Spring 2018

Law School Record, vol. 64, no. 2 (Spring 2018)

Law School Record Editors
LawSchoolRecord.Editors@chicagounbound.edu

CHICAGO LAW

The University of Chicago Law School Record

Spring 2018

On Duty and Tradition

US Solicitor General Noel J. Francisco, '96, and Principal Deputy Solicitor General Jeffrey B. Wall, '03

The Growing Impact of the Pro Bono Pledge

Excerpt from a New Book on Aging by Professors Nussbaum and Levmore

The JD Entrepreneurs

The Law School Stories You (Probably) Haven't Heard

CONTENTS

SPRING 2018

CHICAGO LAW

The University of Chicago Law School Record

Thomas J. Miles
Dean, Clifton R. Musser Professor of Law and Economics

Carolyn Grunst
Interim Executive Director of External Affairs

Editor-in-Chief
Marsha Ferziger Nagorsky, '95
Associate Dean for Communications

Editor
Becky Beaupre Gillespie
Director of Content

Assistant Editors
Ann Fruland
Claire Stamler-Goody
Stephanie Dorris

Class Notes Editor
Magdalena Mahoney

Record Online Editor
William Anderson

Class Correspondents
73 Affable Alumni

Contributing Authors
Jerry de Jaager
Becky Beaupre Gillespie
Saul Levmore
Martha C. Nussbaum
Curtrice Scott
Claire Stamler-Goody

Contributing Photographers
Lloyd DeGrane
Erin Scott
Claire Stamler-Goody
Photo illustration on p. 32 by Dan McGeehan

Design
VisuaLingo

Publisher
The University of Chicago Law School
Office of External Affairs
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
www.law.uchicago.edu
telephone: (773) 702-9486

Comments? Please write to Marsha Nagorsky at m-ferziger@uchicago.edu.

The University of Chicago Law School Record (ISSN 0529-097X) is published for alumni, faculty, and friends of the Law School.

Vol 64, Number 2

Message from the Dean

Dear Alumni and Friends:

It has always been important to have smart, principled people serve in government: people who are well-versed in the values of open inquiry and reasoned discourse, people committed to thoughtful analysis. The entire country benefits when its leaders engage in respectful debate, tackle difficult issues, and consider multiple perspectives in pursuit of the truth. This is why we are not only proud but grateful when our graduates are chosen for, and choose to pursue, government service. We know they will infuse their work with these values, which are so a part of our culture at the University of Chicago Law School. We know that the institutions they serve will be better as a result.

In this issue of the *Record*, we examine the Law School's long history with a US Department of Justice office that has long embraced this ethos—and continues to espouse it through the leadership of two of our esteemed alumni: the office of the US Solicitor General. Noel J. Francisco, '96, was sworn in to that office last September, and Jeffrey B. Wall, '03, serves as the office's Principal Deputy Solicitor General. Noel is the fourth US Solicitor General with ties to the Law School; he follows Robert Bork, '53, who served in the mid-1970s; Rex Lee, '63, who served in the early 1980s; and Elena Kagan, a former professor at the Law School, who served for a year before being nominated to the Court in 2010. Jeff, who has worked as both an Assistant to the Solicitor General and as the Acting US Solicitor General, is one of more than a dozen Law School graduates who has served the office as an Assistant, Deputy, or in one of the prestigious one-year Bristow Fellowships. As you will read, Noel and Jeff offer a model of what Law School culture looks like in practice: they regularly engage in vigorous debate, maintaining a sharp focus on "articulating the right principles for the right reasons." Both speak of their duty to the office and of their desire to serve the public.

This underscores another key feature of Law School culture. Our community has also long valued a broad definition of public service. In this issue, we also explore the Law School's growing commitment to pro bono service, which has soared since we launched the Pro Bono Service Initiative in 2010. The program challenges students to complete 50 hours of pro bono service by graduation. Between 2013 and 2017, the number of pro bono hours Law School students had worked by graduation almost tripled. In this issue, we also meet some of the students and recent alumni who are part of a growing wave of JD entrepreneurs, some of whom have focused their innovation on social entrepreneurship. In the past two years, Law School students have placed among the top finishers in the John Edwardson, '72, Social New Venture Challenge, a campus-wide competition organized by the Rustandy Center in partnership with the Polsky Center.

I continue to be proud of the ways in which our students and alumni draw on their Law School education to make a difference in the world, and I know you share that pride. I look forward to seeing many of you at Reunion, and hope you will join me in celebrating our community's many achievements.

Warmly,

Thomas J. Miles

DUTY *and* TRADITION

The US Solicitor General and His Principal Deputy are Law School Alumni—and They Represent the History and Shared Values Between the Two Institutions

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie

Until you're actually in front of the US Supreme Court delivering an oral argument, it can be hard to imagine just how close the lectern is to the bench, Principal Deputy Solicitor General Jeffrey B. Wall, '03, said one morning late last year. The experience is intimate, intense, and, well, like nothing else.

"You can't keep all nine justices in your field of vision at one time, so you're constantly moving to the right and to the left as you have this conversation," he said. "It's an intimidating experience. It's *meant* to be intimidating."

He looked over at his boss, US Solicitor General Noel J. Francisco, '96, who six days earlier had made his debut as the federal government's chief high court advocate in *Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission*, arguably the most contentious case of the fall term, one involving religious freedom, gay rights, and free speech.

Francisco nodded as Wall spoke.

"I do appreciate the fact that you're so close to the bench during an argument," Francisco mused, his left arm resting on the edge of a camelback sofa in his office at the Department of Justice. Behind him, glass-doored bookcases flanked a nearly floor-to-ceiling window with a view of the US Capitol, and across the room, a framed portrait of the late Justice Antonin Scalia looked down from above the fireplace. "It makes it easier to [ignore] everybody else in the room. You can't see them, so you

only occasionally get a sense that they're even there."

It was a crisp December morning nearly three months after Francisco was sworn in as the 48th Solicitor General of the United States in the lead-up to one of the most consequential Supreme Court terms in years, in the midst of one of the most politically divisive periods in modern American history. In addition to *Masterpiece Cakeshop*, the Court's docket was replete with weighty cases on workers' rights, voters' rights, and digital privacy. "And that's just the tip of the iceberg," Wall said. "The SG oversees appellate litigation in the federal courts in general, and the amount of big-ticket litigation in the lower federal courts is staggering—with the travel litigation, sanctuary cities, DACA [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals], emoluments clause, contraceptive coverage, the list goes on and on."

Both of them feel a duty to model civilized, reasoned discourse: it's how they were brought up as law students, and it's a tradition of the office.

In many ways, it's a position that Francisco had been preparing for his entire career—from his immersion in the University of Chicago's culture of fierce but respectful debate to his successful 2016 Supreme Court challenge to the federal corruption conviction of former Virginia governor Robert McDonnell, a case he led as a partner at Jones Day. A graduate of both the College and the Law School, Francisco had spent years honing his ability to cut to the truth of a matter by challenging core assumptions, considering multiple perspectives, and stripping away noise.

"The [divisive political] environment may put us under more of a microscope, but it doesn't—and I don't think it can—change the nature of the job," Francisco said. "At the end of the day we've got to be articulating the right principles for the right reasons and, to the extent we can, keep the chatter out of our heads."

Both of them feel a duty, Wall added, to model civilized, reasoned discourse: it's how they were brought up as law students, and it's a tradition of the office, especially in times of political discord.

Francisco and Wall graduated from the Law School seven years apart—and despite knowing each other for years, they'd never worked together until last spring. But as they described their work, their common intellectual heritage was evident: they share a reverence for rigorous analysis and a style of argumentation that provides common ground even when they disagree. Francisco is known in the office for his laser-like focus on first principles—"What's the right answer, and why? Tell me that first," he always says—and Wall is known for leading intense moot courts when another member of the office is preparing for oral argument.

Together, Francisco and Wall represent the latest chapter in a rich history between their office and the Law School, one marked by notable firsts and parallel values. Francisco, who is of Filipino descent, is the first Senate-confirmed Asian-American Solicitor General—and the fourth Solicitor General with Law School ties. Robert Bork, '53, served in the mid-1970s; Rex Lee, '63, served in the early 1980s; and the first female Solicitor General, Elena Kagan, a former professor at the Law School, served for a year before being nominated to the Court in 2010.

Wall, who worked as an Assistant to the Solicitor General between 2008 and 2013, is also in good company. Senior Lecturer Frank Easterbrook, '73, now a judge on the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, served as both a Deputy Solicitor General and as an Assistant to the Solicitor General in the 1970s, some of it under Bork. Jewel Stradford Lafontant, '46, the first black woman to graduate from the Law School, became the first woman and the first African American to serve as a Deputy Solicitor General when she assumed the role in 1973. Former Law School Professor Paul M. Bator served as Principal Deputy. David Strauss, the Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law and the faculty director of the Law School's Jenner &

Block Supreme Court and Appellate Clinic, served as an Assistant under Lee. The list goes on: Eric D. Miller, '99; Curtis E. Gannon, '98; David Salmons, '96; former Law School Professor Michael McConnell, '79; Senior Lecturer Richard Posner; and more. In addition, a string of Law School alumni have also earned prestigious one-year Bristow Fellowships in the Solicitor General's Office, including Eric Tung, '10; Evan Rose, '13; Joseph Schroeder, '15; and Maggie Upshaw, '16, who is serving now. (See sidebar, page 8)

"The entire trajectory of how the Law School and the University of Chicago as a whole are structured is geared toward people like us, doing jobs like these," Francisco said. "Ideas are taken seriously and vigorously debated. Controversial points of view aren't shut down, they're taken head on. That's what prepares you to be a lawyer—you're in the crucible of ideas, and you have to vigorously defend your positions and respectfully critique others." Which pretty much describes the way Francisco and Wall interact as they discuss and debate their way through what several people familiar with the office described as a "monumental" amount of work.

The Solicitor General's Office argues on behalf of the federal government in virtually every Supreme Court case in which the United States is a party or an amicus, which is about two-thirds of the time. When the United States loses a case in the lower federal courts, it's the Solicitor General who decides whether the federal government will appeal. And when stakeholders within the federal government disagree on the right position in a case before the Court, the Solicitor General ultimately decides that, too—after a fulsome process that includes memos and, in some cases, meetings with the various entities involved.

Wall is the second-highest-ranking person in the office and the only one other than Francisco who is politically appointed. Although other members of the office—Francisco calls them "some of the smartest attorneys I've ever encountered"—are often part of their discussions, Francisco and Wall seem to be in near-constant conversation. A reception area separates their offices,

Francisco in his office, beneath a portrait of the late US Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia. Francisco clerked for Scalia in 1997-1998.

and they cross it many times every day—consulting, confirming, and arguing.

"One of us floats an idea, the other may be critical of it, and we go back and forth," Wall said. "It's exactly the Chicago method: the, 'Well, *why* do you say that?' We're constantly pushing each other. I don't feel like my boss is being hard on me, and I don't think he feels like I'm questioning his judgment—we're just trying to get to the right answer."

Those exchanges can be spirited—"I mean, these are hard cases," Wall said—but they ultimately sharpen the analysis and push them closer to the truth.

"It's a mark," Wall said, "of people who went to Chicago."

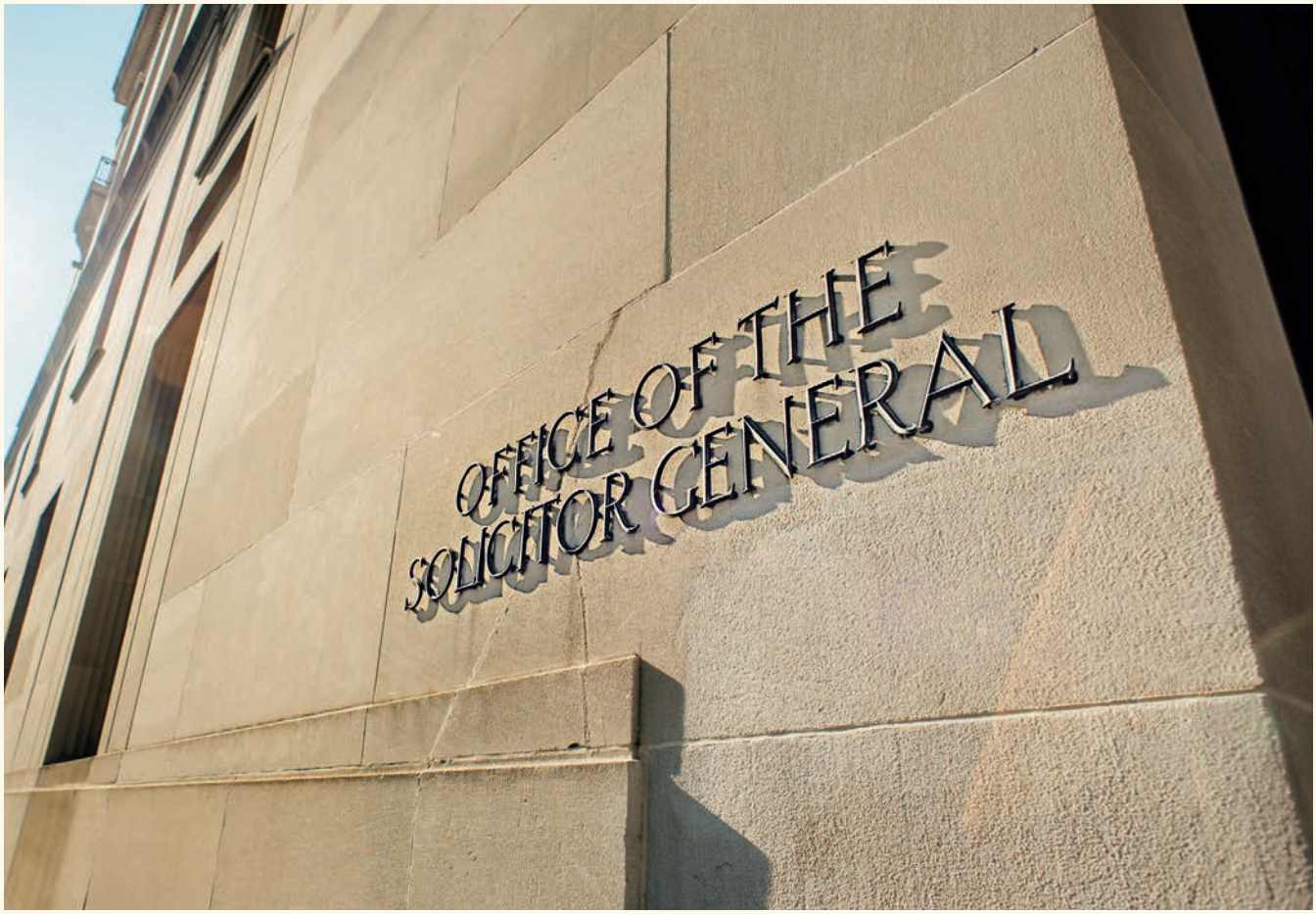
* * *

Francisco and Wall both came to Washington, DC, after law school and never left, pursuing similar paths—despite that fact that neither had originally intended to be an appellate litigator. In law school, Francisco had thought he'd be a products liability attorney, and Wall had wanted to be a law professor. But each accepted a clerkship on a US Court of Appeals after graduation and then followed it up by clerking on the Supreme Court, Francisco for Scalia and Wall for Justice Clarence Thomas.

Each devoted time to government service—Wall as an Assistant in the Solicitor General's office and Francisco as a member of White House legal staff under President George W. Bush and later as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Counsel. Each spent time in private practice, and each came to his current position with experience arguing before the US Supreme Court.

Francisco argued his first high court case in January 2014: *National Labor Relations Board v. Noel Canning*, a successful challenge to recess appointments made by President Obama to the NLRB. It was the only time Francisco argued before his former boss Scalia, who wrote a concurrence to the unanimous opinion. The experience, Francisco said, was both terrifying and wonderful.

"My co-counsel in that case was the US Chamber of Commerce, and their general counsel, a woman named Lily Claffee, knew how terrified I was, and she sent me this wonderful note," Francisco recalled. "She said, 'I



know you think everyone is looking at you and you think that if you tank, it will end your career. But that's just not true. Everything is done, the briefs are done, and they're perfect. Just go up there and have fun.' It was such a nice note. And when I went up there, it was just as Jeff said earlier: you're nervous until you put your hands on that lectern. And then as soon as it starts, everything kind of goes away, and you're having a conversation with the justices. I remember feeling this sense of disappointment as I was winding up—it was my first time arguing before the Supreme Court, and now it was over."

Francisco (left) and Wall

Wall's first oral argument before the Supreme Court, a False Claims Act case in April 2009, also resulted in a unanimous decision—and one written by his former boss Justice Thomas. Although he'd argued in a state appellate court, it was his first-ever argument in federal court. A dozen more Supreme Court arguments would follow in the next eight and a half years.

When their professional orbits finally crossed at the Solicitor General's Office in 2017, Francisco and Wall had each built an arsenal of complementary experiences. The early months involved some shuffling—to comply with federal law, Wall briefly served as the Acting Solicitor General while Francisco was awaiting Senate confirmation—but they developed a strong work routine. Wall quickly learned that Francisco prefers to start all legal discussions in the same place: with a solid understanding of the right answer and the core principles. Everything else—the federal interest, case law, other schools of thought—could come later.

"You need to know why you're right, regardless of what the case law says—particularly at the Supreme Court, which can overrule precedent and isn't bound by the lower courts," Francisco said. "If you can figure that out first, you can figure out how to distinguish the case law or how to make a completely different argument than others have made in the past. And that, by the way, is the type of questioning that we learned at Chicago: it's not just about how the case law applies, it's about knowing *why* your bottom-line position is right in the first place."

And so now, when talking to Francisco, Wall starts with the right answer, and he tells others to do the same.

* * *

When David Strauss thinks back to his old boss Rex Lee, he recognizes a quality that is both quintessentially UChicago Law and more broadly true of all good lawyers.

"It's that people who understand and treasure the craft of lawyering can talk to each other and not even notice that they might be different politically, culturally, or in a hundred other ways," Strauss said. "They find common ground in how they think about a problem."

Lee, he said, was devoted to the open exchange of ideas and adept at straddling the difficult line that comes with occupying a politically appointed, but historically independent, executive office.

"Rex was a great boss, and he protected the office from politics," Strauss said. "He made sure we could be conscientious government lawyers, not people who were serving a political agenda—and I think he did that at a significant cost to himself. There was pressure on Rex to allow greater political interference than he did. He was the person who had to take the brunt of that pressure so the lawyers in his office wouldn't feel it."

Strauss remembers Lee saying, "You know, some people want me to be the pamphleteer general, but I'm not—I'm the Solicitor General."

In many cases, the processes in the office are designed to effectively analyze input so the Solicitor General can make informed decisions that best reflects the nation's interests, especially when there are conflicting points of view about how a case should proceed.

"It can be a difficult analysis in some cases because there are many parts of the United States, and there are many interests among many components," said David Salmons, '96, an appellate litigator who worked as an Assistant under two Solicitors General, Ted Olson and Paul Clement, from 2001 to 2007. "But there's a process and tradition that has developed over time and that I think is remarkably consistent from Solicitor General to Solicitor General, regardless of which political party is in power. That process is followed very carefully and thoughtfully. While it doesn't always yield the perfect result, it is a

strong protection against undue political influence."

And this is what has resonated with Salmons over the years: there is a sense of duty and awe that inhabits the Office of the Solicitor General, regardless of political sway. You can feel it, he said, walking through the halls.

"The Solicitor General's Office is often the final word on the interest and position of the United States in litigation, and you have to bring your best," Salmons said. "There's a history and a tradition that you have a responsibility to carry on."

Current and former Bristow Fellows, from left: Joseph Schroeder, '15, Maggie Upshaw, '16, and Eric Tung, '10.

When Strauss joined the office in 1981 from the Office of the Legal Counsel, he, too, felt the duty and the awe. It was hard to think of a more thrilling place to practice law—especially for someone like him, who loved constitutional law and the Supreme Court.

He argued his first Supreme Court case that year, *Ralston v. Robinson*, a federal Youth Corrections Act case. He was the third argument of the day on the first Monday in October—the opening of the Court's term and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's first day on the job.

During one of the first two arguments that day, O'Connor, who was the first woman justice, asked a question, and the lawyer "basically talked over her," Strauss remembered. When it was his turn, Strauss listened to the new justice's question and then claimed a little spot in Supreme Court history.

"I gave Justice O'Connor her first real answer to a question," he said, chuckling.

Strauss has delivered 18 more arguments in the Court since that day. His last came in December when he argued on behalf of the University of Chicago in *Jenny Rubin v. The Islamic Republic of Iran*, a case that centers on whether terror victims should be able to seize Iranian artifacts displayed at the University's Oriental Institute. (Strauss was ultimately successful: in late February, the Court unanimously ruled that the clay tablets and other artifacts were protected from seizure by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.) Even more than 36 years later, the preparation for an oral argument is still intense, Strauss said.

"The closest thing to studying for an exam that I've ever encountered in adult life is preparing for an argument," he said. "You don't know what you're going to be asked, and there are an infinite number of things you need to prepare on. You know while you're doing it that you're spending too much time preparing, but you can't figure out what piece of that you can dispense with."

"The Solicitor General's Office is often the final word on the interest and position of the United States in litigation, and you have to bring your best," Salmons said. "There's a history and a tradition that you have a responsibility to carry on."

So, for the most part, you don't dispense with any of it.

* * *

In the Solicitor General's Office, moot courts are legendary.

Everyone does at least two before an argument, Wall said, "whether it's the easiest case of the term or the hardest—it doesn't matter."

The level of media attention doesn't really change the preparation, though controversy and public scrutiny can certainly add to the intensity. Francisco felt it when he argued *Masterpiece Cakeshop*—the case about the Colorado baker who refused, on religious grounds, to make a custom wedding cake for a gay couple—before a packed courtroom as protesters and the media gathered outside.

"Think about it: to debut as a Solicitor General in *Masterpiece Cakeshop*? Those are high stakes," said Wall, who that same week delivered the 13th Supreme Court argument of his career in the sports-betting case *Christie v. National Collegiate Athletic Association*. "He did a great job,

and he should be very proud. That is a tough way to break in as the SG."

Ultimately, though, each case has its own set of hurdles, regardless of the public's level of interest. Salmons' first case before the Court, for instance, involved how to calculate attorney fees under a provision of the Social Security Act—a "super-law-nerdy question," he said, and one that didn't attract an iota of media attention. Still, in 30 minutes, the justices interrupted him to ask questions "something like 74 times," he said. "It was fast and furious, which is typical."

And so, on every case, the lawyers in the Solicitor General's Office pore over every brief and relevant case, consider every conceivable question, and analyze their answers to the hard ones. They dig to the core of a case until they've internalized what Salmons calls "the tectonics" of it—the deep-down pieces that bump up against other deep-down pieces and create friction.

"There's a lot of strategy that goes into that," said Salmons, who remembers moots as some of the most rewarding experiences of his time in the office. "You have to understand the issues that are deep in the heart of the case, the internal factors that may be driving people's reactions to a case. There's a way of knowing a case that is much more than just knowing memorized answers to hard questions."

Those who know Francisco and Wall say the two men are well equipped for all of it—the deep analysis, the vigorous debate, the ability to cut to the core principles of a matter and tune out the noise.

"I remember them both as great students and good people," said Strauss, who taught both men at the Law School. "I think they'll bring excellent lawyering skills to the office. But I also think they will do what Rex Lee did, which is to maintain the integrity of the office as a place where government lawyers practice their craft."

Added Salmons, a Law School classmate of Francisco's: "I think very highly of Noel. I think he will serve the interest of justice and the Office of the Solicitor General,

LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI EXPERIENCE THE SG'S OFFICE AS BRISTOW FELLOWS

At the top of the doorframe in one of the small offices where the Bristow Fellows work, there's a bit of handwritten advice: "Don't be afraid to recommend NO APPEAL."

The current fellows who work in the Office of the Solicitor General aren't sure who left the note, which refers to the recommendations they are sometimes asked to write regarding the authorization of government appeals in the lower courts. Until recently, Maggie Upshaw, '16, who works in the office now, imagined it was Joseph Schroeder, '15, a former classmate who occupied one of the four highly coveted Bristow spots during the 2016 term. But no, he said, it was already there when he arrived.

"Appeal recommendations can be an intense [part of being a Bristow Fellow]—you're usually fresh out of law school, maybe one or two clerkships," Schroeder said of the memoranda written for the Solicitor General, who ultimately decides. "The first time you have a case where the government's interest or the legal questions don't point toward an appeal . . . there's just so much trepidation" about saying no.

Since the 2011 term, four University of Chicago Law School alumni have earned spots in the highly competitive Bristow Fellow program, which gives young lawyers a chance to work for a year in the Solicitor General's Office on cases before the US Supreme Court and lower federal courts.

"It was extraordinarily valuable to learn how appellate advocacy works from an advocate's perspective, which is different from what you learn as a clerk," said Schroeder, an associate in the Washington, DC, office of Kirkland & Ellis who clerked on the Fourth Circuit before his fellowship. "I'll write a brief and think, '*This* is how we want to frame things because this is what's really driving the background of a case.'"

Maggie Upshaw, '16

Upshaw started in the office last fall after a clerkship on the Ninth Circuit; Evan Rose, '13, now managing associate in Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe's Supreme Court

and he will represent very well the history and traditions of the University of Chicago Law School as well."

Those duties are ones that never stray far from Francisco's or Wall's mind. Each sees his role as a privilege, a chance to model reasoned and principled legal analysis.

"For me, this is an opportunity to participate in and have an impact on the issues that have the deepest effect on our country," Francisco said that day in December, sitting on the couch in his office across from the portrait of Scalia.

It was Francisco who wanted the Scalia portrait in his office, where it presides in the center of the room, within sight of both Francisco's desk and his sitting area. Scalia was a mentor and hero to Francisco, an early influence who shared Francisco's classical approach to law and jurisprudence. Scalia, Francisco has said, also began every case from first principles.

Recently, Francisco wrote about his old boss—a former Law School professor—in a special memorial issue of the *University of Chicago Law Review*.

"With his focus on history and tradition, Justice Scalia steadfastly resisted the temptation to use the judicial role to impose any particular value on society—even when modern conventional wisdom pointed strongly in one direction," Francisco wrote in an essay titled "Justice Scalia: Constitutional Conservative." "He often emphasized that his purpose was not to take any position on the underlying policy question, but only to defend the right of the people to resolve that question through the democratic process; to ensure 'all participants, even the losers, the satisfaction of a fair hearing and an honest fight.'"

The honest fight is important to Francisco, too.

"People can have vigorous disagreements on legal issues," he said. "But to me the only way you have them properly resolved by our judiciary is if you have lawyers on both sides of the case who are putting forth their best arguments in a forthright fashion with candor between the lawyers and between the lawyers and the courts. We need to foster a sense of civility and honesty." ∎

and Appellate practice group, served for the 2015 term after clerkships on the Ninth Circuit and in the Northern District of California; and Eric Tung, '10, now a clerk for US Supreme Court Justice Neil M. Gorsuch, served for the 2011 term after clerking for Gorsuch on the Tenth Circuit.

In addition to preparing appeal recommendations, Bristow Fellows help the Assistants to the Solicitor General prepare petitions for certiorari, briefs in opposition to certiorari filed against the government, and briefs on the merits in Supreme Court cases. They assist the Solicitor General and other lawyers in the office in preparing oral arguments in the Supreme Court, and each fellow is given a case to argue in a lower federal court.

The fellowship—named for Benjamin Bristow, the nation's first Solicitor General—gave Tung insights on how different parts of the executive branch function, both individually and collaboratively, and instilled a deep sense of discipline.

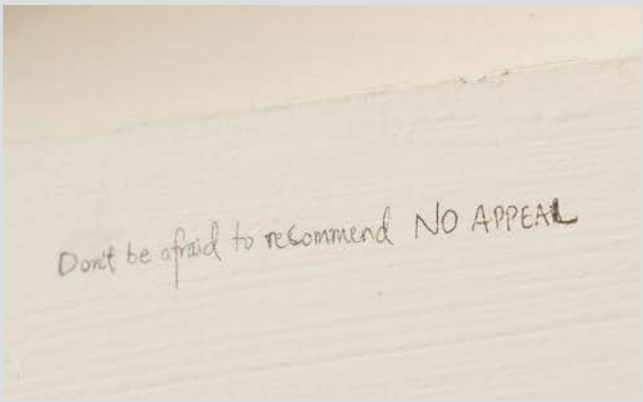
"It's the ethos of the office: not being content with the superficial understanding of a case, but really digging deep and figuring out where all the counterarguments are and making sure you've run to ground all the avenues of research," he said. "Thoroughness is the habit of the office."

Upshaw said she had been surprised by how well the office's moot courts matched the actual oral arguments before the Supreme Court and found the appeal recommendation process to be thoughtful and interesting.

"The Deputies take time to be on the conference calls to explain why they don't think appeal would be appropriate," she said. "They really take seriously the views of the other attorneys that are involved."

Rose said he can't imagine "a better learning experience for a young lawyer, especially one interested in appellate work."

"Even just attending Supreme Court arguments, which I was able to do nearly every day of the term, was a fantastic way to learn from the nation's premier oral advocates," Rose said. "Serving as a Bristow is an unparalleled opportunity to gain appellate litigation experience while working closely with some of the best lawyers in the country."



THE GROWING IMPACT OF THE PRO BONO PLEDGE

By Claire Stamler-Goody

In the past eight years, hundreds of University of Chicago Law School students have sharpened their legal skills by working for free, representing victims of domestic violence in court, fighting against unlawful eviction, and even combing through hours of audio recordings in a public defender's office in search of evidence.

In fact, pro bono service has soared at the Law School since the launch of the Pro Bono Pledge in 2010, rising nearly every year both in terms of overall student participation and in total hours logged. Between 2013 and 2017, the number of pro bono hours Law School students had worked by graduation almost tripled.

"Working with the Domestic and Sexual Violence Project, I went to court and represented petitioners in getting emergency orders of protection," said Carolyn Auchter, '18. "It was my first time standing up in front of a judge, and I felt like my heart was racing. But I think the more you practice, the more comfortable you get in those situations and in being able to advocate for people's rights. The earlier you start, the better."

Pro bono service offers many students their first experiences appearing in court, interviewing clients, or being supervised by an attorney outside of the classroom. Students who take the Pro Bono Pledge promise to work 50 pro bono hours or more by the time they graduate, and since the Pledge was instituted, not only has student participation grown, so has the network of organizations with which they engage. In serving the underrepresented and giving

back to the surrounding community, students learn what it means to be a lawyer—and by developing relationships with volunteer organizations and helping students find pro bono opportunities, the Law School's Pro Bono Service Initiative supports them in completing the Pledge's goal.

"The number of students involved in pro bono really shows a commitment to service," said Nura Maznavi, director of the Pro Bono Service Initiative. "And I think they see the value in it for a number of different reasons. The value of doing good, the value of experiential learning, the value of skills building, the value of interacting with clients—all of the relationships and skills that they build during pro bono service really show the dedication that students have to having a holistic legal experience and education."

To get a better sense of students' relationship to pro bono work before the Pledge existed, as well as the Pledge's impact in more recent years, the Law School surveyed alumni who graduated between 2007 and 2017. Just over 100 alumni responded, sharing thoughts about the Pledge's impact, the types of skills pro bono work had helped them master, and the lasting impact it had on their careers. Although the response rate to the survey was relatively low and seemed to skew largely toward the most engaged pro bono participants, the findings offered new insights on the Pledge, which was first established in 2010 by Susan J. Curry, the Law School's director of public interest law and policy.

"When I first arrived at the Law School, I set about trying to create and implement programs that help to cultivate a culture of public service," Curry said. "A vibrant and robust pro bono program is ingredient number one in creating that culture of service. By offering our students a formal pro bono program with a pledge, and with organized opportunities and a recognition component, this school is doing its part to instill that public service ethic."

MAKING SERVICE A HABIT

Mary Yoo, '17, who works in Baker McKenzie's Global Tax Practice Group in Chicago, arrived at the Law School eager to learn more about public interest. Yoo knew that she wanted to complete at least 50 hours of public service as a student and said that the Pledge helped her stick to that goal. She worked most of her pro bono hours at the Chinatown Pro Bono Legal Clinic, an organization that offers free legal aid to Chinatown residents—and where Yoo continues to volunteer today.

"I got into the habit of logging my hours diligently because I remembered that we had the Pledge," Yoo said. "I wanted to make sure that I got to that goal. I think it helped in terms of logging my time and seeing the trends that helped me realize that maybe I wasn't doing as much during one quarter."

Having a pledge holds students accountable, Maznavi said, and the fact that students learn about the Pledge during first-year orientation demonstrates from the beginning that engaging in public service is a critical part of law school and working in the legal world.

Students advise a Center for Disability & Elder Law client at the Law School.

"I think that there is something about pledging and promising that they're going to do something that leads students to want to complete it," Maznavi said. "Students usually take the Pledge as 1Ls, so from the very beginning of their legal education they know this is something they've committed to doing over the course of their law school career."

According to the survey, students worked more pro bono hours during law school once the Pledge was instituted. Forty-seven percent of alumni who graduated before the Pledge existed said they worked 50 pro bono hours or more as students. For alumni who graduated after the Pledge existed, that number rose to 75 percent.

REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE

When students do pro bono work, they help real clients who are dealing with real problems, often putting the theories they have learned in the classroom into practice for the first time. In our survey, 61 percent of respondents said pro bono work improved their research and writing skills, 52 percent said it helped them with oral advocacy and

client counseling, and 46 percent said it taught them how to provide much-needed legal services to the community.

Casen Ross, '15, who currently works at the Department of Justice, said that most of the pro bono work he did during law school took place through Spring Break of Service, a student-run organization that leads a number of week-long volunteer trips each March. During spring break of his first year, Ross joined a group of Law School

Nura Maznavi joined the Law School as director of the Pro Bono Service Initiative in September 2016.

students at the Orleans Public Defenders in Louisiana. One of his most vivid memories of that week involved a day when the office received a tall stack of CDs with hours of recorded phone conversations, some of which contained evidence that could have been used against their clients.

"The perception in the defender's office was that the prosecutors had pinpointed the evidence that they were going to use," Ross said. "And then to comply with their *Brady* obligation to disclose information, they basically inundated the defenders with all of these CDs, knowing it would be essentially impossible for them to figure out what evidence the prosecution was going to be able to use."

Throughout that week, Ross and the other students worked together to listen to all of the CDs and identify any pertinent evidence. The experience helped him better understand some of the challenges public defenders encounter on a regular basis and at the same time demonstrated the impact that pro bono work can have on an organization with limited resources.

"It was a very positive experience because I felt the work that we were doing was interesting, but the extent to which we were useful to the defender's office was also very clear to me," Ross said. "Something I've realized, even in the pro bono work I'm doing now since leaving the Law School, is that it's important to find legal work that has a material impact on someone's life."

Auchter arrived at the Law School already interested in public service, and she hoped to get practical, hands-on experience working with clients as soon as possible in her law school career. Before she stood up in court to represent victims of domestic violence, Auchter volunteered at the Woodlawn Legal Clinic, a monthly clinic that offers free legal aid to walk-in clients and is located just a few blocks from the Law School.

"The first pro bono work I did was at the Woodlawn

NUMBERS OF JD GRADUATES WHO TOOK AND COMPLETED THE PRO BONO PLEDGE BY CLASS YEAR

Class Year	Took the Pledge	Completed the Pledge
2013	78	38
2014	63	32
2015	78	45
2016	115	69
2017	136	81

Source: The Pro Bono Service Initiative

NUMBERS OF PRO BONO HOURS WORKED BY JD STUDENTS BEFORE GRADUATION BY CLASS YEAR

Class Year	Pro Bono Hours Worked
2013	3,799
2015	5,613
2016	11,819
2017	10,620

Source: The Pro Bono Service Initiative. The Pro Bono Service Initiative does not have data for the Class of 2014.

Legal Clinic in October, and I actually went every month of my 1L year." Auchter said. "It was a great experience to get to build relationships with the people who came in, learn about their legal problems—which can be especially serious for low-income people—and help them as best I could. I think all of the people who show up are really grateful for the help."

Samira Nazem, '10, graduated before the Pledge existed, and her determination to learn more about legal aid led her to intern at LAF, an organization that provides free legal services in noncriminal matters to low-income Chicago residents. Nazem stayed involved in LAF throughout law school, helping clients with issues related to housing, family law, consumer protection, and more. The housing law expertise she developed working there, she said, helped her land her first full-time job.

"I ultimately landed a job with the Chicago Housing Authority, and I got that job in part because of my time

at LAF," Nazem said. "I'd had experience working on housing issues and I'd learned about subsidized housing, eviction, Section 8 vouchers, and all these things that were very relevant to the Chicago Housing Authority's work, which definitely helped me get my foot in the door there."

Of the survey respondents who did pro bono work during law school, 71 percent said the skills they learned and experiences they had apply to their current jobs. An anonymous survey respondent who graduated in 2014 and currently works at a large law firm said pro bono service had proved to be an asset after graduation.

"It meant that when I started as a junior associate I was comfortable and prepared to volunteer for opportunities on different cases throughout the firm," the graduate wrote. "My first experiences counseling clients and arguing in front of a judge were both in pro bono activities at the Law School, both of which were invaluable for when I started practicing law."

NETWORKING WITH LAWYERS

When students do pro bono work, Maznavi said, it is often their first time being supervised by attorneys outside of the classroom, and volunteering at pro bono organizations throughout the city gives them a unique opportunity to become a part of Chicago's legal community.

"I learned a lot about the different government agencies in the Chicago area and which ones I might want to work at," a different anonymous respondent wrote. "I also developed networking skills and an understanding of what practicing lawyers expect of me. I particularly appreciated observing courtroom proceedings."

More than 30 percent of respondents who did pro bono work during law school said engaging in pro bono service gave them the opportunity to network with attorneys in public interest and private firms. Nazem is currently the director of pro bono and court advocacy for the Chicago Bar Foundation—a position, she said, that has allowed her to turn pro bono work into a full-time job. Seeing firsthand the impact that pro bono work has on individual lives led her to this career, Nazem added, and she is grateful for the relationships she developed with the legal aid attorneys she met as a student.

"I happen to think I have the best job in the world, and I can absolutely trace it back to, as a 1L, thinking, 'Why don't I go see what this legal aid thing is all about?'" Nazem said. "I still see my supervisors from my 1L internship on a

Students sign up for the Pro Bono Pledge in 2014 .

MASTERING SKILLS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF LAW

The Law School surveyed alumni who graduated between 2007 and 2017 about their experiences doing pro bono work during and after law school. Respondents described the work they did and the skills they gained.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SKILLS YOU DEVELOPED WHILE LOGGING PRO BONO HOURS? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Type of Skill	Percentage
Oral advocacy and client counseling	52
Research and writing	61
Courtroom procedure and etiquette	29
Learning how to provide much-needed services to the community	46
Creating mentoring relationships	23
Networking with attorneys in public interest and private firms	30
N/A	16
Other	5

Source: The University of Chicago Pro Bono Service Initiative Survey

IN WHICH AREAS DID YOU DO PRO BONO LEGAL WORK AS A STUDENT? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Area of Law	Percentage
Family law (including domestic violence)	20
Immigration	23
Wills and estates	4
Criminal law	37
Consumer law	2
Public benefits	4
Housing	13
N/A	11
Other	33

Source: The University of Chicago Pro Bono Service Initiative Survey

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU TOOK THE PLEDGE, APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY PRO BONO HOURS DID YOU LOG AS A STUDENT?

Class Year	Percent who worked 50 to 250+ hours
2007–2010	47
2011–2017	75

Source: The University of Chicago Pro Bono Service Initiative Survey

regular basis at monthly legal aid meetings and other events. It's a very small, close-knit world of legal aid attorneys, and making those relationships early and staying in touch with those people will pay dividends over the years."

INTANGIBLE BENEFITS

As the Pro Bono Service Initiative continues to grow, so does the variety of opportunities available to students at the Law School. Pro bono opportunities can range from advising clients in the Center for Disability and Elder Law to representing students expelled or suspended from

Students sign up for the Pro Bono Pledge during the Pro Bono Coffee Mess in September 2015.

Chicago Public Schools to drafting living wills for US first responders to helping lawful permanent residents navigate the citizenship process. More than a third of survey respondents said they did pro bono work in criminal law, 23 percent worked in immigration law, and 33 percent chose to fill in other areas of law, further illustrating the variety of options and demonstrating that many students seek out pro bono opportunities that line up with their interests.

At the beginning of her first year, Yoo had planned to focus primarily on child advocacy in public interest law. During her time at the Law School, she maintained that focus, but through student organizations, pro bono work, and involvement in clinical programs, she became interested in LGBTQ rights as well as the issues facing immigrant families and victims of domestic violence.

"Doing pro bono work, students can get exposure to things that they might enjoy but otherwise wouldn't know about," Yoo said. "If they find a really interesting pro bono

project and start developing an interest in it, that's such a wonderful thing."

Students who complete the Pledge receive a certificate of recognition from the dean as well as a notation on their transcript, but apart from that, Maznavi said, the benefits of doing pro bono work and fulfilling the Pledge are mostly intangible.

"One of the most impressive things about our students is that they are really doing pro bono for the sake of pro bono," Maznavi said. "There are no externships, and there is no credit given, so I think the number of students who take the Pledge and complete it is really impressive given that there's no real tangible benefit in terms of grades or credits or anything like that."

Auchter is on the Law School's Pro Bono Board, and decided to join primarily because she appreciated the upperclassmen who shared information about pro bono opportunities when she was as a 1L. She is dedicated to informing her fellow students about these opportunities because giving back to the surrounding community through pro bono service has been one of the most meaningful applications of her Law School education to date.

"Everyone who comes to the Law School is extremely privileged in the educational opportunities that they have had thus far," Auchter said. "It's really great to want to give back to the community surrounding the school, or even the larger Chicago area, and use the talents that you've been given and the education you've been fortunate enough to receive to help people who have been less fortunate."

At the Chicago Bar Foundation, Nazem works with law firms, legal aid organizations, and law schools to connect volunteers to pro bono opportunities. The Law School didn't have the Pledge when she was a student, and she appreciates that pro bono work has become a core part of legal education at the University of Chicago and other law schools across the country.

"We are a service profession, and I think it's generally understood that we have an important place in society," Nazem said. "We have a certain power and certain responsibilities that come with being a lawyer, and I think it's really wonderful that that has become a much more mainstream position."

Ross, too, has carried his pro bono habit into his career. He currently volunteers with the (Washington) DC Bar Pro Bono Center, which hosts a walk-in clinic offering legal services to low-income individuals in the community. Volunteering in the clinic gives him the chance to do the type of client counseling and problem solving that he doesn't usually do at the Department of Justice, while at the same time allowing him to have a direct, positive impact on the community where he lives.

"It feels like a valuable service, because these individuals otherwise wouldn't have access to any sort of legal assistance," Ross said. "I think it's important for lawyers to be involved in their community and to have a connection to their community, and I think pro bono service is one of the easiest ways for lawyers to stay connected."

For Ross, it was important to start doing pro bono work early on in law school, and taking the Pledge was as much

Carolyn Auchter, '18, discusses volunteer opportunities during the Pro Bono Board meeting.

a promise to fulfill the 50-hour requirement as it was a statement that he was among the community of Law School students committed to public service.

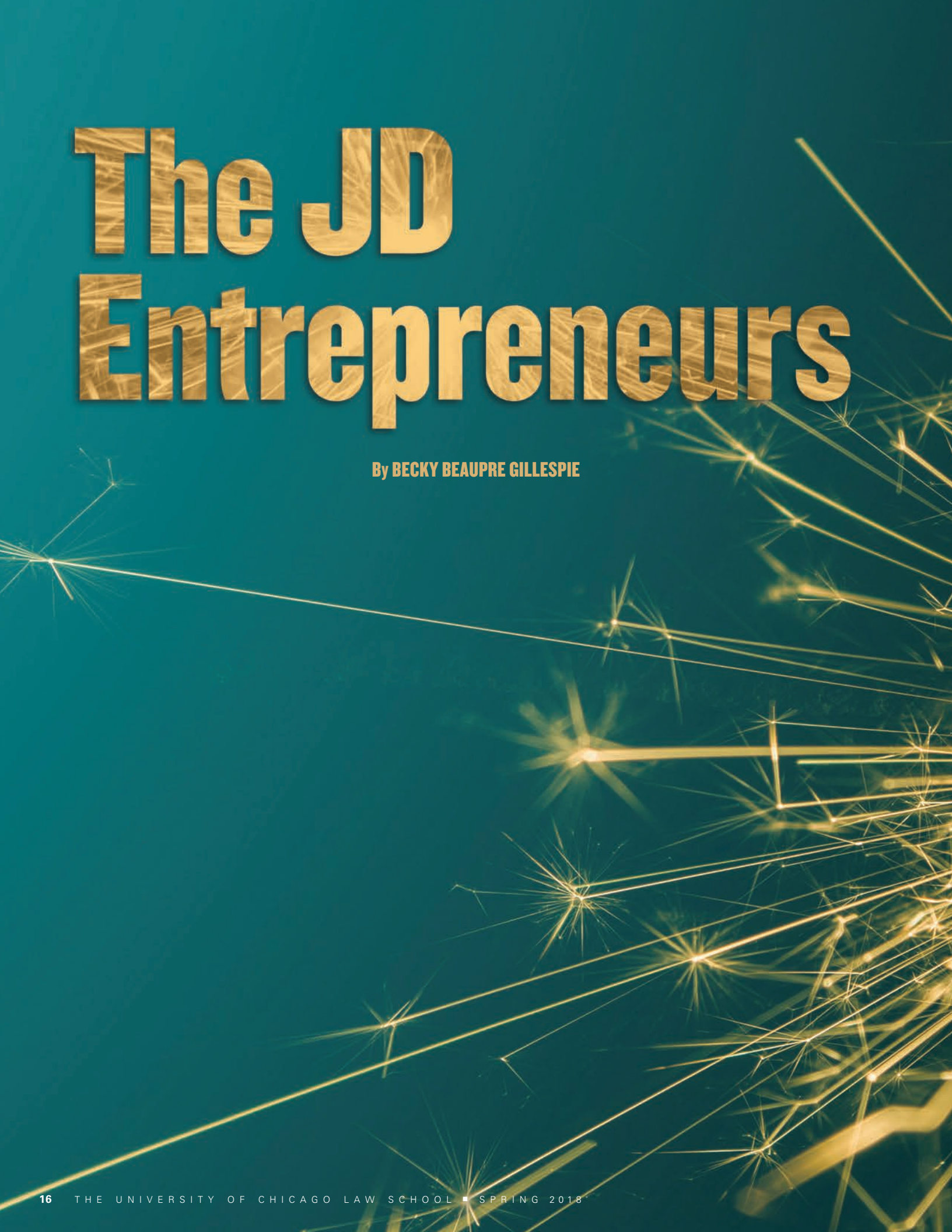
"Just as the alumni office encourages alumni to give back to the Law School early to generate a long-term commitment, I think the same idea applies to pro bono service," he said. "Once you develop an early commitment to it, you will continue to do so throughout your legal career. It's important to get on the bandwagon early so that it becomes a part of your legal practice."

This year, the Pro Bono Service Initiative is launching the Pro Bono Honors award for students who log 250 hours of pro bono work or more during law school. Many students stop logging their hours after reaching the Pledge's goal of 50, Maznavi said, and she hopes this honors award will lead to more accurate self-reporting of pro bono hours in addition to recognizing the students who go above and beyond in their commitment to pro bono service.

"I'm so impressed by the number of students involved in pro bono," Maznavi said. "They recognize that pro bono public service is an integral part of a lawyer's professional obligation." ■

The JD Entrepreneurs

By BECKY BEAUPRE GILLESPIE



Last year, Andrew Parker, ’17, raised $10 million to launch a property company that acquires, renovates, and then leases and maintains housing communities for adults with disabilities. He secured development and management deals with eight nonprofit care providers in four states and struck an affordable loan agreement with a bank that structures debt specifically for these types of projects. He also received his JD with a certificate from the Law School’s Doctoroff Business Leadership Program, passed the Illinois bar exam, and set up shop in the windowless, 7-by-10-foot office he rents in a billboard factory in Chicago’s Bucktown neighborhood.

“STARTING A BUSINESS MEANS MAKING A THOUSAND SMALL DECISIONS IN A ROW, AND YOU CAN DO IT BY MAKING GUT-FEEL DECISIONS EACH TIME—OR YOU CAN USE AN OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK TO MAKE THOSE DECISIONS WITH A STRATEGIC END GOAL IN MIND.”

It was a whirlwind year, and every part mattered as he and a business partner nurtured their idea from spark to flame. Although Parker doesn’t practice law, his Law School experience played a particularly important role, equipping him with the ability to understand contracts and legal requirements, connecting him with influential mentors and advisors, and arming him with the analytical skills to execute a complex strategic mission.

“Starting a business means making a thousand small decisions in a row, and you can do it by making gut-feel decisions each time—or you can use an overarching framework to make those decisions with a strategic end goal in mind,” said Parker, who runs Nestidd, LLC, with Tad Ritter, an undergraduate classmate who now lives in Columbus, Ohio. “The Law School taught me to use the framework, and that has made the process of starting a business a little less overwhelming. I don’t have to battle with myself about every little decision. And if I have 20 steps and step two is a problem, I’m more likely to know that at step three, not at step 17. I’ve been able to analyze things more honestly and objectively because of my time at the Law School.”

Entrepreneurs historically have represented a small fraction of the Law School’s students and alumni, but the speed and sprawl of innovation, a legal market that

has shifted in response to the changing economy, and regulatory complexities that make lawyers particularly well suited to the startup space have spurred a growing interest in entrepreneurship among Law School students—with some launching ventures before graduation. The Law School's commitment to business and innovation has expanded in recent years, too, giving students opportunities to develop key skills and plug in to the growing array of resources around campus. Students can participate in the selective Doctoroff Program, which weaves a core MBA curriculum, internships, mentorships, and enrichment opportunities into the three-year JD program; the Innovation Clinic, which gives students the chance to counsel startups and venture capital funds; and cross-campus opportunities with the University's Polsky Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation and the Booth School of Business's Rustandy Center for Social Sector Innovation. They can take classes like Coding in the Law, Corporate and Entrepreneurial Finance, and the Legal Challenges of Early-Stage Companies, and get advice from professors and alumni with entrepreneurial experience. The Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship (IJ), which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, offers a complementary vantage point, training law students to advocate for low-income entrepreneurs in Chicago—many of whom, like high-tech startups, face regulatory hurdles. (For more on the IJ Clinic's impact over the years, visit https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/IJ20years.)

"Technology is moving at a breakneck pace, and ultimately, we're trying to build lawyers who can help define the contours of this new reality," said Assistant Clinical Professor Salen Churi, the Bluhm-Helfand Director of the Innovation Clinic and a former associate director in the IJ clinic. "Innovation is an exciting topic for people—it gives you the opportunity to build something out of nothing. And the Law School attracts students who are serious about intellectual inquiry and who want to take on big issues and change the world. Technology is a way to do that."

In the past two years, Law School students have placed among the top finishers in the John Edwardson, '72, Social New Venture Challenge (SNVC), a campus-wide competition organized by the Rustandy Center in partnership with the Polsky Center. Last year, two

Andrew Parker, '17, in front of one of the accessible homes developed by his company, Nestidd.

Law School–affiliated teams tied for second place: an interdisciplinary team that includes Michael Killingsworth, ’18, won for Flipside, a platform that combines social science research and computer algorithms to help users escape so-called filter bubbles, and Kate Miller, ’17, and Christian Kolb, LLM ’17, won

Clinical Professor Sal Churi directs the Law School’s Innovation Clinic.

for JuryCheck, a web-based data repository that allows attorneys, advocates, and courts to detect racial and gender underrepresentation in jury pools. The year before, an all–Law School team tied for first place with AccessArc, a technology service they developed to give prison inmates increased access to legal advocacy. Each of the three teams received $20,000 in startup funding.

“In today’s technology-driven economy, there are layers of complexity: regulatory issues, new patents, existing industries pushing back on new competition—all of these dimensions are moving parts that lawyers are particularly well equipped to evaluate,” said Robin Ross, the executive director of the Doctoroff Program. “The JD is, in many ways, the Swiss army knife of graduate degrees. Our graduates are prepared to engage in all aspects of the high-tech startup world: as legal advisors, CEOs, COOs, in venture capital—and as founders themselves. In particular, this generation has a high degree of interest in social entrepreneurship. Many of them see problems they want to solve.”

Lawyers, of course, aren’t new to either problem solving or entrepreneurship—and the Law School has a long history of producing top business leaders and company founders. But as technology continues to transform the economy, the advantages of JD thinking may become even more apparent, Ross and others said.

“Law school teaches us to look at all the downsides,” said Law School Lecturer Michael Kennedy, ’90, a lawyer and entrepreneur who in 2009 began teaching what is now called The Legal Challenges of Early-Stage Companies: The Lawyer as an Entrepreneur. “In the first year of law school, students take Torts and they take Property, and they see where things can go awry. Law school essentially teaches the negative side of entrepreneurship, which is beneficial because you go in eyes wide open. Lawyers are also good at challenging assumptions. People at the business school talk about business models and what the business is, whereas at the Law School we’re talking about risk and structure, and that really helps bridge a gap.”

Kennedy, who regularly advises startups, has mentored Law School students like Killingsworth, often focusing on the value of worst-case-scenario thinking while also urging them to keep it in check.

“You have to be careful not to stifle the energy and creativity,” he said. “That’s the delicate balance that I try to walk—I figure out which side of the coin they’re on and try to walk them more to the other side.”

GROWING SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION

Both the Doctoroff Program, which began in 2013, and the Innovation Clinic, which launched in 2015, reflect a growing focus on entrepreneurship and innovation not just at the Law School but throughout the University. (In addition to training future and current entrepreneurs, both the Doctoroff Program and the Innovation Clinic prepare students for other roles, including as legal advisors, venture associates, and business leaders.) In 2016, University Trustee Michael Polsky made a new gift of $35 million—his third since 2002, bringing his total commitment to $50 million—to expand the Polsky Center and unite University resources in venture creation. The center’s resources include a 34,000-square-foot, multidisciplinary coworking space called the Polsky Exchange; a $20 million Innovation Fund that invests in early-stage ventures; and a state-of-the-art Fabrication Lab for prototyping new products.

The Polsky Center has been a resource for Law School entrepreneurs—Killingsworth, for instance, has attended networking events, and his team has taken advantage of the coworking space at the Polsky Exchange. Innovation Clinic and Doctoroff students help evaluate potential investments as venture associates at the center’s Innovation Fund, and they work on legal documents and present workshops on legal issues for entrepreneurs at the Exchange. They have also created legal and business

frameworks for community engagement programming at the Polsky Center, such as the Fab Lab and the Polsky Small Business Growth Program.

"We have an unbelievable slate of assets here at the University," Churi said. "A lot of my thinking in structuring the clinic was, 'How do we leverage that?' We built this clinic to plug directly in to those [assets] and to find the right kinds of mutually beneficial relationships with our cross-campus collaborators. The response has been incredibly positive, and as those programs have continued to take off and grow, it has been a boon for us."

Innovation Clinic students discuss an idea.

The Innovation Clinic has also forged relationships with a variety of new companies, giving students additional opportunities to work on the sorts of legal issues that can emerge when a new idea enters the marketplace or a company expands rapidly.

"More and more you're seeing these collision points between innovation and regulation," Churi said. "And this shifting landscape has put our clinic on unique footing nationwide—we're the only ones that have really focused on this from a regulatory perspective with high-growth startups."

In the two-and-a-half years since its launch, demand for the Innovation Clinic has remained high; it has consistently boasted a waiting list almost as big as the clinic itself, which typically serves about a dozen students per quarter. And although the majority of its students have sought work advising startups as opposed to founding ventures themselves, the work gives them the connections and experience they'll need if and when they decide to become founders themselves.

"Already we've had multiple students who have been offered summer and permanent positions at venture capital firms—and those are notoriously difficult jobs to get," Churi said. "We've had students who go to startups and intern after their summer law firm internships, sometimes serving as the only regulatory set of eyes. A lot of these startups can't afford a full-time general counsel, and so these students . . . get to be the first line of defense. For students who want to jump into an entrepreneurial enterprise, there just are unbelievable opportunities."

For those who enter entrepreneurial enterprises as founders, there are a variety of ways to go about it. A very few, like Parker, focus solely on their enterprise after graduation, while others roll out an entrepreneurial project alongside a salaried job or fellowship. JuryCheck's Miller, for instance, has been continuing to develop the project while also working full-time as a staff attorney and postgraduate fellow at the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, where she focuses on some of the same issues JuryCheck seeks to address. Her partner, Kolb, is currently working for a public prosecutor as part of his legal training in Germany. Their team meets weekly, usually on Sunday mornings with Kolb checking in by video chat, and they work on JuryCheck in the evenings.

"Because I work in the public interest space, and specifically work in criminal justice reform, I see every day how these systems affect people, and it is easy to want to keep working to make things more equitable," she said.

JuryCheck, after all, was developed as a way to use technology to reduce inequities in the justice system: the platform acts as a central repository for information on jury composition, providing lawyers and advocates with a way to detect bias or imbalance. In the months since receiving their SNVC award funding, they have incorporated as a nonprofit, examined feedback from public defenders on their initial prototype, and worked to redevelop product features.

"We realized that a lot of attorneys interested in jury composition challenges are practicing in areas where the county clerks are not asking jurors about their racial/ethnic identity on their qualification surveys," Miller said. "So [we've worked to update] the functionality of the app to be able to compare the addresses of jurors to county demographic information so that attorneys in these counties can also use JuryCheck." Miller and Kolb hope to have JuryCheck ready for use in several markets later this spring.

Some students arrive at the Law School with previous entrepreneurial experience and a desire to develop the knowledge and skills to pursue a variety of paths over the course of their careers—sometimes choosing the Law School for its business-oriented offerings and interdisciplinary focus.

Soheil Ebadat, ’20, for instance, started law school with two ventures under his belt. He’d won a National Young Entrepreneur of the Year award from the National Federation of Independent Businesses as a high school student in 2012, a year after he founded a successful yard-sale management company in Houston. In college, he founded a clothing company that he sold more than a year later. When it came time to choose a graduate school—after graduating summa cum laude from Texas A&M and working for nearly two years as a management consultant at Accenture—he chose the Law School, in large part because of the Doctoroff Program.

“For me, solving problems is about critical thinking and having a diversity of perspectives to rely on—and that’s what law school is. It’s a new way of thinking,” Ebadat said. “I was drawn to the Law School’s interdisciplinary approach—you can’t apply economics and financials and solve legal questions without also understanding human history and behavioral psychology. It’s all intertwined.”

The Doctoroff Program, meanwhile, offered him the chance to combine business and law. In addition to the core business classes—each taught at the Law School by leading Booth faculty and available to all Law School students—Doctoroff students are matched with a business mentor and complete a business internship. They also take part in a variety of enrichment activities, including listening to and meeting high-profile speakers.

“The only thing I know for certain is that I want my career to end up somewhere between law and business—be it business with a flavor of law or law with a flavor of business—and Doctoroff will give me the tools and education I need to be able to hit the ground running,” he said. “It opens up a whole variety of resources and people and ideas and perspectives. At other schools, I’d miss out on all of that unless I did a dual-degree program.”

COLLABORATION AND CONNECTION

Parker understands that dual draw of business and law: he loves both.

Although he enjoyed working at a major law firm one summer—and gained valuable experience—the drive to innovate is somehow hardwired, a part of himself that he finds nearly impossible to ignore. Over the years, he’s attempted to launch somewhere between 15 and 20 different ventures, from a nonprofit volunteering company to a food truck park in Chicago’s Logan Square neighborhood.

“I just really like that process, despite the fact that, at first, I had zero success,” he said. “But that beginning

Doctoroff Business Leadership Program students from the Class of 2017 with (from left) Robin Ross, the program’s executive director; Dean Thomas J. Miles; and Professor Douglas Baird, the program’s faculty director.

is, in some ways, the most fun because you don't yet see the limits. You think, 'Why can't I just put food trucks on this empty piece of land?'" He chuckled, then added: "This empty piece of land that's owned by someone who doesn't even *want* them there."

Nestidd, in fact, grew from a previous real estate venture—Parker and his business partner Ritter acquired, rehabbed, and either leased or sold Chicago property throughout Parker's time in law school. The summer before Parker's third year, the two learned about the rapidly expanding market for residential communities for people with intellectual or developmental disabilities (i/dd)—a trend driven both by the movement away from institutional living and by life-extending medical advancements.

"A long life does not always mean a full life," Parker said. "The federal government, states, and nonprofits generally do a fantastic job of caring for these individuals, but these entities—the care providers—are not set up with the capital, manpower, or expertise to source and operate real estate. This means that the great work they do can only reach a fraction of the i/dd population. In many states, waitlists for Medicaid waivers, which provide the type of care many individuals need to thrive, is over 20 years long."

Parker and Ritter began to wonder: what if someone else—someone who understood the needs of the i/dd market—found the real estate, fixed it up, and then handled the management and operations? What if that someone created a company that was for-profit and therefore scalable, creating an opportunity to serve a greater number of people? What if that someone was *them*?

The young entrepreneurs dug in, learning all they could about i/dd real estate and industry standards, including Americans with Disabilities Act compliance and in-home technology that would help them customize homes for those with disabilities. They began meeting with nonprofit care providers. They identified their first site in Philadelphia, four group homes for recent graduates of a school for the blind, and began renovating them as proof of concept. By July, just a month after Parker graduated from the Law School, they were ready to approach potential investors. Over the course of several meetings and pitches, they raised $10 million in startup funding from a small handful of individuals and institutions. Near the end of 2017, they struck a deal with a publicly traded financial institution that was able to optimize loans for projects like theirs, giving their for-profit company access to mortgages that are typically out of reach for cash-strapped nonprofits.

"In the past, a lot of these nonprofits had had a really hard time getting mortgages—members of their boards would have to guarantee the loans or they'd have to raise the money themselves," Parker said.

Two Law School-affiliated teams, JuryCheck (left) and Flipside, tied for second place in the 2017 Social New Venture Challenge, a campus-wide competition organized by Booth's Rustandy Center for Social Sector Innovation.

By the end of December, Nestidd had 60 homes either in the pipeline or completed. A month later, that number had more than doubled.

"Nestidd does well by doing good because it owns a solid asset with a stable, long-term tenant in place," Parker said. "And the care provider wins because it can focus its money and time on providing care rather than owning and operating expensive real estate. It also allows the care provider to scale its impact."

Throughout the process—and even as he worked to develop his earlier property company—Parker sought guidance from a long list of mentors, many affiliated with the Law School. Ross served as an advisor, connecting Parker with other resources and helping Nestidd refine its business model and strategic vision. The summer after his first year in law school, Parker worked for Chicago-based Evergreen Real Estate Services, learning about the affordable real estate market from its chairman, Jeff Rappin, '66, who still offers insight and advice. Parker's uncle, Ben Vandebunt, and his wife, Laura Fox, '87, a third-generation Law School graduate, have been regular sounding boards and resources—and now cochair the Nestidd board of directors. Parker's Doctoroff mentor Patricia Aluisi, the EVP and chief operating officer at MB Real Estate, has offered advice, as has Clinical Professor Jeff Leslie, the Paul J. Tierney Director of the Housing Initiative. Vandebunt and Tony Bouza, '85, a real estate attorney and family friend, offered Parker a piece of advice that has become a guiding principle: always be sure you completely understand every document that crosses your desk. No exceptions.

"It's a challenge, and the two of them are tough—but I wouldn't be nearly as prepared or as detail-oriented without them," Parker said of Bouza and Vandebunt. "I've learned the importance of never saying, 'I'll figure this out later.'"

This type of support is a key advantage, students said. Both Churi and Ross, who communicate regularly and support each other's efforts, work hard to help students find advisors, amass the right knowledge, and gain necessary experience, regardless of which aspect of business or entrepreneurship interests them. Doctoroff Program students have taken summer internships with the Innovation Clinic. And when three members of the Class of 2016 were creating AccessArc—a product that has been put temporarily on hold while they focus on their early legal careers—they received guidance not only from Ross but from Churi's Innovation Clinic students, who advised them on legal issues. It was a nice collaboration, Churi said later, noting that it illustrated the different ways in which a law degree can prepare one for the startup world.

Students also turn to their instructors in a wide range of other courses. When Miller and Kolb were developing JuryCheck—which began as a project in their Coding in the Law class—their instructor, Lecturer Nikhil Abraham, JD/MBA '11, offered guidance and advice. Ross reached out and offered to help the group prepare for their SNVC pitch, and Professor William Hubbard helped make connections and talk through issues involving the market for data on the criminal justice system.

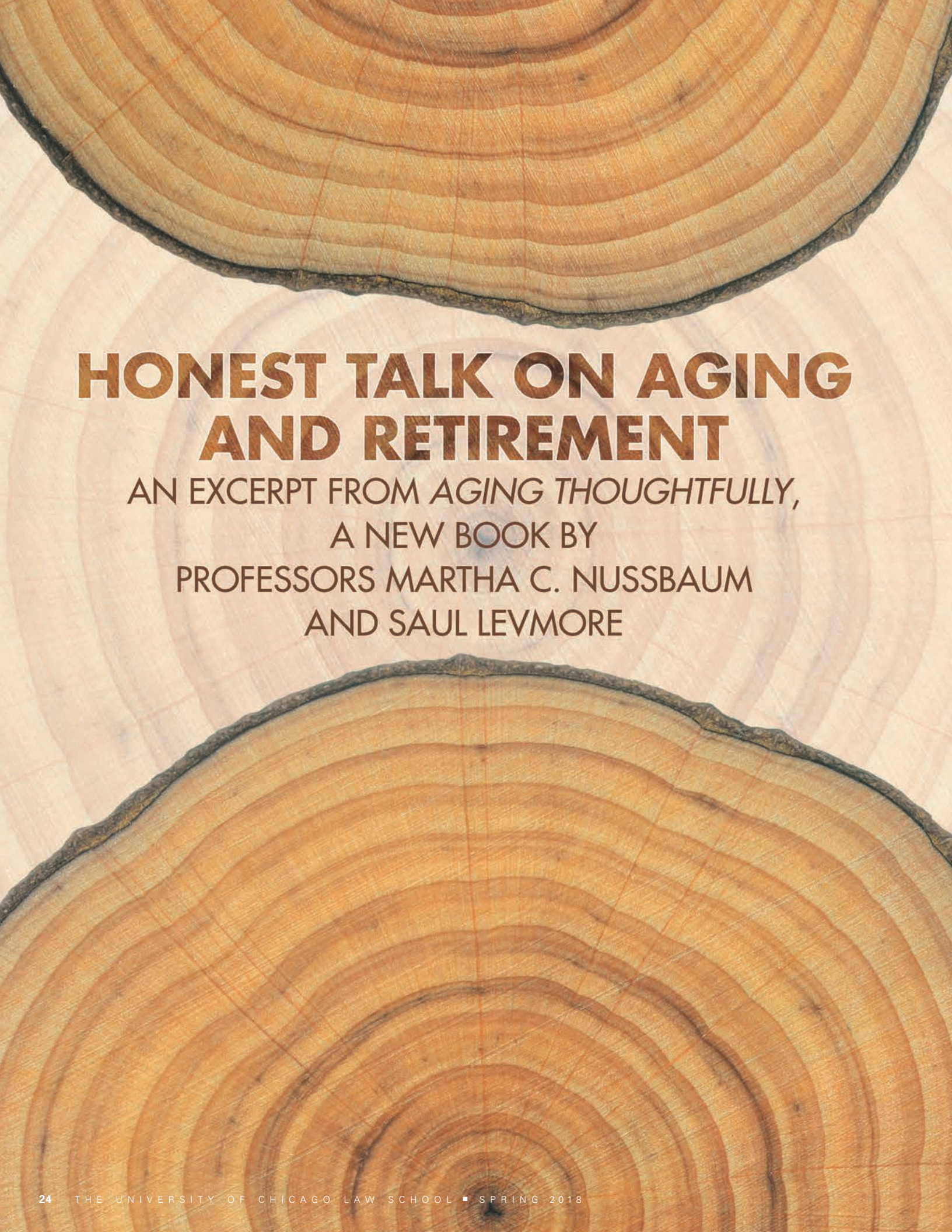
"It was just an outpouring of support," Miller said.

Killingsworth and the rest of the interdisciplinary Flipside team—which includes undergraduate computer science majors, a former *Shark Tank* winner, and the former editor in chief of the *Maroon*—also drew on a wide variety of resources across campus. Their content curation product uses a complex algorithm to assess the political ideology and moral leanings of each user along with their language and tone preferences. It then offers them "flipside" stories—but ones written in a way that are likely to resonate. Ross offered guidance on their SNVC pitch, and Professor Geoffrey R. Stone connected the group with journalists and other experts. Kennedy, who had Killingsworth in his Legal Challenges of Early-Stage Companies class, helped the Flipside team understand the potential legal issues they might encounter. Other UChicago scholars offered insight on human behavior, politics, and their computer models. The Rustandy Center offered expert feedback and resources during the Social New Venture Challenge, and Killingsworth's Doctoroff classes helped him to better understand business strategy.

"The University of Chicago has given me resources that I never could have imagined," said Killingsworth, whose group has spent some of their startup funding to conduct A/B testing since launching the product last spring. "I'd just never been at a school with so many academic and business resources and so many alumni who are willing to help. They always say yes—it's amazing."

For Parker, all of the support and guidance meant he was able to pursue a legal education and nurture that piece of himself that longs to create.

"I am obsessed with building something that both makes money and solves a problem for others," Parker said. "I can't imagine anything more exciting than that. I am an entrepreneur because if I did anything else I would be miserable thinking about the fact that I *could* be doing this." ■

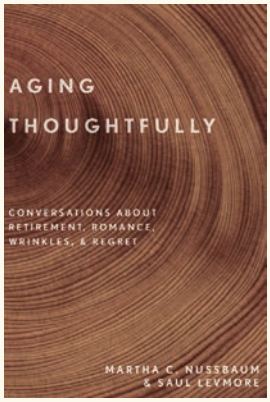


HONEST TALK ON AGING AND RETIREMENT

AN EXCERPT FROM *AGING THOUGHTFULLY*, A NEW BOOK BY PROFESSORS MARTHA C. NUSSBAUM AND SAUL LEVMORE

Martha C. Nussbaum and Saul Levmore agree: people should talk more openly about growing old, and they should do a better job of planning ahead.

For the longtime University of Chicago Law School colleagues, whose divergent perspectives have fueled years of enthusiastic intellectual sparring, this accord offers the framework for a new book on aging in which their disagreements underscore a broader message about unchallenged stereotypes and one-dimensional narratives. After all, the lawyer-economist Levmore and philosopher Nussbaum see the world in very different ways—which is essential to this conversation, they note, because people grow old (and respond to growing old) in very different ways, too. It's harder to make informed choices if one doesn't have a chance to see varied paths, confront assumptions, or consider individual circumstances as part of a bigger picture.



In Aging Thoughtfully: Conversations about Retirement, Romance, Wrinkles, & Regret *(Oxford University Press), Levmore, the William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law, and Nussbaum, the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics, bring their distinctive personalities and viewpoints to bear on such topics as retirement policy, inheritance decisions, cosmetic surgery, post-middle-age romance, planned communities, charitable giving, friendship, and inequality. The book—which is modeled on Cicero's* On Aging*, a 2,062-year-old work presented as a conversation between Cicero and his friend Atticus—is divided into eight themes, each with a pair of dueling essays. Here, we share excerpts of their chapter on retirement policy.*

MUST WE RETIRE?

Saul Levmore

It is unlikely that I will be as good at my job at age seventy-five as I was at age fifty-five, and yet my employer might be stuck with me. An employer cannot require an employee to retire, even at a respectable age such as sixty-eight; mandating a retirement age as a condition of employment will be regarded as engaging in age discrimination, even if the employee was hired at a young age and even if the employer applies the policy evenhandedly to all workers as they reach the stated age. The exceptions—including pilots, law enforcement officers, state court judges, law firm and investment bank partners (because they are not employees), and Catholic bishops—are few. Although a great majority of workers do retire by age sixty-eight, the fact that they need not do so surely causes employers to hesitate to hire middle-aged and older workers because they fear that these employees will not retire if and when their productivity begins to drop. Moreover, in many jobs, compensation rises with seniority even if productivity falls. Not only am I likely to be less useful to my employer at seventy-five than I was at fifty-five, but also my compensation at the older age will greatly exceed what I earned at fifty-five. Employers correctly fear that if they decrease or even flatten the salaries of aging employees, they will trigger age discrimination suits.

Professors Martha C. Nussbaum and Saul Levmore wrote Aging Thoughtfully *as a series of dueling essays.*

… I argue that, within limits, employers and employees should be able to contract as they like, even if this means that some workers will be required to retire at a specified age. If aging workers are sorry they entered into these contracts many years earlier, there will be other, younger workers who will be happy to apply for jobs that have finally opened up. Moreover, employers might be more willing to hire older job applicants if it is permissible to set their terms of employment. …

From an employer perspective, it has become difficult if not impossible to encourage retirement. Law seems to tolerate "golden handshakes," or incentives offered at age sixty-two, say, to employees who agree to retire within two or three years. But it is widely thought that payments at age thirty, or upon hiring, in return for a worker's agreement to retire at age sixty-five, would amount to unlawful discrimination, or simply be voided as a matter of contract law. It is noteworthy that sophisticated workers,

including partners in law firms and consulting firms, who are not employees for the purposes of these laws, continue to contract for mandatory retirement. Their partnership agreements regularly provide for termination of the partnership interest by age sixty-five. Similarly, corporate officers and university officials are often, by private contract, required to step down at a specified age. In the latter case, they cannot be required to retire from their faculty positions, but the responsibility and extra compensation associated with an administrative position come to an end at age sixty-eight or at another specified point.

These private contracts are useful reminders of the desirable features of compulsory retirement. Of course, some workers are fantastic at their jobs well past any age we could specify. There are eighty-five-year-olds who are extraordinary managers, and requiring them to retire would impose serious private and social costs. Some law firms, for example, go to great lengths to keep these few marvels on the job. But there are also many workplaces in which it is awkward or even harmful to suggest to someone that he or she ought to retire, and if workers can continue forever, then more such conversations are required. Age discrimination law requires that the firm show that the worker is no longer fit for the job, or has misbehaved, and this can be difficult, expensive, and humiliating. It is easy to see why some employers might prefer to have a rule requiring retirement at a specified age, even though the rule comes with a cost to some employees as well as to the employer. Contractual retirement of this sort also makes room for new employees and new ideas. Nothing stops the retiree from opening a business or looking for work elsewhere, because nothing requires all employers to mandate retirement; the idea is that compulsory retirement would be of the permissive, contractual, and agreeable kind.

It is plausible that such contractually forced retirement would reduce rather than encourage any stigma attached to aging. If everyone in a workplace must retire at age seventy, there is the danger that persons above seventy will be seen as over the hill, even away from the workplace. But there is the alternative and rosier possibility that retirees will be understood as having agreed to a scheme in which they benefited from the retirement of their predecessors, and they now agree to make room for their successors. A rule requiring retirement can be less of a taint than a few drawn-out and uncomfortable processes in which ineffective senior workers are shown to be liabilities and then pushed out. Where there is no mandatory retirement, older employees might be seen as the least competent because the employer cannot easily reduce their wages or let them go. If this seems far-fetched, I invite observation and introspection. Which teller do you approach at a bank? In my experience, tellers in their thirties and forties appear to be the favorites; they are sufficiently experienced to be quick and to recognize regular customers, but not so experienced as to be, well, slow. It may well be that a seventy-five-year-old teller is as proficient, but from the employer's point of view that older teller has received wage increases over the years and is surely not twice as productive as the forty-year-old.

Levmore is the William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law.

It is likely that if law were (once again) to allow employment contracts to specify a retirement age, employers might find middle-aged and even older employees more attractive. …

[M]any employers have developed retirement incentives that are accepted by a significant percentage of eligible employees. An employer might have a standing offer that any employee at age sixty-five can agree to retire at age sixty-eight and, in return, receive a payment equal to one year's salary or even more. If these plans remain in effect for many years then, eventually, the employees who accept or reject these payments will no longer be those who received a windfall from the elimination of compulsory retirement. It is plausible, therefore, that no great change in law is needed from the employer's perspective. Employers will simply have shifted from at-will employment contracts (allowing them to dismiss workers without fear of lawsuits) to mandatory retirement to defined benefit plans and now to severance contracts. A less optimistic story is that employers have learned to be very careful before hiring employees who can overstay their welcome, with the threat of lawsuits in

the air. I will not overclaim and say that the surge of part-time workers comes as much from the inability to contract about retirement as it does from the cost of healthcare and other benefits, but there is probably some cause-and-effect relationship between the end of compulsory retirement and the bringing on of more part-time workers. In universities the substitution is dramatic. University expansion has come through hiring adjuncts rather than full-time faculty; the adjunct faculty scramble for positions and pay, while full-time, tenured professors, now enriched by the option of staying on as long as they please with almost zero risk of removal for cause, comprise less than half the teaching force and a yet smaller fraction of new appointments.

If the ban on mandatory retirement contracts is costly to employers, and therefore to many employees, why do we not see pressure to change the law? Law might, for example, allow private contracts with set retirement ages. Current employees would oppose this change, and it would likely be necessary to protect them against the possibility that an employer would simply terminate them and then offer to rehire them under the terms newly permitted by law. Moreover, employees might fear that they will be terminated in order to make room for new employees who could be signed to these new, mandatory retirement contracts. But if set retirement terms are only permitted in new contracts with new employees, then there will be very little political pressure to pass such laws. Employers will have little to gain because they will not enjoy the benefits of the new law for many years; they must "pay" for law now but profit from it far in the future—assuming the law does not change back meanwhile. … [O]urs is an aging population and the center of political gravity is likely to oppose anything that can be seen as limiting the options of senior citizens. This may already be evident from the inability of state and local governments to reach negotiated, political solutions to their underfunded pension plan problems. If the ban on mandatory retirement is ever to end, reform will need to come in steps that anticipate the objections of powerful groups.

One way to reduce opposition to legal reforms is to delay change, pushing the burden of change into the future. A proposal made in 2017 to allow retirement ages in employment contracts beginning in 2037 would have a decent chance of passing because most of the apparent losers are unknown and certainly not politically organized. … Another strategy would be for employers to announce that compensation will follow an inverse U. … It is not clear that courts would allow this scheme, and inasmuch as it would almost surely be limited to new employees, so that any savings would come about after decades, such a plan is probably not worth the effort it would require to enact.

A better strategy, I think, would be for law to promise that no age discrimination suit could be brought by anyone over a specified age, such as sixty-eight. Social Security and other retirement plans would provide income for retirees, and it would be a part of the strong statutory default for retirement. Some employers might then offer employment contracts that reduced compensation by 5 percent every year after age sixty-eight. (Automatic decreases prior to that age would need to survive age discrimination suits.) Other employers might simply structure contracts so that employment ceased

If the ban on mandatory retirement contracts is costly to employers, and therefore to many employees, why do we not see pressure to change the law? Law might, for example, allow private contracts with set retirement ages.

at age sixty-eight, perhaps the same age that maximum Social Security benefits became available, but the employer and employee could choose to negotiate a new contract for work beyond that age, and at any wage they agreed upon …

Another idea for easing back into a legal regime that permits retirement ages to be set by contract is to begin by taxing affluent older workers. Most voters are worried about the solvency of the Social Security system. They will also be sympathetic to seniors who have supported family members and now need to work for their own, often postponed, retirement. These workers may have relied on the absence of mandatory retirement, or simply gone through tough times. Consider, however, a proposal to limit full benefits to retirees who leave the workplace by the median retirement age, unless their annual income is under $75,000 a year after that age. Imagine that Social Security benefits are capped at $30,000 per year, and that this amount is available to someone who retires at the prevailing median retirement age of sixty-two. Under this proposal, the cap would be $27,000 for one who retired by age sixty-three, $24,000 at age sixty-four, and so forth until an affluent person (with more than $75,000

in annual income) who retired beyond age seventy-two would simply receive no Social Security benefits at all. … Most present and future Social Security recipients should be expected to favor this plan because it conserves resources for a troubled system at the expense of a fairly small group. The losers are very affluent older workers—most of whom began their careers expecting a mandatory retirement age, and then received a windfall. As for younger citizens, those who expect to be well compensated might come to resent Social Security, because they might pay in to the system and then receive low or zero benefits. But this result will only be true for workers who choose to retire later than the median retirement age. The more likely impact, especially with respect to workers who earn between $75,000 and $150,000, is to encourage early or typical retirement in order to avoid the implicit and substantial tax on work done after that age …

The larger point here is that the ban on mandatory retirement is just the sort of thing that an interest-group-driven democracy is likely to create and then find very difficult to undo. Rules against age discrimination are appealing, and many voters will think they stand to gain from the antidiscrimination law. … Any assault against the ban on mandatory retirement, or any attempt to make it easier for employers to dismiss underachieving employees (protected by age discrimination law), will arouse the fierce opposition of this powerful group. Younger workers are unlikely to support change with matching intensity because members of this potential interest group do not really know whether they will individually gain from legal change. An identifiable group of potential losers will normally be much more active and successful in the political arena than will a group of dispersed, unidentifiable, potential winners. It is unlikely that younger workers and voters can undo the ban on compulsory retirement—even where employees voluntarily agree to such terms. If change comes, it will be because of evidence that businesses are migrating to other countries with greater freedom of contract.

NO END IN SIGHT

Martha C. Nussbaum

Like all American academics of my generation, I have been rescued from a horrible fate by the sheer accident of time. At sixty-nine, I am still happily teaching and writing, with no plan for retirement, because the United States has done away with compulsory retirement. Luckily for me, too, the law changed long enough ago that I never even had to anticipate compulsory retirement or to think of myself as a person who would be on the shelf at sixty-five, whether I liked it or not.

Moreover, given that philosophy is a cheerfully long-lived profession, I have been able, from the angle of my profession as well, to anticipate happy productivity in my "later years." Elsewhere, following Cicero, I discuss the longevity, and the late-age productivity, of ancient Greek and Roman

Nussbaum is the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law.

philosophers, and numerous leading philosophers of more recent date. My cohort grew up on such stories. Examples closer to home also nourished our hopes: the great John Rawls published only a couple of articles before the age of fifty, when *A Theory of Justice* appeared. And Hilary Putnam, who died in 2016, just shy of his ninetieth birthday, never stopped changing his mind and generating new ideas. At his eighty-fifth birthday conference, when young philosophers delivered papers for three days on every aspect of his work, from mathematical logic to the philosophy of religion, he bounced up gleefully to reply to each, and almost always said something more interesting than the speaker.

It's no accident, then, that it seems weird and horrible to me to see members of my age cohort in philosophy turned out to pasture, just because they happen to be employed in Europe or Asia, even though they are a few years younger than I am. Some have been dismissed not only from department and office but also from university housing, forced therefore to relocate, sometimes to distant isolating suburbs, too far away to interact regularly with scholarly pals or graduate students, or for any of them to see much of their former colleagues. This seems all wrong to me, and I feel so happy that I can go on until summoned by fate—or until I want to do something different.

My romance with work is part of my romantic and

idealistic take on life—to which Saul, characteristically, delivers a contrarian jolt of hardheaded realism. So now I have to stop focusing on my own emotions (!) and come up with some arguments. Fortunately, I am not at a loss. (If this were email, a smiley face would appear at this point.)

A caveat: I'm talking mainly about work that the worker experiences as meaningful, not about mind-numbingly repetitive white-collar work, and certainly not about hard physical labor. For those careers, retirement is already a popular choice in the United States, and, under the right circumstances, compulsory retirement of the sort Saul envisages might do just fine. We must carefully distinguish between the age at which retirement is permitted and an age at which it is required. But notice that early retirement from boring jobs now often leads to the choice of a second career, often with more meaning attached. Recently both the rabbi and the cantor in my temple were second-career women. If those doors should close through compulsory retirement of some type, meaningful second-career options will be limited to volunteer work, available only to those with sufficient income.

Healthcare, Equality, Adaptive Preferences

But let's think further. And let's start with the best case of compulsory retirement I have encountered, in the academic world: compulsory retirement in Finland. I've spent a lot of time there, and by now many of my good friends are compulsory retirees, the age being sixty-five. (Retirement is compulsory in all walks of life; I focus on the academy for now, since I know that area best.) The climate is salubrious, and my retired friends are for the most part healthy and potentially productive. But they can't teach or go to the office. Still, nobody is complaining. To my knowledge there is no lobby group pressing for an end to the policy. My personal acquaintances by and large express satisfaction. Indeed, Finnish norms dictate no complaint, even to colleagues, even in the direst matters. The right way to face terminal illness is thought to be silence until a few days before the end. So my friends would think it bad form to complain or even to start an interest-group movement. What are their underlying attitudes? Social norms kick in there too, I believe. I probe and ask and observe, and I really do believe that people feel satisfied. Or if they feel pangs of discontent, they also feel guilty about those feelings.

So why are philosophers in Finland apparently satisfied with something Americans by and large repudiate and disdain? Social norms and expectations, I'll argue, are the largest factor. But there are two other factors I want to explore first.

The first is health insurance. Finland has a generous and high-quality comprehensive national health insurance scheme, the same for all, and it supports a high quality of both medical and nursing care (including in-home care) whether or not one is working. People grow up used to this, so they don't get anxious about future needs for care.

If those doors should close through compulsory retirement of some type, meaningful second-career options will be limited to volunteer work, available only to those with sufficient income.

US elder care under Medicare and Medicaid lacks some features of the Finnish system, and aging people correspondingly feel less secure. Recently, as the Finnish system starts to be cut, and nursing care is only unevenly available (see my chapter on inequality), Finns are becoming much more worried about retirement. But they are still doing relatively well in world terms. Still, security about healthcare is not the primary issue for the group I'm talking about, the people who work because their work is meaningful to them.

More important, there's an equality issue. Finns do not regard compulsory retirement as a disparagement, because (they say) everyone is treated alike. There is no message of ranking. It's a simple calendar age, and it is imposed without exception. It does not track antecedent inequalities of status. So you don't have to hang your head in shame. With Saul's scheme, appealing in many ways though it is, there is no equal status, and those whose contracts force retirement will feel they have to hang their heads by comparison to those whose power was great enough to negotiate a desirable long-term contract ex ante. My guess is that if Americans reject the Finnish system they would be even more dissatisfied with Saul's system, because it causes invidious comparisons.

Still, I would like to ask my Finnish friends why any rational person thinks it is good "equality" when all aging people are treated equally badly. Surely we would not accept as a good type of equality the denial to all citizens of religious liberty or the freedom of speech. I shall return to that point in my next section.

If people were forced to retire when, and only when, they were true slackers, they would feel more stigmatized than they might in Saul's system, but at least, in their hearts, they would see a basis for the differential treatment. But the inequality problem in any academic scheme of negotiated retirement is not likely to be as rational as that, or based on sound academic values. We've been there before. In the old days before the end of compulsory retirement in US universities, judgments about who should retire were made in accordance with all sorts of irrelevant factors, such as fads and social prejudices. In the Harvard of my graduate school days, when the university was permitted to decree that some retired at sixty-five, some at sixty-eight, and some at seventy, choices were conspicuously not made in accordance with academic productivity or beneficial contributions to the academic community. They were more often made in keeping with fads, alumni connections, and even baneful prejudices such as class and (I am sadly convinced) anti-Semitism. (They were not based on gender simply because there were no tenured women.) In short, unequal treatment, problematic in general, is especially problematic when it gives incentives to institutions to distort the academic enterprise in ways that track existing hierarchies that are peripheral to the academic mission.

Would Saul's plan have less distortion of that sort? To some extent it would, since people would negotiate ex ante, not when they were close to retirement age. But once inequality is built in, I surely don't trust institutions to make even ex ante judgments on the basis of sound academic values. …

Unfortunately, the research we have until now does not yet enable us to study the interaction between social stigma and compulsory retirement. One would predict that having no retirement age would counterbalance, to some degree, the demeaning messages that are all around us. At least we're now getting mixed messages, not uniformly negative messages. But since the work mingles US and British data, and since Britain is itself mixed, having compulsory retirement in some fields and some places and not others, it is hard to study these interactions. What worries me about Finland is that when you are told from the cradle that productive work ends at sixty-five, you will believe it, and you will define your possibilities and projects around this. You will expect to go on the shelf and others will expect you to be on the shelf. Not to mention the absence of things like office space and research support, you won't get the invitations you are used to or the respectful treatment from younger colleagues.

And you will not protest, because, in short order, you will come to see yourself as useless. One of my retired Finnish friends was happy initially, finding that she had more time to spend with her husband (also forced into retirement) and more time for the gym. Two years on, however, she is ashamed to come to dinners after a visiting lecture by me, her friend. She feels she does not belong, and that she ought to say no, even when I invite her. This is a terrible form of psychological tyranny.

The emeritus status might conceivably be redesigned to be less stigmatizing, as when, in our law school, retired professors keep an office, are welcome at workshops and roundtable lunches, and teach if they want to. But nobody has thought this through in a convincing way across the wide span of the professions.

Now of course Saul's plan allows for a lot more individual flexibility than the Finnish plan. The very features that make it do worse on the equality problem make it do better on the adaptive preference parameter. No specific age is the age at which one is on the shelf, and people will see all around them productive people in their later years, so they won't be forced to see themselves in the light of a stigmatizing social norm. But I still worry. The United States in particular is so full of youth-worship that it is only the total removal of compulsory retirement that allows so many of us to resist society's psychological pressure, in our thought about ourselves and our worth, and to continue to lead productive, respected lives, in which we do not define our worth by a calendar number. …

The Equal Protection of Law

The greatest advantage of ending compulsory retirement is the one [John Stuart] Mill claimed for ending discrimination against women: namely, the advantage of basing central social institutions "on justice rather than injustice." …

Mill emphasized that all forms of domination seem "natural" to those who exercise them. Feudalism made elites think that serfs were by nature a different type of human being. It took revolution to change consciousness. Racial discrimination and discrimination against women have been similarly rationalized by a belief, no doubt sincere, that this discrimination was based upon "nature." Discrimination against people with disabilities was not recognized as the social evil it is because for a long time so-called normal people just thought it was natural that society catered to their needs (including their bodily limitations) and kept "the handicapped" outside. Discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation was wrongly rationalized as acceptable

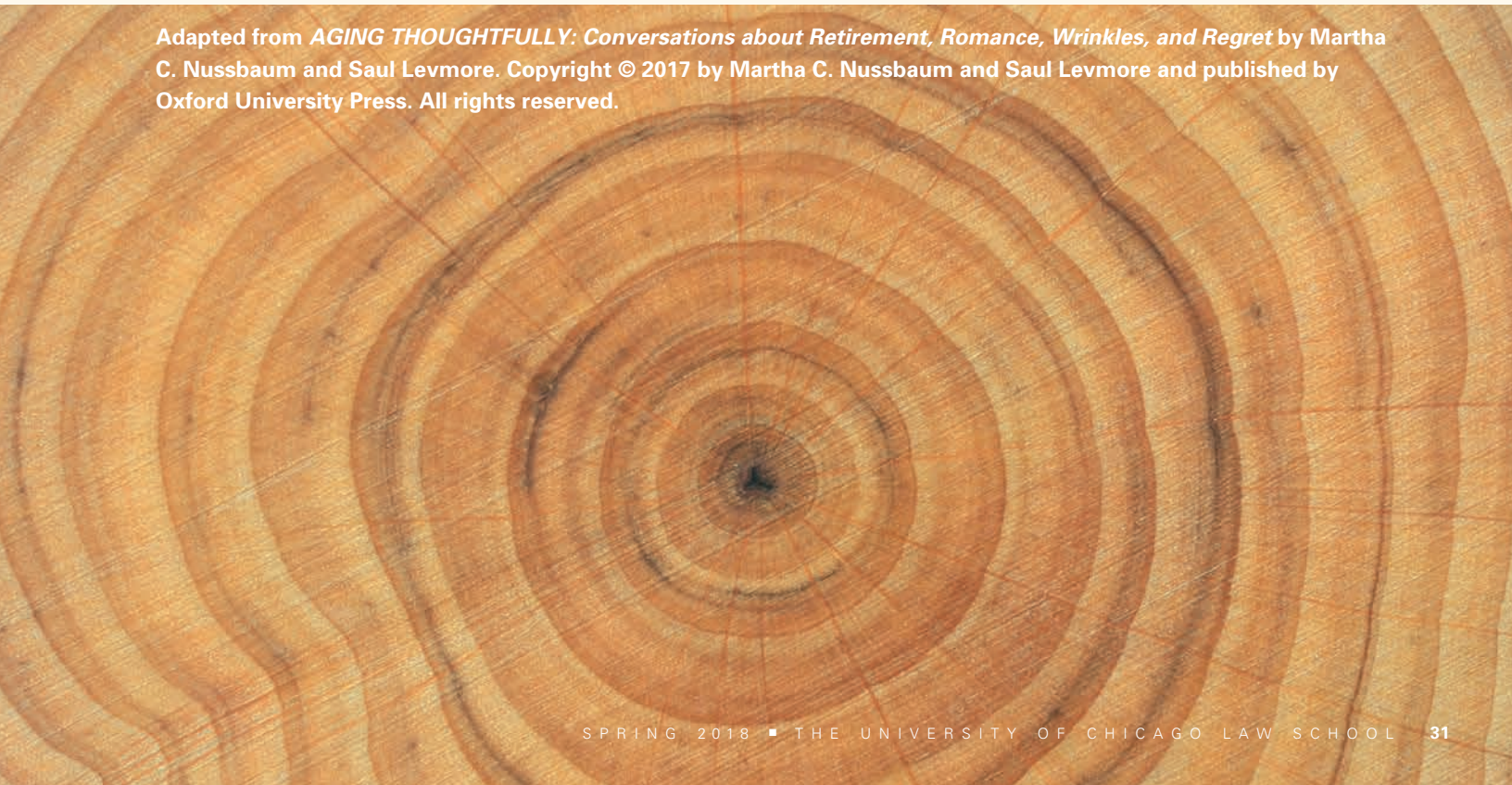
because gays and lesbians were acting "against nature." Age is the next frontier and, so far, most modern societies think that unequal treatment on the basis of age is not really discrimination, because of "nature." They are wrong. Age discrimination, of which compulsory retirement is a central form, is based on social stereotypes, not on any rational principle. And it is just as morally heinous as all the others.

No specific age is the age at which one is on the shelf, and people will see all around them productive people in their later years, so they won't be forced to see themselves in the light of a stigmatizing social norm.

We must now face the inevitable objection that ending compulsory retirement is simply too costly. In addition to observing that keeping people productive rather than supporting them through Social Security might be thought to be a savings, not a cost, we should reply that when it is a matter of extending to a group equal respect and the equal protection of the laws, expense cuts no legal ice. When that same argument was made against including children with disabilities in integrated public school classrooms, the courts said that the financial shortfall of the school district that was griping about including "extra" children must not be permitted to weigh more heavily on an already disadvantaged group than on the majority. This was the correct response.

And just imagine the response if people were to say, let's exclude women and minorities from the workplace, because there are not enough jobs—or, more pointedly, because "they" are taking "our" jobs. People of reason would rise up, objecting that the full inclusion of all qualified workers on a basis of equality is an urgent issue of justice. Not all people are people of reason, and this so-called argument has recently been a major political force in the United States. But fear of popular anger should not stop us from doing what is just, any more than the huge violence of the civil rights era stopped the struggle for racial equality. …

The United States has done well to reject compulsory retirement and to adopt laws against age discrimination. All countries ought to follow this lead. Indeed it is astonishing how powerful law has been. Our country is perhaps even more youth-focused than most, and yet aging workers are treated much more justly. Such would not be the case, were law not firm and unequivocal. (And law would not have become firm and unequivocal but for the work of lobbying groups, above all the AARP.) There is a lot of work yet to be done, since age discrimination persists, albeit illegally. But I'm happy that we aging professors have no end in sight—apart from the one that awaits us all. And having some useful work is a fine way to avoid useless brooding about that one. ∎



THE LAW SCHOOL STORIES YOU (PROBABLY) HAVEN'T HEARD

BY BECKY BEAUPRE GILLESPIE

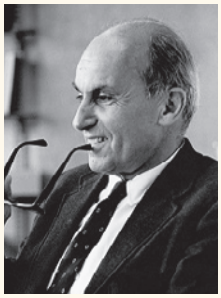
The professor who turned famous cases into poetry. The students who decided to teach their own classes on "fragments of the law." The Shakespeare-loving death-penalty scholar who spent decades swapping letters with Katharine Hepburn. The 1904 alumna and her years-long love triangle with two high-profile UChicago women.

The Law School has always enjoyed a rich history, one marked by expansive inquiry, colorful personalities, and new ways of thinking. Those values are evident in the Law School's big moments—but, often, they can also be seen in some of the lesser-known stories that have grown from the community's passionate devotion to ideas, people, and the school itself.

For the past three and a half years, we've been sharing some of these stories in our occasional "Throwback" series on the Law School's website. In this issue of *The Record*, we offer excerpts of a few of our favorites. You can read the pieces in their entirety, and see other stories and photos in the series, at https://www.law.uchicago.edu/story-series/throwback-thursday.

Zeisel and Hepburn: A Tale of Lavender Water, Shakespeare, and Capital Punishment

In early 1950, not long after taking his daughter Jean to see Katharine Hepburn play the heroine Rosalind in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* on Broadway, future Law School Professor Hans Zeisel wrote the actress a letter offering notes on her interpretation of a line in a scene with the character Sylvius.



Hans Zeisel

"You are undoubtedly right about the Sylvius scene," Hepburn replied in a typed letter that March. "So much has been cut out of the scene that it is very difficult to know exactly how what remains should be played as Sylvius must understand her somewhat as he ends the scene saying, 'Call you this railing?' However, I think the truth probably lies somewhere between the two, and I am glad you took the trouble to write to me about it."

Thus began a decades-long correspondence marked by Zeisel's cordial commentary on Hepburn's work, her gracious appreciation for his notes and gifts of lavender fragrance, and occasional intellectual musings. The letters, about a dozen of which are part of the Hans Zeisel Papers at the Regenstein Library's Special Collections Research Center, document a predigital connection between Law School intellect and Hollywood celebrity that was fueled, at least in the beginning, by a shared fondness for the Bard.

"It was quite formal—he was the fan and she was the great actress," said Zeisel's daughter, Jean Richards, a stage actress who lives in Rockland County, New York. "But I guess because he was a professor, and perhaps because he cared about and knew Shakespeare, she answered him. She seemed to have taken him seriously, and I'd imagine that she was quite pleased that he was such a fan. But that relationship of fan to great actress always stayed."

Zeisel, a sociologist and lawyer who was an authority on juries, capital punishment, and market survey techniques, joined the Law School faculty in 1953 to collaborate with Professor Harry Kalven Jr. on a study of the American jury system funded by the Ford Foundation. Zeisel retired in 1974 but maintained an office at the Law School and continued to write, consult, and do research. He fervently opposed the death penalty; his letters with Hepburn, in fact, appear to have fizzled in 1989 over differing views on capital punishment before resuming in 1992, the year he died.

"That of course would have been a big rift—the death penalty was his main pro bono passion," Richards said. "He wrote so many papers on capital punishment, how it wasn't a deterrent. He felt that no civilized country should have it, that it was a shame and that it was awful. In fact, two days before he died, he was still working on an anti–death penalty study."

Exchanged between 1950 and 1992, the letters, only some of which are preserved in the collection, maintain an air of formality; although it appears the two may have met in person, the relationship was one of pen pals. Many of his notes are typed on Law School letterhead, and many of hers are written on personal stationary emblazoned in red with her full name, Katharine Houghton Hepburn. The topics range from small talk to deeper social commentary.

"If you are up to it, here is a bit more about my idea to assess the individual and social costs of bringing unwanted children into the world," Zeisel wrote in January 1983 to the four-time Oscar winner, the daughter of a birth control activist and herself a public supporter of Planned Parenthood. "In the attached N.Y. Times column, Tony Lewis does precisely that for the children's lunches. I would get in direct touch with the Planned Parenthood people, but somehow I thought that if you did it, having done so much for them, there would be much weight behind it."

The following month, he sent a short note, as well as a copy of his 1983 book, *The Limits of Law Enforcement*, which argued that society should rely less on law enforcement to reduce crime and focus more on educating and guiding young children.

February 4, 1983
Dear Katharine Hepburn,
I am worried about your well being. I am sending you my new book; it is a new look at an old problem. You might care to browse through the first 88 pages, if you have nothing better to do.

With kind regards,
Yours,
Hans Zeisel

A few weeks later, she sent a short thank you:

II-23-83
Dear Hans Zeisel:
My well being is fine—just a really badly smashed ankle—But almost mended—and it works.
Thanks for the book and the bittersweet.

Katharine Hepburn

Richards—the daughter of the professor and his wife, the industrial designer Eva Zeisel, who was known for her work with ceramics—remembers her father talking about the letters, which she said were "rather a thrill." (Incidentally, the actress was not the only household name with whom he corresponded; he also exchanged letters with several US Supreme Court justices, as well as Eleanor Roosevelt and Coretta Scott King. The death penalty was often the subject of such correspondence).

In 1979, Zeisel sent Hepburn a bottle of lavender water—a gift he appears to have sent again several years later after she ran out.

IV-17-1979
What an exquisite and subtle fragrance—like spring now—a suggestion. Most are so smelly. I'll enjoy this one. You are a very good sender I must say. It is fun to be the lucky recipient—many thanks.
Katharine Hepburn

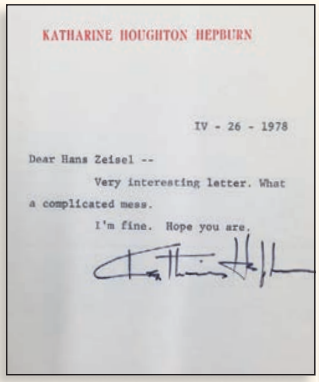
The correspondence, however, faltered in 1989, when Hepburn expressed support for capital punishment—though it picked up again a little more than two years later when Zeisel resumed contact after seeing a television interview she had done with Phil Donahue.

February 14, 1992
Dear Katharine Hepburn,
We stopped corresponding over our different views on the death penalty. But having seen your interview with Phil Donahue, I am moved to write you a letter with two-fold congratulations: First, to your triumph over Parkinson's disease and secondly, for your put-down of that oaf by courageously sticking to your atheist position. Not many public figures would dare do this.
One more question. (I will not reveal the answer to anyone.) Did you really not know your interviewer's name, or did you just superbly put him down another notch?
With kind regards,
As ever yours,
Hans Zeisel

Less than a month later, Zeisel died. But these snippets of his correspondence with Hepburn highlight two of his life's greatest passions: Shakespeare and his opposition to capital punishment.

"He was an unbelievably intelligent man with a wide variety of interests," his daughter said. "And he was passionate about his work."

Read the entire story and see additional photos online at https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/zeisel-hepburn.

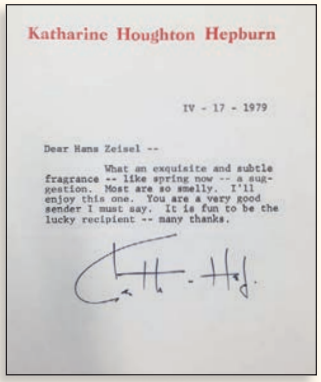

KATHARINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN

IV - 26 - 1978

Dear Hans Zeisel --

Very interesting letter. What a complicated mess.

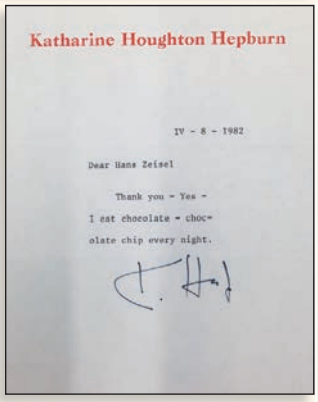
I'm fine. Hope you are.


Katharine Houghton Hepburn

IV - 17 - 1979

Dear Hans Zeisel --

What an exquisite and subtle fragrance -- like spring now -- a suggestion. Most are so smelly. I'll enjoy this one. You are a very good sender I must say. It is fun to be the lucky recipient -- many thanks.


Katharine Houghton Hepburn

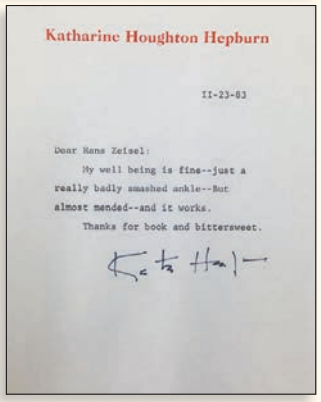
IV - 8 - 1982

Dear Hans Zeisel

Thank you - Yes -

I eat chocolate - choc-

olate chip every night.

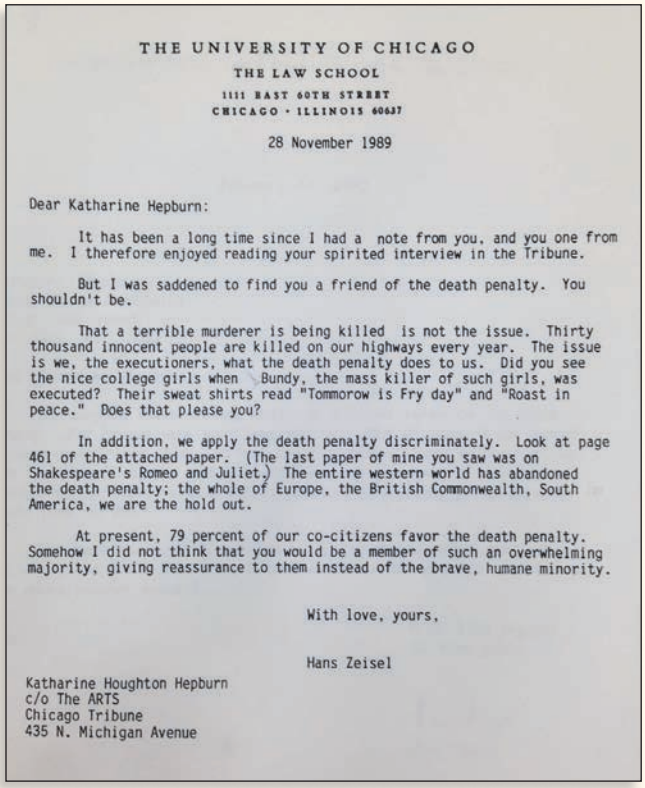

Katharine Houghton Hepburn

II-23-83

Dear Hans Zeisel:

My well being is fine--just a really badly smashed ankle--But almost mended--and it works.

Thanks for book and bittersweet.


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE LAW SCHOOL
1111 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637

28 November 1989

Dear Katharine Hepburn:

It has been a long time since I had a note from you, and you one from me. I therefore enjoyed reading your spirited interview in the Tribune.

But I was saddened to find you a friend of the death penalty. You shouldn't be.

That a terrible murderer is being killed is not the issue. Thirty thousand innocent people are killed on our highways every year. The issue is we, the executioners, what the death penalty does to us. Did you see the nice college girls when Bundy, the mass killer of such girls, was executed? Their sweat shirts read "Tommorow is Fry day" and "Roast in peace." Does that please you?

In addition, we apply the death penalty discriminately. Look at page 461 of the attached paper. (The last paper of mine you saw was on Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.) The entire western world has abandoned the death penalty; the whole of Europe, the British Commonwealth, South America, we are the hold out.

At present, 79 percent of our co-citizens favor the death penalty. Somehow I did not think that you would be a member of such an overwhelming majority, giving reassurance to them instead of the brave, humane minority.

With love, yours,

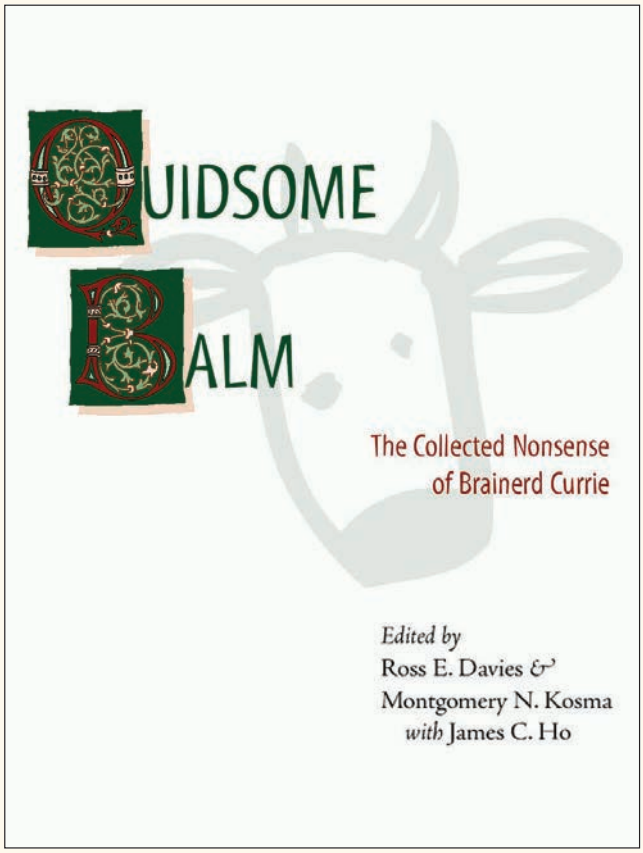
Hans Zeisel

Katharine Houghton Hepburn
c/o The ARTS
Chicago Tribune
435 N. Michigan Avenue

For the Shame of Rose of Aberlone

It isn't every day that one encounters a poet/law professor, much less one who has employed 350 lines of comic verse to toast contracts law, the doctrine of mutual mistake, and a 19th-century tussle over an unexpectedly pregnant cow.

But in the 1950s, the Law School had Brainerd Currie, a noted scholar on conflicts of law, the father of the late Professor David P. Currie—and, as it so happened, a writer of rhymes laced with witty commentary on the law and legal education.



"I am sure that for Currie putting cases in poetic form . . . seemed as natural a thing to do as briefing them," wrote Mercer University law professor Jack L. Sammons in the introduction to *Quidsome Balm: The Collected Nonsense of Brainerd Currie*, a seven-by-seven-inch book published by The Green Bag in 2000. "For Brainerd's love of verse developed at the same time as his love for the law."

Currie, a member of the University of Chicago Law School faculty between 1953 and 1961, had apparently developed his passion for poetry as a young man. He referred to his own work as "rhymes" or, in at least one case, a "bit of doggerel," and those who knew him said his forays into poetic humor reflected an appreciation for language and storytelling.

"His approach to each case was to narrate it well first," the late Walter Blum, a longtime Law School professor, once told Sammons, now a professor emeritus at Mercer. "Only in the process of narrating, only by starting cleanly with the facts, could the right issues emerge in their right relationships."

Currie's poetic output seemed to coincide with the publication of some of his most important articles on the conflicts of law, Sammons wrote, noting that it was a "period of truly extraordinary creativity."

The younger Currie wrote the book's preface, explaining that many of his father's poetic works were "rhymed paraphrases of exotic cases"—a description borne out by the material that followed. In "Tenebrous Reflections," the subject was the badly botched circumcision at the center of the 1953 case *Bates v. Newman*. ("It has never been published before, and chances are pretty good it will never be published again," David Currie wrote of the rhyme.) In "Eino, a Sailor," the elder Currie expounded on *Koistinen v. American Export Lines*, a case involving a seaman who was injured jumping out the window of a Yugoslavian brothel. And in "Casey Jones Redivivus," Currie recounted a 1957 US Supreme Court case, *Ringhiser v. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway*, involving an engineer who lost a leg while relieving himself in a gondola car.

Currie's best-known poetic turn, though, was his ode to the not-so-infertile cow, Rose 2d of Aberlone, at the center of the 1887 Michigan Supreme Court case, *Sherwood v. Walker*. As first-year Contracts students know, Hiram Walker had agreed to sell his supposedly barren cow to Theodore Sherwood for beef. But then Rose turned up pregnant, her value rose—and Walker tried to back out of the deal. The Michigan Supreme Court ultimately ruled that because the contract was based on the mutual mistake over Rose's fertility, Walker could keep his with-calf cow.

Currie wrote about the case in 1950 in his five-section poem, "Aberlone, Rose of: Being an Entry for an Index," for the amusement of his students at UCLA, where he was teaching law at the time. It is written in the style of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Christabel," with a hint of Ogden Nash thrown in—both of whom Currie references in text that appears at the beginning. Currie apparently revised the rhyme over the years, eventually adding 17 footnotes with comments such as "Pun. (Hardly original)" and "The author is aware that testosterone is the male sex hormone, and hence that the choice of words is not ideal" and "Look it up for yourself."

His final version, which appeared in 1965 in *The Student Lawyer Journal*, is one that he declared would be the last, "so that I will never have to fool with it again."

It begins with a sad Rose:

'Tis the middle of the night on the Greenfield farm
And the creatures are huddled to keep them from harm.
Ah me! — Ah moo!
Respectively their quidsome balm
How mournfully they chew!

And one there is who stands apart
With hanging head and heavy heart.
Have pity on her sore distress,
This norm of bovine loveliness.
. . .
If one should ask why she doth grieve
She would answer sadly, "I can't conceive."
Her shame is a weary weight like stone
For Rose the Second of Aberlone.

And it ends with a legal legacy that would follow law students for generations:

A dismal specter haunts this wake—
The law of mutual mistake;
And even the reluctant drone
Must cope with Rose of Aberlone.
. . .
In fiddles of dubious pedigree,
In releases of liability,
In zoning rules unknown to lessors,
In weird conceits of law professors,
In printers' bids and ailing kings,
In mutations and sorts of things,
In many a subtle and sly disguise
There lurks the ghost of her brown eyes.
That she will turn up in some set of facts is
Almost as certain as death and taxes:
For students of law must still atone
For the shame of Rose of Aberlone.

Read the entire story online at https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/rhymes-brainerd-currie.

Sophonisba in Love

It was the summer of 1928, and Sophonisba Breckinridge was in love. Times two.

The educator and social reformer, who had become the Law School's first female graduate in 1904, was traveling with one woman and desperately missing another. And both, like Breckinridge, were influential women on the University of Chicago campus: Marion Talbot, who had served as the University's Dean of Women before retiring in 1925, and Edith Abbott, Dean of the School of Social Services Administration that she and Breckinridge had cofounded.


Sophonisba Breckinridge

"I don't see how I can go on tomorrow," Breckinridge wrote to Abbott that May as she traveled to Europe with Talbot. "I can think only of how good you are to me, and how I am so foolish and uncertain and disagreeable. I think you understand, though, dear." The story of what appears to be a decades-long UChicago love triangle—marked by an evocative intertwining of intellectual and personal devotion, a fraught tussle for Breckinridge's affections, and quiet acknowledgments that stopped short of actually labeling the women lesbians—was discovered by University of Montana history professor Anya Jabour, who had been researching Breckinridge for several years and is the author of a forthcoming book on Breckinridge.

The details she uncovered offer glimpses into the University of Chicago's formative years, the sexual politics of the early 20th century, and the inner workings of the enigmatic pioneer who was part of the Law School's first graduating class. Known affectionately as "Nisba," Breckinridge was a strikingly complex figure: a woman of unfailing modesty who grew prickly when she wasn't taken seriously, a progressive leader who could be seen strolling the campus in Victorian garb well into the 20th century.

She was barely five feet tall; when she was at the Law School, janitors had to shorten her desks so her feet would

touch the ground. But she was powerful and persistent, and she had racked up a litany of University firsts in addition to her JD: she was a founder of the SSA, the first woman to earn a PhD in political science, and the first woman granted a named professorship. In 1905, she also began teaching what was arguably the first women's studies course in the United States—a class in the University's Department of Household Administration that focused on the legal and economic status of women.

Sophonisba Breckinridge and Marion Talbot

But despite her boldness, Breckinridge could also be vulnerable, loving, and prone to loneliness. She was a prolific letter writer, composing heartfelt missives to her loves, even when she was busy. "I've been hustling a little over students, and degrees, and theses, and so forth," Breckinridge once wrote to Talbot. "I love you just the same, all the time." In another letter to Talbot, she pined: "I shall be loving you, and thinking of you, and wishing that I could know just how you are."

Talbot had entered Breckinridge's life at a pivotal time.

Breckinridge had grown up in Kentucky, the daughter of a politically prominent attorney who served in Congress. "But like many women of her generation, she struggled to find an acceptable outlet for her intelligence and her ambition," said Jabour, a women's history scholar who came across Breckinridge while researching what she calls her "southern schoolmarm project."

Breckinridge had attended the University of Kentucky and then Wellesley, returning to her home state to study law after graduation in 1888. She was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1892—10 years before she enrolled at the Law School. Breckinridge declined to pursue a law career because of poor prospects for women lawyers, but—contrary to many writings—she did try at least two cases in the late 19th century, Jabour discovered. One was a custody case in which Breckinridge represented a mother of four who had fled an abusive husband in the middle of a cold winter night. Despite laws that favored the husband, Breckinridge succeeded in having the two youngest children placed with the mother.

"I was floored," Jabour said. "Most people don't realize that Breckinridge practiced law."

During these post-Wellesley years, Breckinridge lost her mother, struggled with depression, and discovered that her beloved father had been having an affair with a much younger woman. But in 1894, she visited a Wellesley classmate in Chicago and met Talbot, who convinced her to pursue graduate work at the University. This move changed the trajectory of Breckinridge's life: she began studying political science with her mentor, Professor Ernst Freund, who helped found the Law School and encouraged Breckinridge to enroll. She became an integral part of the University fabric and played an important role in social causes throughout Chicago, living for a time in Jane Addams' Hull House with other social reformers.

Marion Talbot and Sophonisba Breckinridge

Talbot continued to be a key figure in her Chicago life. She hired Breckinridge as her assistant in the Dean of Women's Office, as well as in the women's residence halls. The two grew close personally and professionally, sharing adjoining offices, traveling together, and becoming increasingly recognized as an inseparable pair. Talbot, who became Breckinridge's "tireless advocate" at the University, often accompanied Breckinridge to visit her family in Kentucky. In 1912, Talbot's parents deeded their family vacation home to both women, and the two continued to visit it together until the 1930s.

But in 1905, a new woman—Abbott—entered the scene. She was a student in Breckinridge's women's studies class, and the two grew close, emotionally and professionally, eventually becoming as inseparable as Breckinridge and Talbot had once been. Although Breckinridge and Abbott didn't live together until the 1940s, they attended events together, shared hotel rooms at conferences, and merged their personal and professional lives. They wrote several books together, cofounded the SSA, and worked together

in government agencies and on committees. Students referred to them as "A" and "B" and became accustomed to seeing them together, utterly absorbed in their conversation and each other, Jabour said.

A Chicago graduate once wrote: "I had seen Edith Abbott and Sophonisba Breckinridge walking from the Law building to the Gothic turrets of their offices in Cobb Hall. Their preoccupation and leisurely pace gave them a pathway to themselves. Students walked around them on the grass. These diminutive Victorian ladies seemed larger because of their dress. Their skirts swept the sidewalk. Miss Abbott loomed larger in her black hat and dark dress. Miss Breckinridge's floppy Panama hat and voile dress set off a soft, vivacious face and slender feminine figure."

Of course, the growing closeness left Talbot feeling uneasy, jealous, and threatened, and she and Abbott became increasingly contentious, even exchanging a series of perturbed letters.

"They appeared to be locked in a battle to prove which of them loved Breckinridge the most," Jabour said of the letters. "Later events would indicate that [Breckinridge] did indeed have so much room for life and loving and that she could, and did, maintain a close relationship with both Talbot and Abbott for the rest of her life."

Read the entire story and see additional photos online at https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/sophonisba-in-love.

Fragments of the Law

Nearly 21 years ago, during the spring quarter of their third year, a small group of University of Chicago Law School students decided to teach each other a series of lunchtime law classes. One student spoke about presidential powers in Eastern Europe, and another showed clips from Warner Bros., *The Dukes of Hazzard*, and old Buster Keaton films for a session on the law of the chase. Two women—one married and one engaged, both to classmates—lectured on the laws of broken engagements.

There were syllabi and handouts and vague promises of food, although all these years later it's hard to say whether the vodka and brown bread, popcorn and candy, or cake and champagne actually materialized. It's hard to say, even, who first suggested the offbeat project—although most people are fairly sure it was Ross Davies and Dan Currell, both '97—or whose idea it was to assign final grades by asking each student to toss a single-sheet exam onto the library steps, which were marked with scores of varying respectability.

What the dozen or so participants, mostly members of the Class of 1997, do remember is this: Fragments of the Law was quintessentially UChicago, rich with humor, tightknit collegiality, and the fruits of unbounded curiosity. The legal discussions that unfolded in each class were real, but so was the laughter. And some two decades later, it's a thread of

In 1997, the Law School Musical, a parody of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, *featured Oompah Loompahs in bicycle helmets and yellow pants—just like ones Ross Davies, '97, often wore when he biked to class.*

Law School history that remains lodged in the minds of its participants—albeit in various fragments of detail—as a quirky reminder of an academic culture that taught them the value of expansive, nonjudgmental inquiry and the virtue of clever amusement.

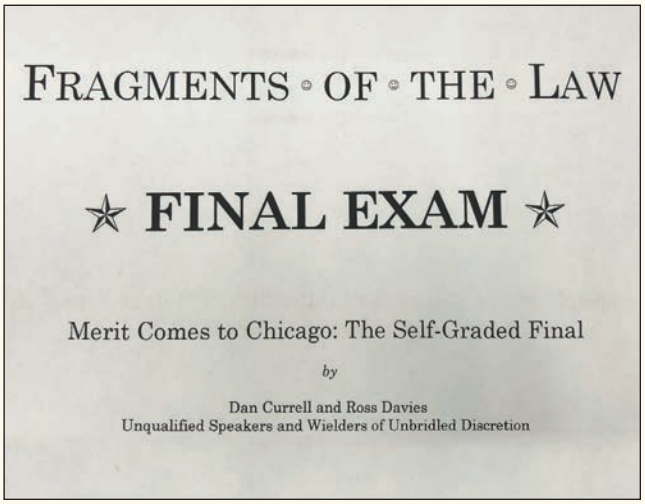
"The project was simultaneously really silly and really serious, and like many things, I think it came out of talking in the Green Lounge," said Davies, who coyly denies leading the charge. "The faculty knew we were doing this. The administration was perfectly fine letting us use a classroom. The Law School is an intellectually entrepreneurial culture, and this is the kind of thing our instructors modeled for us: if you have a good idea, do something with it, and do it well. Do it thoroughly and in a disciplined way. And so this Fragments of the Law thing, yes, it was sort of a silly joke. But at our law school, we do these things right—including the nonsense. And that's what it was: very highly refined nonsense."

Everything about the project—from the eclectic topics to the "self-graded final" to the affectionate and teasing recollections—reflects two things, participants said: the personalities of those involved and the sort of thing that develops when a community is both ideologically diverse and willing to mix it up a bit. The Class of 1997, after all, isn't alone in its dual devotion to intellectualism and jest—just ask Senator Amy Klobuchar, '85, and her peers in the "the happy class" or anyone who has ever participated in the Law School Musical.

"One thing I remember strongly to this day is the sense of fun—and it was, of course, a very Chicago thing to consider that our idea of fun," said Anna Ivey, '97, who later returned to the Law School as the dean of admissions and is now the CEO of Inline, which makes software that helps people with their college applications. "It really reflects the culture of the Law School and the University at large because it was all built around intellectual curiosity and inquiry. You could apply that curiosity to serious things, and you could apply it to silly things."

Many of the Fragmenters worked on *Law Review*—Davies, naturally, was the editor in chief—and several participated in the Musical. That year's show, a send-up of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, featured Oompa Loompas in bicycle helmets and bright yellow pants—a nod to the yellow slicker pants Davies often wore when he rode his bike to the Law School in inclement weather. Like many of their Law School peers, the Fragments crew were polymathic in their interests and eager to learn and share.

"I didn't know anyone in my class who was interested in just one thing," Davies said. "You could sit down to talk about one thing and learn that someone was an expert on some other thing or had some passion that you never knew about. Every conversation was a really good documentary,


FRAGMENTS OF THE LAW

★ FINAL EXAM ★

Merit Comes to Chicago: The Self-Graded Final

by

Dan Currell and Ross Davies
Unqualified Speakers and Wielders of Unbridled Discretion

and you never knew where you were going to end up. It's one of the things I enjoyed then, and still enjoy, about my classmates."

The unofficial class—no actual credit was given—was intended as "antimatter" to the first-year jurisprudence class Elements of the Law and preserved in a hardbound book that Davies made as a memento. The 1.25-inch volume contains reprints of all the handouts, as well as posters advertising each class, beginning with "A Comparison of Presidential Powers in Eastern Europe: Custom-Made Constitutions." That session was taught by Mary Ellen Callahan, '97, who before law school had worked at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress as part of the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe.

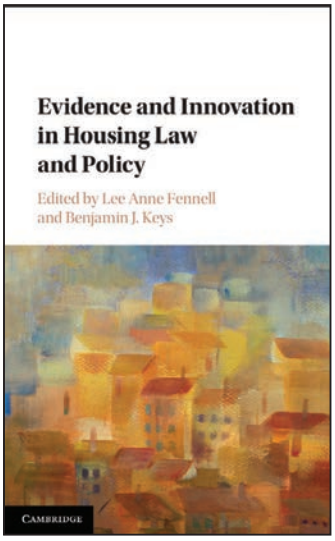
"I remember Ross came to me, and he said, 'I think everyone would benefit from learning from you about Eastern Europe, and by the way, you have to be funny,'" said Callahan, now assistant general counsel for privacy at the Walt Disney Company and the former chief privacy officer for the US Department of Homeland Security. "And I was like, 'OK I'm in.' The project was driven by this pure desire to educate ourselves a little bit more about life and society and to learn from others. It was hilarious, and it was a fun way to end a law school career, to do something smart and funny and frivolous."

Read the entire story and see additional photos online at https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/fragments-law. ∎

New Book on Housing Policy Seeks to Widen Conversation about How and Where People Live

By Curtrice Scott

Housing is one of the most complex, divisive, and foundational areas of law and policy. It has been linked to health and well-being, educational outcomes, and earnings and employment. In short, as Professor Lee Fennell, the coeditor of a new book on the topic observes, "housing matters, and matters profoundly, to individuals, families, and the communities in which they live."



These were the ideas behind *Evidence and Innovation in Housing Law and Policy* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), a volume of multidisciplinary scholarship that explores complicated questions about lending, homeownership, affordability, and fair housing. The deeply human implications of housing were also a driving force behind the editors' decision to publish the book with free and open online access—which they hope will encourage more people to join the dialogue about where and how people live.

"We wanted the people engaged in current debates about housing issues to be able to readily share chapters from the book with each other and use them as springboards for further dialogue," said Fennell, who edited the volume with Benjamin J. Keys, former codirector of the University of Chicago's Kreisman Initiative on Housing Law and Policy. Fennell, the Max Pam Professor of Law, now leads the Kreisman Initiative with Jeff Leslie, Director of Clinical and Experiential Learning, Clinical Professor of Law, and Paul J. Tierney Director of the Housing Initiative. Keys is now an assistant professor of real estate at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business.

The book, which includes 13 chapters featuring contributions by 19 leading scholars of housing law and policy, grew from a June 2016 conference that brought together more than three dozen academics and policy professionals to examine innovation and evidence in housing law and policy. The book features work by many of those participants, including Lior Strahilevitz, the Sidley Austin Professor of Law; Senior Lecturer Richard A. Epstein, the James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Law; and other leading thinkers from academia, government, and private consulting.

The book is organized around housing's two "interlocking" roles: as a vehicle for building community and as one for building wealth.

"These [two roles] carry implications both for the households who consume residential services and for the larger economic, political, and spatial domains in which housing plays such a primary and contentious role," the editors write in the book's introduction. "Cumulatively, the pieces here confront and respond innovatively to the dilemmas that these two facets of housing create for law and policy at different scales of analysis."

The book is divided into four parts, beginning with a big-picture look at housing law and policy. The second section focuses on housing's meaning within the community and examines questions of community stability, change, and perceptions. The third section turns to housing as a means of building wealth for consumers. The book closes by examining the risks and returns of housing and the financial system.

The book breaks the typical and often-siloed approach to housing law and policy, Fennell said. "Housing issues are so important that we need everyone working together to address them."

Evidence and Innovation in Housing Law and Policy (edited by Lee Anne Fennell and Benjamin J. Keys, Cambridge University Press, 2017) is available free online at Cambridge Core. Visit https://www.cambridge.org/core and type the book's title into the search bar on the front page.

NEH Awards LaCroix Grant for New Book on Interbellum Years

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded Professor Alison LaCroix a 12-month fellowship to advance her study of the constitutional discourse that roiled America between the War of 1812 and the Civil War—a project that challenges the conventional view that those years marked a lull between America's "real" foundational moments. The resulting book, *The Interbellum Constitution: Union, Commerce, and Slavery from the Long Founding Moment to the Civil War*, will draw on LaCroix's interdisciplinary expertise in American history and constitutional law to tell a nuanced and deeply human story of a nation caught between constitutional reverence and discord over the document's unresolved issues.

"It was a remarkable time, and the overarching story is one about federalism, commerce, and concurrent power—but as carried out through real legal debates," said LaCroix, the Robert Newton Reid Professor of Law and an associate member of the University's Department of History. "And it's a story that isn't typically told this way—this period is often treated as a gap between the founding and the Reconstruction era. This fellowship is a chance to devote unbroken time to examining individual people and the discourse that unfolded among them, and I'm thrilled and honored to have been selected."

The highly competitive fellowship is among $12.8 million in grants awarded to 253 humanities projects across the nation, the NEH announced in December.

LaCroix's work on the American constitutional debates that unfolded between 1815 and 1861 is, in many ways, a natural outgrowth of her 2010 book, *The Ideological Origins of American Federalism* (Harvard University Press), which examined the beginnings of American federal thought. Her new book, which is under contract by Yale University Press, picks up a few years later, as the last of the founders were dying and the republic was facing a dizzying array of economic, political, and societal changes: westward expansion; the development of the cotton gin, steam engine, and other technologies; the emergence of new political parties; a series of recessions; sectional disputes over slavery; and calls for racial and gender equality. The period was one of fighting, confusion, and contradiction, LaCroix said. On one hand, Americans revered the Constitution as the final words of their founders. On the other, they struggled to apply it, particularly when delineating between federal and state authority as policy issues like slavery and taxation took on increasing importance.

"There was a real sense that the union was fragile or even on the verge of collapse—they didn't know how long it would succeed or even what success would look like," LaCroix said. "The founders were dying off and, what's more, things were very different from what they could have envisioned. So not only were interbellum Americans applying federalism, they were applying it to totally new and ever-changing sets of problems and dynamics."

Despite the turmoil, historians have often treated the interbellum period as one of constitutional stasis, LaCroix said, noting the large gap between the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804 and the 13th Amendment in 1865.

"People have written about this period as if it isn't part of the story because it didn't generate any amendments," she said. "But there were all these foundational cases from this period. There was *McCulloch v. Maryland* about the Bank of the United States in 1819, *Gibbons v. Ogden* about the commerce clause and steamboats in 1824, *Osborn v. Bank of the US* about federal jurisdiction also in 1824, and others. So how can we have a story that the Constitution didn't change or that nothing interesting was happening when the Court was generating all these opinions? They weren't just clarifying: these were real disputes on the line."

The story, of course, has a strong human element, and some of LaCroix's research has focused on reading accounts of individuals involved in the disputes and debates. She's worked to include voices beyond lawyers and the male elite, including those of fugitive slaves, the wives of cabinet members, and others.

"One of the things I find really fascinating about this project is that I'm looking at particular people and trying to weave their stories together," LaCroix said. "It means I spend time reading one person's papers, and I get to know their handwriting and who they write to and how they write to those people."

Books by Alumni Published 2017

Charlotte Adelman, '62
Midwestern Native Shrubs and Trees: Gardening Alternatives to Nonnative Species (Ohio University Press) (with Bernard L. Schwartz)
This companion volume to the best-selling *The Midwestern Native Garden* offers a guide to replacing nonnative plants with native alternatives in gardens and landscapes.

Donald Alexander, '67
The Maine Rules of Unified Criminal Procedure with Advisory Notes and Comments (Tower Publishing)
Justice Alexander of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court has edited this resource book to help practitioners, judges, and litigants enhance their understanding of the local procedural rules.

Tom Bell, '93
Your Next Government? From the Nation State to Stateless Nations (Cambridge University Press)
Bell offers an analysis of the shift from nation-states to a new form of nations in this book, offering a guide to the current trends and the future of government.

Christopher Carani, '99
Design Rights: Functionality and Scope of Protection (Wolters Kluwer)
This book provides invaluable information about aesthetic protections in the area of design rights, comprehensively detailing the practices of many jurisdictions and countries.

Frank Cicero, '65
Creating the Land of Lincoln: The History and Constitutions of Illinois (University of Illinois Press)
Cicero describes a spirited history of the creation of Illinois, with a focus on the constitutional conventions and the debates of the delegates who shaped the state.

Anita Dhake, '09
Operation Enough! How to Retire Remarkably Early (The Power of Publishing)
The author of the popular blog *The Power of Thrift* details how she succeeded in crossing off an important item on her bucket list—retiring early, at age 33.

Daniel L. Doctoroff, '84
Greater Than Ever: New York's Big Comeback (Public Affairs)
As the architect of New York City's economic resurgence after the attacks of September 11, Doctoroff recounts the successes and failures of ambitious plans for housing, sustainability, and economic renewal.

Edna Selan Epstein, '73
The Attorney-Client Privilege and the Work-Product Doctrine (6th edition, ABA Section of Litigation)
This newly revised sixth edition, the ABA Section of Litigation's best seller since the first edition, has been updated with the most current developments in attorney-client privilege and work-product protection.

Josh Fairfield, '01
Owned: Property, Privacy, and the New Digital Serfdom (Cambridge University Press)
This dire warning for Americans details the ongoing and future crisis of digital ownership and property and offers solutions for a society increasingly dominated by technological ownership dilemmas.

Michael Gerbert Faure, '85
Carbon Capture and Storage: Efficient Legal Policies for Risk Governance and Compensation (MIT Press) (with Roy A. Partain)
In this book, the authors offer a theoretical and practical discussion of one of the main obstacles to CCS adoption: complex liability and compensation issues.

Michael E. S. Frankel, '95
Mergers and Acquisitions Deal-Makers: Building a Winning Team (Wiley)
A behind-the-scenes look at the underlying roles of each player in a mergers and acquisitions transaction, this book explores the roles of the buyers and sellers as well as executive management, line management, and the corporate development team.

Lawrence M. Friedman, JD '51, LLM '53
American Law: An Introduction (3rd edition, Oxford University Press) (with Grant M. Hayden)
This book provides an introduction to the American legal system for a broad readership, focusing on law in practice, on the role of the law in American society, and on how the social context affects the living law of the United States.

Alan Gordon, '84
Where Werewolves Fear to Tread (Thurston Howl Publications)
When a college party ends with a gruesome discovery and werewolves start showing up in broad daylight, Sam Lehrman, a local dog trainer, is forced into action. Not knowing who his allies are, Sam sets out to secure the fate of the only item that might be able to save them.

Claire Hartfield, '82
A Few Red Drops: The Chicago Race Riot of 1919 (Clarion Books)
Hartfield chronicles the Chicago Race Riot of 1919 with contemporary perspectives on the violent incidents of racial violence and Chicago social and political histories as a whole.

Aristides Hatzis, '94
Επιχειρηματα Ελευθεριασ (English: *Arguments for Liberty*)
Hatzis offers an anthology of applied liberalism, emphasizing freedom of speech, expression, and the press, as well as a range of issues from bodily autonomy to immigration.

Fritz Heimann, '51
Confronting Corruption (Oxford University Press) (with Mark Pieth)
This meticulous examination of corruption focuses on post–Cold War anticorruption efforts and their current effectiveness and outlines a plan for the necessary reform to combat corruption in the future.

Judith Weinshall Liberman, '54

The Blanket (Dog Ear Publishing); *Expulsion* (Dog Ear Publishing); *The Future* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Heavenly Gardens: The Baha'i Gardens of Haifa* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Holocaust Paintings* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Homo Sapiens: A Visual Commentary about Human Violence* (Dog Ear Publishing); *An Introduction to My Judaica Art* (Dog Ear Publishing); *My Birthday* (Dog Ear Publishing); *The Rainbow* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Ronnie's Alarm Clock* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Ruthie and Her Ancestors* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Self Portraits of a Holocaust Artist* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Shop and Shop* (Dog Ear Publishing); *The Train* (Dog Ear Publishing); *The Wailing Wall* (Dog Ear Publishing); *Your Grandpa: A Letter to Our Grandchildren* (Dog Ear Publishing)
Prolific author and artist Liberman continues to publish art books and children's picture books. Information about her art and her many published works can be found at jliberman.com

Staughton Lynd, '76

Moral Injury and Nonviolent Resistance: Breaking the Cycle of Violence in the Military and Behind Bars (PM Press) (with Alice Lynd)
This book introduces readers to what modern clinicians, philosophers, and theologians have attempted to describe as "moral injury" and shares the stories of those breaking the cycle of moral injury with acts of nonviolent resistance.

Santiago Maqueda Fourcade, '14

La Delegación Legislative y el Estado Regulatorio (English: Legislative Delegation and the Regulatory State) (Editorial Ábaco de Rodolfo Depalma)
Marqueda answers a question of Argentinian legislative deference, detailing regulatory state practices and constitutional validity of future and past reforms.

John Mauck, '72

Jesus in the Courtroom: How Believers Can Engage the Legal System for the Good of His World (Moody Publishers)
Mauck aims to help believers understand the missing aspects of Jesus's relationship to the law and to understand the relationship of the legal establishment to Christians in the United States today.

Kenneth P. Norwick, '65

The Legal Guide for Writers, Artists and Other Creative People (Page Street Publishing)
This approachable book is aimed to help a layperson understand their legal rights and protect their intellectual property under current copyright and intellectual property laws.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer, '67

A Constitution for Aotearoa New Zealand (Victoria University Press) (with Andrew Butler)
The former prime minister of New Zealand presents his thoughts on New Zealand's Constitution, adding Stone's proposals for a more modern constitution to a national debate.

John Pfaff, '03

Locked In: The True Causes of Mass Incarceration (Basic Books)
John Pfaff writes one of the most detailed accounts thus far of our system of imprisonment, revealing the true causes of mass incarceration as well as the best path to reform.

Rutherford H. Platt, '67

Reclaiming American Cities: The Struggle for People, Place, and Nature (University of Massachusetts Press)
This history of America's cities and their organization spans attitudes of reformers and activists and examines effects such as environmental harm, economic impact, and infrastructure of American cities from past to present.

Helen Sedwick, '84

Self-Publisher's Legal Handbook (2nd edition, Ten Gallon Press)
Building on the best-selling success of the original, this expanded second edition helps writers navigate the legal aspects of writing and independent publishing and stay out of court and at their desks.

Lloyd Shefsky, '65

Visionarie$ Are Made Not Born (BookBaby)
Shefsky lays out five elements of visions and explains how to use them in your own ventures, using the stories of successful business visionaries to demonstrate how those elements have been effectively used in the past.

Geoffrey R. Stone, '71

Sex and the Constitution (Liveright)
Professor Stone details the tenuous relationship of sex to America's legal and political history, with a particular emphasis on Constitutional protections for Americans' private lives.

Bjarne Tellmann, '95

Building an Outstanding Legal Team: Battle-Tested Strategies from a General Counsel (Globe Law and Business)
Tellman creates a practical guide to building and maintaining an excellent and efficient team of lawyers in this guide aimed towards legal professionals and leaders.

Howard M. Turner, '59

Turner on Illinois Mechanics Liens (Illinois State Bar Association)
This book provides a straightforward explanation of mechanics lien law in the text and, in its footnotes, a starting point for legal research and acquiring a deeper understanding of mechanics lien law.

Steve Wallace, '86

Obroni and the Chocolate Factory: An Unlikely Story of Globalism and Ghana's First Gourmet Chocolate Bar (Skyhorse Publishing)
The story of an obroni (white person) from Wisconsin who set out to build the Omanhene Cocoa Bean Company in Ghana—a country renowned for its cocoa—in a quest to produce the world's first export-ready, single-origin chocolate bar.

Stephen Ware, '90

Principles of Arbitration Law (West Academic Publishing) (with Ariana Levinson)
In what is to become a foundational text for legal students and professors, Steve Ware's book extensively covers the practice of arbitration law in concise terms.

Frank Zimring, '67

When Police Kill (Harvard University Press)
During especially tense police and civilian relations, Frank Zimring offers a groundbreaking examination of police killings across the United States, describing the current situation and what reforms must occur to reduce civilian deaths from police violence.

Development News

THE LAW SCHOOL **ANNUAL FUND**

The Law School Annual Fund provides vital resources and flexibility for the Dean to address the Law School's most pressing needs and supports the students, faculty, and programs that make Chicago such an exceptional place.

Gifts to the Annual Fund:

- provide scholarship assistance to attract the most promising students,
- support faculty research and the influence of their scholarship on today's most pressing political and social issues, and
- enhance the programs and clinics that make our great school so special.

Each gift matters and every dollar counts. Your contributions to the Annual Fund provide vital support for our most critical and emerging initiatives during the University of Chicago Campaign: Inquiry and Impact.

7 out of 10 alumni have made a gift at some point in their lifetime.

Make your annual gift before the fiscal year closes on June 30.

3 WAYS TO MAKE YOUR GIFT

ONLINE
www.law.uchicago.edu/givenow

PHONE
773.702.9629

MAIL
Office of External Affairs
1111 E. 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

WHAT DIFFERENCE CAN **ONE** DONOR MAKE?

THE MAROON LOYALTY SOCIETY

Honoring our most loyal and consistent donors

Loyal donors give the Law School a strong, consistent base of support that is critical to advancing its core mission. Collectively, alumni contributions—small or large—have a significant impact, providing vital resources for the students, faculty, and programs that make Chicago such an exceptional place.

Membership

The Maroon Loyalty Society recognizes donors who make a gift of any amount for three or more consecutive years.

Recognition Levels

GUARDIAN*	20+ years of consecutive giving
STEWARD	10–19 years of consecutive giving
CHAMPION	5–9 years of consecutive giving
ADVOCATE	3–4 years of consecutive giving and new donors with a 3-year commitment

Nearly 2,700 Law School alumni are a part of the Maroon Loyalty Society and, of that, more than 1,000 are Guardian-level members. Thank you!

Benefits

As a member of the Maroon Loyalty Society, you will receive:

- recognition in the Maroon Loyalty Society Honor Roll of Donors,
- exclusive invitations to events, and
- dedicated access to loyalty society staff.

Learn More

Email maroonloyalty@uchicago.edu, call 773.702.4623, or visit www.law.uchicago.edu/maroonloyal.

**Perfect donors are alumni who have given every year since their most recent UChicago graduation.*

STUDENT PROFILE

STUDENT NAME
Amiri Lampley

CLASS YEAR
2020

UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUTION
Spelman College

HOMETOWN
Huntsville, AL

WHAT INSPIRED YOU TO ATTEND LAW SCHOOL?
I have witnessed the criminal justice system and the education system rob many people from my community, whom I consider family and friends, of their life and liberty. I hope that by gaining access into the legal field, I will be able to advocate on their behalf as well as work towards recreating these systems so that they actually serve the purpose of justice, equality, and equity for all.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE THING ABOUT THE LAW SCHOOL SO FAR?
I love the small class sizes, the academic rigor, and how accessible the faculty is. My most endearing memory so far is eating Thanksgiving dinner with Professor Hemel and his wife while casually discussing politics and economics with other classmates who would have otherwise been alone for the holidays. The consistent support has really been a plus, particularly when tackling economics and the law.

HOW DID RECEIVING SCHOLARSHIP SUPPORT IMPACT YOUR DECISION TO ATTEND THE LAW SCHOOL?
I am the first in my family to pursue a professional degree, and it was really difficult to explain to my family and even justify to myself the rationality of taking on such a tremendous amount of debt even for one of the best law schools in the country. Receiving such a generous scholarship provided me with the peace of mind and confidence to enter uncharted territory and affirmed that I was making the right decision.

WHAT CAREER PATH DO YOU HOPE TO PURSUE?
I would like to practice at a large law firm to gain knowledge in the areas of employment, tax, and government regulations for a few years, while maintaining a substantial pro bono workload in criminal justice litigation. Eventually, I would like to acquire a position as general counsel for a school board or school district and open a nonprofit boarding school for at-risk children.

STATEMENT OF GRATITUDE:
I would like to thank Debra Cafaro for her generous contribution to my legal education. If it were not for her support, I would not be attending one of the best law schools in the country. Her commitment to the public good allows aspiring attorneys like myself the chance to make a difference in the world, and it is uplifting to know that one day, I too will be able to give back to someone else in need. Her support has not been taken lightly, and I hope that as a Cafaro Scholar I continue the legacy of excellence that she has created.

In 2013, Debra A. Cafaro, '82, made a $4 million gift to provide full-tuition, three-year scholarships for Law School students with financial need. The Law School named Cafaro a distinguished alumna in 2011. At present, Cafaro serves on the Law School's Business Advisory Council, the Law School Campaign Cabinet. She previously served on the Law School Council. Named by the Financial Times as one of the Top 50 Women in World Business, Cafaro heads Ventas, Inc., an S&P 500 company with an enterprise value of about $27 billion. Prior to Ventas, Cafaro was the director and then president of Ambassador Apartments Inc.

TIERNEY AND RYDER GIFT WILL AUGMENT STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS

A substantial gift from Michael P. Tierney, '79, and his wife, Beth Ryder, has expanded the Law School's ability to provide scholarships to outstanding students.

"Dean Miles can apply these funds where he feels they will do the most good," Tierney said. "The dean and I discussed, for example, accelerating the recent and impressive momentum in assisting our graduates with securing judicial clerkships. Especially in our current political environment—whatever one's leanings—we see regularly the societal importance of the judicial branch. Supporting our nation's judges with clerks from the Law School represents real and long-term impact of which all graduates can be proud."

Similarly, recognizing the multifaceted effect on the Law School of the Rubenstein Scholars, Tierney expects that Dean Miles will use part of his gift to augment merit-based scholarships.

In a career marked by entrepreneurial vigor, Mr. Tierney has founded and/or led companies in fields as diverse as investment banking, software, and marketing. Those businesses have been active in many parts of the world. In one business, for example, Tierney partnered with a graduate of the Booth School, Dmitri Dorofeev, to establish a Moscow-based company that designs, manufactures, and distributes advanced biometric devices.

During the past four years, however, Tierney's professional focus has been on Regen Med, which he cofounded and where he serves as CEO. Regen Med supports large hospitals and smaller clinics in the delivery of evidence-based cell and tissue therapies. Many experts feel that translational regenerative medicine—utilizing the body's innate reparative, immunomodulatory, and regenerative capabilities—will eventually rival pharmaceuticals and surgery in therapeutic importance. It is already playing important roles in cancer, orthopedic, renal, rehabilitation, and other treatments.

"Healthcare represents a full one-sixth of US GDP," Tierney said. "It encompasses complex yet fascinating issues in clinical medicine, science, business, regulation, and policy. Working with leading physicians, department chairs, regulators, and industry leaders is as stimulating a set of professional experiences as I have been privileged to enjoy."

Tierney credits the Law School—and more broadly the University of Chicago ethos that it represents—for providing him with the outlook and skills allowing him to successfully pursue such diverse interests. He has consequently been unstinting in support of the Law School. He has served on the Public Interest Advisory Board, and he is now in his 10th year of service on the Law School Council, which he has chaired since 2014. (The Law School Council was previously known as the Visiting Committee.) A gift he made in 2009, in honor of his late father Paul J. Tierney, has substantially strengthened the Housing Initiative Clinic.

Michael P. Tierney, '79

"The realization that we should 'give back'—to use the overused cliché—is prompted by different things at different times for each of us," Tierney noted. "As we all know, for over a century the University of Chicago has proved itself one of world's most influential institutions in so many fields. The Law School, I am convinced, can and will play an increasingly greater role in extending UChicago's international impact. It is an honor to support programs that have such far-reaching consequences."

Alumni In Memoriam

1939

Morton J. Harris
June 8, 2017
Harris served as an intelligence officer with the 52nd Fighter Group of the US Army Air Forces in Africa and Italy during World War II. He was a longtime tax attorney who practiced in Northfield, Illinois, and was an avid golfer who was proud of his six holes in one.

1952

Harry Gabrielides
October 5, 2017

C. J. Head
January 24, 2017
Head and his wife, Elizabeth, were both Law School graduates who enjoyed successful careers with law firms and corporations in San Francisco, California; Washington, DC; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and New York, New York.

Elizabeth Head
September 21, 2017
Head won a scholarship to the University at age 15 and after completing her undergraduate degree graduated cum laude from the Law School at age 21. Head's first job was as an attorney at the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, DC. She later became the first female attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meager and Flom, and the first female partner at Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, both in New York City. She retired in 1996 after serving more than seven years as general counsel at Columbia University.

Lowell A. Siff
November 14, 2017
Siff earned his bachelor's degree at the University. He worked in research at the advertising agency Henry J. Kaufman & Associates in Washington, DC, before joining Illinois home builder Hoffman Rosner Corp., where he rose to become president of the company. In 1975, he founded the Lowell Homes Corporation, a custom builder of homes in Illinois and Florida. Siff was an accomplished musician who played the clarinet, saxophone, and piano; he was also the author of *Love*, a collaboration with illustrator Gian Berto Vanni.

Melvin Spaeth
October 9, 2017
A veteran of the Battle of the Bulge, Spaeth also earned his undergraduate degree at the University and was a member of the *Law Review*. He worked at the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, DC, as an attorney after graduation and went on to practice at a maritime-law firm and in the Antitrust Division of the US Department of Justice. In 1965, Spaeth joined the law firm of Arnold & Porter, where he specialized in antitrust and class-action litigation and eventually became a partner in the firm. He continued to practice pro bono after retirement while also pursuing his interests in travel, art, and opera.

1953

David H. Fromkin
June 11, 2017
Fromkin served as a prosecutor and defense counsel in the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps before joining the law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett in New York City. A member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Fromkin served as a foreign-policy advisor to Hubert Humphrey during the 1972 presidential primaries and was a professor of history, international relations, and law at Boston University, where he was also the director of the Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Long-Range Future. Fromkin published the first of his seven books in 1975; his best-known book, *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*, was published in 1989 and was a finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award and the Pulitzer Prize. Fromkin was a graduate of the College.

1955

Charles W. Nauts
September 2, 2017
Nauts entered the University at age 16, earning a PhB and then earning a bachelor's degree from Columbia University before returning to Chicago to enroll in the Law School. He was a vice president of Chicago Title and Trust Company and Ticor Title Insurance Company and retired in 1994 from the Chicago law firm of Chapman and Cutler, where he practiced commercial and residential real estate law. During his legal career, Nauts chaired a number of committees in the American, Illinois, and Chicago Bar Associations; coauthored two books on real estate law; and published several legal articles. He also served as a trustee of Lincoln College in Lincoln, Illinois.

1956

Joseph Davis
November 19, 2017
Davis, a US Army veteran, was a member of the *Law Review*. He spent most of his career in his hometown of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was an active volunteer, serving as president of the Louisville chapter of B'nai Brith and as advisor to its youth organization; he was also member of local Masonic and Shriners organizations.

1957

Neil F. Twomey
February 13, 2008
Twomey worked as an attorney before becoming an investment banker specializing in mergers and acquisitions; he founded Adams, Bryce & Co., an international investment banking firm headquartered in Wyckoff, New Jersey, and later joined the firm of Smith Barney. He was voracious reader who loved to run and play the piano.

1958

Robert E. Ulbricht
November 8, 2017
Ulbricht served in the US Army, and his first job after law school was as a research attorney for the American Bar Foundation in Chicago. He went on to work at Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company and the law firm of Cummings and Wyman before joining Bell Federal Savings & Loan Association (later Bell Bank Corporation), where he was general counsel and senior vice president until his retirement. Ulbricht was a member of the editorial board of the *Chicago Bar Record* and served on the board of the Glen Ellyn, Illinois, public library.

1959

Richard H. Allen
January 23, 2008
Allen began his legal career at the law firm of Morris, Nichols, Arsht and Tunnell in Wilmington, Delaware, and later worked as a corporate attorney with Atlas Chemical Industries and Rockwell International Corporation. He served as general counsel for Incom International and was later promoted to president and chief executive officer, a position he held until his retirement. Allen served on the board of trustees of Wilmington Friends School and was active in the Delaware Center for Horticulture as well as the Sanibel–Captiva Conservation Foundation near his winter home in Florida.

John Jubinsky
August 4, 2017
After earning his JD, Jubinsky served in the US Army and then joined the Honolulu law firm of Ashford & Wriston, where he eventually became a partner. He later opened his own practice and served as general counsel for Title Guaranty Hawaii. In 2009, *Honolulu* magazine named him Lawyer of the Year in the field of real estate law. Jubinsky was a beloved mentor to many younger attorneys, as well as an avid golfer, a lover of food and wine, a history buff, and a philanthropist.

1960

Peter I. Diamondstone
August 30, 2017
A well-known political activist in Vermont, Diamondstone moved to the state after working on the 1968 presidential campaign of Eugene McCarthy. In 1970, he cofounded the nonviolent socialist Liberty Union Party with other antiwar activists; Diamondstone ran for office as a Liberty Union candidate in every Vermont general election from the party's founding until 2016. He was an attorney for Vermont Legal Aid early in his career and later worked a series of odd jobs while continuing his political activism.

1961

Charles R. Baumbach
May 30, 2017
Baumbach spent the early years of his career in law and real estate. In 1983, he joined Arthur Gimmy International, now AGI Valuations, a California-based firm focused on business and real estate valuations.

William S. Easton
August 8, 2017
Easton began his legal practice in Buffalo, New York. Inspired by President John F. Kennedy to enter public service, he left Buffalo to join Legal Services of Northern Michigan in Marquette, where he provided free legal assistance and representation to low-income residents. He served two terms as a district judge before moving to Port Huron, Michigan, where he practiced law for many years and volunteered his services to the American Civil Liberties Union. Easton was also a committed supporter of the Southern Poverty Law Center and an active community volunteer.

Morris D. Witney
May 15, 2015
Witney, a US Army veteran, practiced law for more than 40 years.

1962

Sheldon M. Meizlish
June 17, 2017
Meizlish opened his own practice in downtown Detroit and practiced law there for more than 50 years. He devoted the first part of his career primarily to criminal law, both trial and appellate. In 1967, he successfully argued *People v. Mallory* before the Michigan Supreme Court, which ruled that individuals convicted of misdemeanors have a right to appellate counsel and to have counsel appointed if they cannot otherwise afford an attorney. Meizlish's practice later evolved into employee-benefits law.

1963

Robert D. Gordon
2015

J. Timothy Ritchie
August 14, 2017
Ritchie joined the legal department of Northern Trust Bank in 1964 and spent 34 years there in tax law and estate planning, eventually becoming the firm's trust counsel and associate general counsel. In 1997, the Chicago Estate Planning Council awarded him the Austin Fleming Distinguished Service Award for significant contributions to estate planning practice. A dedicated conservationist, Ritchie served on the boards of Openlands and the Nature Conservancy of Indiana and was a patron of the Lyric Opera of Chicago, the Santa Fe Opera, and the Chicago Symphony.

1964

Robert L. Seaver
August 30, 2017
Seaver served in the US Marine Corps before law school. He practiced business law at Taft, Stettinius & Hollister and later became a corporate general counsel. For more than 20 years, he taught law at Salmon P. Chase Law School at Northern Kentucky University; he was the coauthor of *Ohio Corporation Law*, published in 1988. Seaver earned the Life Master designation from the American Contract Bridge League.

1965

Richard L. LaVarnway
July 31, 2017
A national collegiate debate champion, LaVarnway worked as an attorney in the law department of the Continental Bank of Chicago, where he specialized in municipal and financial closings. He was an avid fan of Syracuse University basketball and the New York Yankees.

Thomas A. McSweeny
September 20, 2017
McSweeny's long career as a tax attorney included working for the US Treasury Department, FCM Corporation, Price Waterhouse and Shell Oil Company. He also served as a captain in the US Air Force during the Vietnam War, and was a member of the Judge Advocate General's Corps based in Omaha, Nebraska.

1966

Morgan J. Ordman
August 26, 2017
Ordman was a tax and business attorney in Chicago, first at the firm that eventually became McBride Baker & Coles, where he was a partner, chair of the tax department, and a member of the management committee. When the firm merged with Holland & Knight, he remained as a partner until his 2016 retirement. He was a past president and executive board member of the Tower Club and a member of several other civic and charitable boards.

1967

Peter J. Levin
July 31, 2017
After graduating from the Law School, Levin was awarded fellowships to teach and work in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In 1969, he returned to his hometown of Washington, DC, where he spent the next three decades as a litigator at Pierson Semmes & Bemis and its predecessor firms. In 2000, he joined the Tobacco Project of the National Association of Attorneys General (where he later became chief counsel) to help coordinate enforcement of the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement between tobacco companies and 46 states. His many volunteer commitments included serving on the board of the Jewish Council for the Aging of Greater Washington and as board president of the Jewish Foundation for Group Homes.

1968

William Rudell Goetz
January 2015
During his long career, Goetz specialized in municipal law and health care law. Friends and family knew him as an avid reader, a lover of travel, and a talented inventor.

1970

Martin J. Dubowsky
May 27, 2017
In addition to working as a partner in a law firm and later opening his own law and mediation firm, Dubowsky was an assistant professor of business law at the Indiana University School of Business and also taught at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He was a volunteer mediator for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and loved to travel and play bridge.

1971

Hartmut Lübbert
2016
A native of Germany, Lübbert studied law and economics in that country and in France as well as in Chicago. He cofounded the Lübbert law firm in Freiburg, Germany, in 1990, where he worked until his 2010 retirement, and was an honorary consul of France.

1973

Marlene Lorraine Johnson
September 24, 2017
Johnson began her legal career in the corporate legal department at IBM before moving to Washington, DC, to pursue public service. She served the district as the first operating executive and supervisory hearing officer of the Office of Employee Appeals; chair of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; and chair of the Public Service Commission, the regulatory oversight agency for utility and telecommunication companies. She also served as legal counsel to the Committee on Finance and Revenue of the Council of the District of Columbia. In 2005, she was appointed general counsel of the Washington Convention Center Authority (now Events DC), where she played a major role in a number of development projects.

1974

Frederick Walter Bessette
July 13, 2017
Bessette spent his entire career in the law department at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In his 38 years there, he rose to become vice president and investment counsel.

1977

Mary S. Nissenson

October 23, 2017

The first woman elected president of the Law Students Association, Nissenson worked as a corporate trial attorney and was a correspondent and anchor for NBC News, during which time she won seven Emmy awards, the George Foster Peabody award, and more than 100 other journalism awards. She went on to serve as the editorial and strategic counsel at Foresight Communications, an international communications firm based in Alexandria, Virginia.

1981

Suzanne Ehrenberg

September 26, 2017

Ehrenberg spent four years with the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt and served as a staff attorney with the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. In 1985, she joined the faculty of Chicago-Kent College of Law, where she taught courses on topics that included legal research and writing, remedies, corporations, and appellate procedure. She also authored a number of scholarly articles about the legal research and writing process and served for many years as associate director of Chicago-Kent's legal research and writing program.

1984

James Barton Duncan

September 29, 2017

A member of the *Law Review* and Order of the Coif, Duncan's first job was with the law firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro. In 1997, he joined the San Francisco City Attorney's Office as the deputy city attorney on the office's government and contracts team. He was recruited from that position to become executive director of the San Francisco Health Service System. Duncan was a dedicated volunteer at the San Francisco SPCA and on the Institute on Aging's Friendship Line.

Maureen Whiteman Zlatkin

August 27, 2017

Whiteman was deeply involved in music and the arts. A particular supporter of music education, she helped found an association for parents of music students and coordinated musical field trips for students in her town of Westport, Connecticut; she also founded a music education program for young people in Cali, Colombia. She was a dedicated philanthropist as well, supporting organizations that included the Federation for Jewish Philanthropy of Upper Fairfield County.

1987

Stephen D. Spears

March 8, 2017

Spears entered private practice after graduating from the Law School and later worked for several Chicago-area companies, including Motorola, Acxiom, and Accenture. He was a leader of his sons' Boy Scout troops and loved camping with his family, spending time at his lake cottage, and attending road races. He was also an avid reader, especially of history, and knew all the lyrics of the musical *Hamilton*.

1989

Dennis Michael Black

July 1, 2017

While at the Law School, Black clerked for his beloved professor, Judge Richard Posner of the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. After graduation, he joined the firm of Williams & Connolly in Washington, DC, where he remained for 25 years, working primarily in corporate litigation, and became a partner in 1998. He left the firm in 2015 to pursue new projects, including doing pro bono work for SMYAL (Supporting and Mentoring Youth Advocates and Leaders), founding a clothing manufacturing company, and a men's clothing store. He was a committed donor to HIV and cancer charities and a devoted fan of the Texas Aggies and the Washington Nationals.

2005

Terrell Joseph Iandiorio

August 16, 2017

Prior to law school, Iandiorio taught in South Africa and at the Belmont Hill School in Belmont, Massachusetts. After graduating, he clerked for a federal judge, then joined the Boston firm of Ropes & Gray as an associate. Promoted to counsel in 2016, he worked in the firm's government enforcement practice. He was well known for his pro bono work, serving as lead counsel for Ropes & Gray's work with the Medical-Legal Partnership/Boston and DotHouse Health, a community health center. In 2016, he received the Denis Maguire Award from the Boston Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project, and in 2015, he received the Outstanding Medical-Legal Partnership Pro Bono Advocacy Award from the American Bar Association.

Faculty

Geoffrey Hazard

January 11, 2018

Hazard, a respected scholar of civil procedure, judicial administration, and legal ethics, was a professor at the University of Chicago Law School from 1964 to 1971. Hazard, who taught at a number of law schools over his career, served as the director of the American Law Institute between 1984 and 1999. When he joined the faculty of the Law School, he also became Executive Director of the American Bar Foundation. He earned a bachelor of arts degree from Swarthmore College and graduated from Columbia Law School. He was the coauthor of several treatises and casebooks on civil procedure and was the recipient of numerous awards and seven honorary degrees.

Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy

Three Decades of Steering Progress in Atlanta

Mason Stephenson, '71, retired in 2014 from King & Spalding, where he had worked since 1985, including ten years as the managing partner of the firm's Atlanta headquarters office. Although he has retired from legal practice, he is still applying his legal training in significant ways.

Stephenson went to Atlanta right after graduation, for a job with the firm that is now Alston & Bird. "I grew up on a farm in a small town not very far from Atlanta, and I met my wife when we were in high school there. We got married when I was at the Law School, and it felt right to us to head back toward home," he said.

Mason Stephenson, '71

Atlanta's steady growth had turned into a boom—the city's population in 1971 was 50 percent greater than it had been in 1950—and Stephenson soon found himself focusing on real estate finance, the field he remained in for the rest of his career. "I felt that I had a solid grounding thanks to a great course I had taken at the Law School from Owen Fiss," he said. "He used a business school textbook and really immersed us in the practicalities of real estate financing."

Stephenson's acumen became even more valuable when the boom fizzled in the mid-1970s. "Most of the major lenders in Atlanta had never lost money in real estate until then," he recalled. "No one really knew exactly what to do. Ideas were welcomed even from the most junior associates. We all learned a lot."

In the 1980s, Stephenson became an indirect part of Atlanta history when his wife, Linda, joined with the small group known as the Atlanta Nine that led the effort to bring the 1996 Olympic Games to Atlanta. Mrs. Stephenson's involvement would last for a decade, including service as a managing director of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. Mr. Stephenson and others from King & Spalding provided support to the Atlanta Nine, and after the Games were awarded to Atlanta in 1990, the firm donated substantial legal services.

When Stephenson took on the managing partner role in 2001, the Atlanta office was facing the forthcoming expiration of the lease on the space it occupied. He played a leading role in the deliberations that resulted in a wholesale relocation to a different part of town and guided the move. "Leading that move and heading up the office administration gave me a lot of occasions to reflect on how much things had changed since I first came to Atlanta," he recalled. "Everything from time sheets—which people didn't do when I first started—to the substantially increased diversity of the firm."

He's been a trustee at the Atlanta Botanical Garden since 2010 and was elected board chair in 2016. His real estate knowledge came in handy when the garden recently negotiated a new lease for the city-owned land that it occupies, and he has been closely engaged with a lawsuit brought under the state's open-carry gun law, challenging the garden's prohibition against firearms. The garden has doubled in size since he joined its board, and an additional garden was opened an hour north of Atlanta. "I'd like to take credit for what this wonderful civic asset has become, but that credit has to go to the great leadership it has had over the years, and to the extraordinary vision and skills of the garden's CEO, who has created a place that will serve this generation and many generations to come," Stephenson said.

The next generations are on his mind in more personal ways, too. "Atlanta is a great place to live with plenty to do. Linda and I continue to be involved in volunteer work," he said, "but the best part of retirement is the time we get to spend with our two sons, their wives, and our six fabulous grandchildren, who all live nearby. Life is very good, and we are very grateful."

Driving Change for the Environment and Women's Rights

When Jeanne Cohn-Connor, '84, addressed the annual Stout Luncheon at the Law School, her talk focused on "Making an Impact: How Women Lawyers Can Drive Change," a topic that encapsulates her work. With her broad experience, skilled and innovative lawyering, extensive pro bono work, and other significant contributions, she has undoubtedly effected change throughout her career.

Jeanne Cohn-Connor, '84

After many years as an attorney in New York City and Maine, she joined the Washington, DC, office of Kirkland & Ellis in 2005 with a practice focused on transactional environmental law. As a partner at Kirkland, she has distinguished herself as go-to counsel on the environmental aspects of massive transactional and Chapter 11 restructuring cases. Cohn-Connor served as lead environmental counsel spearheading the global environmental settlement for Tronox Incorporated and its affiliates in complex Chapter 11 proceedings. She advised on Hess Corporation's significant sale of its Hovensa oil refinery and represented an alternative investment company in its acquisition of a master-planned community that was part of an approximately 500-million-dollar cleanup of contamination relating to historical mining operations. She also advised Sherwin Alumina Company LLC on negotiations with the government and regulatory and liability issues in its successful Chapter 11 filing. Her work has resulted in commendations from publications that include *The Legal 500 US* and Law360.

"I work with a great team of lawyers at Kirkland," she said, "and we have come up with some very creative solutions in exceedingly complex cases. At the Law School, I learned how to take apart and resolve the most complicated situations, and this has helped me tremendously in my career. My approach is to be creative in applying legal concepts, be precise in my analysis, and leave no stone unturned in pursuit of the best possible outcome—all hallmarks of a University of Chicago education."

Cohn-Connor has also maintained a prodigious pro bono workload. She managed a project, involving hundreds of hours of pro bono lawyer time, that resulted in the drafting and negotiation of amendments that Congress enacted to the Violence Against Women Act, expanding the Act to include critical protections for victims of domestic violence, including LGBT individuals, Native American women, and immigrants. These amendments also supported sexual assault victims on college campuses and reauthorized the critical Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

In addition, she has served as Kirkland's head lawyer for its Kids in Need of Defense caseload, overseeing more than 30 cases representing unaccompanied immigrant children who are seeking to become legal permanent US residents. She represented a young immigrant female who was a victim of sex trafficking, and she provided legal advice to a nonprofit that aims to provide housing for child victims of human trafficking.

"Seeing our client thrive has been incredible, especially after the unbelievably difficult circumstances she endured as a trafficking victim, particularly when she was so young," Cohn-Connor said regarding her work for this young immigrant client. "Work like this has been extraordinarily rewarding and is one reason why many of us went to law school in the first place."

Cohn-Connor speaks frequently on topics related to environmental law, immigration, and women's human rights and has been cited in many media outlets. Last year she hosted a panel in Washington, DC, at which she and four other Law School alumnae discussed insights from their own careers. She is also a founder and cochair of the DC chapter of the University of Chicago Law School Women's Leadership Network, which aims to provide support and enhance professional opportunities for experienced women alumnae leaders in the DC area.

"Lawyers, and women lawyers in particular, have critical choices to make in how they conduct their careers and their personal lives," Cohn-Connor said. "Difficult though it sometimes is, I believe it's vital in your career to be true to who you are and your values, whatever road your career takes you down. The education that I received at the Law School provided me with an invaluable perspective and the foundation to succeed both professionally and personally."

Applying Entrepreneurial Thinking to Urban Neighborhoods

Not long after he arrived at the Law School, Lyneir Richardson, '90, selected the library cubicle where he preferred to study. "It looked out across the parking lot to Woodlawn," he recalled. "I was always very aware that there were two worlds there, Hyde Park on one side and Woodlawn on the other. And people perceived more value in one than in the other."

Much of Richardson's career has been dedicated to changing the perception and the actuality of value in disadvantaged communities. Today he's doing that in two leadership roles, as the CEO of Chicago TREND, a company that spurs the development of retail businesses to strengthen city neighborhoods, and as the executive director of the Center for Urban Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (CUEED) at Rutgers Business School in Newark, New Jersey. CUEED is the first center of its kind in the nation, integrating scholarly work with private industry, government, and nonprofits to promote entrepreneurial vitality in urban environments.

Lyneir Richardson, '90

TREND (Transforming Retail Economics for Neighborhood Development) offers seed capital, predictive analytics, and financing to encourage and support the opening of retail businesses in transitioning communities. The company, which Richardson cofounded in 2014 with Robert Weissbourd, '79, launched with seven million dollars in funding from two prestigious Chicago-based foundations.

"In both of my roles, I get to enjoy the kinds of challenges that the Law School taught us all to relish," Richardson said. "There's deep, careful, innovative thinking, and there's intensely practical action. TREND uses new 'big data' analytical tools to help retailers recognize opportunities they could otherwise miss, and then we do deals—providing financing, signing leases and expediting the process. At Rutgers, I'm constantly interacting with faculty members who are doing breakthrough research on the connection between entrepreneurship and community revitalization, while I'm also teaching students how to see business opportunity in places that other people overlook or undervalue."

From 2009 until he began his current activities, Richardson was CEO of Brick City Development Corporation, the economic development catalyst created by the then-Mayor of Newark and now US senator Cory Booker. Richardson is credited with attracting more than two billion dollars of new investment through that agency, which won international recognition for structuring public-private partnerships.

He's no stranger to recognition. When he ran his own real estate company in Chicago from 1995 to 2004, growing it to 19 employees and eight million dollars in annual revenue, he was featured on the cover of *Crain's Chicago Business* and honored by the US Small Business Administration as the Young Entrepreneur of the Year in Illinois. He started his career as a banking lawyer.

"Being entrepreneurial was in my genes," Richardson said. "My parents were serial entrepreneurs at the same time as they both held down full-time jobs. Among other things, they owned a bar, popcorn stores, and real estate on the west side and in the suburbs. The challenges and opportunities of running a small business came up practically every night at our dinner table—along with the expectation that my brother and I would to do big things in business."

In furtherance of that expectation, Richardson's mother—who, like his father, did not finish college—would drive him past the University of Chicago as they were on the way to church in Washington Park and tell him that one day he was going to get a great education there. "I could only barely imagine that," he said, "but she was right. I came of age at the Law School, starting with lots of doubts but ending up with the core confidence that whatever problem someone was facing, smart people could figure it out. Now, with the help of a whole lot of smart people, I'm able to help African-American entrepreneurs have a better shot at success and help community leaders create more dynamic and desirable neighborhoods. I like to imagine the day when the kinds of stark divisions that I first experienced from my cubicle in the law library will be things of the past."

Thoughtful Recruiting of Impactful Leaders

What does leadership look like? Few people are better qualified to answer that question than Alison Ranney, JD/MBA '96, who has been described as "thoughtfully remaking what leadership looks like across the country" in her roles as managing director and head of the Chicago office of the executive search firm Koya Leadership Partners.

Space permits only a partial sketch of her leadership heritage.

Alison Ranney, '96

Her father, George A. Ranney Jr., a 1966 graduate of the Law School, had a robust and varied career in law, business, and government, with his civic leadership culminating in founding and leading Chicago Metropolis 2020. Her mother, Victoria, an expert on landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, cofounded Friends of the Parks and served on the Illinois Humanities Council, among other civic roles. Together, her parents founded and developed Prairie Crossing, one of the first conservation communities in the United States. Her father, grandfather, and great-uncle served as University of Chicago trustees, and her father and grandfather served on the Law School's Visiting Committee.

Growing up in Hyde Park, she regularly encountered leaders from the Law School, including former dean and University president Edward Levi, whose son was married to Ranney's aunt, and Bernard Meltzer, who became a mentor and friend. Civic, business, and academic figures were regulars at her family's Kenwood home. "Growing up with parents who were visionaries, while at the same time immensely practical and results-oriented, and surrounded by intensely bright people who asked questions about the way things were and the way things could be, it seems logical that I am interested in people who make a difference," she said.

It didn't take long for Ranney to make a difference at the Law School. In her first year, she cofounded the Women's Mentoring Program. That program, which connects first-year women students with women graduates, remains a vital part of the Law School today. She particularly wanted the Law School's women to be aware of alternative career paths. "We chose mentors who had pursued different careers as well as women who were practicing at law firms," she said. "We wanted to recognize the range of possibilities created by an education at the Law School." To be sure her own options were kept open, she also earned an MBA. She practiced law at Skadden and then was invited to join the recruiting firm Russell Reynolds Associates by a former attorney turned recruiter who recognized her potential in the field of recruiting.

At Koya Leadership Partners, Ranney has placed executives at mission-driven clients across the United States and around the world. In Chicago, she has recruited leaders to the MacArthur Foundation, the Obama Foundation, the Art Institute, the Adler Planetarium, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera, WBEZ, and many others. For the Law School, she placed Robin Ross as executive director of the Doctoroff Business Leadership Program. For the University, she recruited Derek Douglas from the Obama White House to become vice president for civic engagement and external affairs.

Roughly two-thirds of the executives Ranney has placed have been women, and more than one-third have been leaders of color. "Our job is to bring the best candidate to the client. I find it thrilling when the reaction to an announcement is, 'I wouldn't have thought of that person, but it's a brilliant match,'" she said. "We are working with clients who understand that leadership for today and tomorrow doesn't always look the same as what might previously have seemed like the 'logical choices.'"

Ranney and her father endowed a Law School fund that supports students pursuing public interest careers, she served on the Visiting Committee, and she currently sits on the boards of four major nonprofits and a corporation. She and her husband Erik Birkerts, who is CEO of the Clean Energy Trust, have three children: Ryerson, Dagny, and Silvie.

"I grew up surrounded by smart, deeply curious people who worked in their own best ways to make a better future," she said. "Now, supported and inspired by family, friends, colleagues, and clients, I do what I can to carry on that legacy. It's a pleasure and a great honor."

A Consistent Legal Mind in an Ever-Changing Company

Heath Dixon, '01, is senior corporate counsel for intellectual property operations at Amazon, in Seattle. "I love what I'm doing and where I'm doing it," Dixon says, "even though practically everything about it is different from what I had anticipated at earlier stages of my career."

After college, he taught for four years at a public high school in Texas, the state where he grew up. Having been a successful debater in high school and college, he coached the school's debate team. "Those four years were among the most important of my life," he said, "but I did think I could help schools on a broader scale if I became an education lawyer, and that was my expectation when I came to Chicago."

Heath Dixon, '01

His focus shifted from education when he became fascinated by technology issues, by the ambiguities that occurred in the law as the world shifted from analog to digital. And his expectation that his debating skills would lead to litigation changed after his 1L summer job, when a small business owner wrote to thank him for having talked him out of suing a supplier who had failed to meet an obligation. "He said I had helped him stay focused on building his business, and that it had been an important lesson for him," Dixon said. "I felt like I made a difference for him."

At the position he took after graduation, with Hughes & Luce in Dallas, another expectation was revised. "I liked the firm a lot and I thought that I'd become a partner there and be a firm lawyer my whole career," he reflected. Then he was seconded to Electronic Data Services (EDS), the multinational information technology and services company, where he was charged with repairing EDS's relationship with one of its largest customers, a 700-million-dollar account. "I got to help repair a broken relationship, and I really enjoyed being more deeply involved with building the business than I was while at the firm," he recalled.

He worked at EDS for four years, and then, in 2010, Amazon called. Dixon and his wife, Ashley, had both been raised in the Southwest and had never even visited Seattle. They had good friends in Dallas, they had family nearby, and they had started their own family. But they decided to take a chance. "We love the Pacific Northwest now," he said. "Ashley says that if I ever take another job, it can be anywhere, as long as it's in Seattle."

The nature of his work has shifted several times at Amazon. His current role is to help Amazon systematize and improve the way it secures and protects its intellectual property assets. "There are a lot of smart, experienced people who know far more than I do about protecting Amazon's IP. I get to learn from them and help them find ways to scale and simplify. It's great to keep learning more areas and even expanding nonlegal skills," he said.

Looking back, he said that his experience at the Law School also contradicted his expectations: "I had heard about how grueling and competitive Chicago would be, and I had kind of braced myself, but I loved it. When people argued, it was like debate—constructive and considerate, not angry. And of course everyone worked hard to do well, but so much of it was working together, not working against each other. I can't imagine a better academic environment."

One other expectation has changed, one that belonged to his father, a successful construction executive who didn't care much for lawyers and who told his son that he would pay for any education he wanted to pursue—except law school. "In his experience, people in business built things, while lawyers not only didn't build anything, they mostly got in the way of those who did," Dixon said. "He's a great man, my father, and I'm glad he's come to see that his son, the lawyer, is also someone who is helping to build things."

Faithful Advocate for Religious Freedom

Last year, when the University of California–Los Angeles introduced a sweeping new interdisciplinary program of research and teaching related to security and religious freedom, Asma Uddin, '05, was named as one of the program's first fellows.

"This is a great opportunity for me to continue pursuing a subject that has engaged me for a long time," Uddin said. "It's about the ability to live your faith fully; about the legal rights of individuals and groups to engage in religious exercise without inappropriate government incursion, particularly incursions based on assertions of a necessity to maintain public order or safety. These aren't easy questions, but I think they are crucial ones, all around the world."

Asma Uddin, '05

She has engaged with those questions, and with other legal and social issues related to religion, in a broad range of ways. She cofounded a nonprofit that explored religious freedom issues, and served as its director of strategy. She teaches a seminar on Islam and religious freedom at the Antonin Scalia Law School of George Mason University. She has authored articles about Islamic law for scholarly journals and edited books related to Islam; she regularly speaks at conferences and workshops; and she's a prolific contributor to publications that have included the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, *Tikkun*, and *Teen Vogue*. A film series she coproduced, *The Secret Life of Muslims*, was nominated for an Emmy and a Peabody Award.

From 2009 to 2016, Uddin was a staff attorney at the Becket Fund for Religious Liberty. In her first years there, she trained advocates, lawyers, judges, religious leaders, journalists, and students throughout the world in religious freedom law and principles. Later, her focus shifted to serving as legal counsel in US-based cases, where she played a major role in Supreme Court victories in high-visibility cases related to the provisions of the Affordable Care Act and to protecting the religious freedom of prison inmates.

"When I was at the Law School, Professor Hamburger helped me develop my ideas about religion and the law," she recalled. "We shared a level of discomfort with the extent to which American government action was encroaching on religious freedom. And I also benefitted greatly from my interactions with Professor Case, who came down differently from me on many issues but was always ready to listen and discuss. The Law School's commitment to respectfully seeing issues from many perspectives to arrive at greater understanding and, potentially, better policies, is just the kind of thing I am trying to do in all my endeavors."

She also founded the web magazine *altMuslimah.com*, now in its ninth year, which is devoted to issues at the intersection of gender and Muslim faith. "We learned when we created *altMuslimah* that there were so many of us who wanted to be authentic in our faith, devoted to our faith, and who were struggling with issues that we didn't always know how to fit with our lived realities," she said. "It turned out that these were conversations that people were desperate to have. The response has been overwhelming."

Her new role at the UCLA Initiative on Security and Religious Freedom has the potential for great impact. Its interdisciplinary approach will include experts in public policy, national security, technology, entertainment, and public health, and part of its mission is to establish seminars and clinics at UC law schools, as well as disseminating programming within all 10 of the UC system's research universities.

"My work comes from a very deep part of me, and I feel like I have been preparing for this position in one way or another for practically my whole life," Uddin said. "I have an amazing husband who bends over backward to help make my dreams possible. I wake up every morning looking forward to what life will bring."

REUNION WEEKEND 2018
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, MAY 4

Noon–2 p.m.	Loop Luncheon Featuring **Professor M. Todd Henderson, '98**, presenting a lecture entitled "Lawyer CEOs" The Standard Club | 320 South Plymouth Court
2:30–4 p.m.	Highlights Tour Art Institute of Chicago | 159 East Monroe Street
4-5:30 p.m.	LLM Alumni Reception River Roast | 315 North LaSalle Drive
4:30-6 p.m.	Alumni Clerkship Reception Petterino's | 50 West Randolph Street
5:30-7 p.m.	Bringing Communities Together: APALSA, BLSA, LLSA, NALSA, OutLaw + SALSA Reunion Celebration Prime & Provisions | 222 North LaSalle Drive
6–8 p.m.	All-Alumni Wine Mess The Builders BLDG | 222 North LaSalle Drive
8-9:30 p.m.	Class of 1993 25th Reunion Champagne Celebration Prime & Provisions | 222 North LaSalle Drive

SATURDAY, MAY 5

8:45–9:45 a.m.	Coffee + Breakfast
9-9:45 a.m.	Legal Education Panel, Hosted by the Class of 1968
10-11 a.m.	Town Hall Meeting with **Dean Thomas J. Miles**, et al. Speakers will include **Clinical Professors Herschella Conyers, '83, and Randolph Stone**
11:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.	Faculty Masterclasses How to Save Constitutional Democracy? | Presented by **Professor Tom Ginsburg** and Free Speech on Campus: A Challenge of Our Time | Presented by **Professor Geoffrey Stone, '71**
12:15–1:45 p.m.	Picnic Lunch + Ice Cream Social
1:30–2 p.m.	Behind the Scenes: D'Angelo Law Library Walking Tour
1:30–3 p.m.	Campus Bus Tour
5–6:30 p.m.	Reunion Committee Reception (by invitation only) Prime & Provisions | 222 North LaSalle Drive
7–10 p.m.	Reunion Class Dinners *Please note: The Class of 2013 dinner is from 7:30-10:30 p.m.*

SUNDAY, MAY 6

10:45 a.m. –Noon	Chicago Architecture Boat Tour 400 North Michigan | Tour departs from West Dock 3

All alumni are encouraged to join us for Reunion Weekend! For the most up-to-date schedule and to register online, please visit: www.law.uchicago.edu/reunion

THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO
THE LAW SCHOOL

1111 East 60th Street | Chicago, Illinois 60637

REUNION **WEEKEND** MAY 4-6, 2018