Supreme Court, Bronx County, Appointed by Chief Administrative Judge Lawrence K. Marks, 2019 to Present

Justice, Supreme Court, Bronx County, Elected, 2017 to 2031

Acting Justice, Supreme Court, Bronx County, Appointed by Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau, 2010 to 2018

Judge, Civil Court of the City of New York, Bronx County, Elected, 2007 to 2017

Other Professional Experience

NYS Unified Court System, Principal Law Clerk, 2005 to 2007

Hayes and Mensching Esqs.; Kings County, 2000 to 2004

Vellella, Vellella, Basso & Calandra Esqs.; Bronx County, 1999 to 2000

Smith, Mazure, Director, et. al.; New York County, 1998 to 1999

Sheft, Golub and Kamlet Esqs.; New York County, 1997 to 1998

Hayes and Ryan Esqs.; New York County, 1990 to 1997

Admission to the Bar

NYS, Appellate Division, Second Department, 1989

United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1989

United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, 1997

Education

JD, CUNY Law School at Queens College

Web page updated: August 14, 2020

Doris Cheng

**Walkup, Melodia, Kelly & Schoenberger
San Francisco, California**

Doris Cheng is a partner in the law firm of Walkup Melodia Kelly & Schoenberger in San Francisco. Ms. Cheng has been ranked as one of the top 50 women lawyers and top 100 lawyers in Northern California. She is listed among the Best Lawyers in America, LawDragon 500 Leading Lawyers, Super Lawyers and San Francisco Best Lawyers. Ms. Cheng serves on the Executive Committee and National Board of the American Board of Trial Advocates. She is the current President of the San Francisco ABOTA Chapter. She is a past President of the Bar Association of San Francisco, the Justice & Diversity Center, and the San Francisco Trial Lawyers Association. She is a member of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers and the American College of Trial Lawyers. She also serves as a member of the Kaiser Arbitration Oversight Board.

As part of the Rule of Law Initiative, Ms. Cheng has conducted training programs for trial lawyers and judges in Mexico, Kosovo, and Macedonia. She has led trial skills programs in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Singapore, Antigua, Bahamas, Trinidad, Guyana, and other parts of the Caribbean Basin. She is on the Board of Trustees of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) where she serves as the Program Director of the NITA Teacher Training Program. She is an adjunct professor at the University of San Francisco School of Law. She has taught trial advocacy at the University of Notre Dame, Emory University and the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. Ms. Cheng is a co-author of the eminent treatise, The Rutter Group California Practice Guide on Personal Injury, and the trial practice guide, Mastering the Mechanics of Civil Jury Trials. Ms. Cheng received her B.S. from the University of California - Davis and received her J.D. with distinction from the University of San Francisco School of Law.



ALECIA WALTERS-HINDS

Partner, New York & Hartford

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Primary Practice(s)

- General Liability
- Transportation
- National Trial Practice
- Medical Malpractice
- Toxic Tort & Environmental Litigation
- Long-Term Care & Elder Law

Education

- Hofstra University School of Law, *Juris Doctor*
- Boston College, Bachelor of Arts

Alecia Walters-Hinds is a partner in the New York and Hartford offices of Lewis Brisbois and a vice-chair of the General Liability Practice. She is also a trial attorney and the President of New York City ABOTA. Her practice focuses on defense of claims in a variety of areas. She specializes in the handling of high exposure and catastrophic injuries. She handles wrongful deaths, construction, labor law, dram shop, toxic tort, premises, motor vehicle (personal and commercial), and property damage claims. Ms. Walters-Hinds has also represented physicians, nurses, dentists and pharmacists. In addition, she represented hospitals, outpatient medical facilities, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and long-term care providers. She has defended municipal and social service agencies.

Ms. Walters-Hinds has obtained many defense verdicts and verdicts involving awards of low amounts in cases in Brooklyn, New York, Bronx, Queens, Nassau, and in the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. In addition, she has mediated and handled the negotiation of favorable settlements both before and during trial.

She has tried over 100 cases and taken over 50 verdicts. She began her career at the New York City Law Department Corporation Counsel, and then went to one of the largest insurance defense firms in New York. She has handled a lot of high exposure cases resulting in favorable verdicts or favorable resolutions through mediation or during trial.

She specializes in catastrophic injuries and those cases where plaintiffs rely upon sympathy for large awards. She enjoys meeting with clients and prepping them for trial.

She is currently the president for the New York City Chapter of American Board of Trial Advocates (ABOTA). ABOTA is a national organization of experienced trial lawyers and Judges dedicated to

the preservation and promotion of the right to civil jury trials provided by the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution. Ms. Walters-Hinds has also been named to Super Lawyers, Rising Stars for excellence in practice. She has published best practices articles in the New York Law Journal and New York State Bar Association's One on One. She has also been a presenter at Continuing Legal Education courses on Trial Advocacy.

Associations

- President, American Board of Trial Advocates, New York City Chapter
- Member, Metropolitan Black Bar Association
- Board Member, Neighborhood Housing Services of East Flatbush
- Member, Brooklyn Women's Bar Association
- Small Claims Court Arbitrator
- New York City Trial Lawyers Alliance (NYCTLA), Member

Publications

- Author, "The Insurer versus Insured," published by New York State Bar Association "One On One," 2012
- Author, "Insurance Defense Counsel's Approach to the Tripartite Relationship," published by New York Law Journal, March 28, 2012

Admissions

- State Bar Admissions
 - Connecticut
 - New York
- United States District Courts
 - United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
 - United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

Grace Weatherly
Wood Weatherly Trial Law
Denton, TX

Ms. Weatherly is a founding partner at Wood Weatherly Trial Law in Denton, Texas, practicing in personal injury, labor and employment, and medical malpractice. She is licensed to practice in both Texas and Oklahoma. She is a graduate of the University of North Texas (B.A.A.S.) and Southern Methodist University School of Law (J.D.). Ms. Weatherly currently serves as the President-Elect of ABOTA and is Past President of TEX-ABOTA, Past President of the Dallas Chapter of ABOTA and Past Secretary of the ABOTA Foundation. As a National Board member since 2008, she has been a member of the following committees: Presidential Task Force, Membership, Civics Education, Diversity of Membership, Save Our Juries, Chapter Relations, and Awards (Chair).

Ms. Weatherly has also served as faculty member for multiple Masters in Trial programs. Ms. Weatherly served as a representative for the American Board of Professional Liability Attorneys, the American Civil Trial Bar Roundtable; a board member and officer for Legal Aid of Northwest Texas for more than 15 years, and a member of the College of the State Bar of Texas since 1998 where she also is a member of its Pro Bono College. She was named the committee chair for the State Bar of Texas and served on the Pattern Jury Charge Committee for more than 10 years. She also served for many years on the Texas Supreme Court's Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee and was the founding chair of the American College of Board Certified Attorneys. Her recognitions include being rated "AV" by Martindale Hubbell, listed among the Best Lawyers in America, and designated as a Texas Super Lawyer.



TERESA A. KLAUM

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Teresa Klaum is an experienced trial attorney who joined Conway Farrell as an Associate in 1991. She has been a Partner at the firm since 2001. Over the past twenty-five years, Teresa has taken a multitude of cases to both jury and non-jury verdicts in the New York State Supreme Courts and Federal Courts. She currently co-chairs the firm's Trial Practice Unit, handling the defense of various cases involving motor vehicle accidents, New York State Labor Law, construction accidents, products liability, railroad crossing accidents, and premises liability.

Teresa is President of the Defense Association of New York (DANY) and co-chairs DANY's continuing legal education committee. She is a past president of the New York City Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates (ABOTA).

EDUCATION

- New York Law School, New York, New York, J.D.
- St. John's University, Queens, New York, M.S., *magna cum laude*
- University of Dallas, Irving, Texas, B.A., *cum laude*

ADMISSIONS

- New York
- Connecticut
- United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
- United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
- United States District Court for the Northern District of New York
- United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
- Admitted to the Roll of Solicitors in England and Wales

MEMBERSHIPS

- American Board of Trial Advocates
- Defense Association of New York
- New York State Bar Association

LANGUAGES

- Fluent in Spanish