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CHICAGO LAW



The University of Chicago Law School Record

Fall 2017



**Stephanopoulos'
Gerrymandering Metric
Could Lead to New
Election Boundaries**

**Students Explore Faculty
Scholarship at the Mini WIP**

**The Evolution of Experiential
Learning at the Law School**

**How Public Interest Fellowships
Help Create New Lawyers**

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CHICAGO LAW

The University of Chicago Law School Record

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Message from the Dean

Dear Alumni and Friends –

The legal profession, if you can believe the regular breathless reports in the media, is behind the times. The profession is accused of resting on old methods and practices, and law schools are thought of no differently. I have two responses to these accusations. The first is that I proudly respond that there are many ways in which the same old thing is good—how can one complain about excellent scholarship being produced by an extraordinary and hard-working faculty, about students of the highest caliber learning from professors who place high value on both teaching and collaboration?

But I also respond that there are many ways in which law schools need to change with the times. As the practice of law evolves and our graduates take ever more varied career paths, the Law School must continually ensure that our graduates



leave here with the skills to enter practice and to become leaders in whatever field they choose. We have a long history of this kind of evolution, such as the introduction of Elements of the Law to the curriculum (now imitated at some other law schools), the first comprehensive legal research and writing curriculum in the country, pioneering innovations in interdisciplinary approaches to law, and our role in the emergence of clinical legal education as a critical part of the law school experience and pioneering the development of new kinds of clinics for emerging areas of law.

In this issue, you will read about how we are continuing this long-standing practice by even further enmeshing the doctrinal and the experiential parts of our curriculum. Our entire faculty—which now includes two full-time Professors from Practice—works together to ensure that we continue to engage our students in deep analysis of theory in conjunction with the application of that theory in practice. I hope you will enjoy reading about the courses and initiatives that build on our long-standing commitment to graduating well-rounded and highly prepared alumni.

Part of this faculty-wide commitment involves our core value of close relationships between faculty members and students. In this issue you can also read about how faculty are bringing to the students the long-standing practice of workshopping their papers with their peers. These so-called “Mini WIPs” train students in critical thinking, expose them to cutting-edge scholarship, and educate them in how scholars wrestle with both theoretical and empirical topics. Both students and faculty enjoy these Mini WIPs, with faculty reporting they get as much (or more!) out of them as the students do.

The marriage of theory and practice is exemplified by my colleague Nick Stephanopoulos, whose work on a test for courts to use in gerrymandering cases is showcased in our cover story. Nick’s ideas have quickly proven influential, so much so that he has become heavily involved in the Wisconsin gerrymandering case that will reach the Supreme Court this fall. I hope you will join me and our students in following its progress.

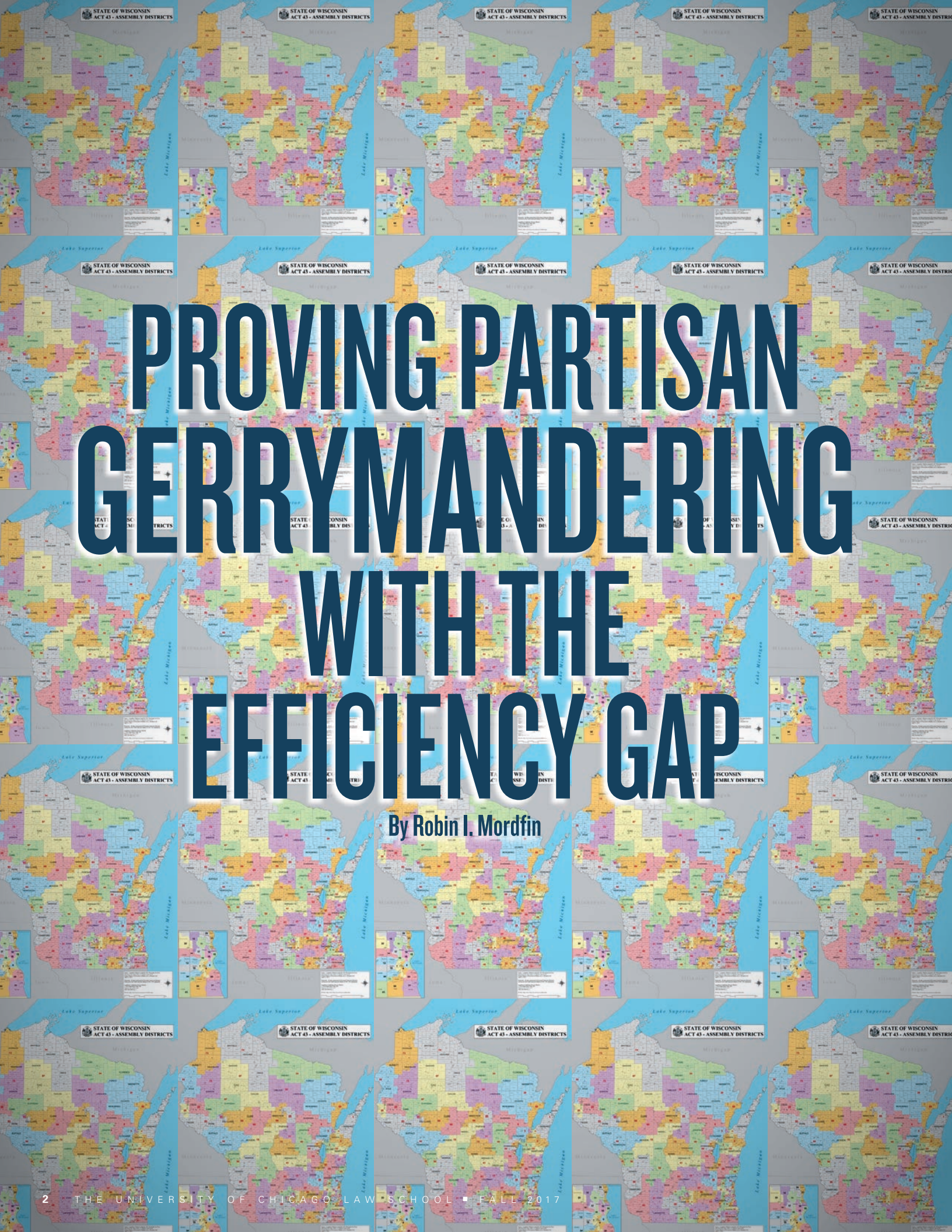
I know that no one better understands this relationship between theory and practice than our alumni. Nearly every time I speak with alumni I hear stories of how some nugget they picked up in class or Green Lounge conversation with a professor was critical to how they approached a real-world problem years (or even decades) later. I am delighted that this issue showcases six of our newest alumni putting their Law School training to use in the public sector fellowships made possible by alumni generosity. In addition, I hope you will read this year’s inspiring graduation speeches, especially the one by Lisa Monaco, ‘97, who brought her Law School training all the way to the Oval Office.

This coming school year is shaping up to be both exciting and engaging. I look forward to talking with you soon about all that is old and new at the Law School.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas J. Miles". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Thomas J. Miles



PROVING PARTISAN GERRYMANDERING WITH THE EFFICIENCY GAP

By Robin I. Mordfin

Redrawing voting districts to give one political group the advantage might strike many Americans as unfair—the sort of thing that interferes with the very foundations of democracy. Yet to this day, the US Supreme Court has never struck down an election map on the grounds that it was drawn to make sure one party would win an election. Plaintiffs who wish to bring suit to prove political gerrymandering have a doubly difficult task: they not only have to show that a district or state fails a gerrymandering test, they also have to provide the test.

Fortunately, Nicholas Stephanopoulos, Professor of Law and Herbert and Marjorie Fried Research Scholar, has found a metric that may help the courts to determine where gerrymandering is taking place. The model was originally developed by Eric McGhee, a research fellow at the Public Policy Institute of California, and Stephanopoulos worked with him to develop it into a full legal test for the courts.

“With this test, we found out empirically you can connect the party that is responsible for the redistricting with a big boost in favor of that party,” Stephanopoulos said. Their metric, called the Efficiency Gap, quantifies gerrymandering by measuring whether one party’s votes are wasted more often than the other’s—either because they have been packed into a small number of districts or spread over many so they won’t have the breadth or concentration for a win. The equation is fairly simple—and it may provide a way of demonstrating that a district plan has failed to properly convert votes to legislative seats.

The Supreme Court has never ruled that a district plan is unconstitutional on the grounds that it disadvantages voters of a particular party. But the notion that partisan gerrymandering is unconstitutional has been around since *Davis v. Bandemer*, a 1986 case in which the Court determined that claims of partisan gerrymandering are justiciable. Unfortunately, however, they could not agree on a clear standard for judicial review.

“From 1986 to 2004 we did have a test for political partisanship that the Supreme Court endorsed, which said that a plan is unconstitutional if it results in a consistent degradation of a political group’s influence,” Stephanopoulos said. But no one could ever show consistent degradation because courts would say, yes, you did poorly in this election, but you might do well in the next.

Then, in 2004, the Court decided in a five-to-four vote in *Vieth v. Jubelirer* to abandon the *Bandemer* test, leaving nothing in its place as a method for plaintiffs to prove partisan gerrymandering. Justice Antonin Scalia noted that there were still no “judicially discernible and manageable

standards” for gauging when map drawing went too far. At the same time, Justice Anthony Kennedy noted that even though the Court hadn’t found a test it liked, he was not convinced that no test existed that could be used as a judicial standard to determine if partisan gerrymandering exists.

So for the last 13 years, those who wished to sue on grounds of gerrymandering by party could not win a case without providing the Court with a standard that could

“With this test, we found out empirically you can connect the party that is responsible for the redistricting with a big boost in favor of that party.”

– Nicholas Stephanopoulos

be used to determine where map lines went too far. Other cases, however, were decided on a basis of racial bias by the court. In *Cooper v. Harris*, the justices decided in June that the North Carolina General Assembly used race too heavily in redrawing two congressional districts following the 2010 US Census. Evidence of racial bias and violation of the One Person, One Vote doctrine have long been the only ways to win a gerrymandering case, which Stephanopoulos thinks is unfortunate because it forces plaintiffs to contort their cases to fit the requirements. And, in cases of partisan gerrymandering, race is not always a factor. Naturally, since 2004, new tests to prove political bias in the drawing of electoral maps have been conceived, but none have yet persuaded the court. Stephanopoulos and McGhee think that their test could be a new standard.

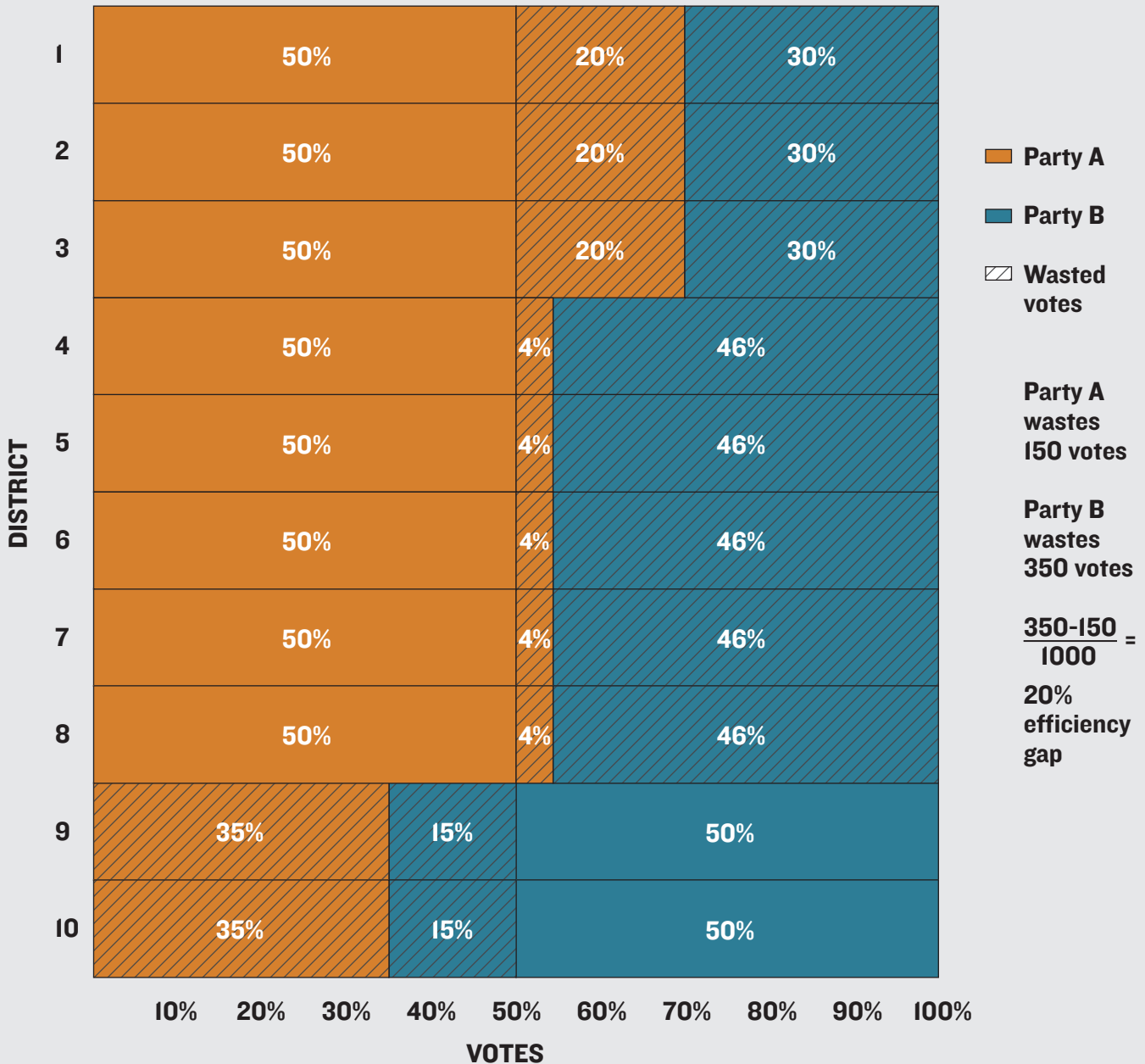
The Efficiency Gap calculates the impact of the two mechanisms that lead to wasted votes: “packing,” which means one side’s votes have been overconcentrated so they win by huge margins in a small number of districts (creating a surplus of votes); and “cracking,” which means distributing one side’s votes over lots of districts, so they lose each district by a relatively narrow margin (creating lost votes). Either way, the ballots don’t contribute to a candidate’s victory.

In an ideal world, both parties would waste the same number of votes, which would create an Efficiency Gap of zero. When a district is gerrymandered by representatives of one party or the other, they try to maximize the number of wasted votes for their opponents and minimize the number of wasted votes for their own side.

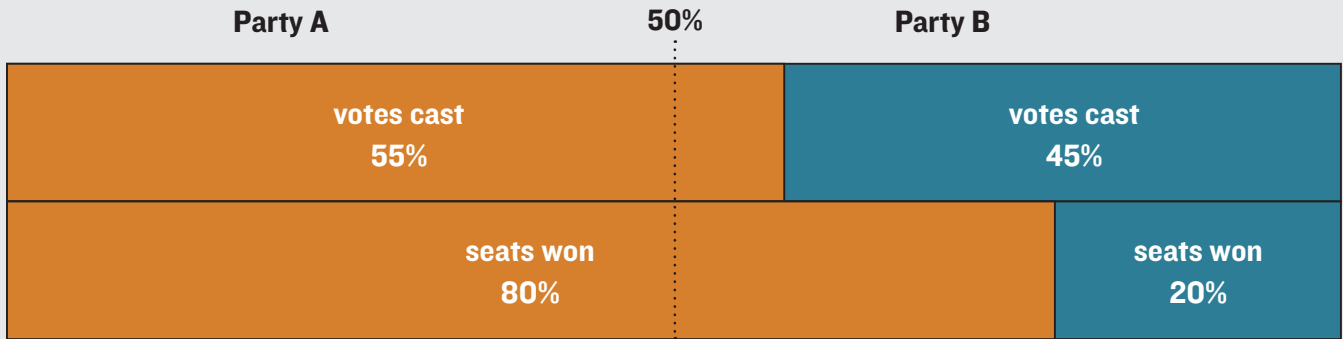
UNDERSTANDING THE EFFICIENCY GAP

The Efficiency Gap calculates the impact of the two mechanisms that lead to wasted votes: “packing,” which means one side’s votes have been overconcentrated so they win by huge margins in a small number of districts, and “cracking,” which means distributing one side’s votes over lots of districts, so they lose each district by a relatively narrow margin. The first creates a surplus of votes, and the second creates lost votes; either way, the ballots don’t contribute to a candidate’s victory. The example below illustrates how an imbalance in wasted votes give Party A an advantage over Party B.

In this example, a state has 10 districts of 100 votes each. Party A wins 55 percent of the statewide vote, or 550 votes, while Party B wins 450. Party A wastes 150 votes (80 are surplus and 70 are lost)—but Party B wastes 350 (30 are surplus and 320 are lost). That’s 200 more wasted votes than Party A. Divide that by the total number of votes (1,000) and you get an Efficiency Gap of 20 percent.



STATEWIDE



Stephanopoulos and McGhee use an example in their paper, “Partisan Gerrymandering and the Efficiency Gap,” of a state with 10 districts of 100 voters apiece. Party A wins 55 percent of the statewide vote, or 550 votes, while Party B wins 450. Party A received 70 votes in three districts (which would be a waste of 60 of Party A’s votes), 54 votes in an additional five districts (a waste of 20 votes), and 35 votes in the final two districts, where all the votes are wasted because their candidate did not win. At the same time, Party B wasted 30 votes in each of three districts, 46 in each of five districts, and 15 votes in the last two districts. Thus all together, Party A wasted 150 votes and Party B wasted

remaining districts. With that, you can dominate a state.” While it may initially make sense for districts to be drawn in a 51 to 49 ratio, he pointed out, a larger margin allows for slight miscalculations and changes of heart by a few voters. Districts are redrawn after each census in order to ensure that each congressional district within a state has about the same number of voters, which is required under the One Person, One Vote doctrine, established in 1964 as part of the decision in *Reynolds v. Sims*. In that case, the Supreme Court ruled that under the Equal Protection Clause state legislatures had to redistrict in order to have congressional districts with roughly equal populations so that all votes

The Efficiency Gap quantifies gerrymandering by measuring whether one party’s votes are wasted more often than the other’s—either because they have been packed into a small number of districts or spread over many so they won’t have the breadth or concentration for a win.

350. The difference between the parties’ wasted votes is 200, which is then divided by 1,000, or the total number of votes, to produce an Efficiency Gap of 20 percent. This would mean that Party A would win two more seats or 20 percent more seats than it would have had the parties wasted an equal number of votes, despite having received a majority of the popular vote in the state.

“Today we have so much data that gerrymanders have become very complex,” Stephanopoulos explained. “But you don’t really need all of that complexity except at the margins. All you need, if given presidential elections results by ward or by precinct, is to draw as many 56 to 44 districts for your party as possible and then lump your opponents into the

within the state would be equally influential. Districts are generally drawn up by elected legislators, who would tend to favor their own parties if one party is more dominant in the state. In about a dozen states there are bipartisan commissions that do the line drawing in an attempt to avoid partisanship. But in all cases, if elected branches can’t agree on a map, a court will end up drawing a plan.

Gerrymandering is a term that was originally used to describe the redrawing of Massachusetts state senate districts to benefit the Democratic-Republican Party in 1812 under Governor Elbridge Gerry. But while the term is more than 200 years old, the practice may be even older. When the United States was in its still in its infancy, some

scholars argue, Patrick Henry drew a congressional district in Virginia that he thought would ensure James Madison's defeat in the 1789 election. However, with clever campaigning, Madison managed to defeat his opponent, James Monroe, thus ending the only congressional race to date that pitted two future presidents against one another.

But proving that gerrymandering has a partisan intention has historically been very difficult. The most obvious way to look at gerrymandering is to consider how far off from proportional representation an election result is. For example, does a party that gets 55 percent of the vote actually get 55 percent of the seats in a state? But that is not acceptable to the Court. "It has said very clearly that parity cannot be the test because the constitution does not require proportional representation. Rather, the courts are looking for symmetry," Stephanopoulos said.

If a state has a zero Efficiency Gap, that means the number of votes wasted by both parties is the same. Plus, the test implies a two-to-one ratio, meaning that for every point of vote share a party receives in an election, that party should receive two points of seat share in the legislature. Right now, a gerrymandering case is before the Supreme

Court that proposes to use the Efficiency Gap as a way to evaluate whether election districts are overly partisan.

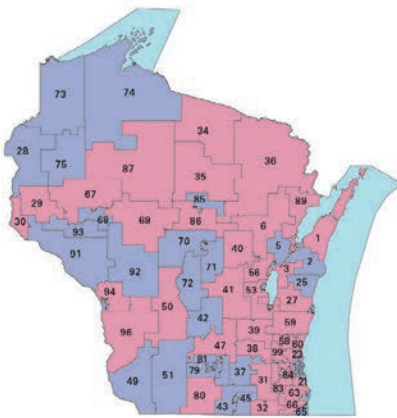
Gill v. Whitford challenges the election borders that were crafted by Wisconsin Republicans in 2011 for state assembly seats. Stephanopoulos, who wrote the brief for the case, and his team claim that the gerrymander was so effective in 2012 that the Republicans won 60 of the 99 available seats—in spite of the fact that Democratic candidates won more votes. Three federal judges reviewed the district lines and concluded in November 2016 that the borders were unconstitutional and sent the maps back to the state to be redrawn. However, while the Supreme Court agreed in June to hear the case argued, they also issued a stay on the redrawing of the districts. "Granting the stay is a bad sign relative to denying the stay, but I don't think one can read too much into it. The Court also accelerated when it's going to hear the case, which points in the other direction. The only reason to accelerate the case is if there's a chance that we'll win and that remedies will need to be put in place by the 2018 election," Stephanopoulos noted.

Stephanopoulos's legal team has strong evidence of intentional partisan gerrymandering in Wisconsin

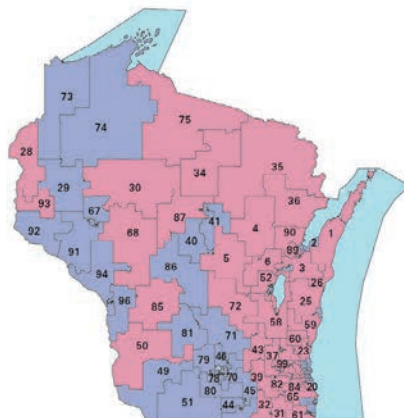
FULL STATE PLANS

These maps, which were among the exhibits submitted with the lawsuit challenging Wisconsin election borders, show legislative districts before and after the current plan was put into place by Wisconsin Republicans in 2011. The middle map shows how 2012 election results would have looked under a plan proposed by Stephanopoulos and his team.

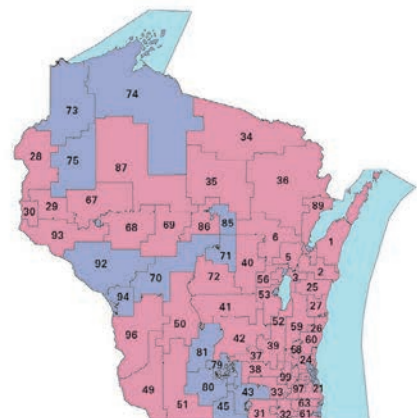
**PRIOR PLAN WITH 2008
GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS**



**DEMONSTRATION PLAN WITH IMPUTED
2012 GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS**



**CURRENT PLAN WITH 2012
GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS**



that includes all of the draft maps that were created by the legislators who drew up the districts, along with spreadsheets that track the number of Republican seats and the number of Democratic seats under different plans.

“Through different iterations we can see the number of Republican seats going up by 10,” Stephanopoulos explained. “We also have statements that Republicans were willing to have their districts become less electorally safe—

“Today we have so much data that gerrymanders have become very complex. But you don’t really need all of that complexity except at the margins.”
— Nicholas Stephanopoulos

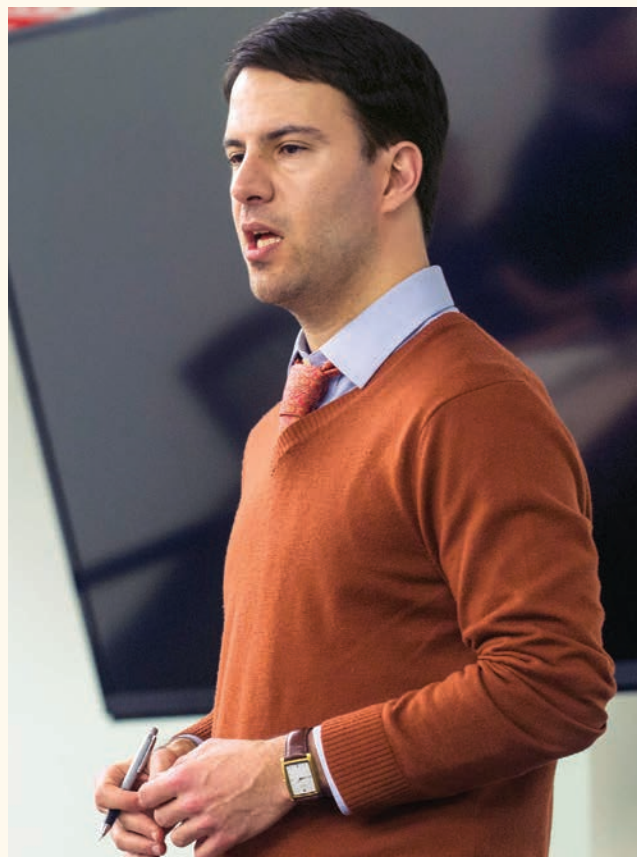
that they were willing to donate Republicans from heavily Republican districts to weaker areas. We also have the line drawers telling the Republican caucus something like, ‘You better all vote for these maps because they are going to determine how many of you are here in 10 years.’”

Of course, the team also has the results of applying the Efficiency Gap. A review of election districts around the country since 1972 shows that an Efficiency Gap of 7 percent is enough to entrench the majority until new districts are drawn. In other words, when one party gets the other party to waste more than 7 percent more of its vote, it is getting a huge advantage. Plus, the losing party will have little chance of overcoming this handicap until the next redistricting takes place—which could be nearly a decade away. For the 2012 election, Stephanopoulos and McGhee found efficiency gaps for 38 state legislature district maps. Of those, 15 had efficiency gaps above 7 percent. This makes the current Wisconsin score of 13 percent look especially bad.

Currently, the Efficiency Gap is only one of several tests in play. One of these alternate tests is the mean-median difference. In a closely contested state, some statisticians argue, the median (the middle value) percentage of votes and the mean (the average) percentage of votes for a party should be close together, and if they are very far apart it can be evidence of partisan gerrymandering. In Wisconsin from 1984 to 2000, the mean-median difference was

just .1 percent for the Republicans. From 2012 through 2016, the mean-median difference had exploded to 6.4 percent in favor of the Republican Party. Thus, while taking a completely different approach, this test still makes Wisconsin’s gerrymandering look pretty extreme, and North Carolina’s elections maps don’t look much better.

Consequently, the cases in which Stephanopoulos is involved are not looking to make the Efficiency Gap the sole standard for determining political partisanship at this point. “We are not asking the court to use our test exclusively—that would be ridiculous because the justices are not methodologists, that would be something that shakes out over time,” Stephanopoulos noted. Rather, they are asking the Court to recognize that if several metrics show these states in a negative light with regard to political partisanship, then the Court should finally be able to make a decision that rejects election districts based on partisan gerrymandering. On the other hand, if these tests are all rejected, plaintiffs will go back to the drawing board to come up with yet another metric in hopes of satisfying the Court, allowing concerns about unfair elections and misrepresentation to persist until they do. ■



Professor Nicholas Stephanopoulos



**NEW AVENUE
OF ENGAGEMENT
MINI WIP WORKSHOP
SERIES TAKES STUDENTS
BEHIND THE SCENES
ON FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP**

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie

There were a few things Professor William Baude wanted the small group before him to understand before they began discussing his unfinished paper “Arguing with Friends.” And so Baude, a Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law, started by recounting a memorable comment he’d gotten three years earlier while presenting a paper during the job talk portion of his Law School employment interview.

“It came from a future colleague, and the question, in its entirety, went like this: ‘I was puzzled by part three of your paper—did you really intend for us to take it seriously?’” Baude said. Then he paused and added: “You probably won’t be surprised to learn that here at the Law School we tend to cut to the chase.”

Chuckles rippled across the room, but there was a point to his tale: the tone and substance of a scholar’s response to feedback, even unsettling feedback, is important. This wasn’t something Baude expected the students around the table to know instinctively. After all, this wasn’t the faculty Works-in-Progress (WIP) lunch, the weekly colloquium in which Law School scholars present draft articles and then invite colleagues to poke, prod, and pry. This was a “miniature WIP,” a gathering designed to pull back the curtain on a side of academia that is often less visible to students, offering them a peek into the process used by faculty to sharpen scholarship and evaluate potential hires.

At the Law School, the WIP is a central part of faculty culture—a distinctive mix of sharp inquisition, devoted collegiality, and unbridled candor that aims to elevate arguments, not egos. Which is why convincing people you are right is rarely the point, Baude told the students. Both WIP talks and job talks are about letting others see how you think and truly listening to the questions and critiques that might strengthen your work.

“It’s the most important, and the hardest, thing for people to understand about this process,” Baude said later. “People are tempted to approach this like an oral argument, where the goal is to duck the hard questions and keep coming back to your strong point. But that’s not the purpose at all. This is about getting a tough question and showing how you think about it and react to it, not necessarily fighting it all the way or accepting it entirely.”

It’s an approach that isn’t always familiar to students, who most often interact with faculty in the classroom, where the Socratic method rules and professors hold the keys to right versus wrong. The Mini WIP, which was developed by Candace Bergeron, now the Assistant Director of Student Affairs, hands students the keys

to another avenue of faculty-student engagement. For those considering careers in academia, the Mini WIP can supplement traditional opportunities to explore legal scholarship, such as workshops, student journals, and research assistant positions. And for all students, regardless of career plan, it offers a chance to see how their professors work through complex questions—and to join them, at least briefly, in the exercise.



Professor Jennifer Nou gave students insight into her writing process when she discussed her paper “Subdelegating Powers” at the February 2017 Mini WIP.

“One of the things I love about the Law School is that the professors are very accessible—but a lot of the time, you interact with them as teachers, not as scholars,” said Kathrine Gutierrez, ’18, an aspiring academic who attended five Mini WIP sessions beginning with the first, which was given by Professor Anthony Casey in the fall of 2015. “And that’s wonderful, but they have this other role—and most of them are leaders in their fields. It is really interesting and valuable to get some perspective about what they do as scholars, and to see a new side of a topic that they’re an expert in. It really helps round out the experience of law school.”

In addition to Casey and Baude, four other professors presented Mini WIP sessions in the program’s first two seasons. During the 2016–17 academic year, students heard from John Rappaport, Assistant Professor of Law, and Jennifer Nou, a Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law. The year before, Alison LaCroix, the Robert Newton Reid Professor of Law, and Genevieve Lakier, Assistant Professor of Law, shared works in progress with students. Together, they showcased a variety of approaches to scholarship, and each of the 65-minute sessions highlighted methods for examining questions that lack easy—or simply lack—answers.

“I’d like to think that this humanizes us, and shows that there are a lot of questions we’re very uncertain about,” said Rappaport, who presented his paper “The Structural Function of the Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel of Choice” at a Mini WIP session in November 2016. “We try to know the answers to the questions we’re teaching in class, but the ones we’re writing about are the ones we often find most challenging. The students get to see that struggle a little bit. I think it’s also helpful for them to see what it is we’re doing when we’re not teaching or preparing to teach.”

THE EVOLUTION OF SCHOLARSHIP

A central fascination for several of the students who attended Mini WIP workshops was seeing how professors take broad ideas and gradually shape them into papers containing clear questions and fresh insights.

“It’s nice reading and discussing something in early draft form, and seeing that it isn’t perfect,” Gutierrez said. “They keep working on it and making it better; it doesn’t just spring to life.”

At Casey’s 2015 Mini WIP, for instance, she saw an early draft of his paper “The Death of Rules and Standards,” which later became the basis for his 2017 Coase Lecture.

“It has been really cool to see the paper go through different stages and evolve and become what it is now,” Gutierrez said of the article, which Casey coauthored with Anthony Niblett, a law professor at the University of Toronto who was a Bigelow Fellow with Casey between 2009 and 2011.

That was part of what Jing Jin, ’19, was after when she attended the February 2017 Mini WIP to hear Nou present her then-unfinished paper, “Subdelegating Powers,” which examined the implications of authority delegation within administrative agencies. Jin, who worked in the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the US Department of Justice this summer, wanted to understand how professors frame their inquiries, present existing research, incorporate their own ideas—and, more specifically, how Nou’s findings apply within an agency like the Environmental Protection Agency.

“I got a sense for her process and how carefully she crafted the question. She didn’t just wake up one day and say, ‘This is the research question,’” Jin said.

It was, in fact, a more deliberate process that began after Nou read a news story mentioning that the Federal Communications Commission sometimes delegates subpoena powers to career staff. “I thought, ‘That’s a

really important power that’s been entrusted to this relatively low-ranking career staff,’” Nou said. “I began to wonder how often that happens and how much we know about subdelegation.”

She put some time into thinking about the issue and exploring whether the topic had the legs for an academic paper. Once convinced, she reviewed existing scholarship on the delegation of power within administrative agencies and then launched an original study of primary materials, which included filing a Freedom of Information Act request with the EPA to access an internal manual documenting

“I wanted a small, intimate group with a focus on discussion, and I wanted the students to be able to ask the questions that they might not ask in class.”

—Candace Bergeron

delegations within the agency. After that, Nou began working on a draft, an iterative routine that included writing, additional research, more writing, more research, and many revisions—a process she described to students.

“I enjoyed getting a sense for how she and other professors develop and communicate their ideas,” Jin said. “The way you write something and frame and edit it can influence how effective the article is. You begin with an idea and then build on it to make a more robust theory.”

Bergeron was looking for new, interactive student programming when she attended a faculty WIP two years ago and began thinking about ways to bring a similar experience to students.

“I wanted something that students would gravitate toward, and they’re always asking for more access to faculty, even though their access here is probably greater than at many other schools,” Bergeron said. “I wanted a small, intimate group with a focus on discussion, and I wanted the students to be able to ask the questions that they might not ask in class. I also wanted them to have access to an issue they maybe hadn’t studied before, with a faculty member they maybe didn’t know—and then have the opportunity to give feedback.”

She filled the 12 spots in the first session right away.

The Mini WIP, of course, isn’t the only chance for students to explore scholarship creation, but it does fill

a particular niche. Students who work on the *University of Chicago Law Review*, the *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, or the *Chicago Journal of International Law* read and comment on legal scholarship, but they're rarely in the room with the authors. Those who take a workshop like Public Law and Legal Theory have an opportunity to see faculty, typically from other institutions, present and discuss their scholarship—but Rappaport said the most aggressive questions in those settings tend to come from other scholars. “The students aren’t in the driver’s seat, or they don’t perceive themselves to be,” he said. “We encourage them at the beginning of each year to ask questions, but in my experience they seldom do.”

The Legal Scholarship Workshop, in which students spend a full academic year working on a paper of publishable quality, offers direct experience producing scholarship, and students who work as faculty research assistants often have the chance to talk through tough questions and witness a scholar’s work. But these are different experiences and ones that require a more intense level of commitment.

The Mini WIP is a chance to dip one’s toe in the water, demystifying the process for the less experienced,

emphasizing the “in progress” aspect of scholarship, and serving as an interactive model for those who may one day find themselves explaining that, yes, they *do* hope readers will take part three of their paper seriously—and here’s why.

“I remember when I was a law student it was easy to read these polished papers and wonder: *How did anybody ever think of writing something like this?*” Baude said. “And at some point you see what the journey really is.”

A TWO-WAY STREET

Perhaps because he’d told the job talk story, and perhaps because several of the students knew Baude well, the questions in the “Arguing with Friends” Mini WIP were particularly pointed and direct.

Baude’s paper, which he coauthored with Ryan Doerfler, a former Bigelow fellow who is now an assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, examined peer disagreement among judges, building on and questioning claims made in a 2016 essay by Eric Posner, the Law School’s Kirkland & Ellis Distinguished Service Professor of Law, and Adrian Vermeule, a constitutional law professor at Harvard. (In “The Votes of Other Judges,” Posner and Vermeule argue that judges should consider their colleagues’



Professor William Baude said “the level of preparation was really high” among students who attended his Mini WIP session last spring.

views and look upon judicial disagreement as evidence that a statute's meaning is unclear.)

"This is one reason I went to the Mini WIP—this kind of dynamic has always really interested me, the way that professors are in conversation with each other and constantly sharpening each other's ideas," Manuel Valle, '17, said. "This paper took an insight made by other scholars and put a different spin on it, and that's really fascinating to see."

He and the other students listened carefully as Baude explained the basics of his paper's position: judges should most heavily weigh the views of peers who share their methodology or interpretive outlook, a disagreement among those who embrace different ideologies and methods is less surprising and less productive, and judges should sometimes consider the views of nonjudicial epistemic peers as well. When Baude had finished his short overview, the students jumped in with questions: How might the paper's conclusions apply in other decision-making bodies, such as legislatures? Does a shared

methodology always mean two judges will arrive at the same conclusion? What really constitutes an ideological friend? And when Baude called Posner and Vermeule's work "insightful," was he trying to be collegial or were there *actually* ideas that he liked? (It was probably the latter, Baude responded with a laugh, citing a Posner/Vermeule claim he found insightful.)

Several times during the questioning, Baude began his reply with, "Good question, good question," and each time he appeared to thoughtfully consider the point, engaging in conversation rather than refuting or dismissing the comment. The students' challenges, he added later, were valuable.

"The level of preparation was really high," he said. "The students suggested some ways in which one of the core points about judicial disagreement could be explained in a less technical way, they helped me figure out how to make the paper more accessible, and they came up with several counterarguments that nobody had confronted us with yet."

It's always nice, he added, "to get feedback from smart



Professor John Rappaport said learning to think through legal scholarship can benefit both future academics and future practitioners.

people who have read an argument and thought about it carefully and can point out what doesn't make sense or give suggestions."

Nou, whose paper was published in the *Columbia Law Review* in May, said she too made revisions based on the Mini WIP discussion.

"This is a way to expose students to a different type of argumentation that legal scholars use and illustrate why one might choose to develop one or another."

—John Rappaport

"One of the students asked whether the argument I was making in the paper applied to career civil servants versus political appointees," Nou said. "That was something I'd thought about but hadn't explicitly addressed as much as I should have in the piece. So I went back and tried to make more explicit how the dynamics would differ between those two groups."

Jin was struck by this openness and by Nou's willingness to consider feedback; it was a great lesson in how scholars process other ideas and use them to advance or refine their own thinking.

"Students pressed her on areas, and she would say, 'Yes, that's something I was thinking about and that I haven't fully worked through within the parameters of this research project,'" Jin said. "She acknowledged gaps or places where there were still interesting questions to explore."

Similarly, Gutierrez said she both enjoyed offering feedback and seeing how faculty responded to their questions and comments. "It's nice to see how they interact with people who are talking about their work," said Gutierrez, adding that sessions by Nou, Lakier, and LaCroix gave her a chance to see female faculty in action. "It's also fun to be able to contribute to something interesting."

Gabriel Lazarus, '19, enjoyed seeing the way faculty use both written introductions and spoken introductions to position their research, and he was interested in how they choose their methodology.

"I wanted to see what academic analysis of the law looks like, what tools they use, and if they were the same as

the tools they're teaching us to use," Lazarus said. "There are so many ways to approach a question, many of them valid. But later, when someone says, 'Why didn't you do it this way?' you will need to accept the feedback and not discount it as useless while also justifying your approach in some way. That balance is new to me."

This is an important part of the experience, Rappaport said. Some of the students in his session seemed to want to push him to take a more normative approach—a useful discussion, and one that enabled him to explain that not all research needs to take a position. In this case, he said, the purpose was to explore the apparent disconnect between what the US Supreme Court says about the Sixth Amendment's Assistance of Counsel Clause and what the Court actually does when a party claims that the right to counsel of choice has been violated.

"Students sometimes have difficulty separating different kinds of arguments, in particular descriptive and normative arguments," Rappaport said. "They are very used to making normative arguments, which is often what we ask them to do in class. For instance, 'If you were the prosecutor, what would you argue?' It's an argument about why this person *should* or *should not* be convicted. My paper, however, was avowedly non-normative. It was an attempt to explain a body of law that, on its face, appears not to be terribly coherent. And I think that was interesting for students, and I think some struggled with the fact that I wasn't trying to take a strong position on what the rules should be. This is a way to expose students to a different type of argumentation that legal scholars use and illustrate why one might choose to develop one or another."

These intricacies of scholarly thought can be useful training even for those with no plans to enter the academic job market, professors said.

"There are students who will go into BigLaw and will end up on a really high-stakes case where they will need to dig this deep," Rappaport said, adding that most litigation moves too quickly for one to approach it as a scholar might. "The paper I presented in some ways seems narrow and esoteric, but it is actually exactly the kind of exercise a student might later have to do."

The law, he added, "is full of contradictions and tensions . . . [There are times] when they will have to make sense of an incoherent doctrine and extract a theory from it. And that's what I was trying to do in the paper. It's not something you're going to have to do in every run-of-the-mill case—but when it counts, you're going to have to be able to take the law seriously." ■



THE EVOLUTION OF EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie

There are some things a lawyer just has to learn by doing—like drafting an airtight contract or spotting issues in the other side’s document. That’s why the Law School hired telecommunications attorney Joan Neal in 2010, and it’s why she’s stuck to her feedback-heavy approach rather than allowing the size of her Contract Drafting and Review class to swell in response to demand.

“You could have students read about drafting contracts or listen to me talk about drafting contracts all year long, and they’re not necessarily going to be better at doing it,” said Neal, who spent two decades doing transactional and regulatory work for clients in the telecommunications industry. “You really do have to roll up your sleeves and do it; you have to make mistakes, find out what those mistakes are, correct those mistakes—and then try it again and do better.”

At first, Neal, who was originally hired as a part-time lecturer, taught the class one quarter per year, along with a doctrinal class on telecommunications law and a contract negotiations class that she taught with David Zarfes, now a clinical professor and the director of the Kirkland &

Ellis Corporate Lab. Then she began teaching the contract drafting class twice a year, although even then students often ended up on a waitlist.

This year, however, Neal will join the faculty as a full-time Professor from Practice—the Law School’s second after corporate lawyer Scott Davis, who became the inaugural Professor from Practice last year—and she’ll teach the class all three quarters. She will also teach Advanced Contract Skills, a new experiential class that she’s designing from scratch.

This expansion reflects a natural evolution in the Law School’s commitment to helping students connect real-world lawyering to the theories they learn in doctrinal classes—and is one in a series of changes that will broaden students’ options for meeting the American Bar Association’s new experiential learning requirement, which goes into effect this year with the Class of 2019. The new ABA standards require six credit hours of experiential coursework—eight under the Law School’s quarter system—that may be fulfilled through qualifying clinic work, field placement, simulation courses, or practica.

The mandate, an increase from the single credit previously required, reflects a growing movement in the legal industry to ensure that new lawyers enter the workplace needing substantially less on-the-job training.

At the Law School, where robust clinical offerings have been a vibrant part of the curriculum for decades, the new mandate required only a few changes, many of them building on work that was already underway. In addition to new “skills” classes, including ones taught by the two new Professors from Practice, the Law School’s clinical program has continued to grow in recent years; additions include the Jenner & Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic in 2016 and the Innovation Clinic in 2015. The Law School has also added four practica that offer students hands-on opportunities to work with the Hopi Appellate Court in Arizona, engage in comparative analysis of foreign constitutions, participate in civil rights litigation and advocacy, and examine policy and legal issues at the World Bank.

“All of these were part of an institutional desire to expand our experiential offerings,” said Deputy Dean Daniel Abebe, the Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of Law and Walter Mander Teaching Scholar. “We’re lucky at Chicago to have been ahead of the curve.”

Still, when the mandate was first announced, then—Deputy Dean Tom Ginsburg and Jeff Leslie, the Director of Clinical and Experiential Learning and Faculty Director of Curriculum, conducted a comprehensive audit; they wanted to be sure that the Law School not only had the capacity to accommodate the experiential requirement, but that students could complete it in a wide variety of ways.

“We found that we had the existing capacity, and that we didn’t have to do anything radical to accommodate this,” Leslie said.

Instead, they saw it as an opportunity.

Ginsburg, the Leo Spitz Professor of International Law, pushed ahead with his vision of weaving new practica into the doctrinal curriculum and launched two himself: one in which students prepare legal memoranda and analyze legal and policy issues for the World Bank, and one involving the analysis of constitutions for foreign governments or international organizations. Aziz Huq, the Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professor of Law, created a Civil Rights Practicum, which gives students the opportunity to analyze and research a variety of issues related to active civil rights cases. Todd Henderson, the Michael J. Marks Professor of Law, and Lecturer Justin Richland, a University of Chicago anthropology professor, started the Hopi Law Practicum, which gives students the chance to

work as clerks on the Hopi Appellate Court in Arizona.

“We viewed the ABA mandate as an opportunity to do more of, and formalize, what we were already doing,” Ginsburg said. “It also stimulated us to think about innovative ways to get students those credits.”

The Law School created the Professor from Practice role, and Davis—the former US head of Mayer Brown’s mergers & acquisitions practice and a lecturer in law who had been teaching courses such as Mergers & Acquisitions and Buyouts for about a decade—was a natural choice. This year, he’ll teach an experiential class called Mergers and Acquisitions Agreements.



Professor from Practice Joan Neal teaches experiential classes on contract drafting.

Small changes were made to other classes to make them experiential, including Compliance and Regulatory Strategy, taught by Lecturer Charles Senatore, ’80, a senior executive in the financial services industry; Writing for the Judiciary, taught by Lecturer Ashley Keller, ’07, a managing director at Burford Capital and former clerk on both the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and the US Supreme Court; and the Moot Court Bootcamp, a short but intensive workshop that is held each fall. New classes were added, including Communications and Advocacy for Lawyers, taught by Lecturer Marsha Ferziger Nagorsky, ’95, the Law School’s associate dean for communications.

The Law School also restructured its Bigelow Legal Research and Writing course to separate out a clear legal writing component and a clear experiential component. Now, first-year students earn two experiential credits during the Spring Quarter course, which is titled Lawyering: Brief Writing, Oral Advocacy, and Transactional Skills. Since the ABA mandate requires opportunities for self-assessment, students are now asked to evaluate the substance, structure, and presentation of

their own oral arguments before receiving feedback from the judges, a three-person panel that typically includes faculty and practicing lawyers.

The self-assessments, which began last spring, were a positive addition, said Abebe, who was a Bigelow Fellow between 2006 and 2008 and has judged oral arguments for 10 years.

“It created a nice environment in which students had an opportunity to think through their presentation with excellent lawyers and Law School faculty who had read their briefs and heard them argue,” he said. “They would offer up their own assessments—I *thought I was a little too quick on this point. Maybe I didn’t argue this point as well. I think I was OK arguing point C. What could I have done better?*—and after that, we’d have a conversation about it. I was really impressed by the students’ self-awareness; many of their comments matched what we were thinking as judges. There were times we’d say, ‘I think you were exactly right on this point, but let me elaborate from the perspective of somebody listening to your argument.’ I’m glad we introduced this piece—it gave us a chance to see how students understand their strengths and weaknesses.”

A CHANGING WORKPLACE

Before the ABA voted in 2014 to revamp the *Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools*, it merely required law schools to provide “substantial opportunities” for live-client or other real-life practice experiences and “substantial instruction” in other professional skills, and students were required to complete at least one skills credit.

But the legal workplace has changed in the last decade: associate salaries have risen, the economic downturn spurred calls for greater-than-ever efficiency, and technology has helped create a faster-paced and more demanding culture. Partners are less eager to spend time training new associates, and some clients refuse to absorb learning-curve costs. Increasingly, legal employers expect their new hires to arrive with substantial practical experience.

When former Dean Michael Schill joined the Law School in 2010, he came in focused on meeting this changing demand—and not just through clinics and skills classes, but through a variety of new initiatives meant to add complementary layers to the law school experience. Seven years ago, the Law School launched the



Students of the Hopi Law Practicum met with Hopi appellate judges during a visit to Arizona last spring, including (front row, from left) Justin Richland, who teaches the practicum with Professor Todd Henderson (back row); Patricia Sekaquaptewa; and Robert N. Clinton, '71.

Pro Bono Pledge, which challenges students to complete 50 hours of law-related volunteer work by graduation, encouraging them to gain practical experience by serving the community. Since then, hundreds of students have participated. Four years ago, the Law School created the Doctoroff Business Leadership Program to blend experiential and classroom work for students interested in pursuing careers in business after graduation, and three years ago, it launched the Kapnick Leadership Development Initiative to help students develop the interpersonal, self-assessment, and teamwork skills that give new lawyers a critical edge postgraduation.

“I think it is really important to help students bridge that divide from the pure doctrinal substance to doing something to help a client accomplish goals.” – Joan Neal

The focus on experiential learning was a natural part of this strategy—and one that made perfect sense to practitioners, many of whom remember learning skills like contract drafting on the job.

“I think it is really important to help students bridge that divide from the pure doctrinal substance to doing something to help a client accomplish goals,” Neal said. “There are so many factors that influence how you approach a negotiation. [In my classes,] we’ll go back to what they learned in Contracts and say, ‘OK, you know what contract law says about this, how do you apply it in this situation with this particular client?’ Going that one extra step is what they don’t have before taking courses like these.”

Neal made feedback a centerpiece tool in her contract drafting class, providing detailed written commentary on every weekly assignment. At one point, when she was considering cutting back on individualized critique so the course could accommodate more than 15 or 16 students per quarter, she surveyed the class. Their answer was emphatic: keep it small.

“Reading the detailed feedback is when it sinks in,” she said. “In class I’ll say, ‘You need to be very careful crafting a definition because that defined term will have to work everywhere you use it in the contract,’ and everyone will smile and nod. And then I give them a very tricky exercise

that sounds straightforward—and they read it and think they get it, no problem. Then they try to draft it, and at first they *still* think they’ve got it. And then I go back and use that defined term in various places in the contract—and that’s when they realize that half the time it works and half the time it doesn’t. At that point, the lightbulb goes on.”

TWO PARTS OF THE WHOLE EXPERIENCE

The clinics, of course, have long anchored the Law School’s experiential offerings, and the new Innovation Clinic and Supreme Court Clinic added to the breadth of options. The program’s mantra—Plan, Do, Reflect—is all about lightbulbs going on; concepts have a way of clicking



Professor Tom Ginsburg teaches two practica, one focusing on the World Bank and another on foreign constitutions.

when one is performing real work for a real client.

“There are things you can only learn by being immersed in the unpredictable, hurly-burly world of actual legal practice,” Leslie said. “There are things that are hard to replicate in a classroom: dealing with the unexpected and developing your sense of judgment and your ability to relate to people of different backgrounds.”

There are now nine projects that are part of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, and another eight that operate as stand-alone clinics, giving students a wide variety of experiences from which to choose, from housing law to police accountability to juvenile justice.

“Experiential work has been part of the Law School’s academic enterprise from the get-go, and it has grown from that kernel of an idea,” Leslie said. In recent years, students have helped a wrongfully convicted man receive \$15 million for his 20 years of imprisonment—one of the largest settlements of its kind in Illinois history—as part of the Exoneration Project; executed transactional projects with in-house legal departments within global corporations as part of the Kirkland & Ellis Corporate

Lab; traveled the world as part of the International Human Rights Clinic; mooted an attorney who was preparing for a Supreme Court argument as part of the Jenner & Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic; and made the personal connections necessary to advocate for immigrant children as part of the Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights.

“We’re lucky at Chicago to have been ahead of the curve.”
– Daniel Abebe

Part of what adds to the strength of the clinical program, Leslie said, is the way it fits the culture of the Law School, where doctrinal and experiential are considered two parts of a whole learning experience.

“When the Law School started the clinics decades ago, the idea was to have the practice of law informing the study of law and vice versa,” Leslie said.

At the Law School, doctrinal faculty participate in clinics, advising on cases and helping students moot

upcoming court appearances. Clinical faculty attend the weekly Works-in-Progress lunch and ask doctrinal questions. Collaborations are common. David Strauss, the Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law, and Sarah Konsky, an assistant clinical professor, run the Jenner & Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic together, with Strauss serving as faculty director and Konsky handling day-to-day management as director. Henderson and Salen Churi, an assistant clinical professor and the Bluhm-Helfand Director of the Innovation Clinic, have developed a rich partnership that includes a Greenberg Seminar they taught together last academic year on the Future of Government, one they plan to teach this year on tribalism, and an upcoming book. Leslie and Lee Fennell, the Max Pam Professor of Law, codirect the Kreisman Initiative on Housing Law and Policy.

The result, Leslie said, is an environment in which students are able to naturally connect the dots between theory and practice. The growing breadth of options means students are able to explore different areas of law, gain experience in the areas they hope to pursue after graduation—and even build perspective that will help them take a big-picture view



This academic year, Professor from Practice Scott Davis will teach an experiential class on mergers and acquisitions agreements.

as practicing attorneys. One member of the Class of 2015, for instance, enrolled in the Federal Criminal Justice Clinic to learn defense work because he hoped it would inform his planned career as a federal prosecutor.

A member of the Class of 2016 helped launch the Hopi Law Practicum because American Indian law was of deep interest, and a member of the Class of 2017 worked with the Young Center for Immigrant Children’s Rights because she hopes to do pro bono work alongside her corporate law career. One of her classmates participated in the Corporate Lab to try her hand at transactional work and, although she enjoyed it, realized that what she really wanted to do was litigate.

All are valuable reasons to enroll in a practicum or clinic, and all are valuable outcomes that underscore why the shift toward experiential legal education matters, Leslie said.

“Our job is not just to help them get ready for their first job out of law school, although that’s part of it,” he said. “Experiential learning gives students the lifelong habits and attitudes that will help them grow and develop and be self-reflective as practitioners in whatever field they go into and whatever they’re doing.” ■



As part of the Innovation Clinic, students provide legal guidance to new enterprises.



Clinical Professor Claudia Flores leads the Law School’s International Human Rights Clinic.

DIVING INTO THE DEEP END

How Public Interest Fellowships Create New Lawyers

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie and Claire Stamler-Goady



The plan was to design her dream job.

And so during her third year at the Law School, Kara Ingelhart, '15, developed a program serving low-income LGBTQ youth, asked the Midwest Regional Office of Lambda Legal to host it, and applied for a prestigious Skadden Fellowship. When she was chosen, she knew her celebration marked the start of a daunting journey: she had 24 months to turn a rare funding opportunity into a lasting effort to serve the LGBTQ community, all while learning how to be a lawyer and setting the tone for her own nascent career.

Now, walking through the Lambda Legal office nearly two years after her arrival—past the pushpin-button art of their press clippings, through the little hallway she scooches her chair into each morning for a quick coffee chat with the lawyer at the next desk, and finally into the small cubicle with the rainbow flag and the “Nevertheless, She Persisted” magnet and the “We Object to Transphobia” placard—Ingelhart sometimes can't believe that she's here, doing this, right now. Or, more extraordinarily, that she gets to *keep* doing it. Earlier this year, the organization asked Ingelhart to join their staff as a Lambda Legal Fellow after her Skadden Fellowship Foundation funding ends in September.

“You design a Skadden Fellowship to be the job you want, so you can advocate for those in need by doing exactly what you think you are best suited to do,” Ingelhart said one afternoon last summer. “But you get just a short time to do it. To have it extended is—it's amazing. It means I don't have to start wrapping up my project or preparing to hand it off to someone else.”

The work has been exhausting and exhilarating in ways Ingelhart both expected and never imagined. She'd been a licensed attorney for less than a year when she helped deliver oral arguments in a five-and-a-half-hour injunction hearing in federal district court

in *Evancho v. Pine-Richland School District* and helped make the case—successfully—that the equal protection guarantee bars schools from discriminating against transgender students, including in bathroom assignments. She'd joined the nation's oldest and largest LGBTQ legal advocacy organization at a pivotal time: in the

immediate wake of the landmark same-sex marriage victory in *Obergefell v. Hodges* and just as battles over transgender rights were heating up. The energy at Lambda was palpable when she arrived, a celebratory buzz mixed with a stalwart focus on the struggles ahead. And even in her second year, when the mood darkened amid growing concerns that the new Trump administration and Republican Congress would undo some of their progress, she could feel the dedication and passion around her.

“Every single day I feel like I'm really doing something,” Ingelhart said. “I may not be saving the world, but I'm advancing arguments on behalf of marginalized people, arguments that might not be made were it not for the fact that there's one more person—me—out there as a resource.”

Law School students and alumni have a strong track record of landing prestigious public interest fellowships. Eighteen Law School students or alumni have been awarded Skadden Fellowships since the program began in 1988, and others have earned awards like the Equal Justice Works Fellowship or the Business and Professional People for the Public Interest's Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellowship, which takes its name from a Law School alumnus and his landmark public housing lawsuit. (One alumnus, Adam Gross, '95, went to work for BPI as a Skadden Fellow more than 20 years ago and is still there, as the director of Affordable Housing and the organization's Justice Reform Program.) In addition, each year six or seven students are awarded one of the Law School's donor-funded Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellowships. The winners have typically established themselves as public interest superstars, and the fellowships offer them unparalleled opportunities to launch careers that otherwise might have been slowed by funding struggles.

But being awarded a fellowship, no matter how hard-fought, is only the prologue. It's what happens later—once they've confronted injustice and come to know the nuances that feed it—that connects one's academic experience to the realities of public interest law. In just one or two years, fellows learn to apply what they've learned in law school, often in high-pressure, fast-moving, deeply human situations. This growth happens in both the small moments—when they're trying to figure out how to get a teen client to return a call, or summoning the courage to speak in a room of seasoned advocates, or struggling to walk the line between empathy and overinvolvement—and in the surprisingly big ones.

“In February, I sat as a deputy attorney in a first-degree murder trial, where our client maintained his innocence

and was acquitted,” said Andrew Sullivan, ’16, who earned a Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellowship to work as a public defender in Shelby County, Tennessee. “It was beyond nerve-wracking, the responsibility to protect an innocent man from a lifetime in prison—but I find defense in routine misdemeanor cases equally compelling, because although clients face less jail time, a criminal conviction might mean a lifetime of losses in employment, housing, and more.”

These are the stories of how public interest fellowships help build new lawyers.

Andrew Sullivan, ’16: Finding Moments of Beauty

Nine months into his yearlong fellowship at the Shelby County Public Defender’s Office, Sullivan had represented clients in 319 misdemeanor cases and 16 felonies.

He works mostly in a misdemeanor courtroom, defending people charged with crimes ranging from criminal trespass, to drug possession, to assault. Despite the caseload, Sullivan said that many of the most fulfilling moments in his job come from the day-to-day interactions with his clients.

“My clients demonstrate how worthy and relatable people can be regardless of innocence or guilt,” Sullivan said. “None of us is perfect. My clients may be unique in their struggle with addiction, mental health, or extreme poverty, but I rarely find it difficult to empathize. I think that working as a public defender means doing everything I can to combat ‘otherization’—my goal is to put prosecutors, judges, juries in my clients’ shoes. This is the only way to understand how, although a person made a mistake, he or she isn’t a bad person.”

It was these interactions with clients that first drew Sullivan to public defense—the summer after his 1L year, he worked at the New Orleans Public Defender’s Office and connected the dots between Civil Rights–Era discrimination and issues in the criminal justice system today. Navigating the system, he added, helped prepare him for some of the difficult decisions he would have to make when advocating for his clients as a public defender in Shelby County.

“The goal in every case is to avoid jail time and collateral consequences of a conviction, but unfortunately the odds are often stacked too far against us,” Sullivan said. “Often, indigent defendants are unable to post bond and face lengthy pretrial incarceration if they decide to fight their case. I file every motion I can, but for many clients the quickest way to be released is to plead guilty. In these cases, I struggle with whether I’m making any difference

or only assisting in the processing of pleas. But recently a client reminded me that my job is more than the legal battle. Before he signed the plea, I remember he very sincerely thanked me, not only for all the legal motions, but for making him feel worth fighting for.”

Sullivan earned his fellowship in partnership with Gideon’s Promise—a network of attorneys working to improve the delivery of public defense by offering supplemental training and a sense of community to new defenders, predominantly in southern states. The arrangement allowed Sullivan to work in a public defender’s office right out of law school with the added benefit of support from the Gideon’s Promise network. It’s been an essential start to his career as a public interest lawyer, Sullivan said—and he’s grateful that the fellowship frees up funding for Shelby County to spend their resources on improving services for clients and hiring additional attorneys.



Andrew Sullivan, ’16

“I’m getting great experience in lawyering,” he said. “But more importantly, I’m seeing firsthand the collision of criminal justice with poor communities across the country. Whether I continue in criminal defense or someday transition to another branch of reform, I’ll always benefit from the perspective of a public defender.”

Rachel Zemke, ’16: Learning to Shoulder Heartbreak

The hardest part of Rachel Zemke’s first year as a legal aid attorney was learning to protect herself in a job that often requires intense interpersonal engagement.

Zemke, ’16, had long hoped for an Equal Justice Works Fellowship when she was awarded one to launch a program representing domestic violence survivors facing debt collection, identity theft, credit history, and other economic issues. LAF, the largest provider of legal aid in Cook County, had agreed to host Zemke and her

program, and last fall she began taking client referrals.

The stories weren't always easy to hear. In one case, a client had run away from a car crash while trying to escape an ex-boyfriend who had forced her into the car against her will. The ex-boyfriend claimed that the crash was her fault, and a few years later, his insurance company filed a



Rachel Zemke, '16

subrogation claim, trying to recoup damages from her.

"She was terrified," Zemke said. "It wasn't a lot of money, but it was enough." Zemke successfully convinced a judge to dismiss the charges with prejudice, which was a clear win. But she'd also helped prepare the woman for the possibility of testifying, a process that meant helping her develop a comfort with talking about what had happened that day, and possibly even confronting the ex-boyfriend in court.

It was hard, Zemke discovered, to take on the right amount of emotion: helping the woman required understanding and objectivity, but in proper balance.

In that case and others, her supervisors at LAF offered guidance and counsel, and Zemke gradually began learning to walk the fine line between empathy and entanglement.

"If you are a good attorney, you understand what's going on in someone's life beyond just the legal issue in front of you. But if you get too enmeshed in all of the other things that are going on in someone's life, it can be detrimental to your ability to represent them in their legal needs," Zemke said. "I feel like it's something I'll struggle with to some extent my entire career. It's a very delicate balance to keep."

Over her first year, she took on about 30 cases and built her arsenal of skills, sometimes in a trial-by-fire kind of way.

"In early April, I had a 25-minute oral argument in front of a judge on a fully briefed motion, and that was terrifying and exhilarating," she said. "I had written and contributed to all of the briefing. We lost one part and won one part. But each time you do something, you're

less scared the next time. There's a real blossoming that happens this first year. At the beginning, you know so little—and then you're just doing it, with supervision and support of course, and *you're* the attorney."

Joel Kim, '16: A Focus on Housing and Homelessness

As a Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellow, Joel Kim, '16, worked with the Lawyer's Committee on Civil Rights (LCCR) to run a drop-in legal clinic for indigent people in one of San Francisco's poorest neighborhoods. He was grateful to serve an underrepresented population and develop the skills to assist clients struggling with poverty and mental illness.

"I was there twice a week, sometimes by myself and sometimes with pro bono attorneys," Kim said. "We had our doors open, and we would answer whatever questions people had. A lot of the work there was being able to ascertain what people needed and how we as lawyers could help them. And even if it wasn't a legal issue, it was important to have empathy and good listening skills."

In the clinic, Kim helped clients navigate housing issues that ranged from unsafe living conditions to eviction. Working at LCCR—an organization that aims to protect and advance the legal rights of the marginalized population of the Bay Area—Kim learned how a no-cost legal clinic like this could have an immediate effect on his clients' lives.

"I once had a client come in who had questions about the legal paperwork he had received," Kim said. "He didn't know how to read it and didn't know what the legal terms meant. I explained it briefly and he left feeling much more comfortable knowing what his legal rights were. That was really great, that I could help him in such a tangible way."

Kim first decided to focus on housing law and homelessness after spending his 1L summer at Christian Legal Aid of Los Angeles. There, he worked at a drop-in legal clinic similar to the one he ran for LCCR, and realized that housing issues often played a role in many of the other hardships low-income clients faced.

"I noticed that housing came up again and again, whether it was people with eviction questions, or habitability," Kim said. "Even if people didn't explicitly have a housing issue, they were often connected with housing. And after that summer, I knew it was something I wanted to explore."

Once Kim had decided to focus on housing in the public interest realm, he made it his goal to get as much direct experience working with clients as possible. With the Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellowship, he was able

work for an organization that serves an underrepresented population right out of law school.

“LCCR would not have had the funding to pay for me to work there,” Kim said. “So for me to get this experience as a brand-new attorney—running an entire program and working directly with clients every single week—was remarkable. Having this opportunity made a big difference.”



Joel Kim, '16

After the yearlong fellowship ended, Kim began working at the Homeless Action Center, where he helps homeless clients with the bureaucratic and arduous process of applying for disability benefits. Armed with his experiences from the fellowship, Kim felt prepared to tackle the next step in his legal career.

“These fellowships are really important to provide opportunities for new graduates to get experience, and also to provide much-needed attorney resources for nonprofits that can then use that money for their clients,” he said. “It’s critical for the fellows, the organizations, and the clients that we continue to have fellowships like this.”

Mara Easterbrook, '16: Exacting Change through Policy

For Mara Easterbrook, '16, the most surprising and rewarding part of her Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellowship at Business and Professional People for the Public Interest (BPI) was being able to focus on higher-level policy advocacy right after graduating from the Law School.

“It’s not something I specifically trained for in law school, though my Law School experience did prepare me for it,” said Easterbrook, who is one year into her two-year fellowship. “It’s a new skill set, and one that I find very rewarding. It’s given me the opportunity to exact change at a much broader level, and coordinate with experts across the country about issues including how a public housing department should be run, and how a city’s police department should be run.”

During her fellowship at BPI—a public interest law and policy center working to address social justice and quality of life issues in the Chicago region—Easterbrook has focused primarily on public housing and criminal justice reform. On the public housing front, she has been working with the Chicago Housing Authority, through litigation and negotiation, to ensure that low-income residents have housing opportunities in less-segregated areas of the city. Her work on criminal justice reform has centered on the issues of police department reform, exploring potential litigation avenues to a consent decree that would impose federal oversight and independent monitoring of the Chicago Police Department, and cash bail reform.

“The system strongly incentivizes innocent, poor people to plead guilty or forces them to stay in jail until their trial, simply because they can’t afford bail,” Easterbrook said of Illinois’s cash bail system. “It’s one of the junctures of our criminal justice system where differences in wealth most obviously impact your outcome once you’ve been brought into the system.”



Mara Easterbrook, '16

Easterbrook decided to focus on public interest law after working as a college intern in the legal department of the National Immigrant Justice Center, where she saw firsthand how vulnerable populations often struggle to obtain legal assistance and representation. Her commitment to public interest grew when she worked at the Texas Civil Rights Project and the Cook County Public Defender’s Office during the summers after her first and second years of law school.

BPI adopts a multidisciplinary approach to solving the quality-of-life issues that affect low-income, segregated communities in Chicago—it was this approach that first attracted Easterbrook to the organization, and she was excited to put it into practice during her fellowship.

“It’s really important that issues like these are considered

An Entry to Public Interest Work

Public interest fellowships offer recent graduates the opportunity to begin their public interest careers right away. Whether they earn a fellowship from the Law School or secure one with an outside foundation, these fellows may serve the public interest by designing their own projects, being fully integrated as attorneys within an organization, or working specifically to improve legal representation in an underserved community. Here are some of the competitive fellowships that have helped Law School graduates get their start as lawyers in the public sector.

The University of Chicago Law School Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellowship

The University of Chicago Law School Postgraduate Public Interest Law Fellowships are awarded to competitively chosen graduating students who develop public interest fellowship projects with public-sector host organizations. Thanks to the generosity of alumni funders, each fellow works full-time for one year following graduation at an eligible public service host organization on public interest legal issues:

- James, '85, and Patrice Comey, The James and Patrice Comey Fellowship Fund
- Barbara Fried, '57, Barbara and Mark Fried Fund for Public Interest
- The Kanter Family Foundation, Mikva Fellowship Program Fund
- Lillian Kraemer, '64, Lillian Kraemer Post-Graduate Public Interest Fund
- David, AB, '60, JD, '63, and Susan Kreisman, The Kreisman Initiative on Housing Law and Policy
- Mark Mamolen, '77, The Mark Mamolen Post-Graduate Fellowship Fund
- Steven Marenberg, '80, and Alison Whalen, '82, The Steve Marenberg and Alison Whalen Public Interest Fellowship Fund
- William Von Hoene, '80, and Nikki Zollar, The Charlotte Von Hoene Fellowship Fund

The Skadden Fellowship

The Skadden Fellowship Foundation provides two-year fellowships to young lawyers to pursue the practice of public interest law on a full-time basis. Their guiding principle is to improve legal services for the poor and encourage economic independence. According to the Skadden Foundation, 90 percent of former fellows remain in public service, and almost all of them continue working on the same issues they addressed in their original fellowship projects.

Business and Professional People for the Public Interest's (BPI) Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellowship

Each year, BPI hires a recent law or policy school graduate to become a Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellow for a two-year term. The fellowship program is designed to prepare the next generation of public interest professionals, and Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellows have gone on to pursue successful careers in nonprofit leadership, affordable housing law, legal aid, civil rights advocacy, and government.

Equal Justice Works

Equal Justice Works offers postgraduate fellowships that provide a blueprint for new lawyers to turn their passions into public interest careers that are truly their own. With the support of their host organizations, sponsors, and Equal Justice Works, fellows pursue projects of their own design and create lasting change for their communities over the two-year fellowship.

in tandem, because they are so interrelated,” she said. “BPI works on criminal justice, early education, and public housing—being able to learn about these issues as they relate to each other and to work on them together makes BPI efficient as an organization and has been really helpful for me in getting my start as a lawyer.”

BPI’s Polikoff-Gautreaux Fellowship, Easterbrook said, gave her the unique opportunity to be fully integrated as a staff attorney for the organization, and thus advocate for public housing and criminal justice reform at the same time. Getting this experience right out of law school, she added, was crucial in establishing herself as a public interest lawyer.

“As a 3L student looking to work in public interest for the rest of their career, it can be really hard to find that first placement, because the public interest hiring market can be so tight,” she said. “Receiving this fellowship has been the thing that has started my legal career. It’s given me my first year of experience as a young attorney, and in an unexpected but welcome way has introduced me to the work of being a policy advocate and policy analyst.”

Jamie Schulte, '15: Giving a Voice to Teens in Need

During her first year as a Skadden Fellow at LAF, Jamie Schulte, '15, noticed a pattern among the at-risk youth she represented. A surprising number believed they’d been expelled from school—some even believed they’d be arrested if they tried to return—despite never having gone through a formal hearing process.

“This is not legal—for a student to be expelled, he or she must have an expulsion hearing with a hearing officer, and the school board or equivalent must make the final decision,” said Schulte, who worked as a middle school teacher before law school. “But kids and parents often don’t know this.”

Schulte had designed her project to serve students in special education and disciplinary matters in Chicago’s growing “options schools” program, and this was just the kind of advocacy she hoped to provide. The relatively new alternative programs, which are affiliated with the Chicago Public Schools but mostly run by outside organizations, serve expelled, academically unsuccessful, or otherwise at-risk students. But they often use online coursework and shortened hours, and there aren’t a lot of data about their effectiveness. Schulte’s aim was to provide both direct representation to students who were either part of an options school or likely to be referred to one, as well as analyze data that would help her better understand the effectiveness of the options-school approach. The Skadden

Fellowship, which was awarded near the end of her clerkship on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, meant she had the funding to proceed.

By the fall of 2016, Schulte was taking cases—and the claims of no-hearing “expulsions” began to surface. In one case, Schulte had two sibling clients who had been involved in a fight and said they’d been told by school staff that they would be expelled if they returned to school.



Jamie Schulte, '15

“As a result, they did not go to school for several weeks,” Schulte said. “Among other things, they missed their final exams, which resulted in them failing a number of classes. I got the case at this point. Once I received the school records—which the school had not provided to the students or parent—it reflected that they were officially suspended for only a few days.”

The students ultimately decided to transfer to a different school, and Schulte helped them enroll. She also convinced the initial school to modify the attendance records to show that the absences had not been unexcused and arranged for the students make up their finals. The siblings resumed their education—this time, with a better understanding of their rights.

“I love when I’m able to help my clients understand the system and develop their own tools and their own voices,” said Schulte, who has traveled to nearly every corner of Chicago to meet with students and their families. “It’s important that they’re able to advocate for themselves.”

Her work can be emotionally complex, and she draws on her pre-Law School work as a teacher, as well as the time she spent at the Law School working on the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Clinic and as a teaching assistant in Professor Emily Buss’s high school/law school Juvenile Justice class. Her clients sometimes get arrested, and they aren’t always easy to reach, and they don’t necessarily pick up the phone when she calls.

“I text with them, but I always start by saying, ‘This is Jamie Schulte, and I’m your lawyer,’ which they think is funny,” Schulte said. “But even when I’m working to connect with them on their level, I need to keep up a certain amount of formality and remind them that I’m their lawyer and not their friend.”

Her supervisors at LAF, she said, have helped her navigate the ups and downs.

“It can be very draining, and it’s a lot of hours—especially because I’m a new lawyer and everything takes me longer than if I’d been doing this for a long time,” she said. “But, honestly, the emotional exhaustion is harder than the physical. My target population has a lot of issues, and it can be really hard. But I have a really supportive supervisor and coworkers, and that helps.”

Zemke, whose office is next to Schulte’s, is a constant source of support. “We share a wall—our offices are right next to each other,” Schulte said. “Our projects are very different, but we learn from each other.”

Schulte has found that she loves the community of public interest lawyers, with its quick learning curves and supportive atmosphere. Just nine months in, she marveled at how much she’d learned in such a short period of time.

“It seems like so long ago that I didn’t know what an MDR was,” she said, referring to Manifestation Determination Review. “But it also seems like I just started. Time moves differently in public interest.”

Kara Ingelhart, '15: Paying It Forward

The hope for most public interest fellows is that their work will lead to permanent employment. Most Law School fellows find jobs in public interest, some at other organizations—and some, like Ingelhart, with their host.

Lambda’s website describes Ingelhart as “an emerging leader and passionate advocate for the civil rights of LGBT people” and last year, she was recognized as one of 2016’s 30 under 30 best and brightest individuals in Chicago’s LGBTQ community by the *Windy City Times*. In addition to the *Evancho* case, she’s worked on many others, including *F. V. v. Armstrong* and *Arroyo v. Rossello*, where she represents transgender Idahoans and Puerto Ricans who have been denied birth certificates with accurate gender markers.

She’s still working on finding time for herself—she has guitars at home that she rarely plays, though she hopes to find time for music one of these days—and, like her peers, she’s continually working to hone her skills and confidence.

“I didn’t struggle with people caring about my project or caring about youth, and I didn’t have trouble finding

community support or support from my supervisors,” she said. “But to be a good advocate, you have to know what you don’t know, and sometimes that’s hard to find out, and it is nerve-wracking to ask. I was a first-year attorney at an organization that typically only hires people with four or five years of experience, advocating in rooms where the collective experience is decades and decades of excellent advocacy. That was really overwhelming.”


She still remembers the surprise she felt upon learning that the other attorneys on the *Evancho* case wanted her to help deliver oral arguments.

But in two years, Ingelhart has come into her own. Her toolkit now includes two years of practice, and she’s gained the kind of confidence that comes from jumping into the deep end of the pool and finding out that you can, in fact, swim. She’s more comfortable answering questions, and asking them, too. And she’s more convinced than ever that she’s in the right place—and that she’s there because of the support she received along the way.



Kara Ingelhart, '15

“The reason I wanted to do this work is because I believe in paying it forward,” she said. “I’ve had a lot of success, but I believe that my life could have taken a number of different turns were it not for the support of both individual people and institutions like the University of Chicago. And the more I do work in the criminal and juvenile legal systems, the more I believe that all the switches were turned on in my favor. I want to keep advocating for the people who need to be lifted up—so they too can find the opportunities that every individual deserves.” ■



UNIVERSITY *of* CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL GRADUATION 2017

REMARKS OF LISA MONACO, '97

FORMER HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

Thank you very much, Dean Miles. It's great to be here. I want to say thank you to the other alumni who are present, the soon-to-be alumni, members of the faculty, distinguished guests. Most importantly, though, I want to say congratulations to the class of 2017 and to your families and friends here this morning. It truly is a privilege to be part of this day.

Having spent the last several years in the White House, I could talk about all those grim topics that Dean Miles mentioned. I did use my rigorous training that I received here every day in the White House. Today, though, I want to talk about how being armed with that training and possessing a craft is only a start. I want to talk about what it means to be a lawyer in public service at this moment in our country and why, although you should savor

that sense of accomplishment you feel today—it is well deserved and hard earned—your work is not yet done.

I confess to indulging in a bit of nostalgia in preparing for today's remarks. I was thinking about the last time I was in this chapel. It actually wasn't for my own graduation. It was three years later when I came with my then-boss, Attorney General Janet Reno, to attend a memorial service for one of her predecessors, the 71st Attorney General of the United States, the great former dean of the Law School and president of this university—Edward Levi. The dignitaries were all on hand to honor a man who was not only a fixture here in Hyde Park but who restored faith in the rule of law and the credibility of an institution—the Department of Justice—that I would

grow to love and which would have everything to do with forming me as a lawyer and a public servant.

Ed Levi became Attorney General in the throes of Watergate. It was 1975 and the Watergate scandals and independent counsel and congressional investigations had thrown institutions fundamental to our democracy into chaos. The norms and traditions of those institutions were upended by the actions of a president, and some who served with him, that did not respect the rule of law. Faith in government, the accountability of those in power, and the credibility of institutions that we rely on for the impartial administration of justice were all in question. Our institutions were being tested in ways we had not seen before.



Ed Levi took the helm at the Justice Department after the famous Saturday night massacre, the resignation of an Attorney General and his deputy, and after the firing of the man who was investigating the President. Levi is rightly credited with restoring faith in the Justice Department and its proper role—as independent investigator and prosecutor free of political influence. He did so by, among other things, establishing a set of guidelines to govern the most sensitive of investigations and to keep them free of political influence. He is said to be the model of the modern Attorney General because of two fundamental things: he believed deeply in the separation of powers and the independence of law enforcement from politics.

The first is, of course, enshrined in our Constitution, but the second is largely a function of customs that have grown up over time to ensure faith in the institutions we rely on to enforce and uphold the laws. Levi understood that these customs require custodians. He understood

that the institutions entrusted with great powers must be guided by norms that check those powers and ensure public servants who are temporarily entrusted with power are held accountable for how they exercise it. This understanding allowed Levi to reverse a crisis of legitimacy in Washington by restoring the public's faith in an institution and belief in the rule of law.

I begin with this reference to Ed Levi because he exemplifies the role the lawyer has in upholding norms and institutions at a time of crisis and change. The world you enter when you cross the Midway today holds tremendous challenges. Whether in public service or wherever you decide to apply your talents, you will be



called upon to confront hard questions. You will have the opportunity—and I believe the responsibility—to navigate those questions while following practices that can make a difference between merely advising on what is allowed and doing what is wise.

Today I want to share with you a few observations from my time at tables in government. I want to make the case to you that the skills you leave with today are necessary, but not sufficient, to enable you to confront hard questions. I hope to persuade you that no one can teach you the craft of being a lawyer better than the University of Chicago, but you will also need to bring to it your own framework that extends beyond that craft to navigate a complex world and to act as the custodians we need today and in the future.

Today we are experiencing some of the most complex challenges in our nation's history. Now, this might sound like commencement hyperbole to you. Or maybe not. Only time will tell—and you will help us decide.

The forces of globalization, technological evolution, proliferation of powers that defy traditional structures—whether it’s ISIS, an increasingly assertive Russia, a new microbe, or artificial intelligence. The problems you will face today tell me that Tom Friedman has it right when he says that we are living in the age of acceleration. The problems you face today will test our current conceptions of privacy and security, of the law of nations and the rules-based international order the United States has led since World War II, and of science and inequality.



It’s a complicated picture, but it’s also one that is filled with tremendous opportunity for you. My prediction is that in the not-too-distant future:

- one of you will counsel a client on the intellectual property of a vaccine for the next infectious disease;
- one of you will advise on issues of digital sovereignty confronting a start-up that another one of you will have started up;
- one of you will try to figure out how a system of laws, designed with human agency in mind, should apply when machines learn and are guided by artificial intelligence;
- one of you will wrestle with the responsibilities and opportunities inherent in a world in which huge volumes of data can be collected, digested, analyzed, and used for good and for ill; and
- all of you will think about the social compact enshrined in our Constitution, and when our government’s responsibility to protect us may or may not yield to the belief that you alone should have access to your data.

There will be questions that the law does not answer. And that is where you’ll need to go beyond the ability to slice and dice a text or Supreme Court case to exercise judgment.

What precisely does this mean? Well, the law doesn’t always provide pat solutions. The Constitution itself is full of open-ended dictates—searches and seizures must be “reasonable”; individuals are entitled to all of the process that is “due”; the President must “take care” to faithfully execute the laws. And in international law, we do not even have a Congress or Supreme Court to settle the question whether cyber operation violates another country’s sovereignty or constitutes the use of force.

To answer these questions, it is essential to know what the law is—but that is only the first step. You also need to know how to handle the unresolved issues and navigate the “gray.” When should you read the existing law in a way that the government deems as necessary? When should you not?

Lawyers don’t answer these questions by themselves—in many cases, it is the client who gets to make the call. But you will be forced to think through these issues. What are the ethical and moral implications? Is it consistent with our nation’s values and who we are? What precedent will you be setting that others might follow? Your clients will be looking for not only legal acumen—you have that—but rather a good judgment and sense of responsibility that is much more rare and harder to define. Society will need those who can navigate the gray space, those who, like Ed Levi, respect and uphold the practices, norms, and institutions that—while not written into law—are the connective tissue that keeps the rest of our rule of law muscle strong.

I am purposely drawing a distinction between that which we proscribe in law and that which we adopt as custom, a practice, or a model for our behavior. Because what’s allowed is not the same as what’s wise. It’s important for a lawyer to make clear when she’s providing legal advice, but there will be moments when it would be a grave mistake for her only to provide such advice.

Let me give you an example. The Constitution clearly gives the president a role in law enforcement matters: he’s the head of the executive branch and he has the power of the pardon. But as time has shown us, it is vitally important that the government’s power to deprive persons of liberty be divorced from partisan politics and without fear or favor. That’s why it is important to have practices like the Levi Guidelines.

Another example might be how the government handles transparency. There is a body of law that dictates when the executive branch must make information public. But even when there is no law requiring it, transparency about what is being done in the people’s name is important for the credibility of government’s actions, for confidence

in its operations and accountability of those elected and appointed to serve. Some measure of transparency may be the difference between public confidence and public cynicism. When it comes to national security, this norm of transparency may yield to legitimate concerns about security and safety. But lawyers and policymakers are the ones to strike that balance.

There will come a time when your ability to both practice the craft you've been taught and navigate the gray will have nothing to do with the LSATs, your grades, or clerkships and everything to do with your credibility and integrity. Just as our confidence in the government's judgments rests on how credible the actors and institutions are that are making those judgments. This is particularly true when you can't say everything about what you're doing. There were times when I found myself in exactly that space—the terrorism operation that could not be fully explained, the intelligence tools whose efficacy was only as good as the secrecy surrounding them. In these times, the process used to reach a decision is critical. Were all of the key players with different views in the room? Were the subject matter experts relied on or were they marginalized? These are the questions that dictate when a decision has

integrity. When I was at the Justice Department and on the National Security Council, I was conscious of being part of a strong tradition of professionals who viewed themselves and believed deeply in their role as stewards of an institution where process mattered.

These are examples from my government service, but regardless of your path, you will be looked to to not only to answer the narrow question of what is allowed, but to be custodians of institutions that enable us to also get it right. And you will need more than raw legal horsepower;



that's why I said at the outset that there's more work.

You will need a framework to help you transcend the tactical.

Before I close, let me ask you to consider the following:

Imagine you are seated at a table in your future life. That table could be anywhere—a boardroom, a courtroom, your kitchen table, or the table in the Situation Room at the White House. You will be well equipped to answer the tactical issue at hand. You will be able to determine what is “allowed,” to assess the risk inherent in a particular course; to guide your client on how the legal rules will apply. But, the questions that will often prove the most challenging will require you to look beyond these immediate considerations.

The framework you'll need at this future table might include questions you ask yourself when you are confronted with an issue that may not accommodate black or white as easily as it fits itself into a shade of gray.

The first question—your professors will be happy to know—should be: is it legal? You're taught here to weigh risks and costs and benefits—I suggest to you that the cost in malpractice fees of not making this your first question may well be substantial . . .

But if I leave you with nothing else today, please don't let this be the only question you ask yourself.

In the Situation Room, we always started with the question of whether the options we were considering were lawful. But no matter what the issue—intervention in Syria or elsewhere in the world, disruption of a terrorism threat, cyber aggression—knowing what the law says was almost always just the threshold question, not the end of the inquiry.

While you are seated at this table, imagine the questions continuing to come at you; the stakes are exceptionally high and the time is exceedingly short. This is when you will need to reach for your framework.

In the Situation Room you might confront the following question: Are we or our allies facing an “imminent” threat; is the force being contemplated to disrupt that threat “necessary and appropriate”? The question comes to you: Do facts exist to justify the path the group is leaning toward? You ask yourself: Do they? Another way to put this is—and another question you might ask: Is the exercise I'm engaged in lazy? Is there rigor attached to this? What do the experts say? Are they even involved? Were considerations afoot that somehow left them out of the room along with dissenting voices? Are other voices trying to drown out others who “just don't get it”? Are the arguments in favor leaning too heavily on a need for expediency and urgency? Will you be able to look back

and say the decision was reached through a process with integrity? And even if the result is not perfect, will it be more legitimate because of the questions you asked?

Another question that will be familiar to any 1L: Is there precedent for the path you're choosing?

Here in this imaginary room, at this future table, precedent should not be a straitjacket but a blinking yellow light that cautions you to avoid the result that is backed into.



Now some of you may be thinking that I've spent my time telling you to consider issues outside the law, to supplant hard analysis for values that divert you from a lawyer's expertise. That's not in your client's interest, you may say, the cardinal sin of the lawyer.

That is not my intent. I would argue that the ability to counsel a client about issues beyond just the law—such that you can convince them that, even if the law says “yes,” the right answer is “no”—that's the hallmark of a good lawyer.

Lawyers, particularly in public service, often confront decisions that are of such moment that, as Janet Reno used to say, you will be “damned if you do, damned if you don't, so you might as well do the right thing.” Well, the “right thing” can be hard to discern. But the framework that you operate with can provide the ballast you need to navigate both what is allowed and what is wise.

The story goes that when Ed Levi met with President Ford to discuss becoming attorney general, Ford asked him what he thought the Department of Justice needed. Levi is said to have answered, “A soul.”

As you go forth from here with skills that will allow you to answer any hard legal question, I wish for you the joy and privilege of exercising a unique responsibility—to provide the soul we all need to navigate the world ahead.

Congratulations.



REMARKS OF RICHARD H. McADAMS
BERNARD D. MELTZER PROFESSOR OF LAW

Has it really been less than three years since we sent you all on a bus to Naperville to do trust falls and a rope course?

I want to thank everyone who has come today to celebrate this remarkable class. It is wonderful to see the students surrounded by family and friends. I thank my dean, the wise Tom Miles, for his kind introduction.

I thank my fellow speaker, Lisa Monaco, who has spent her public service career working tirelessly in some very demanding and important jobs. I must confess that I'm a bit envious of Ms. Monaco. President Obama called her Dr. Doom. I've always wanted Dean Miles to call me "Professor Doom." Perhaps after this speech.

You earned your law degree during a momentous period for the law school and the nation.

You enjoyed the exceptional leadership of not one but three deans: Mike Schill, Geof Stone, and Tom Miles. The speakers that this class welcomed to the law school included President Barack Obama, Justice Elena Kagan, and 1985 Chicago classmates Senator Amy Klobuchar and former FBI Director James Comey.

You began law school in the midst of a controversial series of police shootings.

You leave during a momentous and unusual legal investigation into a successful presidential campaign. You were in law school when Justice Antonin Scalia died and when Justice Neil Gorsuch replaced him. And for that day last September when atmospheric CO₂ levels, at their seasonal low, exceeded 400 parts per million for the first time in human history.

Some might quibble with my examples, but I don't think anyone will disagree with the general point that there was



a lot going on in the world while you were studying to become lawyers.

Zora Neale Hurston once wrote, “There are years that ask questions and years that answer.” She was not talking about law school, but what graduate would deny that the years of law school ask a great many questions? Your years more than most.



It is the next few years and decades in which all of us will find or make some of the answers.

I take comfort that we are sending the class of 2017 out into the world. I have enjoyed your irreverence; underneath I see dedication and brilliance, and it gives me faith and hope for the future.

Soon, you will be concerned with the consequential tasks of mastering your first job and paying off student loans.

But today I want to spend a few minutes discussing how you might use your law degree to answer some of the broader questions we face.

You’ve already shown your commitment to causes broader than yourself. That’s why many of you came to law school; why this class tallied over 10,000 hours of pro bono service. I just want to say something about the *how*: how lawyers can serve the public interest.

I want to do that by reminding you of three exemplary Chicago law graduates—a professor, a corporate lawyer, and a politician. Their years of the past may help answer your questions of the future.

The professor was Sophonisba Breckinridge.

Born 151 years ago in Kentucky, her father and brothers were lawyers, but they resisted her efforts to study law. No woman had ever become a lawyer in the state.

Nevertheless she persisted, studied in her father’s office, and passed the oral exam. She joined the bar by swearing,

as all Kentucky lawyers did, that she had “never fought a duel with deadly weapons.”

The obstacles to her practicing law remained. She moved around them by coming to the University of Chicago, where she earned a PhD in political science and economics, then a single field. Despite graduating summa cum laude, she received no offers to teach. Yet she kept going.



She entered law school and became a member of our first graduating class in 1904.

Persistence rewarded, she received an academic job in the University of Chicago’s Department of Household Administration. That began an extraordinary career. Breckinridge and a few others essentially created the professional and academic fields of social work. She introduced the case method, borrowed from her study of law. Her work on poverty, immigration, juvenile justice, and women’s suffrage was heavily influenced by her legal training. She became the first woman a president ever sent to represent the United States at an international conference.

Her life exemplifies persistence.

Breckinridge once wrote: “If the progress seems often incredibly, unendurably slow, the social worker must pray the prayer of the poet, to be filled with a ‘passion of patience.’” The same is true of the lawyer. For the causes that matter to you, when the progress is unendurably slow and interrupted by setbacks, we need a passionate patience, the willingness to engage for the long haul.

Persistence also defined the corporate lawyer Earl Dickerson.

His journey started in Mississippi, the grandson of slaves. At age 15, his mother put him on a train to Chicago. They did not have enough money for the whole trip, so when his ticketed destination came, he became a stowaway.

With the help of porters, he hid from conductors, spending hours by the coal bin and in the baggage car sitting on a casket. Years later, Dickerson explained his arrival: "I left the desperate life of a black person in feudal Mississippi. I fled, clothed with little else than a burning sense of outrage and a driving resolve, cradled in the Declaration of Independence, not to be bullied, browbeaten, or held hostage . . . ever again!"

He started law school here in 1915 and did extremely well.

When the US entered the First World War, Dickerson volunteered and went to France as a second lieutenant, where his French fluency allowed him to work as an interpreter; he also saw plenty of combat. After the war, he returned to Chicago and finished law school.

The law school's dean, James Parker Hall, and Professor Ernest Freund, a mentor of Sophonisba Breckinridge, wrote letters recommending Dickerson to three major law firms in Chicago. But none were willing to hire their first African-American lawyer. So, Dickerson opened his own law office.

An early client was Liberty Life Insurance. He would eventually become president of the firm. In 1937, as general counsel, he convinced the company to make a loan to Carl Hansberry to buy property in Hyde Park, notwithstanding

the consequent violation of a racially restrictive covenant.

When Illinois courts would not listen to his challenges to the covenant, Dickerson took the case to the US Supreme Court, argued it, and won a unanimous decision. Carl Hansberry's daughter Lorraine would go on to write the Broadway play *A Raisin in the Sun* about similar events.

The lawsuit is but one example of Dickerson's lifelong commitment to civil rights. He never lost his outrage at injustice. He served on FDR's Fair Employment Practices Committee. He served terms as president of the National Lawyers Guild and the National Bar Association, and served on the national board of the NAACP. When he was 72 years old, he was part of the 1963 March on Washington and was on the stage when Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" Speech.

Dickerson never saw an either/or choice between working as a corporate lawyer and working to reshape the world. With great persistence, he did both.

My final story is about a politician, Abner Mikva.

Some of you may have met him when he delivered the Benton Lecture in your first year. He passed away last summer at the age of 90, after an exemplary life of public service. Mikva served at a high level in all three branches



of the federal government: in Congress, for the US Court of Appeals, and as White House Counsel.

His beginnings were more humble: the child of Jewish immigrants during the Depression, he attended college on the GI Bill. In law school, Mikva was editor-in-chief of our *Law Review*. A story: One day, the Chicago dean passed on to him a letter from the dean of the Harvard Law School, advertising the *Harvard Law Review* for students whose law school did not have a journal. Mikva's reply to the Harvard dean is something one of you might have written:

Thank you . . . for your generous offer, but the University of Chicago has a . . . law review of its own. But your proposal raises an interesting possibility. Perhaps we should merge our two law reviews. . . . [T]here might be a problem about the name, so I suggest a simple solution: We use the first half of our name and the second half of yours. Hence, the new journal would be known as the *University of Chicago Law Review*.

In law school, Mikva was interested in political campaigns. One night he stopped by his ward

headquarters and said, "I'd like to volunteer." As Mikva told the story: "a quintessential Chicago ward committeeman took the cigar out of his mouth and glared at me and said, 'Who sent you?' I said, 'Nobody sent me.' He put the cigar back in his mouth and he said, 'We don't want nobody that nobody sent.'" This was the beginning of Mikva's political career and one of the classic lines in Chicago political lore.

Starting in the State House, he then won a Congressional district containing Hyde Park, where he lived. But because he was a Democrat outside of the Democratic machine, he saw his district gerrymandered in a way that made reelection impossible. This is how many promising political careers end. But Mikva was persistent. He moved—he moved from Hyde Park to Evanston to run in a different district. And he lost. But he ran again and won, and was reelected twice. He left Congress only to become a judge. He left the bench to become White House counsel for President Bill Clinton during a somewhat busy time. After that, he returned to Chicago and taught here for several years, serving as Senior Director of the Mandel Clinic, to great acclaim from the students.



His commitment to public service is reflected in an organization he created, the Mikva Challenge, a vital force in civics education in public schools, encouraging high school students to engage democracy, as by serving as poll watchers or campaign staffers. President Obama recounted last summer: “Ab. . . believed in empowering the next generation of young people to shape our country.”

Like many of you, Mikva started out in a very good law firm, but his career shows many other ways that a lawyer can contribute to the greater good.

All three graduates contributed to causes larger than themselves. They illustrate how many different careers are possible with your law degree. I hope their different paths are an inspiration to you, whatever path you choose for yourself. Also, their persistence.

They knew that the years that answer may come only after lifelong struggle.

I am excited to see what answers the class of 2017 will provide. Yet as I have gotten to know many of you, I am also sad to see you leave. You will visit often I hope. As another writer once said: “The pain of parting is nothing to the joy of meeting again.” Thank you.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL CLINICS: MAKE A GIFT—MAKE A DIFFERENCE

The University of Chicago Law School has long been a pioneer in clinical legal education.

Many alumni working across the legal and business spectrum will point to their involvement in clinical and experiential programs as their most valuable experience at the University of Chicago Law School. Now more than ever, alumni support provides Law School students with critical access to a wide range of learning opportunities outside the classroom. Active participation in legal, policy, and advocacy processes helps students make more informed decisions about their chosen careers and prepares them not only to think like lawyers but to practice and lead as well. Because of alumni contributions, our clinical students are making an impact on a diverse array of today's most pressing social justice issues at the local, national, and global levels.

UCHICAGO LAW CLINICS BY THE NUMBERS

139,552: HOURS WORKED SINCE 2014

78%: CLASS OF 2017 ENROLLED

16: LAW SCHOOL CLINICS

28: FACULTY AND LECTURERS

"Thank you for supporting the clinical program at the Law School. The clinical program is essential to a holistic legal education and creates a space for students to learn and grapple with the kinds of legal services and jobs that are essential to the functioning of society. The program is essential to helping students understand the full legal landscape and find where their interests are. I am privileged to have been able to have this opportunity."

— **Clinic Student, Class of 2018**

"The clinical and experiential part of the curriculum helps students see all of their Law School classes in a new light."

— **Jeff Leslie, Director of Clinical and Experiential Learning, Clinical Professor of Law, Paul J. Tierney Director of the Housing Initiative, and Faculty Director of Curriculum**

Recent Additions to the Clinical Program

The Innovation Clinic gives students the opportunity to counsel startups and venture capital funds on a broad range of corporate law and strategic issues.

The International Human Rights Clinic works for the promotion of social and economic justice around the world and at home.

The Jenner & Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic represents parties and amici curiae in cases before the United States Supreme Court and other appellate courts.

Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic Abrams Environmental Law Clinic | Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project | Criminal and Juvenile Justice Project | Employment Discrimination Project | Federal Criminal Justice Clinic | Housing Initiative | International Human Rights Clinic | Mental Health Project

Clinical Projects The Exoneration Project | Innovation Clinic | Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship | Kirkland & Ellis Corporate Lab | Jenner & Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic | Poverty and Housing Law Clinic | Prosecution and Defense Clinic | Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights

**GIFTS TO LAW SCHOOL CLINICS ARE CRITICAL
Your Support Makes Clinical Work Possible.
To make a gift, visit www.law.uchicago.edu/give.**

FY2016-17 ANNUAL FUND HIGHLIGHTS

Thank you to the 3,025 alumni and friends who made a gift to the Law School during the 2016-17 fiscal year.

\$4.7 Million	Total dollars raised— Surpassing the \$4.1M goal!
63%	Percentage of gifts less than \$500— Every gift counts!
1,430	Dean’s Circle members— 108 more than last year!
413	First-time donors— 17 more than last year!
500+	Donors giving for 25+ consecutive years— Thank you!

My husband, Don, and I are delighted to keep the Law School a top-of-mind priority for our giving. We understand that gifts to the Annual Fund support the Law School’s most current and pressing needs and the immediate impact of our gifts is very meaningful to us both. In addition to supporting the Annual Fund, I have been delighted to have the opportunity to devote my time and energy to the Law School. My visits to Chicago and time with students always leave me energized and excited about the next generation of leaders. We look forward to continuing our support of the Law School in many different ways in the years to come.

—Kathleen Philips, '97, Chief Financial Officer, Zillow Group

Reunion Weekend 2017

950	Number of alumni and friends attending Reunion
1967 and 1992	Largest class groups attending (79 and 78 people, respectively)
\$3.8 Million	Dollars raised by Reunion classes
45%	Reunion celebrants who made a gift
63%	Highest giving participation (Class of 1967)
\$956,000	Largest collective gift (Class of 1982)

**SAVE THE DATE
REUNION
WEEKEND
May 4-6,
2018**

Reunion Challenge

An anonymous alumnus challenged classes celebrating their 5th, 10th, and 15th Reunions to reach a 40% giving participation goal. The first class to do so would receive an additional \$50,000 for their fundraising total.

And The Winner Is ... The Class of 2007!

Because of the outstanding legal education I received more than 20 years ago, I am grateful to now be in a position to encourage and incentivize younger alumni to continue the important tradition of giving back to our Law School. Congratulations to the Class of 2007 for winning my challenge! Your combined efforts generated \$217,154 with a 42% participation rate, including my additional \$50,000. I also commend the Classes of 2002 and 2012 for their praiseworthy efforts—it was a close race! I am truly inspired by the Law School’s young alumni. While only at the beginning of your philanthropic endeavors, please remember that your annual contributions will have an immeasurable impact on Law School faculty and future students, as the University continues to produce extraordinary legal professionals who are dedicated to changing the world.

—Anonymous Alumnus, '97

THE LAW SCHOOL COUNCIL

The University of Chicago Law School Council (formerly known as the Visiting Committee) has for decades been at the forefront of volunteer leadership at the Law School. It includes alumni and friends from a broad range of industries who are all leaders in their own right. The Council is composed of lawyers, judges, government officials, entrepreneurs, and business leaders who can offer unique perspectives on law, legal education, and today's

ever-changing work environment. This invaluable group advises the Law School dean on important issues in legal education and the many challenges and opportunities confronting the contemporary law school.

Members bring a diverse set of talents and strengths to the Law School, and they contribute in individually significant ways. As a whole, members work to achieve the Law School's mission: to train well-rounded, critical, and socially conscious thinkers and doers. We thank them for their many contributions to our Law School.

New Council Members

Welcome to the Council's Newest Members!



SUYASH AGRAWAL
Partner
Massey & Gail LLP



LISA A. BROWN
Schiff Hardin LLP
Professional
Development Partner



STEVEN CHERNY
Partner
Quinn Emanuel
Urquhart & Sullivan,
LLP



DOUGLAS J. CLARK
Managing Partner
Wilson Sonsini
Goodrich & Rosati



CHARLES F. SMITH
Partner, Litigation;
Government
Enforcement and
White Collar Crime
Skadden, Arps, Slate,
Meagher & Flom LLP



ASHA L.I. SPENCER
Partner
Bartlit Beck Herman
Palenchar & Scott



BJARNE P. TELLMANN
General Counsel and
Chief Legal Officer
Pearson PLC

Retiring Council Members

Thank you for your years of service to the Law School!



VALENA E. BEETY
Professor of Law
West Virginia
University College
of Law



NATHAN MASON BRILL
CEO
EP Executive Press,
Inc.



JULIA BRONSON
Chief Operating
Officer
CSC Advisors, LLC



JOHN P.C. DUNCAN
Partner
Kozusko Harris Duncan



MICHAEL FRIEDMAN
CEO and Founder
Hilco IP Merchant
Banking



MARK H. FUKUNAGA
Chairman & CEO
Servco Pacific Inc.



SCOTT GAILLE
Managing Partner
Gaille PLLC



JAMES GREGORY
Partner
Lowenstein Sandler
LLP



NEIL M. GORSUCH
Associate Justice
Supreme Court of the
United States



JACK NELSON
Co-Founder and CEO
Propel Financial
Services



ADAM H. OFFENHARTZ
Partner
Gibson Dunn



JEFFREY C. RAPPIN
Chairman
Evergreen Real Estate
Group



THORN ROSENTHAL
Partner
Cahill Gordon &
Reindel LLP



CHARLES V. SENATORE
Head of Risk
Oversight,
Devonshire Investors
Fidelity Investments



STEPHEN SMITH
President and Chief
Executive Officer
Amsted Industries
Incorporated



RICHARD M. WEIL
Co-Chief Executive
Officer
Janus Henderson
Investors



KATHARINE WOLANYK
Principal
Burford Capital

Greenberg Gift Brings Interdisciplinary Seminars into Faculty Homes

Virtually everyone who has attended the Law School since 2004 knows what a “Greenberg” is—the shortened name students apply to the immensely popular Greenberg Seminars, the for-credit courses in which students and faculty meet in faculty homes to talk about the law in its broad societal and intellectual contexts. The topics of the more than 15 Greenbergs offered last year include “Law and Psychology in Popular Media,” “Greek Tragedy and Justice,” and “Reimagining Work.”

Dean of Students Shannon Bartlett said, “Spots in Greenberg Seminars are highly coveted during course



Susan Steinhauser and Daniel Greenberg, '65

registration, and students frequently cite a Greenberg Seminar as a particularly satisfying and enjoyable part of their Law School experience. The seminars reflect the Law School's strong commitment to facilitating substantial student-faculty interactions centered on thoughtful intellectual inquiry.”

Daniel Greenberg, '65, and his wife Susan Steinhauser, who is also an attorney, invented the seminars along with then-dean Saul Levmore in 2004, and now a million-dollar fund endowed by Greenberg and Steinhauser through the Greenberg Foundation will ensure that future generations of students can experience the special pleasures of those seminars, which include free food along with stimulating conversation led by two faculty members.

“I came to the Law School from an intense liberal arts environment at Reed College,” Greenberg recalled. “I was disappointed that in my time at the Law School there wasn't as much attention as I would have liked to the ways in which the law intersects with individuals' lives and with society in general. When Dean Levmore approached me to discuss how Susan and I might support the Law School, the three of us put our heads together and came up with what became the ‘Greenbergs,’ a central feature of which was that as often as possible, the seminars would be jointly taught

by one faculty member from the Law School and another faculty member from a different part of the University.”

Before he retired last year, Greenberg had served since 1979 as the chairman and CEO of Electro Rent, a global company that rents and sells test and measurement equipment to companies in industries that include telecommunications, defense, electronics, and aerospace. Just before Greenberg retired, the company, whose revenues grew under his leadership from less than \$10 million to nearly \$240 million, was sold for about \$386 million.

Even as he was guiding Electro Rent through substantial technological, organizational, and marketplace transitions, Greenberg sustained an active national presence in public affairs. Among other things, he served as a trustee and board chair of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and is now a life trustee of its successor organization, Earthjustice; he was a trustee of the National Public Radio Foundation and CARE; and he was a member of Business Executives for National Security. He has served on Reed's board of trustees for more than forty years, and at the Law School he is presently a member of the Campaign Cabinet, previously served on the Visiting Committee, and has been a friend and valued advisor to many of the School's deans.

Greenberg and Steinhauser are renowned art collectors. They have been named among the world's 10 most influential collectors of photography, and their collections of ceramics, turned-wood sculptures, contemporary glass, and pre-Colombian and Neolithic jade objects are also highly regarded. They have donated important works to major museums throughout the world, and provided works for many significant exhibits. “Just as important as what you collect,” Steinhauser has said, “is what you do with it. As collectors, we are just temporary stewards of the works, with a responsibility to get them out to the public, whether through gifts, speaking, loans, visits, or writing.”

Greenberg said that the sale of Electro Rent enabled him to fulfill some lifelong goals he had held, one of which was to help ensure the continuation of the Greenberg Seminars. “I'm happy that Susan and I were able to contribute to expanding the boundaries of intellectual discourse in the Law School's offerings in ways that have been so well received by students, faculty, and a series of deans. We're glad that we can now confidently foresee that far into the future, students will be still be enjoying and learning from the ‘Greenbergs.’”

Alumni

In Memoriam

1939

Edyth H. Geiger

June 8, 2013

Geiger founded the Safed Memorial English Library, which began when she opened her personal collection to the public. She served in the Women's Army Corps during World War II. She also had a collection of more than 2,000 giraffes and various giraffe paraphernalia.

1948

Eliza McCormick Feld

March 23, 2007

Feld was one of nine women among 220 men to pass the 1948 bar exam in Massachusetts, eventually working for the Boston Legal Aid Society and the Massachusetts Board of Bar Overseers. After completing a novel in 1971 entitled *Would You Believe Love?*, she became a writing instructor at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education and remained there for 30 years. She was committed to women's causes and actively involved in the civil rights movement.

Nancy M. Sherman

February 13, 2017

Sherman worked in the Appellate Division of the National Labor Relations Board, becoming an administrative law judge with the agency at a time when few women attained that post. She retired in 2002 after 44 years on the bench.

1949

John T. Posey

February 5, 2017

Posey, of Derwood, Maryland, served in Europe and Asia during World War II before attaining his JD. He spent 35 years as an in-house legal counsel in the insurance industry, primarily with Kemper Group in Chicago. His interest in historical research resulted in many published works, including a biography of his ancestor General Thomas Posey.

1950

Robert G. Cronson

July 3, 2012

A native of Springfield, Illinois, Cronson served in the US Marine Corps before earning a BA in economics from Dartmouth College and his JD. He was Illinois's first constitutional auditor general, a position he held for 17 years.

Edwin H. Goldberger

December 14, 2012

Goldberger was a senior partner in the law firm of D'Ancona & Pflaum for more than 40 years.

Marvin Green

December 28, 2016

Green, a resident of Chicago, Illinois, was a World War II veteran, a practicing attorney for 65 years, and a prolific writer.

Jay I. Messinger

December 26, 2016

Messinger was a World War II veteran.

F. Max Schuette

February 21, 2017

A native of Joplin, Missouri, Schuette had a 39-year career in commercial banking with National Bank of Commerce, Southern National Bank, and American General Investment Corporation. He was an active member of Memorial Drive Presbyterian Church, a lifetime director of the YMCA of the Greater Houston Area, Chairman Emeritus of the Buffalo Bayou Partnership and founding president of the board, and later Lifetime Director of CanCare of Houston, a volunteer service for cancer survivors and their families.

1952

Lois Josephs Ely

February 19, 2017

Ely earned her BA from the University of California—Berkeley. She worked for Baker McKenzie in Chicago and later became the first female assistant county prosecutor in Bergen County, New Jersey. She served as a legal counsel at Winthrop College in Charlotte, North Carolina, and maintained her own private practice as a public defender. After she retired, she donated her time to providing free legal assistance to the elderly.

Calvin Ninomiya

February 28, 2014

Ninomiya was an attorney in the US Treasury Department's Bureau of the Public Debt for more than 40 years. In retirement, he helped draft

legislation for more than 15 developing countries as a legal advisor to the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance. He served as acting chair of the National Japanese American Veterans Council and was general counsel of the Japanese American Veterans Association, having founded its scholarship program.

Ward P. Fisher

March 22, 2017

A lifelong resident of Chicago, Fisher served in the US Army Air Corps during World War II. He held a BS degree in political science from Northwestern University. He was a passionate defender of truth, justice, and freedom, practicing law in Illinois for more than 60 years. He also was a founding trustee at Casa Central, a Hispanic social service organization, where he served for more than 60 years.

1953

Ruth Miner-Kessel Fairhaven

January 29, 2017

Fairhaven served in the US Navy during World War II and was a longtime professor at the University of Wisconsin—Whitewater. She loved designing furniture, writing poetry, appreciating classical music, collecting art, growing plants, and gathering with friends. She will be remembered for her deep commitment to peace, the environment, and social justice.

Wallace M. Rudolph

March 18, 2017

Rudolph, a Bigelow Fellow, taught legal writing at the Law School before joining the US Army as a JAG officer. He joined the Chicago law firm of Antonow and Fink, taught at the University of Nebraska College of Law, and served as dean of the University of Puget Sound School of Law, where he later taught constitutional and administrative law. Prior to retirement, he joined the University of Orlando Law School as dean. After retirement, he practiced law in Florida and helped law students prepare for the bar exam.

1954

Athanassios N. Yiannopoulos

February 1, 2017

Yiannopoulos, a native of Greece, came to the United States on a Fulbright scholarship to study at the Law School. He earned a doctorate of laws at the University of California–Berkeley before teaching at the University of Cologne and receiving a second doctorate. He taught law at Louisiana State University and Tulane University Law School, he edited West’s pamphlet edition of the Louisiana Civil Code, and he authored three volumes of the Louisiana Civil Law Treatise series.

1955

M. Eugene Butler

March 2017

Butler was a deputy prosecutor in Snohomish and Lewis counties in Washington State for more than 30 years. He also was a respected and knowledgeable mycologist, studying fungi.

Roger C. Cramton

February 3, 2017

Cramton, former dean of Cornell Law School and the Robert S. Stevens Professor Emeritus of Law, began teaching law at the University of Chicago Law School and the University of Michigan Law School. President Nixon appointed him chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States to improve federal administrative procedures, and then appointed him Assistant Attorney General. President Ford later appointed Cramton the first chairman of the Legal Services Corporation, the single largest funder of civil legal aid for low-income Americans. Cramton wrote many scholarly articles and created the American Legal Ethics Library.

John T. Mead

February 3, 2017

A resident of Edgartown, Massachusetts, Mead was a partner at Craven Mead & Nealis LLP. He was a member of the Martha’s Vineyard Rod and Gun Club and a supporter of the Martha’s Vineyard Museum.

1956

Walter Pozen

December 12, 2016

Pozen became lead partner for Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP’s Washington, DC, office after serving as Assistant to Secretary for the Interior Morris Udall. He helped to establish home rule for the District of Columbia and served on the board of directors for the National Symphony.

1957

Alden Guild

January 13, 2017

A graduate of Dartmouth College and a member of the US Air Force, Guild was a Woodrow Wilson Scholar, member of the *Law Review*, and recipient of the Order of the Coif at the Law School. He was an attorney with National Life Insurance Company of Vermont for 33 years, authored three books, and served with McKee, Giuliani & Cleveland. He was involved in numerous educational activities, including several trustee appointments, and received an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Vermont College of Norwich University.

1958

David B. Casson

September 13, 2016

Casson was dean and professor at the University of Buckingham in Buckingham, England. He served as an immigrant adjudicator and immigration judge, in addition to as honorary secretary to the Society of Public Teachers of Law in the United Kingdom.

1959

Kenneth Howell

November 11, 2015

After serving in the US Navy, Howell graduated from the University of Alabama and the Law School, where he served as editor in chief of the *Law Review*. He was active in the civil rights movement in the 1960s and founded the Chicago Legal Aid Foundation, serving as executive director. Later, as a partner in the firm Sidley & Austin, he helped lead a team trying the AT&T versus United States antitrust cases.

Herma Hill Kay

June 10, 2017

Kay was the Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law at the University of California–Berkeley School of Law (Boalt Hall), where she served on the faculty for 57 years. During that time, she was Professor of Family Law, Conflicts of Law, Sex-Based Discrimination, and California Marital Property Law. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote of Kay, “Herma has spearheaded countless endeavors to shape the legal academy and the legal profession to serve all the people the law exists (or should exist) to serve, and to make law genuinely protective of women’s capacity to chart their own life’s course.” As dean of Boalt Hall, Kay was the first woman to lead a top 10 US law school. While at Boalt, she also launched the Center for Clinical Education.

Kay received her BA from Southern Methodist University. As part of Governor Edmund Brown's Commission on the Family, she helped California move to no-fault divorce. Kay coauthored several leading casebooks, including one on sex discrimination in the law. She also served as a coreporter of the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act.

Kay was named one of the 50 most influential female lawyers in the country and one of the eight most influential lawyers in Northern California by the *National Law Journal*. She received numerous awards, including the Margaret Brent Award to Women Lawyers of Distinction, the AALS's Triennial Award for Lifetime Service to Legal Education and the Law, and the Ruth Bader Ginsburg Lifetime Achievement Award.

1960

Mattaniah Eytan
December 11, 2016

Eytan, a native of Tel Aviv, was a graduate of Columbia University and the University of Zurich. He was assistant general counsel at the State Department Agency for International Development, and then a partner in the Washington, DC, law firm of Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi. He moved to San Francisco to lead the firm's California office and successfully argued a case before the US Supreme Court. He later founded his own law practice.

Robert Dunn Glick

April 2017

Glick was a practicing attorney for more than 50 years. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Michigan State University, he became a partner at Horwood Marcus & Berk Chartered, after teaching business and real estate law at Michigan State University and federal income tax, transportation, insurance, and business law at Humboldt State College in California.

Arthur C. O'Meara III

April 17, 2012

A Rockton, Illinois, native, O'Meara was a corporate attorney for Navistar and a member of the zoning board for the Village of Rockton.

1961

Craig E. Castle

February 22, 2017

Castle graduated from Lawrence University. He also obtained a degree in accounting from Northwestern University. He was president and chief executive officer of several manufacturing companies in Chicago, Illinois; Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Green Lake, Wisconsin.

1962

Martin N. Burke

January 12, 2016

Burke was a prominent trial attorney who graduated from Yale University. He was a partner at Faegre & Benson in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and served as chair of the General Litigation Department, where he was also a member of the Management Committee. He later became a founding partner in Blackwell Burke PA. He launched the gourmet restaurant Poulet, which was known for serving free Thanksgiving dinners to anyone in need.

Milton E. Nelson Jr.

November 20, 2016

A resident of Park Ridge, Illinois, Nelson was an attorney and later general counsel for the Santa Fe Railroad.

1964

Sheldon D. Hosen

December 17, 2016

Hosen, a graduate of Pierson College and the University of Chicago Law School, was a partner at Graziano and Hosen. He was an active member of the New Haven, Connecticut, community until his death.

1967

Theodore K. Furber

March 9, 2017

Furber's legal career spanned five decades. He worked as an international transactional lawyer for US Steel Corporation and as in-house counsel for Boise Cascade and Libby-Owens-Ford. He also was in private practice at O'Conner & Hannon and Broeker, Geer, Fletcher & LaFond. He was founding partner of Merritt, Furber, Timmer & Zahn, a former director of the Minnesota World Trade Center, and former president of the Minnesota International Center.

Robert H. Nichols II

November 22, 2013

Nichols graduated from Yale University and spent a year in San Francisco, California, receiving a certificate in public affairs from the Coro Foundation. After law school, he joined Cotton, Watt, Jones and King, working with the Meat Packers Union and the Airline Pilots Association (ALPA). He later joined ALPA.

1971

Vincent Mills Badger

February 5, 2016

A graduate of Yale University, Badger was an attorney at Shearman & Sterling in New York, New York.

Esther Ferster Lardent

April 4, 2016

Lardent was committed to providing equal access to justice. She founded the Pro Bono Institute, an effort that increased the amount of pro bono services by law firms and corporate law departments. After earning her JD she worked in the Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Health and Human Services. She went to the Boston Bar Association, where she founded the Volunteer Lawyers Project. Later, she was an independent legal and policy consultant for the Ford Foundation and the American Bar Association, where she founded the Death Penalty Representation Project. In 2013, *The American Lawyer* named her one of its top 50 innovators, and in 2015, she was given *The American Lawyer's* Lifetime Achievement Award. Lardent received a BA degree from Brown University and a JD from the University of Chicago Law School.

1976

David C. Worrell

January 25, 2017

Worrell practiced securities and corporate law as a partner at Faegre Baker Daniels for more than 40 years. He was a graduate of Wabash College.

Letter

To the Editor

To the editors:

I read with great interest the article “Exploring Tribal Justice” in the Spring 2017 issue of *The Chicago Law School Record*. Although the article is focused on the Hopi Tribal Court, the Law School has not, until recent years, offered any studies in this important branch of American law. So, Chicago is a latecomer to a field that was well developed in the '70s.

As a member of the class of 1951, I began my legal career in Seattle. In 1963, I founded a small law firm, which in 1964 began representing an Indian tribe in the state of Washington. The firm and its client list grew, and over the years we became tribal attorneys for tribes in Washington State, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Arizona, and Minnesota. The firm—Ziontz, Chestnut Law Firm—specializes in Indian law and, though I retired in 1994, over 50 years later, the firm continues its Indian law practice.

Committed to the philosophy that I started with, the firm is dedicated to the reconstruction and defense of tribal governments. Reconstruction is needed to rebuild the structure of tribal government following 100 years of federal policy of deconstructing tribal structures. Your readers may be interested to learn that there are now 562 federally recognized tribes (229 in Alaska) and a population of 5.4 million Indians.

Indian law today is a well-developed field. There are two casebooks on the subject, frequent law review articles, and the subject is taught in a number of law schools. That is not surprising since a lawyer representing a tribe is confronted with questions of jurisdiction, taxation, environmental law and management of lands, timber, fish, and wildlife, to say nothing of treaty rights, water rights, civil liberties, and intergovernmental relations.

A tribal attorney is often called on to conduct litigation, including trial work and appellate work. Tribal attorneys are even called on to lobby Congress, and to give testimony in congressional committee hearings.

Now all of this sounds far removed from Chicago, since most reservations are located west of the Mississippi. But there are several firms in Washington, DC, doing Indian law, and many of the major firms in the West do work for tribes, as well as the small specialized firms like ours. It is a fascinating and rewarding area of law practice. Your students' experience on the Hopi reservation has introduced them to an important branch of law.

Alvin J. Ziontz, '51

EXPLORING TRIBAL JUSTICE

The Law School's First Experiential Program in Native American Law Lets Students Clerk for the Hopi Appellate Court

By Becky Beagrie Gillaspie

Charlie Baser, '16, had considered becoming a photojournalist. But on a college assignment, she began visiting the Blackfoot Indian Reservation—and there, in northern Montana on the edge of Glacier National Park, she saw the ways in which history, culture, and a tangle of tribal, state, and federal laws can give rise to complicated disputes that sometimes echo an equally complicated past. There were questions of tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction, tangles between ancient tradition and modern American legal norms, and a visible connection between the courts and the daily lives of people on the reservation. Native American culture had illuminated the intricate threads binding law and society, and that was it—Baser knew she wanted to become a lawyer.

“Even if you ... don't work on Indian law issues after law school, the opportunity to be a law clerk for an actual judge on active cases during law school is a singular experience.”

What she didn't expect when she headed off to the University of Chicago Law School, though, was that she'd have a chance to learn the law by working to unlock some of very questions that had drawn her in. In early 2016, Todd Henderson, the Michael J. Marks Professor of Law, and Justin Richland, a University of Chicago anthropology professor with expertise in Native American law and politics, offered her a rare opportunity: to work as a student clerk on the Hopi Appellate Court in Arizona—and help pilot the Law School's first experiential program in American Indian Law.

“This is an area of law that is intellectually fascinating but also deeply important,” Baser said. “There are these really interesting, thorny questions that haven't been fully, or at least satisfactorily, settled but can have a real impact on people's lives. I also love the way history uniquely plays into Indian law—it's all based on treaties that were drawn up at the founding of the country. This ended up being one of the best experiences of my law school career.”

This fall, Henderson and Richland, a Law School lecturer and an associate justice on the Hopi Appellate Court, officially launched the Hopi Law Practicum, which

blends classroom instruction with cultural exposure and real-world experience. Participants take *American Indian Law*, a course co-taught by Henderson and Richland, and serve as law clerks on the Hopi Appellate Court doing legal research, writing bench memoranda, and drafting opinions on live cases. Although all of their coursework and most of their casework will be done in Chicago, the five students enrolled in the 2016-2017 practicum will make at least one visit to Hopi, where they will attend oral arguments, present findings to Hopi tribal officials, and participate in judicial deliberations.

“The practicum is an opportunity to broaden one's horizons about the world by interacting with people who are approaching familiar legal problems—creating a good society, conducting your behavior in a way that comports



Law Professor Todd Henderson discusses the practicum with co-director Justin Richland, an anthropology professor

with rules—but in a completely different cultural context,” Henderson said. “Even if you ... don't work on Indian law issues after law school, the opportunity to be a law clerk for an actual judge on active cases during law school is a singular experience. But, boy, I do hope some of these students pursue this area. There are huge issues about natural resources, water, gaming—and many of these are going to grow in importance.”

It's also an opportunity the benefits both the students and the court, said Robert N. Clinton, '71, Chief Justice of the Hopi Appellate Court. “It's a fairly unique learning opportunity, and it's something I didn't have in law school in the 1960s ... This is a chance for students to become familiar with tribal government—they see that tribes have laws and functioning courts, and they learn how to do legal research with respect to the tribal courts. And obviously having law clerks is useful for any judge—it gives us the opportunity to bounce ideas off of some young minds. The clerks are utterly invaluable in

Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy

The Hard Work of Fighting the Injustice of Poverty

Margaret Stapleton, '71, has been at the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law since 1996. Her job title—community justice director—expresses the commitment that has guided her career. “I tell law students that the best thing law school can do for you is to give you a kind of allergic reaction to injustice and illegality,” she said. “When something’s not right, you will start to itch. You can ignore that itch and hope it will pass, or you can do something about



Margaret Stapleton, '71

it—research it, drill down into it with community members, brainstorm with colleagues, and then file a lawsuit or draft a bill. Doing something about it might make your life harder, but I think it also makes it better.”

She started addressing justice issues while in high school on Chicago’s south side, and continued doing so in college and during law school. Her law school summer job working on the recently enacted

Medicaid program started her on a path toward becoming a significant voice in local and national discussions about healthcare reform.

“One of my most prized possessions is a photo of me with my infant granddaughter sitting on my knee as I watched C-SPAN and saw Congress pass the Affordable Care Act,” she recalled. “The photo was taken by my son. It kind of captures some of the things that matter most in my life.”

From the Law School, she went to Cairo, Illinois, as a staff attorney for the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights under Law, representing clients in their day-to-day civil rights struggles, and after five years there she became the lead public benefits specialist

at the Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation in East St. Louis. She returned to Chicago in 1986 as a member of the public benefits team at the Legal Assistance Foundation, and she joined the Shriver Center ten years later.

Among the issues that occupy her today are the ways in which the criminal justice system imposes and reinforces poverty. State courts imposing money bond, fees, and costs over what defendants can afford can start chain reactions of negative economic consequences, she said: “We’re stripping money out of low-income communities, both directly and indirectly. When a person can’t pay up, for example, it’s likely that if someone does provide the funds it will be the defendant’s mother or father, and those are likely to be funds that come out of the family’s rent money, starting a new cycle of problems.”

She has been recognized with awards that include the Chicago Bar Foundation’s Morsch Award, which the foundation describes as “the premier public recognition for longtime legal aid and public interest law attorneys in our community.” She serves on the child support advisory committee and the Medicaid public education committee of the Illinois Department of Health Care and Family Services, and she is a director of the Center for Family Policy and Practice, a nonprofit advocacy organization that brings consideration of the needs and viewpoints of low-income men of color into discussions regarding poverty solutions.

“I have had the great privilege of working as an attorney in low-income communities, or on issues that affect those communities, since the day I left law school,” she said. “The highest points for me have come when I could listen to a community’s challenges, be able to say, ‘The law can make this better,’ and then deliver on that promise. I’m thankful to the University of Chicago Law School for helping make it possible for me to do that.”

Navigating Multiple Arenas in Pursuit of Justice

Dale Wainwright, '88, is chair of the Texas appellate practice group at Greenberg Traurig. From 2002 until he retired from the Court in 2012, Wainwright served as a justice on the Texas Supreme Court—the first African American to win election to an open seat on that Court.

In Texas, Supreme Court justices stand for election for their initial and subsequent terms, and Wainwright had to prevail not just in



Dale Wainwright, '88

statewide general elections in 2002 and 2008, but also in Republican Party primaries and a primary runoff election in his first campaign. He made more than 150 appearances throughout the state during his 2002 campaign.

“It was grueling, intense, educational, and, candidly, a lot of fun,” he said. “The people of Texas take their votes for judges

and justices very seriously, and they have a sense of the difference between a politician’s political philosophy and a judge’s judicial philosophy. I believe they voted for me because they believed that I would uphold the rule of law, being fair to all sides, and that I wouldn’t use my position to impose my own views on the cases I heard.”

He recalled a moment when US Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia commented during a dinner with the Texas justices that the University of Chicago Law School was the most rigorous law school in the country. “Certainly, I felt a sense of pride, and I got some good material for lighthearted ribbing of my fellow justices,” Wainwright said. “From my experience at the Law School, I had no doubt that Justice Scalia was right. I received a great education there.”

Before he won election to the high court, Wainwright had served as a state district court judge, appointed by Governor George W.

Bush to fill a vacancy on that court. “I had wanted to be a lawyer since I was very young, growing up in Tennessee, but I had not ever aspired to be a judge,” he said. “When Governor Bush’s staff first asked me, I turned down the job. Thinking it over, I realized the opportunity to provide public service and the learning experience it would provide. And there was no professional downside. The sacrifice was the effect on our family budget, on my wife and three sons. We talked it over, my family supported me, and I was appointed to the bench—and I found that I loved it.”

Married while he was at the Law School, and with his first child born near the end of his second year, Wainwright said that he didn’t have a lot of time for extracurricular activities, but he did serve as president of the Black Law Students Association, and he was instrumental in naming the BLSA chapter to honor the Law School’s first black graduate, Earl B. Dickerson.

Today, in addition to further building the appellate practice at Greenberg Traurig, he serves in several other prominent roles, including by gubernatorial appointment as chairman of the Texas Board of Criminal Justice, which oversees the state’s prison system and its three-billion-dollar annual budget; and as a board member of the US Chamber Litigation Center, which directs the litigation and amicus involvement of the US Chamber of Commerce on behalf of its 300,000 members. He is a cofounder of Aspiring Youth, a nonprofit foundation that helps at-risk youth improve their educational achievement and stay in school.

“Whatever I have achieved, I am blessed that my family is at the heart of it,” Wainwright said. “One of our sons is a Columbia undergraduate, one is a professional dancer, and one is an Internet entrepreneur. My wife has carved out a very successful career of her own. Seeing them succeed and thrive is the best of all the many wonderful things that life has given me.”

Debating and Communicating in Good Faith

Kim Daniels, '94, was named last year by Pope Francis to a papal secretariat charged with overseeing a sweeping restructuring of the Vatican's communication practices. She was the only American appointed as a member of the secretariat, where she will serve along with six cardinals, seven bishops, and two other laypersons.



Kim Daniels, '94

"I'm excited to help Pope Francis's efforts to convey our Catholic faith effectively in the often distracted world we live in today," said Daniels, whose career has been devoted to Catholic issues. "He focuses on caring for the voiceless and vulnerable and resisting what he calls the 'throwaway culture,' and that brings the mercy at the heart of our mission to people in a concrete and powerful way."

In 2015, Daniels was a lead member of the team responsible for the US launch of Francis's encyclical on the environment, *Laudato Si*. Her other services to the Church have included serving as the spokesperson for the president of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops, where she worked on a range of issues, including the dignity of human life, immigration, and responses to poverty; leading Catholic Voices USA, an organization whose stated mission is to "make the Church's case in the public square"; and working as an attorney with a focus on the intersection of religious liberty and healthcare, where among other things she advocated for conscience protections for health care providers.

Today she heads the communications practice group of GP Catholic in Washington, DC, where she helps Catholic organizations develop strategies to advance their missions. She has been a regular writer, public speaker, and media commentator on issues

ranging from religious liberty to refugee resettlement. "Catholics are hard to pigeonhole into partisan political categories," she said. "We recognize that each person has an inherent dignity, and that we have shared responsibilities toward one another, especially the most vulnerable. We can help reduce the polarization our public life suffers from if we witness to these truths with integrity and bring more light and less heat to contested issues."

She said that her experience at the Law School informs the way she has approached her work: "At the Law School, people with widely differing views were engaged in debate that was both intellectually vibrant and almost always free of rancor. My professors—including great teachers like Michael McConnell and Anne-Marie Slaughter—taught me that real learning happens in that context, when people interact respectfully and in good faith. My interest in religious liberty issues also grew during my time at the Law School, where classes with Professor McConnell and others helped me develop an appreciation of the importance of religious freedom in American law and public life."

Married while she was at the Law School to her college and law school classmate David Daniels (who is now a partner at Richards Kibbe & Orbe), she gave birth to their first child not long after graduation. They now have six children, and her family has taken precedence in her career decisions. "We've got a lively house," she said, "so I've been fortunate to have been able to structure my career around our family life, almost always working part time from home, and taking breaks from professional work when that's been right for our family. Even with that flexibility, it's all managed to work out because of my wonderful husband and the help of family and friends. And David and I made so many good friends at the Law School—another reason why I'm thankful for my time there."

Applying a Law School Toolkit to Digital Media

In 2015, Jared Grusd, '00, became the CEO of Huffington Post. This summer, that very big job became even bigger when his leadership portfolio expanded to include responsibility for Yahoo News and the Yahoo and AOL Internet portals, which collectively reach more than a billion people every month.

Grusd's new role is CEO of HuffPost and Global Head of News and Information at the new business entity, Oath, which combines Verizon's



Jared Grusd, '00

AOL and Yahoo subsidiaries. The ambitious goals set for Oath include attracting more than two billion consumers by 2020 and achieving revenues between 10 and 20 billion dollars by that same date.

"It's an exciting time to be in the digital media business," Grusd said. "I used to fear that news could become commoditized amid an infinite supply of information on any

number of platforms. But it's now clear that, perhaps more than ever in my lifetime, people desire and even demand help with understanding what is real and making sense of the world they live in. This is something we strive to do every day across our news platforms."

Grusd came to Huffington Post with a striking résumé, having helped lead crucial growth initiatives at Google, AOL, and the music-streaming site Spotify. He also cofounded the very successful legal app Shake, which enables users to seamlessly create and send binding legal agreements using their mobile phones.

"I learned two fundamental lessons at the Law School," Grusd said. "One was that the best lawyers did not view the law solely as an end unto itself but rather as a means, as a set of tools to be mastered to make the world better. This made me realize that I could aspire to do something other than practice law every day. The other was something that should have been self-evident—that basic freedoms in society, like freedom of expression, cannot be taken for granted; it requires

people to carry the mantle. Freedom of expression is the hallmark of a healthy society, and I have devoted my career to providing the world with access to information, music, culture, and news."

He credits his mother with raising him to be receptive to the lessons he learned at the Law School: "She grew up in South Africa during the apartheid era, and then she uprooted her whole life and career to come to the US and start anew, because she wanted to live in a country that provided freedom and opportunity for me and my brothers. She worked six days a week and made countless sacrifices to enable me to pursue my ambitions. She strongly encouraged me to go to the University of Chicago Law School, which she correctly saw as the best preparation I could receive for anything I wanted to do. From an early age, she made me realize how fortunate I was to have something called opportunity, and she did her best to make sure I did not squander it. It's no surprise she measures my success not in terms of professional achievement but in acts of gratitude."

In addition to his substantial job responsibilities, Grusd teaches a course on technology and media strategy at Columbia Business School. He first taught the course as a small seminar; it now attracts more than a hundred students. He also mentors up-and-coming tech entrepreneurs, is an angel investor in several start-ups, serves on the board of the innovative education-technology company Newsela, has competed in marathons and Ironman triathlons, and is a devoted father to his three daughters.

Grusd said that while he once set milestones for career goals he wanted to reach, he views things differently now: "You can't perfectly architect your career; you have to find purpose and meaning in the journey, being as engaged and passionate as you can about whatever you're doing. My mother taught me—and she still reminds me in texts practically every day—that there are three core qualities that will ultimately determine the quality of your life: integrity, gratitude, and contribution to the community. As with so much else, I am sure that she is right about that, and those are qualities that we can all continue to work on."

Fierce Advocate Combines Business Career with Social Justice

At St. Louis University, from which she graduated summa cum laude, Emma Rodriguez-Ayala had a double major in international business and criminal justice. “I wanted to be a fierce defense attorney,” she recalled, “but my father, who owned a small business in Puerto Rico



Emma Rodriguez-Ayala, '06

where I grew up, wanted me to get a business degree. So I did two majors, which turned out to be great preparation for me.”

Today, Rodriguez-Ayala, who graduated from the Law School in 2006, is general counsel and a senior managing director of Mesirow Advanced Strategies, a 10-billion-dollar provider of hedge funds to institutional investors. She is a

member of the firm’s operating and executive committees, and she sits on the boards of more than a dozen of the company’s investment funds. Mesirow Advanced Strategies is a subsidiary of Mesirow Financial; both are based in Chicago.

She officially took on the GC role in 2013, but she had been providing the bulk of Mesirow’s legal and compliance services for a few years before that, through the law firm that she cofounded in 2010, Rodriguez-Ayala Sullivan (now Sullivan Wolf Kailus). Mesirow Advanced Strategies had been a major client of hers before that, too, when she worked as an associate at Sidley Austin until founding Rodriguez-Ayala Sullivan.

“I quickly realized at Sidley that the hedge fund industry was for me a particularly fascinating, challenging, and satisfying sector,” she said. “Brilliant and highly creative people are innovating every day in substantial ways to create the most value for clients, and practically everything they come up with is in some complex regulatory gray area. As GC, you have to be a business person first, without giving up being a strong legal advisor.”

She said that the Law School prepared her for the success she has experienced: “My grades had some wild swings in my first two quarters. Some were great and some were really awful. I was worried that I wasn’t going to make it through. Then it clicked for me that I was there to learn how to deeply and precisely analyze things, how to weigh costs and benefits, size up risks and opportunities. Once that all fell into place, I was on a wonderful learning path that I have applied every day in everything that I have done since.”

She got her share of the fierce advocacy part at the Law School, too, participating in a case in the Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project that was settled on behalf of a client for a million dollars. The case had not been resolved when she graduated, and a fellowship funded by Sidley Austin allowed her to continue working on it until the settlement was reached. “I can’t say enough about the clinic and Craig Futterman,” she said. “The work was so fulfilling, and Craig still is a model for me of what a lawyer should be.”

She hasn’t shirked her social justice commitments since graduating. Her extensive pro bono portfolio at Sidley included representing a death row inmate in Alabama through his appeal process, and today she is a member of the advisory board at iMentor, which builds mentoring relationships that empower first-generation students from low-income communities to achieve their goals, and she is on the Chicago senior leadership committee of the Association of Latino Professionals for America. She also mentors a second-year Law School student as part of the Doctoroff Business Leadership Program.

The birth of her first child earlier this year has prompted some thinking about the future, she said: “I love my work at Mesirow, and I so appreciate the faith they placed in me as a relatively young attorney. But now I feel like I have something like a quadruple major, combining a business career, social justice commitments, and being a wife to my wonderful husband and mother to my beautiful son. I want to be sure I can continue to do right by all of my commitments. It’s a remarkable gift to be blessed in so many ways, and I want to do the best I can with that gift.”

Serving the Public by Emulating Influential Mentors

As the chief deputy solicitor general of the state of Wisconsin, Ryan Walsh, '12, has an essential role in defending the state's legislative actions and criminal prosecutions in state and federal courts of appeal, including at the US Supreme Court. Among the cases currently being addressed by the solicitor general's office are ones related to voting requirements, right-to-work laws, eminent domain rules, agency



Ryan Walsh, '12

deference issues, and the creation of legislative districts. In addition to briefing and arguing some of those cases himself, Walsh helps oversee work carried out by three deputies and one assistant.

"I grew up in Wisconsin, in a place that was so small that it didn't meet the 300-person requirement for being incorporated as a town," Walsh said. "I have a deep regard for this state and its

people, and I am honored to be able to serve them."

He comes to the position well prepared for appellate argument, having excelled at the Law School before undertaking clerkships with Judge Diarmuid O'Scannlain at the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and Justice Antonin Scalia at the US Supreme Court, and working as an associate in the issues and appeals practice at Jones Day. Earlier this year, *Forbes* magazine named Walsh as one of the up-and-coming "30 under 30" in American law and public policy.

Walsh said that Justice Scalia exemplified a quality that he strives to embody: "As I told the *Wall Street Journal* law blog after the justice's death, he was the real deal. To him, the law wasn't politics, it wasn't some kind of contest of wills, and it wasn't about enacting personal biases—the law was the law. He was always exceptionally conscientious about ensuring that his decisions were consistent with his jurisprudential philosophy."

Scalia encouraged forceful arguments against his positions when his clerks disagreed with him, Walsh said, and it was not

unusual for the justice to change his view of a case as a result of those arguments. "It was like the culture of the Law School," Walsh observed, "where intense discussion of hard issues was not just welcomed but actively encouraged. I remember an administrator describing the Law School's ethos to me by saying, 'You're only as good as your last good idea,' and I think that captures the school's unrelenting insistence on bringing your very best to everything you do. I continue to benefit from the Law School's culture."

Walsh—who got married before he came the Law School and became a father for the first time while he was there (he and his wife now have four children)—thived at the Law School, where he was editor in chief of the *Law Review*, was selected as a Kirkland & Ellis Scholar, received a Lynde and Harry Bradley Student Fellowship, and was elected to the Order of the Coif.

He says that the unwavering commitment to adhering to the law that he saw in Justice Scalia was also a powerful presence in his Court of Appeals clerkship: "Judge O'Scannlain would often find himself outnumbered in the en banc battles that were pretty common at the Ninth Circuit, but he made a point of playing the long game, registering his dissents to decisions and to denials of en banc rehearings in a way that helped shape the long-term development of the law throughout the country."

Walsh also enjoyed his time at Jones Day. "The practice group that I was in is full of extremely bright, down-to-earth people who share a passion for the law," he said. "Several UChicago grads at Jones Day, such as Noel Francisco ['96] and Kevin Marshall ['98], were real mentors to me."

Walsh is a political appointee, and the attorney general he serves under will stand for reelection in 2018. "I'm hoping to be here for a long time," Walsh said, "but however long I am privileged to serve, I'm hoping to apply everything I have learned to advance the interests of the people of Wisconsin as they have been expressed through its elected representatives."

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Margaret C. O'Connor
James Nicola Oliveto III
Josephine Eghogho Temitope Oshiafi
Steven Andrew Page*§
Beth Erin Palmer
Kyle Kwame Panton
Albert M. Parisi-Esteves§
Grace E. Park
Andrew D. Parker§
Kashan Khan Pathan
Alexander Michael Pechette*§
Alexa K. Pérez
Jared A. Petermeyer
Stacey Elizabeth Petrek
Joshua Michael Phillips
Joshua Bennett Pickar*†‡
Fara M. Pizzo
Maya Elyse Powe
Zeshawn Qadir
Sudhir Venuturupalli Rao*†‡
Richard W. Redmond*
Alejandro D. Rettig y Martinez*
Lisa Marie Richards
Ryan J. Rivera
Alexander K. Robinson
Elizabeth Diane Roque
Gabriel Isaac Rossman*
Taylor S. Rothman
Ashley Eleanor Roybal-Reid
Andrea J. Ruiz
Daniel J. Ruvolo§
Matthew L. Saathoff

Emily Elizabeth Samra**†‡§
Ryan Jacob Scarcella
Steven Alexander Scheuer
Allison Abra Schneider
Daniel James Scime
Alexandra Jean Scott
Antonio Augusto Passos Senra
Villi A. Shteyn
Leah Denise Sibbio
Noorjit Singh Sidhu
Kirby M. Smith**†‡
Nicholas William Smith*
Woo Seong Son
Lindsay Sarah Stone
Miranda Rose Stuart
Laura Ashley Supple
Madeline Dover Swan
Derrick Wayne Sweeney
Tammy Tabush
Roy Talmor
Naiara Florencia Testai
Ruth Sarah Thomson**†‡
Christopher Patrick Tosetti
Michael Trajkovich
Bridget Maureen Tully*§
Margo Uhrman**†‡
Fabiola Teresa Valenzuela
José Manuel Valle**†‡
Taylor Nicole Votek*
Lauren Jeanne Walas*
Hannah R. Waldman
Alexandra R. Waleko*
Jacob L. Walley*
Evan D. Walters
Kevin X. Wang
Amanda Watts
Joseph Liam Wenner*
Bradley Joseph West
John Marshall Wilson*
Joshua T. Wilson
Adam G. Woffinden
Regina M. Wood
You You Yang
Saiprasanna R. Yarramalla
Vaishalee Vivek Yeldandi
Mary Seungmin Yoo
Zachary Z. Zermay
Yu Ji Zhang
Tianya Zhong
Hangcheng Zhou

*** Highest Honors

** High Honors

* Honors

† Order of the Coif

‡ Kirkland & Ellis Scholar

§ Doctoroff Business Leadership Program

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? THE CLASS OF 2017

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Phil Cooper
Hon. William Pryor, 11th Cir.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Shiva Jayaraman
Hon. Brian Miller, E.D. Ark.

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Carmel Dooling
Hon. G. Murray Snow, D. Ariz.

Matt Ladew

Hon. Neil Wake, D. Ariz.

Kirby Smith

Hon. Andrew Hurwitz, 9th Cir.

CALIFORNIA

Costa Mesa

Shannon Cheng
Latham & Watkins

Los Angeles

Shantel Asada
Kirkland & Ellis

Jonathan Hawley

Hon. Philip Gutierrez, C.D. Cal.

Tom Howland

Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett

Seo Young Lee

Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

Andrew MacKie-Mason

Hon. Stephen Reinhardt, 9th Cir.

Megan McCreadie

Munger Tolles

Alexander Robinson

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton

Madeline Swan

O'Melveny & Myers

Mountain View

Noah Driggs

Fenwick & West

Sam Fleuter

Fenwick & West

Lisa Richards

Fenwick & West

Newport Beach

Kevin Wang
Irell & Manella

Palo Alto

Luke Elder

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

Albert Parisi-Esteves

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

Antonio Senra

Cooley

Pasadena

Holly Newell

Hon. Richard Paez, 9th Cir.

Redwood Shores

Alexandra Scott

Covington & Burling

Robert Zhou

Covington & Burling

Riverside

Charles Eaton II

Hon. Jesus Bernal, C.D. Cal.

San Diego

Cole Francis

Gurtin Municipal Bond Management

Sean Mann-O'Halloran

Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton

Laura Supple

U.S. Navy JAG Corps

San Francisco

Claire Bonelli

Morrison & Foerster

Mica Moore

Hon. William Fletcher, 9th Cir.

Ashley Roybal-Reid

Winston & Strawn

COLORADO

Denver

Nick Linke

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Lindsay Stone

Colorado State Public Defender

Ruth Thomson

Hon. Carlos Lucero, 10th Cir.

DELAWARE

Wilmington

Richard Deulofeut-Manzur

Hon. Christopher Sontchi, D. Del. [Bankr.]

FLORIDA

Miami

Michael Brightman

Hon. Stanley Marcus, 11th Cir.

Andrea Ruiz

Hughes Hubbard & Reed

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Hannah Loo

Kilpatrick Townsend

Margo Uhrman

Hon. Julie Carnes, 11th Cir.

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Hayley Altabef

Foley & Lardner

Omar Ammash

Latham & Watkins

Amy Barber

Baker McKenzie

Beau Blakely

Sidley Austin

Tim Breems

Paul Hastings

Nicole Briody

McDermott, Will & Emery

Nicholas Cast

Kirkland & Ellis

Huiyi Chen

Jenner & Block

Elizabeth Clarke

Hon. Edmond Chang, N.D. Ill.

Tom Collier

Sidley Austin

Rob Crawford II

Winston & Strawn

Aria Eckersley

Baker McKenzie

Philip Ehrlich

Hon. Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.

Sky Emison

Locke Lord

Nate Enfield

Sidley Austin

Zach Esposito

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Katie Fishbein

Locke Lord

Devra Flatte

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Staff Attorney's Office

Craig Fligor

Hon. Diane Sykes, 7th Cir.

Lisa Frasco

Hon. Manish Shah, N.D. Ill.

Jason Freeck

K&L Gates

Annie Gowen

Hon. Diane Wood, 7th Cir.

Kristoffer Gredsted

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Jacob Grossman

Sidley Austin

Ryan Halimi

Sidley Austin

Peter Hegel

Paul Hastings

Drew Horwood

Hon. Rebecca Pallmeyer, N.D. Ill.

Vito Iaia

Ropes & Gray

Vera Iwankiw

Sidley Austin

Molly Jardine

Winston & Strawn

Michaela Kabat

Hon. John Lee, N.D. Ill.

Matt Klomparens

Perkins Coie

Shelby Klose

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Jingjing Lin

Sidley Austin

Lee Mason

Hon. Richard Posner, 7th Cir.

Pat Maxwell

Sidley Austin

Amanda Mayo

Hon. Robert Dow, Jr., N.D. Ill.

Kate Miller

Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law

Jason Mongillo

Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, Employment Discrimination Project

Ben Montague

Kirkland & Ellis

Sharon Moraes

Jenner & Block

Ellen Murphy

Sidley Austin

Neha Nigam

Winston & Strawn

Maggie O'Connor

Dechert

Steven Page

Kirkland & Ellis

Beth Palmer

Perkins Coie

Andrew Parker

Kirkland & Ellis

Kashan Pathan

Jenner & Block

Alexa Perez

Sidley Austin

Stacey Petrek

Dentons

Maya Powe

Sidley Austin

Zeshawn Qadir

Sidley Austin

Alejandro Rettig y

Martinez

Hon. Michael Kanne, 7th Cir.

Elizabeth Roque

Baker McKenzie

Taylor Rothman

Kirkland & Ellis

Dan Ruvolo

Latham & Watkins

Ryan Scarcella

Mayer Brown

Steven Scheuer

Uptown People's Law Center

Joe Schomberg

Sidley Austin

Dan Scime

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Nicholas Smith

Ropes & Gray

Miranda Stuart Rose

Pircher Nichols & Meeks

Tammy Tabush

Holland & Knight

Naiara Testai

National Immigrant Justice Center

Michael Trajkovich

Jones Day

Bridget Tully

Hon. Joel Flaum, 7th Cir.

Evan Walters

McDermott, Will & Emery

Amanda Watts

Ropes & Gray

Adam Woffinden

Sidley Austin

Regina Wood

Jenner & Block

Erica Yang

Paul Hastings

Sai Yarramalla

McGuire Woods

Vaishalee Yeldandi

Jenner & Block

Mary Yoo

Baker McKenzie

Jimmie Zhang

Illinois Commerce Commission

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? *continued*

INDIANA

Bloomington

Alexandra Waleko
Hon. David Hamilton, 7th Cir.

KENTUCKY

Louisville

Corbin Houston
Hon. David Hale, W.D. Ky.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Tori Grant
Proskauer Rose

Allen Li
Proskauer Rose

Alex Pechette
Fish & Richardson

Fabiola Valenzuela
Goodwin Procter

Tianya Zhong
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor

Emily Samra
Hon. Raymond Kethledge,
6th Cir.

Rochester

Bill Kalas
The Miller Law Firm

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis

Emily Hoffman
Winthrop & Weinstine

Sudhir Rao
Hon. James Loken, 8th Cir.

MISSOURI

Kansas City

John Wilson
Hon. Duane Benton, 8th Cir.

St. Louis

Jacob Greenberg
Bryan Cave

Natalie Holden
Husch Blackwell

Joshua Phillips
Legal Services of Eastern
Missouri

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

Joe MehChu
Southern Poverty Law Center

NEW JERSEY

Camden

Sten Jernudd
Hon. Robert Kugler, D.N.J.

NEW YORK

New York

Adeola Adeyosoye
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley &
McCloy

Michael Alcan
Cleary Gottlieb Steen &
Hamilton

Lance Arberry
Paul Weiss

Justin Avellar
Sidley Austin

Nina Bakhtina
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett

Russ Barnwell
Ropes & Gray

Christina Bell
Davis Polk & Wardwell

Lauren Capobianco
Schulte Roth & Zabel

Young-Min Cho
Davis Polk & Wardwell

Ian Cohen
Fried Frank

Peter Dalmasy-Kunhardt
Debevoise & Plimpton

Will Decker
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett

Drew Gregory
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley &
McCloy

Lindsay Gus
Manhattan District Attorney's
Office

Scott Henney
Center for Appellate Litigation

Marc Hershberg
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Jason Hufendick
Weil Gotshal & Manges

Edward Hwang
Ropes & Gray

Jasmine Johnson
Cleary Gottlieb Steen &
Hamilton

Reeves Jordan
Paul Weiss

Julia Kerr
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Charlene Kim
Sullivan & Cromwell

Brooks King
White & Case

Will Leonard
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Zachary Levine
Davis Polk & Wardwell

Nathaniel Ludewig
Sullivan & Cromwell

Gregroy Marchesini
Shearman & Sterling

Amanda Ng
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett

Josephine Oshiafi
Cleary Gottlieb Steen &
Hamilton

Kyle Panton
Fried Frank

Grace Park
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Fara Pizzo
Fried Frank

Matthew Saathoff
Sidley Austin

Allison Schneider
Debevoise & Plimpton

William Son
Davis Polk & Wardwell

Derrick Sweeney
Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt &
Mosle

Taylor Votek
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Hannah Waldman
Sullivan & Cromwell

OHIO

Cleveland

Adam Davidson
Hon. James Gwin, N.D. Ohio

Leah Sibbio
BakerHostetler

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

Joe Egozi
Hon. David Russell, W.D. Okla.

OREGON

Portland

James Kilcup
Perkins Coie

PENNSYLVANIA

Johnstown

Gabe Rossman
Hon. Kim Gibson, W.D. Pa.

Philadelphia

Dylan Cowart
ACLU of Pennsylvania

Kali Frampton
Jones Day

TENNESSEE

Memphis

Kaitlin Beck
Hon. Sheryl Lipman,
W.D. Tenn.

TEXAS

Austin

Josh Wilson
State of Texas - Office of
Solicitor General

Dallas
Amy Chen
Jones Day

Aisha Noor
McGuire Woods

Joe Wenner
Hon. Sidney Fitzwater,
N.D. Tex.

Houston

Gaby Alvarez
Baker Botts

Mitch Athey
Baker Botts

Max Fin
Latham & Watkins

Jordan Fossee
Vinson & Elkins

Vishal Iyer
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Elizabeth Kiernan
Hon. Jerry Smith, 5th Cir.

Mark Kunzman
Kirkland & Ellis

Taylor Lopez
Baker Botts

Jared Petermeyer
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Ryan Rivera
Vinson & Elkins

Manuel Valle
Hon. Edith Jones, 5th Cir.

Jacob Walley
Baker Botts

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville

Kelly Holt
Hon. J. Harvey Wilkinson,
4th Cir.

Herndon

Nick Oliveto
Leidos

WASHINGTON

Seattle

Trey Chenier III
Perkins Coie

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Josh Eastby
Hon. Charles Lettow, Fed. Cl.

Conor Gilligan
Hughes Hubbard & Reed

Jeong Gim
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher
& Flom

Dave Grothouse
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Hamilton

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Julia Haines
Hon. Thomas Griffith, D.C. Cir.

Eric Lewin
Hon. A. Raymond Randolph,
D.C. Cir.

Adam Motiwala
Cleary Gottlieb Steen &
Hamilton

Samantha Marcy
U.S. Senate Judiciary
Committee, Senator Al Franken

Rick Redmond
Cleary Gottlieb Steen &
Hamilton

Roe Talmor
The Louis D. Brandeis Center
for Human Rights Under Law

Lauren Walas
Jones Day

INTERNATIONAL

Oxford, England

Joshua Pickar
University of Oxford – Rhodes
Scholar

Seoul, South Korea

Curie Lee
Yulchon

Zachary Zermay
Suh & Co



MEET THE CLASS OF 2020

GENERAL STATISTICS:

92 Undergraduate Institutions

50 Undergraduate Majors

13 Graduate Degrees

37 States Represented

32 Countries Lived In/Worked In

27 Languages Spoken

FUN FACTS:

75 research assistants

22 Congressional interns

22 musicians

16 undergraduate mock trial competitors

14 collegiate varsity athletes

13 business founders

10 Americorps, JusticeCorps, or Peace Corps volunteers

9 Eagle Scouts

5 Teach for America alumni

4 Fulbright Scholars

3 martial arts blackbelts

3 veterans

3 notaries public

2 yoga instructors

2 patent examiners

1 professional dancer

1 professional volleyball player in Finland

1 participant in filming of Making a Murderer, season 2

1 professional equestrian

1 orchestral and movie score composer

1 silver medalist, USA Pan American Maccabi soccer team

1 professional actor and director

1 2016 Olympics golf competition hole operations leader

1 library consultant for ancient coins and antiquities



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MiniWIP Takes Students Behind the Scenes on Faculty Scholarships

Sixteen Rubenstein Scholars from the Class of 2017 discuss the Law School—and the freedom their scholarships afforded them.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR CURRICULUM VISIT TRANSPORTATION & PARKING

Faculty Focus



R.H. Helmholz
 A Festschrift for Helmholz: New Book Honors Professor as a Scholar, Mentor, and Gentleman

When Troy L. Harris was earning his PhD in history from the University of Chicago in the 1990s, he asked Law School Professor R.H. Helmholz to serve as the advisor on his dissertation, "Law and Rel..."



Lisa Bernstein
 Bernstein Discusses the Theory of the Firm in Reputation Magazine



Brian Leiter
 Brian Leiter: "Supreme Court Nominations are Controversial because the Court is a Super-Legislature"

In a Washington Post op-ed, Professor Brian Leiter discusses why Supreme Court confirmation hearings are controversial.