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Accounting for the Intensity of Voter Preference
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Dear Alumni and Friends:

By the time this issue of The Record reaches your mailbox, I will have completed my first year as dean. I am delighted to report that it has been a year marked by continued success for students, faculty, and the Law School. Our students have enjoyed unparalleled employment opportunities, as described in detail in this issue. Our faculty continue to produce creative and influential scholarship. Professors Eric Posner and Nicholas Stephanopoulos’s work on quadratic voting is a prime example. It has also been a year of new arrivals. We were delighted to welcome a new Dean of Students, Shannon Bartlett, who you can meet on page 44.

For all the accomplishments of the past year, alumni have most often asked me about is the visit of President Barack Obama in April. The President came for a public conversation with Professor David Strauss about the future of the Supreme Court and a town hall with students. The photographs beginning on page 22 show various aspects of his visit. His visit was the first by a sitting president to the Law School since President Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the original Law School building in 1903. President Gerald Ford’s visit occurred after he had left office. President Bill Clinton spoke at the University’s 1999 Convocation but did not visit the Law School. Many of our alumni have asked me: What was it like? How was the visit from a “backstage” perspective? Did you meet Bo?

The Law School is well accustomed to hosting dignitaries and executing elaborate events. The annual Hooding Ceremony, this year with Adam Silver, ’88, as the Distinguished Alumni Honoree, and the symposium on Judge Richard Posner’s book Divergent Paths are two examples. But a Presidential visit has a scale and complexity all its own. Every contingency must be considered for a president, and accordingly the staff is extensive (and, I hasten to add with gratitude, highly professional and efficient). Also, an unfortunate reality is that security is a significant consideration. Security at the Law School on the day of the visit surely was tighter than it has ever been. When I arrived early that morning, even I was initially not permitted entry into the building. (“I’m the dean.” “The what?”) It was my fault for failing to include myself on the list of “invitees.”

Even in the rarified air of presidential visits, President Obama’s visit to the Law School was special, and two reasons made it so. The first was that despite all the pomp of a presidential visit, the center of the event was a substantive discussion about the future of the Supreme Court, a civil and intelligent exchange about issues of importance, which is characteristically University of Chicago. The President might have gone to any law school, but for a thoughtful and unrehearsed conversation with students and a leading constitutional law scholar, he came to our Law School. He might have given a formal address to a large and docile audience. Instead, he had a dialogue with Professor Strauss and a seminar-like town hall with our students.

Our colleagues and students did not disappoint. Professor Strauss’s questions were discerning, astute, and informed by his deep expertise of the Court and constitutional law. We all got to see why our students adore Professor Strauss’s teaching. The White House requested that the Law School not vet the students’ questions, and we honored that request. Perhaps this was a foolhardy decision of a new dean, but it was also an act of trust in our students and in the education they receive here. The students’ questions during the town hall vindicated that trust. They were well-informed, insightful, and at least in one instance, challenging in tone and substance. The President’s responses were equally thoughtful and engaging. The event showed why the University of Chicago is known as the university for serious inquiry.

The second remarkable feature of the visit was that it was a homecoming. President Obama taught at the Law School for twelve years, and this was his first visit to the Law School since his election to the presidency. The town hall stage set may have made the Green Lounge unrecognizable to him, but it was a thrill to see him greet his old friends (and his former deans) Professors Geoffrey Stone and Douglas Baird. Clinical Professor Herschella Conyers even gave the President a kiss on the cheek. After the town hall, the President gave an interview to Fox News’ Chris Wallace in the D’Angelo Law Library. In the final portion of the interview, they visited his former office, which Mr. Wallace exclaimed was “spartan.” (I prefer the term “modern minimalist.” It is a Saarinen building.) His visit reminded us how extraordinary it is to have a member of our community serving as the President.

And, no, I did not meet Bo.

Warmly,

Thomas J. Miles

I was disappointed in both the article and the thinking it displayed as being behind the clinic. Although I do not oppose the clinic itself (indeed, I applaud the Law School for its tradition of addressing the most difficult issues), the article presented a picture of uncritical and unexamined thinking that I would not have expected from The Law School.

Although the clinic acknowledges the technical guilt of its clients, its participants direct responsibility for atrocities and their consequences at the US military and the society that military serves. According to Prof. Heyrman, “We owe more to our veterans than to just use them in our wars, traumatize them, and throw them away when they behave badly.” According to one student, his client’s crime “was the product of the wars that were fought in our name.” The same student makes not only unsupported psychological claims but ones based on both the conduct of war and institutional design, having concluded that “America’s ability to prevent repeats may well rest in our ability to recognize that calling Bales an aberrant monster is dangerously simplistic.” Similarly, another student is willing to describe both the psychological chain of causation between a lack of mental health services and the occurrence of such crimes and the disinterested attitude of a country that refuses to address the problems that apparently drive servicemembers to commit such crimes: “Many suffered trauma and then went back again without adequate mental health treatment. And once they committed these crimes, we threw them to the wolves.”

Ignoring the normative priors underlying such claims, statistics alone suggests considerable tension between the kind of causation suggested and the experience of hundreds of thousands of troops subjected to exactly the same (if not worse) conditions who did not commit heinous murders. Nor is there any consideration of the mental health services that are available to servicemembers suffering from mental illness or the efforts of the military to not only provide such services but to remove the stigma from accessing them.

My point is not to dispute such claims but rather to point out the way in which the clinic, and the article, presents as certainty that which is both empirically and normatively contested. A contrary view underlies the existence of the military justice system, which is built upon a completely different set of moral priors, beliefs about the role of personal responsibility in such acts, and instrumental understandings about the efficacy of criminal deterrence over mental health treatment. I do not know that all of the claims made in the article are false, although I believe some (such as those regarding the availability of mental health services at the US Disciplinary Barracks) are deceptively misleading. I do know that those who favor strict accountability for murder, even on the battlefield, are not so “simplistic” in their thinking as the article suggests. I have had many conversations about battlefield atrocities with many servicemembers, and I’ve never encountered thinking on this issue as simplistic as what I read in the article.

I simply expect more from the Law School, which has led the legal academy in the adaptation of social science methodologies to law; what I read in the article certainly doesn’t reflect my experience there as a student nor my conversations with faculty members since joining academia. The article, which describes the clinic and the facts underlying the cases in sensationalist language, vastly oversimplifies both the problem the clinic seeks to address and the availability of alternative solutions. I know the Law School can do better, and I look forward to a broader, even-handed, and rigorous discussion of these issues in the days to come.

Tom Nachbar, ’97
John W. Dorn Research Professor of Law
Senior Fellow, Center for National Security Law
University of Virginia School of Law
Major, US Army Reserve
Judge Advocate General’s Corps
“YOUR JOB SEARCH IS YOUR JOB SEARCH”: How Personalized Career Counseling Paid Off

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie
As a result—and because Law School alumni have always done well—overall employment rates right out of the Law School have averaged 98 percent since 2009. It’s a success Willard chalks up to three factors.

“First, it’s self-selection—we attract the best and brightest, and we let them know what they’re getting into: this is a law school unlike any other law school,” Willard said. “Second, we put them through an extremely rigorous legal education—and judges and employers know that, and they know that the students who come here work hard and are exposed to the best legal minds in the country. And third, the Law School’s small size makes a huge difference because that’s what allows us to personalize. Our motto is ‘One size does not fit all.’ We work with students one-on-one to not only find a job, but a job that’s going to be satisfying in terms of their career development.”

And at the Law School, that has meant taking a tailored approach in each area of employment.

LANDING A JUDICIAL CLERKSHIP

Several years ago, entry-level clerkship numbers fell when federal judges, frustrated with a Federal Law Clerk Hiring Plan that had gradually eroded, began hiring alumni who weren’t regulated by the plan. The drop was noticeable: in 2004, nearly one-quarter of Law School students entered judicial clerkships after graduation, but by 2007, that number had fallen by more than half.

In some ways, it wasn’t surprising. The Hiring Plan, a nonbinding set of guidelines issued by the Administrative Office of the US Courts, had been deteriorating for years. The goal had been to standardize the hiring process, but that meant that judges couldn’t conduct interviews or make offers until a student’s third year. Judges began opting out, hiring students “off-plan”—interviewing on their own timetable and snapping up top candidates ahead of the Hiring Plan schedule. The process was rife with chaos: there were stories of panic, pressure, and missed opportunities. Alumni offered an attractive alternative: there was no pressure to adhere to the schedule since the plan applied only to students, and the more experienced candidates had the skills and perspective that come with being out in the workforce. When the economic downturn came, the number of graduates applying for clerkships rose—and judges, having learned that they liked hiring alumni clerks, extended fewer offers to students.

This was great news for Law School’s alumni—whom Career Services also supports—but frustrating for the students who were actively pursuing clerkships and needed help navigating the plan. So Career Services and
the faculty clerkship committee formalized the system for helping students navigate the application process and devoted more resources to ensuring that aspiring clerks had the individualized support they needed.

“We’ve infused staff into making this work, and making it work quickly and efficiently so that when a faculty member needs to write a letter of recommendation or a judge calls, we can turn on a dime,” Willard said.

“Clerkships are very much a personalized job search and personalized mentoring. For law firm and government jobs, there are large numbers of applicants, and it’s about working with databases and online applications. But with clerkships, it’s very personality-driven. The judge wants certain things in a clerk, the students want certain things in a judge—and faculty members know the judges and know which students would be best in those chambers.”

### Judicial Clerkship Employment Immediately after Graduation

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The faculty committee, which is chaired by Hutchinson and already included Lior Strahilevitz, the Sidley Austin Professor of Law, and Jonathan Masur, the John P. Wilson Professor of Law, expanded to include three new assistant professors: Daniel Hemel, Genevieve Lakier, and John Rappaport.

“The work of the committee now begins almost before the ink dries on first-year grades and continues for as long as students are pursuing clerkships—even several years after graduation,” Hutchinson said. “Fortunately, several new faculty members are both deeply knowledgeable and eager to help our applicants.”

In January 2014, the Administrative Office of the US Courts announced that it was discontinuing the Hiring Plan in favor of a more flexible system, a decision preceded a year before by the DC Circuit’s declaration that it would no longer follow the plan, which it said was “no longer fair and equitable to either students or judges.” However, by then, the Law School’s entry-level clerkship numbers had already begun to rebound. They rose from the recent low of 9.3 percent in 2009 to 17 percent in 2014. In 2015, 17.7 percent of graduates went directly to clerkships.

Now, under the new system, judges are able to set their own guidelines and schedules, though students can’t access the Online System for Clerkship Application and Review (OSCAR) until the July after their first year. Alumni hiring has remained strong, and Willard expects that will continue. But she and others were glad to see the entry-level numbers on the upswing.

Clerkships, after all, can prepare lawyers for a variety of careers—in academia, public service, law firms, corporations, and of course, as judges themselves. For instance, in the Law School class of 1985, 34 students entered clerkships. Among the 27 who have reported their current jobs to the University of Chicago, 13 work at law firms, 6 work in business, 5 work in academia, 2 work for the federal government, and 1 is a state appellate judge.

“I know that my clerkships enriched my understanding of the law and of human institutions and not incidentally richly enhanced my career,” said Hutchinson, who in the 1970s clerked for the Hon. Elbert P. Tuttle on the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, as well as Supreme Court Justices Byron R. White and William O. Douglas. “Helping others realize the same benefits is deeply satisfying.”

### CHOOSING THE RIGHT LAW FIRM

Although law firms have experienced significant changes in recent years through mergers, acquisitions, closings, spinoffs, and layoffs, they still represent the most popular path for Law School graduates. But it is less common than it used to be.

In 2011, the percentage of students who went to law firms after graduation fell to 58.8 percent—a drop from the roughly 81 percent who went to law firms in 2007 and 2008. But that drop was offset by students who chose other legal careers; the class of 2011 saw increases in the percentage of students who took jobs in public interest, government, business, and academia.

The next year, law firm placement was back up at 68.1 percent, and has risen only slightly since then—a result, perhaps, of the Law School’s increased focus on self-awareness and finding the “right fit.” In the past decade, Career Services has focused on law student and lawyer satisfaction—looking for trends that might offer insight in predicting which areas of legal practice are best suited to each student.
“What we found is that you can find satisfaction in any type of law, but you have to know yourself,” Casaleggi said. “There isn’t a test you can take that will say, ‘You should be a securities litigator’ or ‘You should be an M&A attorney.’ We’d thought we’d see real patterns, such as certain types of people that tend to gravitate to certain areas of law. But it’s all about self-awareness—which fits with our mission of individualized career counseling—and finding the work that suits them.”

For many students law firm work was the right fit—but for others it was public service, a clerkship, corporate work, or academia.

And for those who sought law firm work, there were additional variables to weigh, even beyond practice-area preferences. For some, large firms are the best choice—and the trend toward consolidation is a tremendous plus. “It has given students opportunities at firms with even bigger platforms and a broader range of clients,” Casaleggi said.

Another law firm trend that has benefited Law School graduates: the rise of elite boutiques. More students are looking at specialty firms and, although some only hire laterals, others are starting to recruit students, either at the entry level or once they have a completed a clerkship or two.

The Law School now has about a half dozen boutiques who participate in On-Campus Interviewing, and it has a strong relationships with elite boutiques, such as Bartlit Beck Herman Palenchar & Scott (see story, p. 32), that more often hire lawyers who have a couple of years of experience.

Boutiques can be a great opportunity for students who know they are interested in a particular practice area—for instance, telecommunications law or high-stakes litigation, Casaleggi said.

“At a lot of these boutiques, you’re getting thrown in the fire right away, and you’re getting to do some really cool stuff very early,” she said. “If you’re the right personality, and those things don’t make you nervous, it’s a great place to start a career.”

A GROWTH IN SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

When Anthony-Ray Sepulveda, ’15, was choosing a law school, he already knew he wanted to pursue public service. And he chose the Law School because he knew that it provided the kind of support that would make that possible.

“For me, Chicago was my dream school . . . but I knew I wanted to do public interest and, with that, there comes: what can I afford? I was looking at which schools provide access to jobs over the summer, particularly at places that don’t have the resources to pay their interns,” Sepulveda said.

“It has always been financially taxing to launch a career in public service, but the economic downturn created an additional pinch: these days, nonprofits often cannot afford to hire—and train—new lawyers right out of school or pay summer interns. Add the burden of student loan debt, and many graduates found it nearly impossible to gain the experience needed to land a job in the public sector.

To counteract this market-driven difficulty, the Law School has significantly expanded its support for public service—which can include both government and nonprofit work—and the numbers of students pursuing those jobs has risen correspondingly. Between 2007 and 2010, an average of 5.25 percent of graduates pursued public service work right after graduation. But between 2012 and 2015, that number had jumped to 10.8 percent. Some of the increase can be traced to the slowdown in law firm hiring during the recession; a 2011 spike in graduates taking public interest jobs coincided with the dip in students accepting law firm jobs. But between 2012 and 2015, that number had jumped to 10.8 percent. Some of the increase can be traced to the slowdown in law firm hiring during the recession; a 2011 spike in graduates taking public interest jobs coincided with the dip in students accepting law firm jobs. But the rest is likely due to programs that made it possible for students to launch public service careers right out of law school. (In the past, more students might have chosen to work in the private sector for a few years before switching to public service.)

As part of this expansion, the Law School in 2012 launched the Postgraduate Public Interest Fellowship program, which
now offers seven competitive fellowships to high-achieving students with a demonstrated interest in public service. Through the program, each fellow receives $50,000 in support to work at an eligible host agency for a year.

A few years before that, in 2006–2007, the Heerey Foundation made a gift that allowed the Law School to offer $5,000 in summer funding to first- or second-year students pursuing a public service internship for at least eight weeks (see story, page 9). That, combined with the support of other donors, has enabled the Law School to guarantee summer public service funding for all first- and second-year students.

For Sepulveda, a Heerey Fellowship after his first year made it possible for him to afford a summer internship at the US Attorney’s Office in Arizona. “It really helped get my foot in the door—especially for me because I didn’t come from a family, or really have any friends, in the legal field,” said Sepulveda, who is now an assistant inspector general for the Office of Executive Inspector General for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor. “That first summer was crucial in terms of getting access to the legal field and then working my way up from there.”

The Law School also offers the full-tuition Hormel Scholarship, which is granted to highly qualified students planning public interest careers; Public Service Initiative Fellowships, which provide one year of financial support to a limited number of graduating students who engage in full-time legal work at qualifying public service organizations; and loan repayment assistance. In addition, Career Services offers career counseling, networking, pro bono opportunities, and support for students pursuing entry-level federal government “Honors Program” hiring or for students developing outside fellowship applications, such as the Skadden, Equal Justice Works, and the Polikoff-Gautreaux. And once a year, the Law School sends about two dozen second- and third-year students to the Equal Justice Works Conference and Career Fair, where students interview with public interest employers and attend workshops on public interest careers.

“The best way to help students pursue public service is to remove the financial obstacles,” said Susan Curry, the Law School’s Director of Public Interest Law and Policy. “We know that the interest is there. On the very first day of orientation, I ask how many are interested in government service, nonprofit service, international human rights—and we have this sea of hands in the air. We asked ourselves: how can we make sure that at least some in that sea of hands are actually able to do it? And we looked at all the ways we have contact with students—when they’re considering law schools, when they’re here as students, and then when they graduate—and we went about addressing the issues they face at each of those levels through scholarships, summer funding, loan repayment assistance, and postgraduate fellowships.”

Exact numbers were not yet available when the Record went to press, but Curry said that the percentage of 2016 graduates pursuing public service work was set to hold steady or rise slightly. “Students are choosing the University of Chicago Law School knowing that they will get the support they need to choose public service careers,” she said. “And we’re making sure they know where the opportunities are, and we’re preparing them for those opportunities.”

**GROOMING ASPIRING ACADEMICS**

Graduates pursuing academia face their own hurdles, and the Law School has also increased support for students and alumni who choose that path, including faculty mentoring, workshops, and a law teaching conference at which aspiring academics present their scholarship in practice job talks.

The Law School has been among the most successful producers of law teachers over the past couple of decades. According to a database kept by Career Services on behalf of a faculty committee on law teaching, there were nearly 500 alumni teaching at or emeritus at law schools.

But academic hiring has changed in recent years, and these days few aspiring scholars enter the teaching market immediately after graduation. Instead, they gain experience in a clerkship, at a law firm or government agency, or in...
The Flash of Discovery at the Beginning of a Career: A Visit with Nathaniel Grey, ’57

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie

In a book-lined law office conference room, Nathaniel Grey, ’57, trustee of the Bernard Heerey Family Foundation, leaned forward to look at the three recent Law School graduates before him.

Rachel Zemke, ’16, Brian Pflaum, ’16, and Anthony-Ray Sepulveda, ’15, had come to say thank you. Each had nurtured a deep commitment to public service while at the Law School—and each had launched a career, in part, because the Heerey Foundation had provided summer funding that opened a door to valuable public service experience.

“Without the stipend program there is absolutely no way I could have afforded to spend both summers doing [this] work, which is meaningful to my clients and which I love to do,” Zemke wrote in a letter that had been given to Grey before the meeting. She now works as an Equal Justice Works Fellow at LAF, the largest provider of legal aid in Cook County. “My experience was challenging, engaging, and incredibly rewarding. … I feel much more capable of being a public interest attorney.”

The graduates told Grey about the internships they’d pursued as Heerey Fellows—Zemke at Chicago Volunteer Legal Services, Sepulveda at the US Attorney’s Office for the District of Arizona, and Pflaum at the Office of the Cook County State’s Attorney—as well as their postgraduate jobs. Pflaum, one of seven recipients of the Law School’s 2016-17 Postgraduate Public Interest Fellowship program, is working at Equip for Equality; Sepulveda is an Assistant Inspector General for the Office of Executive Inspector General for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor; and Zemke is using her two-year EJW Fellowship to launch a program representing survivors of domestic violence who are facing debt collection, identity theft, and credit history issues.

Grey seemed pleased by their determination and by the boost their Heerey Fellowships had offered. But he also had a question for each of them.

“Have you had the experience of the ‘aha!’ yet?” he asked. This, he told them, is one of the joys of lawyering—and one made all the more meaningful when it comes in pursuit of the public interest.

“The law gives you a chance to find a flash of light, a brilliance, a discovery. It happens when you’re handed a problem and asked to solve it somehow, or you read a case and you find the distinguishing fact,” he said. “When you do, it’s very exciting. It proves that what you’re doing in the law is worthwhile. And when it comes during public service, we have something more than just lawyering involved—we have the public good. That’s a good combination. It’s the reason why the Heerey Foundation is funding this program.”

The graduates understood; they’d had those moments. For Zemke, the thrill of discovery happened every time she experienced a breakthrough with a client, achieving a new level of trust or knowledge that enabled her to better understand the person’s motives and needs. For Sepulveda, a moment of awareness had come after a devastating loss while working in the US Attorney’s Office. The judge had thrown out a verdict because the crime hadn’t been charged correctly, which hammered home a critical and unforgettable point: procedure matters. “It wasn’t the right outcome for my client,” Sepulveda said. “But you have to respect the process.”

Pflaum had felt it twice: once when his deep dive into federal appellate case law helped his team successfully defend a motion for summary judgment in a disability case, and again when he found a statute that enabled his team to pursue criminal charges against a trustee who had stolen from a mentally disabled beneficiary.

Grey smiled as Pflaum spoke. “That discovery—that’s one of the pleasures of practicing law,” Grey told him. “It happens quite often, actually. There are all sorts of statutes out there, and lawyers know how to find them.”

The key, Grey told the group, is to revel in the discoveries that set their profession apart from others.

“You can either enjoy your work or not enjoy it,” he said, looking around the table. “Given a chance, I’m sure you’ll all do nicely.”
one of the non-tenure-track teaching positions that have become more common.

“Hiring committees are requiring more publication and more experience that will inform scholarship,” Casaleggi said. “Now, institutions offer these fellowship and visiting assistant professor positions: they’re not promising you a permanent position, but you’re getting experience teaching and time to be in that incubator to work on your scholarship. It gives junior scholars a way to develop as academics without schools needing to take on risk.”

Still, preparation often begins in Law School, and a faculty committee on law teaching—which is chaired by Brian Leiter, the Karl N. Llewellyn Professor of Jurisprudence, and includes Lisa Bernstein, the Wilson Dickinson Professor of Law, and Lee Fennell, the Max Pam Professor of Law—is available to offer guidance. Every year, that committee puts on an informational session for students, and a variety of materials written by Leiter are available on the website. Bernstein teaches a workshop that introduces students to legal scholarship; the goal is for each student to have a publishable paper by the end of the year. The Law School also offers a course aimed at aspiring academics, Canonical Ideas in Legal Thought, which was taught last year by Masur and Anup Malani, the Lee and Brena Freeman Professor of Law. The course, described as the equivalent of a research colloquium in a PhD program, focuses on influential legal scholarship.

Faculty members also mentor alumni one-on-one and help them prepare to go on the teaching market. And each year, the Law School hosts a law teaching conference for Law School alumni who are going on the market that year. The conference includes an informational panel, mock interviews with faculty members, and a chance to deliver their job talk—important practice in a market that is more competitive than ever.

BUILDING BUSINESS SAVVY

Finally, the Law School has created opportunities for students who have their eye on corporate or business careers, both through the certificate-granting Doctoroff Business Leadership Program and through several Booth School of Business classes that are taught at the Law School by
leading Booth professors. (The Booth classes are a part of the Doctoroff program but are open to all Law School students.)

Promoted by a rising demand for lawyers with corporate and financial savvy, the Doctoroff program, which launched in 2013, offers students the best of the MBA experience: an intensive core business curriculum, as well as a summer internship, enrichment opportunities, and the guidance of a one-on-one business mentor. Students must apply and be accepted into the program, which has served 38 students since it began. Participants say the program has given them a solid foundation of business knowledge, strengthened their ability to think about the law, and broadened their aspirations.

“It has opened my eyes to the number of possibilities that are out there,” Doctoroff student Emily Samra, ’17, said earlier this year. “The business classes I’ve taken have given me a way of viewing the world that is both different from my law classes and relevant. I was surprised by how well they fit together. This quarter, I’m taking both Antitrust and Bankruptcy, and the Business Strategy course [taught by Booth] that I took last quarter has really helped connect the dots and has given me a nonlegal way of thinking through the issues. It puts the law into context.”

Although the overall numbers are still small, in recent years the Law School has seen an increase in new graduates moving into management consulting, investment banking, and private wealth management firms.

“Some of these employers have realized there is a whole pool of talent they hadn’t been looking at,” Casaleggi said. “They had been looking mostly at MBAs, but law students are trained in ways that really suit the work that they do.”

employer long-term—Adam Emmerich, ’85, describes his 30+-year career at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz as “an incredible journey of both continuity and constant challenge and change”—and others switch career focus, moving among law firms, government service, corporate work, or public interest.

“When alums come back here, they’re coming from all sorts of business entities and start-ups and corporations and law firms, and state, federal, and local government positions,” Willard said. “We have people like James B. Comey [’85], who is the director of the FBI, and we have an alum who has been general counsel at the Department of Education [James Cole Jr., ’95], and an alum who heads the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau [Richard Cordray, ’86]. We have them at the highest levels of government. Our alumni move in and out of private practice, into business, into government, with real ease.”

Which underscores the point Willard has been making for years: it really is all about figuring out where you want to be—and the best time to start thinking that way is in school.

“Abbie’s leadership really put our team on this path, and it has paid off,” Casaleggi said. “Even now that things are starting to bounce back, we haven’t changed our approach, because we believe in this as a career services philosophy.”

THE FUTURE OF THE JOB SEARCH

One thing has become clear in the years since the downturn: one size really doesn’t fit all, regardless of the market conditions—something that becomes clear when alumni return to the Law School. Their careers are diverse, and so are the routes they travel. Some remain at the same employer long-term—Adam Emmerich, ’85, describes his 30+-year career at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz as “an incredible journey of both continuity and constant challenge and change”—and others switch career focus, moving among law firms, government service, corporate work, or public interest.

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Creating a Career: The Varied Paths of the Class of 1985

No two law careers look exactly alike. For some, the right choice is to build a long and deep career in one place; for others, the most satisfying trajectory winds through different jobs or sectors, offering multiple ways to apply one’s knowledge and talents.

To illustrate the variety of paths our alumni pursue, we took a look at the Class of 1985. Among them are corporate executives, law school professors, law firm partners, solo practitioners, public service lawyers, a United States senator, the director of the FBI, and more. Here are just a few, pictured during their Law School days:

James B. Comey
Director of the FBI
Along the way: Served as a US attorney, US Deputy Attorney General, and as General Counsel of Lockheed Martin and, later, of Bridgewater Associates.
Chose this path because: “I want to be somebody who, with whatever gifts I have, with the great training I got … took it to try to do something for people who needed me.”

Colette Holt
Founder, Colette Holt & Associates, a legal and consulting services firm (Oakland, Calif.)
First job after law school: Clerked for the Hon. Thomas Fairchild on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals
Along the way: “I’ve learned your mentors may not be who you expect. They may not look like you or share your views, but always be open to who will help you to reach your goals.”
Chose this path because: “I focus on minority business issues. It’s an important, though often overlooked, aspect of the struggle for equality. And running my own firm allows me the freedom to work on what is important to me.”

Adam Emmerich
Partner, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
First job after law school: Clerked for the Hon. Abner Mikva on the DC Circuit Court of Appeals
Along the way: “My biggest career decision was to sign up for what has now been 30+ years at Wachtell Lipton, which has been an incredible journey of both continuity and constant challenge and change.”
Chose this path because: “Deal work means never knowing what the day will bring, other than being interesting and intense. It’s a pleasure to work with clients on something that’s important to them, with engaged and intense colleagues.”

Scott Kafker
Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Appeals Court
First job after law school: Clerked for the Hon. Charles Levin, Michigan Supreme Court
Along the way: “Served as Deputy Chief Legal Counsel for Governor William Weld, where I lived my day dream since UChicago of practicing constitutional law.”
Chose this path because: “An appellate decision is a little like a short story, and I have been able to write about a thousand of them so far. I have always wanted to write about the law, and I get to do so in a purposeful, practical way, resolving intractable disputes.”
AMY KLOBUCHAR
US Senator from Minnesota
First job after law school: Associate, Dorsey & Whitney
Along the way: Successfully fought for a Minnesota law guaranteeing new moms and babies a 48-hour hospital stay, ran largest prosecutor’s office in her state.
Chose this path because: “I wanted to make a difference and prove that policymaking can be different, too, by putting partisanship aside, working across the aisle, and finding common ground.”

STEPHANIE SCHARF
A founding partner of Scharf Banks Marmor LLC (Chicago)
First job after law school: Associate, Kirkland & Ellis
Along the way: “I could talk about the many victories although the losses had a greater impact. Learning, pivoting, speaking out, moving forward, being brave—my personal ‘lessons learned.’”
What keeps me going: “A profession with plenty of room for my ‘likes’—strategy, persuasion, teamwork, business, innovation, diversity and, yes, shaping change.”

RANDAL C. PICKER
James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ludwig & Hilde Wolf Teaching Scholar, University of Chicago
First job after law school: Clerked for the Hon. Richard Posner, Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals
Along the way: “Practicing law at Sidley was a great experience. Smart, hard-working, decent people. Lawyers are the institutional engineers building society.”
Chose this path because: “I still feel the intellectual electricity of being at the University of Chicago. Great students and colleagues in pursuit of the next idea.”

KIM SINATRA
Executive Vice President and General Counsel at Wynn Resorts (Las Vegas)
First job after law school: Arky Freed Stearn Watson Greer Weaver & Harris (Miami)
Along the way: “Served as general counsel for both Merv Griffin and Steve Wynn. While at Wynn Resorts, helped build company from development stage to public company with operations in NV, MA, and China—all while raising three magnificent sons.”
Chose this path because: “It’s still really all about building things for me. I love working with creative genius, taking a new idea and working with a great team to bring it to physical reality.”

Class of 1985 – After Graduation
- Law Firm – 135
- Judicial Clerkship – 34
- Business/Industry – 7
- Continuing Education – 2

Class of 1985 – Now*
- Law Firm – 59
- Public Service – 11
- Academia – 8
- Business/Industry – 35
- Solo Practitioner – 7
- Non-legal professional – 4

* Current information includes 124 members of the Class of 1985 who appear in the self-reported University of Chicago alumni database. Some information may not be up-to-date.
LIFTING THE CURTAIN:
Futterman Reflects on the Aftermath of the Laquan McDonald Crisis—and What It Tells Us about How Change Gets Made

By Becky Beaufre Gillespie
Just after Thanksgiving, as Chicago was erupting in outrage over dashcam footage of a white police officer fatally shooting a black teenager, Clinical Professor Craig Futterman felt the first rumbles of a shift he’d been imagining most of his career. It was the beginning of what would become one of the busiest and most extraordinary periods of his professional life—and one that marked significant progress in Chicago’s struggle to address issues of race, justice, and policing.

It would also become a lesson in how change gets made, and how the work of the Law School’s clinics can reach far beyond the lives of their clients.

“I think my biggest fear,” he said of those days right before the November 24, 2015, release, “was that people wouldn’t care.”

Futterman and his students had spent nearly a year engaged in litigation before convincing a judge last November to make the video public, and they expected at least some anger after its release. It was an obvious response to a horrifying scene: Chicago police officer Jason Van Dyke shooting a retreating 17-year-old Laquan McDonald and then continuing to pump bullets into him as he lay on the ground—a striking contradiction to the official police department version that had Van Dyke acting in self-defense. But this wasn’t Futterman’s first go-round exposing injustice—he had racked up an impressive list of courtroom victories in his 16 years as director of the Law School’s Civil Rights and Police Accountability Clinic—and he knew that public indignation could be fleeting, that broad-scale change often requires a bucketful of wins before it reaches a tipping point. On some level, he had braced himself for the inevitable fadeaway from public concern.

“I had several fears right before the video was released,” Futterman said, sitting in his office surrounded by evidence of the whirlwind he had helped create: newspapers, research, proposed legislation, and drafts of a paper he was writing about law enforcement policy reform. It was late February, and although he was still too busy—and, frankly, too exhausted—to fully process the events of the previous three months, his mind was abuzz with the insights of fresh experience.

“I think my biggest fear,” he said of those days right before the November 24, 2015, release, “was that people wouldn’t care.”

As much of the nation now knows, people cared. The video sparked protests, a wide-ranging federal civil rights investigation, and a pledge by Mayor Rahm Emanuel to reform the Chicago Police Department. The police chief lost his job, Van Dyke was charged with first-degree murder, and in the March primaries, the county’s top prosecutor—who didn’t charge Van Dyke until the day the video was released, more than a year after McDonald’s death—was voted out of office. Emanuel also created a police accountability task force—which is chaired by former prosecutor Lori Lightfoot, ’89, and includes Clinical Professor Randolph Stone—and appointed Sharon Fairley, ’06, to lead and restructure Chicago’s Independent Police Review Authority, a city agency that investigates complaints of police misconduct.

In June, IPRA released hundreds of videos and other documents from more than 100 pending investigations in which police used force against civilians. And in July, an Illinois appeals court ordered the release of even more records; the Chicago Police Department is now obliged to produce data about every police misconduct complaint from 1967 through the present.

With each development, Futterman and his partners at the Invisible Institute, who in November had jointly released a first-of-its-kind, searchable database of Chicago police misconduct complaints, were flooded with media requests. Lawmakers called. Even the White House sought Futterman’s insights on criminal justice policy. For many weeks after the Laquan McDonald video release, Futterman, who was still teaching and running the clinic, barely managed to sleep. He had helped trigger an awakening.

And that awakening was notable not just for its scope and intensity, but for its focus. For the first time, everyone was...
talking about the underlying realities that had been the core of Futterman’s message for years: the “code of silence” among police officers that had protected Van Dyke, the need for transparency and accountability to stem a persistent pattern of police abuse, and the fraught day-to-day interactions between minority youth and law enforcement.

“For the very first time in my life, and the first time in this city’s history, our leaders—our mayor himself—acknowledged very poignantly that a code of silence exists, and that it is not merely a relic of the past.”

“It was as if a curtain were lifted, and suddenly, there was this simple truth that we all knew: Yes, the code of silence exists in Chicago. Yes, there are real and systemic problems of police abuse here in Chicago,” Futterman said. “It wasn’t just that folks had to come to grips with this horrific shooting. While Officer Van Dyke’s callous acts were truly extraordinary, I think what really struck people was seeing how normal it was for every single officer on the scene to circle the wagons and cover up what Van Dyke did. That the life of a 17-year-old kid mattered less than covering for a fellow officer.”

The signs that people had grasped the bigger picture were evident to Futterman within days of the release.

“I think it first struck me on Black Friday,” Futterman said. “There were all these protests, and the business owners on Michigan Avenue were reacting: their sales were being hurt on the single greatest shopping day of the year. There was a real economic hit. But some of them—many of them wealthy, many of them privileged—said they supported the protesters. They directed their comments at the power structure, at our leaders. It wasn’t, ‘Get these protesters away from our stores, you have to arrest them all.’ It was, ‘You have to do something about the problem, about the reason these protesters are out here.’ Those store owners got it.”

Nearly two weeks later, Futterman was again buoyed when Emanuel—himself the target of criticism over the delay in releasing the video—made an emotional speech that directly addressed systemic failures.

“For the very first time in my life, and the first time in this city’s history, our leaders—our mayor himself—acknowledged very poignantly that a code of silence exists, and that it is not merely a relic of the past,” Futterman said. “This is the very first time I’ve seen our leaders speak in the present tense and say that, yes, we have real systemic, pervasive problems when it comes race, racism, police abuse, and the code of silence in Chicago. And that, to me, is a transformative moment.”

But it hadn’t happened in isolation. Futterman and others around the country had been chipping away at these issues for years, adding drop after drop to the bucket, even when it seemed as though it would never tip. When the Laquan McDonald video was released, the country was already engaged in conversations about race and policing following the deaths of Michael Brown, Eric Garner, and Freddie Gray—all black men who had been killed during encounters with white officers. The previous spring, Futterman and his partner at the Invisible Institute, independent journalist Jamie Kalven, had drawn more than 300 people to an emotional two-day conference at the Law School that brought together urban youth, law enforcement officials, prominent advocates, and top scholars to address the relationship between police and their communities. And in early November—just as Futterman and Kalven were releasing their database of police misconduct complaints and shortly after FBI Director James B. Comey, ’85, visited the Law School to talk about race and police—the University of Chicago Legal Forum had advanced the conversation further with an academic conference on police accountability.

“There’s an analogy to mountain climbing,” Futterman said. “At certain points, if you look up the mountain, it feels insurmountable. So you just take the step that’s right in front of you. And you keep taking these steps, and then suddenly you find yourself on top of that mountain. I’m
not sure if that’s where we are, and maybe there are lots of different mountains, but right now we have so many opportunities for meaningful reform. They involve many different things that we’ve been working on for years, and it is all happening at the same time.”

The rest of the story, of course, has yet to unfold. But Futterman is heartened—and not at all surprised—to see members of the Law School community at the forefront. “The University of Chicago provides an outstanding education, and working in the clinic enhances their humanity,” he said. “That humanity, depth of thought, and care—those are the necessary qualities to promote justice.”

Futterman has repeatedly noted that he has tremendous respect for police and believes that the vast majority welcome reform and want to strengthen their relationship with the community. Most police officers have not been accused of misconduct; the code of silence, Futterman has said, is a professional norm with which they must cope. But now the opportunity to change is right in front of everyone. It feels mostly the way he’d imagined it, too: an awakening that advances a much larger and evolving movement.

“I imagined it beginning with the truth,” he said. “One of things that had been standing in the way of change had been lack of knowledge. The vast majority of us didn’t know about the conditions of impunity in our own backyards, the reality of police abuse and unequal justice. Now we know, now we’re aware, and more people are becoming aware. I don’t want to think about this as just one moment; it is a part of the larger process of change. We are all being forced to reckon with the realities. And now it’s up to all of us what we do with that knowledge.”

Futterman talks to Ayla Syed, ’18, a student in the Civil Rights and Police Accountability Clinic, outside the Law School’s Arthur O. Kane Center for Clinical Legal Education.
QUADRATIC ELECTION LAW

Eric Posner and Nicholas Stephanopoulos
One of the major problems with the American political system, and indeed all political systems, is the difficulty of aggregating the values and interests of diverse populations. Many democratic countries employ a version of majority rule based on the principle of one-person-one-vote. But majority rule of this sort leads to tyranny of the majority: a majority that prefers one candidate only slightly to another candidate, or that prefers one choice in a referendum only slightly to another, can outvote a minority that cares intensely about the outcome. If people take turns being in the majority, the result is that over time the political system will generate policies that do not advance the public good. This may explain why the general public is often so unsatisfied with the political choices made by democracies. And if people don’t take turns being in the majority, the result is typically the systemic domination of a minority group, which must employ civil disobedience to protect its interests. The civil rights movement, of course, is the major example.

Our political system has struggled with these problems since the founding. The most important approach to them has been judicial enforcement of constitutional rights. Courts now routinely strike down majority-supported laws that harm certain “discrete and insular minorities,” like African Americans. However, judicial review is extremely controversial. Many people object to its undemocratic character, which allows judges to strike down laws that they disagree with for ideological reasons. Many other Band-Aids have been applied to our political system—from racial gerrymandering to executive discretion—but the public seems as unhappy as ever.

It’s a good time to rethink some of the premises of this system. The underlying problem—the difficulty of aggregating preferences for the purpose of making collective decisions—has preoccupied economists for decades. A recent proposal by the economist Glen Weyl offers an interesting solution called “quadratic voting.” Weyl points out that if the problem with one-person-one-vote is that it does not allow people to express the intensities of their political preferences, the remedy is a system that allows people to cast more votes for political outcomes they care about, while forcing them to cast fewer votes for political outcomes when they are indifferent.

In the version of quadratic voting that we explore, every citizen is given an equal budget of an artificial currency, which he uses to “buy” votes in different elections and referenda. The citizen pays the square of the number of votes he buys—for example, 4 units for 2 votes, 16 units for 4 votes. He could, for example, spend 4 units to cast 2 votes for one of the candidates in the mayoral election; 9 units to cast 3 votes for a presidential candidate; 0 units to cast 0 votes in a referendum; and so on. The ability to cast multiple votes in a particular contest allows the voter to express varying preference intensities, while the quadratic pricing mechanism and the budget constraint prevent him from exaggerating his support in contests that matter the most to him.

Could quadratic voting be used in place of the current system for state and federal elections, and for state referenda? Within broad constraints set by constitutional law and American political norms, it could. And if so, it could have a number of beneficial effects for recurrent controversies across the electoral domain.

With respect to the lawfulness of quadratic voting, there are three relevant lines of Supreme Court precedent, of which two are favorable and one is more ambiguous. First, in a series of 1960s cases, the Court prohibited electoral rules from distinguishing between rich and poor voters. Quadratic voting makes no such distinction, since every voter, regardless of his wealth, is allotted the same number of votes. Second, the Court subjects electoral rules to what is known as “sliding-scale scrutiny,” under which the intensity of judicial review varies based on the severity of a rule’s burden on the right to vote. Quadratic voting imposes no more of a burden than any other nondiscriminatory voting system. Whatever burden it levies is also justified by the compelling ends it serves: avoiding the tyranny of the majority and increasing voter welfare.

And third, the Court’s one-person-one-vote principle requires not just equally sized districts but also voter equality more generally. At a high level, quadratic voting is consistent with voter equality, since each voter receives...
Quadratic voting undermines the prognostications on which gerrymandering depends. It thus makes it more difficult to gerrymander effectively.

If quadratic voting were implemented, its most dramatic consequences might be in the area of redistricting. At present, partisan gerrymandering is widespread throughout America. Gerrymandering relies on the mapmaker’s ability to predict with reasonable accuracy how a district will perform in the future. A district that is drawn to favor the gerrymandering party by 55 percent to 45 percent, for example, can usually be expected to elect that party’s candidate for the rest of the decade.

Quadratic voting throws a wrench into these calculations. Take the 55 percent–45 percent district whose performance is fairly certain under the status quo. Under quadratic voting, it is quite unclear who would win this district. The members of the minority might have more intense preferences than the individuals in the majority, in which case it would take only a few additional votes per minority member to flip the district’s outcome. Or the majority might feel more strongly than the minority, in which case a race that was forecast to be close would turn into a blowout. The general point is that quadratic voting undermines the prognostications on which gerrymandering depends. It thus makes it more difficult to gerrymander effectively.

Another advantage of quadratic voting is that it could avert the need to hold separate primary and general elections. The basic rationale for primaries is that they allow the major parties to winnow their candidates to a single nominee. That way the parties do not risk losing winnable races due to the fragmentation of their general election vote. But under quadratic voting, voters may vote for and against multiple candidates, and to different degrees. They are not forced to choose one candidate for whom to cast their one ballot. Fields featuring several candidates, even several candidates from the same party, therefore become much less problematic. By properly
calibrating and ordering their choices, voters may prevent so-called “wrong-winner outcomes” from arising. In the campaign finance context too, quadratic voting could helpfully change how candidates deploy their resources. Currently, candidates focus their efforts (and their spending) on the small proportion of moderate or independent voters who could plausibly support either candidate. The far larger masses of voters whose views are set are mostly ignored. But under quadratic voting, all equally sized changes in voter intensity are equally valuable, whether they occur among mushy centrists or rigid ideologues. More votes are more votes, no matter who casts them. Candidates would thus have an incentive to spend money advertising to all voters (or at least all voters whose intensity could shift significantly). Our campaigns would no longer be dominated by targeted appeals to a narrow minority of the electorate.

Campaign finance also prompts our final point about quadratic voting, which is that its logic can be extended beyond the ballot itself. Instead of purchasing votes quadratically, for instance, citizens could buy contributions to candidates. Four dollars would result in a 2-dollar donation, 16 dollars in a 4-dollar donation, and so on, with the extra funds either going to the Treasury or subsidizing smaller contributions. Similarly, voters could be provided with publicly financed vouchers, which they would then convert quadratically into donations.

Of course, votes and dollars are not identical for decision-making purposes. Crucially, votes directly determine electoral outcomes, while dollars only indirectly influence them. Nevertheless, dollars do at least play a role in how races are won and how policy is then enacted. This role means that if they too were subjected to quadratic dynamics, societal welfare would again increase.

Our campaigns would no longer be dominated by targeted appeals to a narrow minority of the electorate.

Eric Posner is Kirkland & Ellis Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Arthur and Esther Kane Research Chair. Nicholas Stephanopoulos is an Assistant Professor of Law. Professors Posner and Stephanopoulos’s paper on quadratic election law is available at papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2741311. The paper, along with other papers from the Becker-Friedman Institute’s conference on “Quadratic Voting and the Public Good” (bfi.uchicago.edu/events/quadratic-voting-and-public-good), will be published in a special issue of Public Choice in 2017.
PRESIDENT OBAMA RETURNS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

President Barack Obama has spent plenty of time in the Green Lounge, but never before quite like this. On April 7, 2016, the President came back to the Law School to have a conversation with the community—and the world—about the Supreme Court nomination of Merrick Garland. Obama talked with David Strauss, Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law, on a stage specifically constructed in the Green Lounge for the occasion, in a room filled with students, alumni, and friends of both the President and the Law School.

The President looked very much at home in the space where he often talked with students over a beer at Wine Mess, though he did marvel that the students had dressed up for the occasion. Here, we present the event in photos. For a detailed account of the visit, and to see video of the talk (and his impromptu stop in the overflow room), visit www.law.uchicago.edu/news/obama-returns-law-school.
Clockwise from top left:

Gerald Ford, seen here chatting with Dean Edward Levi in the Classroom Wing, was the last President to visit the Law School before President Obama’s visit.

President Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone for the original Law School building, Stuart Hall, in 1903.

Before the President began his event in the Green Lounge, he surprised the students with a visit to the D’Angelo Law Library Reading Room, which functioned as an overflow space where students could watch the event on a big screen.

Professor Strauss, an editor of the Supreme Court Review who has argued 18 cases before the Supreme Court, was an ideal partner in the conversation with the President about the nomination of Judge Merrick Garland.

Due to security screenings and other logistical considerations, audience members were required to arrive very early for the event. Students in the overflow room passed the time reading, studying, socializing, and playing cards.

President Obama spent a few minutes with Dean Thomas Miles, as well as with two deans who were instrumental to his time at the Law School, Douglas Baird and Geoffrey Stone.
Several judges with chambers in Chicago attended the event, including Senior Lecturer Diane Wood, Ann Williams, and Senior Lecturer Richard Posner, all judges on the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Senator Dick Durbin was part of the Illinois Congressional Delegation at the event.

President Obama specifically asked to receive questions from students after his conversation with Professor Strauss. The President called on six students, including Kyle Panton, ‘17, who asked what kind of constitutional questions the President considered when choosing a nominee.

Amelia Garza-Mattia, ‘18, who asked a question about mass incarceration, also told President Obama that she had had the opportunity to ask him a question at a rally in New Hampshire when she was 15 and he was still a Senator.

A photo of the President speaking at a Law School event hangs outside Classroom V, his favorite room to teach in. When the photo disappeared from the wall shortly before the event, students engaged in rampant speculation as to where it had gone. The answer, as they discovered when it returned to its place, was that the President was kind enough to sign and date the photo mat during his visit.

The Presidential advance team completely transformed the Green Lounge for the event, draping most of the windows, erecting a stage and risers, and creating spaces for audience, media, and security.

Over 175 students attended the “watch party” in the Reading Room. Rumors had spread that the President might stop by, so spirits were high as the students waited to see if he might. (He did.)

Over 120 members of the press—print, radio, television, and internet—covered the event for both domestic and international publications. A high school senior covering the story for the student paper at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools had a happy reunion with his former classmate, Malia Obama.

The event ran over by about 25 minutes, because the President couldn’t resist taking a few extra questions. On his way out of the Green Lounge, the President took the time to shake hands and talk with many of the eager student and faculty attendees.
A ROAD DIVERGED

There was debate, candor, and even a show tune parody when scholars and judges discussed Richard Posner’s new book.

By Becky Beaupre Gillespie
Richard A. Posner had a thing or two to tell his colleagues.
In a Law School classroom packed with scholars and students who had come to hear frank discussion about his newest book, the senior lecturer and Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals judge railed against the modern judiciary, legal scholarship, and the widening gulch between them, his blistering assaults laced with colorful declarations.

“The literary culture in America is dead,” he lamented at one point. “There is very little writing taught in schools, and people write very badly, and the judges don’t like to write. They have law clerks to do that. And the law clerks learn bad writing in law school, where they pick up all the jargon and cling to it as islands in a rough sea.”

It was an afternoon marked by an ebullient swirl of free-flowing candor and vigorous debate inspired by Divergent Paths: The Academy and the Judiciary (Harvard University Press), which examines the discord between two parts of the profession that Posner himself inhabits. The panelists, well-respected law professors and federal appellate judges, weren’t shy in offering either praise or vehement dissent, and Posner seemed to relish both. (It should be noted that the group agreed to the “Chatham House Rule,” meaning that specific comments could not be attributed to their speakers outside the room. All those quoted in this story have given permission.) There was even a show tune parody, with one panelist—Linda Greenhouse, the Pulitzer Prize–winning legal journalist and a lecturer at Yale Law School—reciting her original “Hymn to Dick,” based on “Hymn to Him/Why Can’t a Woman Be More Like a Man?” from My Fair Lady.

“Judge Posner loves to be iconoclastic, and the symposium made that crystal clear,” said Deputy Dean Tom Ginsburg, the Leo Spitz Professor of International Law. “The students in attendance loved the sharp disagreements, which set out alternative positions about the nature of law and the judicial role.”

There was, after all, much to discuss. Posner’s list of complaints—which he indexes in the back of his book along with proposed reforms—doesn’t stop at bad writing. He’s also troubled by the judicial appointment process, overreliance on precedent, open-ended multifactor tests, the use of the Bluebook and other legal-citation systems, overemphasis on doctrine in law schools, lack of curiosity among judges, inadequate judicial training, the politicization of constitutional law, and the use of casebooks in law school, among other things. Underlying and exacerbating all of these shortcomings, Posner contends, is the mismatch between scholars and judges, who often fail to recognize the ways in which they could work together to move the profession forward.

“We have all grown apart—the bench, the bar, and law schools,” said former Tenth Circuit Judge Deanell Reece Tacha, now the dean at Pepperdine School of Law. “We each have perspectives that inform the other parts of the profession. If we don’t all see it as part of our responsibility to raise a new generation of lawyers who think about these hard issues—such as the role of judicial review—then we will
implode because we will all have different interests. We must reconnect the parts of the profession.”

Tacha—who, like Posner, has experience in both sides of the profession—agrees that a greater emphasis on practical scholarship could help close the gap.

“As it is, most academic scholarship—not all, but most—is pointed toward very esoteric, very doctrinal questions that are very unrelated to the work of the judge.”

“As it is, most academic scholarship—not all, but most—is pointed toward very esoteric, very doctrinal questions that are very unrelated to the work of the judge,” said Tacha, who served on the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit from 1986 to 2011 and spent seven of those years as chief judge. “I wish there were ways for judges and legal academics to work together to figure out which questions need to be answered, and I wish the universities would value it. What happens is, the more esoteric and doctrinal and theoretical the scholarship, the more highly regarded it is.”
David Strauss, the University of Chicago’s Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law, said Posner’s book has “identified a real problem . . . on both sides of the line between judges and academia,” and attributed the separation to misaligned incentives. He compared the courts to the Federal Reserve, which he said tends to work well with economics scholars because both sides are motivated by clear goals with well-defined success metrics.

“The pressure is on the Fed to keep the inflation rate and the unemployment rate down, and people can see if they screw up,” Strauss said. “With the courts, it’s not that they’re not trying to get it right, it may be that the criteria for success are not as well defined. It may also be that there’s a stronger paradigm in economics than in law. On some issues, there’s not a lot of consensus in law. So, for whatever reason, there are structural reasons that seem to prevent the judiciary from seeing the academy [as] being engaged in the same project and taking advantage of what we are doing.”

Posner drew the greatest opposition for his criticism of legal formalism, which he said largely amounts to allowing the past to rule the present and future. (Or, as he put it, quoting Nietzsche, letting “the dead bury the living.”) He also argued that a reliance on legal principles and precedent camouflages the role that a judge’s priors can have on her decision making.

“Formalism engenders an exaggerated belief in the existence of objectively correct answers to all legal questions and the possibility that ideology, intuition, experience, policy, consequences, and emotion need play no role in the judicial process, any more than they play a role in deciding what the sum of two plus two is,” he wrote.

William Baude, the Law School’s Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law, was one of several who disagreed with that take on the formalist view.

“The reason to be a formalist isn’t because the dead are supposed to bury the living, but because we worry about judges getting things wrong,” Baude said. “We do think judges can make mistakes, and sometimes we want to reach a collective decision and tell the judge, based on a rule that we all agree on. Often it’s a rule that we’ve gotten from the past because that’s where our huge store of stuff is.”

And, as one panelist pointed out earlier, a shift away from the formalist approach would be a tough sell.

“With the courts, it’s not that they’re not trying to get it right, it may be that the criteria for success are not as well defined.”

Posner seemed to enjoy the candid discussion.

“The bar is not going to accept it,” the panelist said, noting that it is both important for judges to think about their priors and to have the structure of rules, which allows for some consistency and predictability.

Perhaps the most memorable summary of Posner’s views came during the symposium’s second session, when Greenhouse, who covered the US Supreme Court for the New York Times for three decades, shared “Hymn to Dick,” which she’d written for the occasion. As the audience chuckled, she shared the lyrics that she said had formed in her head as she finished the book:

Why does the Bluebook hold law schools in thrall?  
It’s time to deep-six it for once and for all.  
Those stupid citations are nothing but bunk,  
They fill up the pages with acres of junk.

Why can’t professors help out the poor courts?  
The judges are needy. I’ve shown you their warts.  
They can’t write opinions. They won’t even try.  
They can’t run their chambers. They stay ’til they die.

Professors could help us bring judges around.  
Give up all that theory! Put their feet on the ground.  
They just need inspiration — a role model to see.  
Well, why can’t professors be like me? •
Walking into Professor Adam Samaha’s Civil Procedure class on his very first day at the Law School, Chris Hagale, ’10, was a bit overwhelmed, very excited, and completely ready to embrace a new experience.

“I quickly realized that the Law School was nothing like college,” Hagale said. Almost immediately, Hagale and his classmates began bouncing ideas off of one another; they relished deep and nuanced discussions on just about any topic: law, sports, politics.

Now, though Hagale barely remembers what he wrote in his Law School admissions essay, he thinks often of the friendships and connections he made in law school—something that is all the more pronounced because he works alongside five classmates as a partner at Bartlit Beck Herman Palenchar & Scott LLP.

“I love my job. Part of the reason is because of the interesting work I get to do, but just as important is the fact that I am able to work with my good friends from the Law School,” Hagale said.

Five associates from the Class of 2010, and one from the Class of 2009, were made partner at Bartlit Beck on January 1—creating a synergy that is uniquely UChicago.

“Working with my classmates has been a built-in support structure from the minute I arrived at the firm,” said Bartlit Beck partner Kate Roin, ’10. “My classmates are a group of friends who will pick up the phone anytime I call with a question and sit down with me to walk through issues. Just like we did at the Law School.”

Added Bartlit Beck partner Reid M. Bolton, ’10: “When I run into other UChicago alumni, I feel a connection based on our shared experiences, no matter whether you were at a Wine Mess in 1980 or 2010.”
Skip Herman, Managing Partner at Bartlit Beck, said, “We could not be prouder of this tremendous partnership class. Through the years, we have hired Chicago graduates because of what they have in common—an exceptionally rigorous education in which ideas are challenged. In our work as trial lawyers, such a willingness to question and to probe for the best argument is essential. This class is remarkable not just because they exemplify what is great about Chicago, but because of how their diverse backgrounds and interests add to the fabric of our law firm.”

Kirkland & Ellis LLP, which has more Law School alumni than any other firm, also had a partner cohort of classmates from the Class of 1988. Brian D. Sieve, Stephen L. Ritchie, and now retired Stuart Mills started as new associates. Jonathan Bunge—now a partner at Quinn Emanuel—Marc Kieselstein, and Bill Levy joined later.

A large cohort of UChicago alumni at one firm isn’t surprising, but one from the same class is rare. And when alumni work together on a daily basis, good things happen.

“Because of the camaraderie among Law School classmates, working together provides an opportunity to work as a more seamless unit in delivering services to our clients,” Levy said.

Working together has given these groups a phenomenal support network, enabling them to grow professionally and create lifelong friendships.

“Other than my family, I have spent more time with these classmates than anyone else—nine years and counting,” Bolton said.

Added Ritchie: “I made many great friends at the Law School. Working with a number of them has been a great pleasure as we have been able to continue and deepen the friendships we made at the Law School.”

Having gone from debating in the Green Lounge to refining their legal practice together, the line between friend and colleague was blurred years ago.

“I work with the people who were my closest friends at the Law School and whom I greatly admired during my time in school with them,” Spencer said. “They were thoughtful, smart, and fun students, and they continue to bring this same energy to their work as lawyers. We learned a lot together during law school, both from each other and from our excellent professors.”

Entire career paths have been impacted because of friendships formed at the Law School. “I have made two lateral moves in my career. Both were prompted by—and would not have happened without—my friends from the Class of 1988,” Kieselstein said. “So I can truthfully say that there is zero chance I would have had what success I’ve had if not for UChicago and if not for some of the incredible people and lasting relationships UChicago fostered.”

Because of their unique professional experience, these cohorts have a deepened appreciation for the Law School.

“The support I have received from my Law School classmates has truly been invaluable to my career,” Tannenbaum said. “Having such a strong shared bond coming from the Law School, we all wanted nothing more than to see each other succeed. Time and time again, I have been able to turn to my classmates for trusted advice on issues big and small at work. It is difficult for me to imagine building a career in such a challenging field without the help of my classmates.”

Added Whiting: “The Law School provided a place for me to tap into a professional and personal network that eventually led to a job I love with people I both respect and enjoy. I am forever grateful.”

Sieve concluded with: “The fact that so many of my classmates are, or have been, partners at Kirkland is a testament to the quality of our school. The school prepares its students for the professional challenges they may face, and it helps create opportunities. I will forever be grateful for my time there.”

Do you have a large cohort of Law School alumni from your class at your firm? Tell us about it! Contact Ann Fruland, Assistant Director of Development Communications, at afruland@uchicago.edu or 773.702.8175.
Thank you, Dean Miles, fellow alumni, and distinguished guests. Most importantly, congratulations to you—the graduates—and your families.

At the NBA, a gathering like this is called the “Ring Ceremony.” That’s when we honor the previous year’s champions in front of their home crowd, raise their championship banner to the rafters, and present them with their championship rings.

But unlike those rings, most of you earned this award over three seasons. And unless you have a doctoral dissertation ahead of you, you won’t have to defend it next year.

More importantly, this ceremony celebrates the achievement of a proficiency that, as taught at this law school, will only improve over time, and one that you can continue to practice and perfect for your entire life.

For that reason and many others, I unabashedly love the University of Chicago Law School. Some of my best friends today are the ones I met here, and I proudly served on the Visiting Committee of the Law School for many years under Deans Levmore and Schill.

It’s also quite remarkable to me that a significant number of the professors who were teaching here when I arrived more than 30 years ago remain affiliated with the school today. To me, that means you don’t just get learning here—you get wisdom.

Your soon-to-be fellow alumni have shaped and continue to shape critical industries like government and politics, academia and business, journalism, and the arts.

As you prepare to join them, I thought I would take this opportunity to discuss an area that is both my profession and my passion: that is, the relationship among sports, society, and the law.

Sports are, in many ways, a microcosm of society. At its best, sports are also a model for society as we wish it to be: egalitarian, progressive, inclusive, and governed by the rule of law.

And sports are a way of connecting disparate people and nations whose only common bond may be a passion for athletics and games.

So, given my current job, I’ll begin today exactly where you’d expect me to—with ping pong.

When I was nine years old, the Chinese government famously welcomed a group of American ping pong players to the Chinese mainland, where ping pong had long been one of the most popular sports.
“People to People” exchanges, I led a delegation of US sports executives and elected officials to Salt Lake City, where we greeted the Iranian team, none of whom had ever been to the United States.

The Iranian Minister of Sport told me before I addressed the team that his players had no familiarity with the NBA, because foreign television channels were not permitted in Iran. And yet, after he left me alone with the team at lunch, each player proceeded to tell me his favorite players and team, express admiration for the great Michael Jordan, and, of course, complain about the officiating.

When I asked how they knew so much about the league, the team captain said, we watch NBA games all the time on pirated satellite signals from Turkey.

The Iranians later returned our hospitality in Utah by inviting a group of players from the NBA’s Development League to play in Tehran.

I’m not sure if this was a precursor to the recent US-Iranian Nuclear Agreement, but at that moment it felt meaningful to me.

Earlier this year, after diplomatic relations with Cuba had been restored for the first time in 54 years, former University of Chicago law professor Barack Obama...
attended an exhibition game in Havana between the Tampa Bay Rays and the Cuban National Team. The President commented, “[Sports] can change attitudes sometimes in ways that a politician can never . . . .” And the reach of sports extends far beyond government-sponsored activities. Through NBA programs like Basketball without Borders, our players and coaches teach children around the world important lessons about leadership, sportsmanship, fitness, and education.

My wife and I have been fortunate to participate in several of these trips and witness firsthand sports’ incredible impact on youth. At our annual camp in Johannesburg, the mornings are spent teaching boys and girls from throughout Africa basketball skills as well as the values of the game like teamwork, perseverance, integrity, and respect for others. The afternoons are spent working in orphanages and impoverished areas like Kliptown in Soweto, where we’ve built basketball courts, libraries, and recreational centers, and have tried to instill a sense of hope and joy. We’ve also conducted similar programs at schools in Mumbai and at migrant worker villages outside of Beijing. It’s by far and away the most rewarding part of my job.

But there is also a more profound way in which the values of sports and a well-functioning society come together; in both cases, the public’s trust depends upon the rule of law.

At their core, that’s what the rules of competition are—laws. Laws to prevent unfair advantages and guarantee a level playing field. The integrity of competition—much like the integrity of society—depends on the even and uniform application of these laws.

And not surprisingly, just like in the rest of society, we haven’t always achieved this ideal in sports. Consider the life and work of another University of Chicago Law alum, Patsy Mink.

Patsy received her JD from this law school in 1951. She was elected to Congress from her home state of Hawaii in 1965, serving her state and her country for nearly four decades until she died in 2002—and in that time, she changed the sports landscape forever, and, through sports, our national landscape.

When she was in high school, Congresswoman Mink played basketball—but she wasn’t allowed to play full court because her school administrators believed it was too taxing for girls.

After college, she applied to over a dozen medical schools—and was rejected from all of them because of her gender.

After attending this law school, she was passed over for a law firm job because she was a married woman.

So as a Congresswoman in 1972, she cowrote the law that defined her tenure as a public servant, ensuring a woman could no longer be told “no” because of her gender.

That law is now officially known as the Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, but it’s commonly referred to as Title IX.

Title IX mandated that “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

In addition to its impact on academic education, the law opened the door to equal opportunity for women in physical education and later in professional sports (see the WNBA). Given that physical activity is linked to a host of positive health benefits, it’s not a stretch to say that Title IX has
saved countless lives.
And it’s certainly the case that Title IX has helped launch a generation of women leaders. *Fortune* magazine recently reported that more than 50 percent of senior-level executive women in the US played collegiate sports.

That brings me to my final point: the highly visible platform associated with sports provides us an opportunity to engage in public conversations around NBA core values of diversity, inclusion, and respect for others.

In 1991, when Magic Johnson announced that he was HIV positive, he began a global conversation about AIDS prevention and treatment that ultimately helped destigmatize the illness and give millions of people hope.

The NBA and its players have also spoken out on issues of race and social justice and most recently on gun violence—an epidemic here in Chicago.

Just a few months ago, the North Carolina legislature passed a bill known as HB2, codifying discriminatory measures against the LGBT community.

The NBA is in the middle of the debate over that law, given that our All-Star Game is scheduled to take place in Charlotte next year.

We are proud to use the power of sports to stand up for others who are not shown the inclusiveness, equal treatment, and respect they deserve.

No one understood how to wield this unique power better than the late Muhammad Ali. When I was coming of age as a sports fan, Ali was in his prime, and no one was bigger than he.

When he fought, the world stopped.

He demonstrated that sports are about something much bigger than the competition on the field, in the ring, or in the arena. When he took a stand on the Vietnam War or racial issues in society, everyone listened. To this day, he is a role model for athletes who want to make a difference in their communities.

When I sat where you are today, I never dreamed I’d have a career in sports. That’s the serendipity of life.

But this school prepared me to succeed in ways I didn’t fully understand at the time, but am deeply grateful for now.

As University of Chicago Law School graduates, you will have countless career opportunities. I hope that some of you will consider applying yourselves to building a stronger, more tolerant, more deeply connected world—just like Patsy Mink.

Thank you again for inviting me to be part of your commencement, and congratulations.
Greetings to the class of 2016, family, and friends. I would like to begin by allowing myself two brief indulgences. First, I want to take a moment to get a good last look at all of you. I have a very good view. For the past three years, you have made the Law School your law school. But in a little while, you will process out of Rockefeller Chapel, cross the Midway, enjoy some sandwiches and cookies with your loved ones, and then walk out of the Law School into the rest of your lives. It is as it should be, but we will miss you.

And as a second indulgence, I want to take a good look at all those who sit behind and around and even above you; your family and friends, most of whom we have never met, but all of whom we have come to know, through you, the children they have raised; the friends, partners, and spouses they have supported.

It is a great privilege to speak to you today. As your faculty speaker, I get to have the last word. I get to put the finishing touches on your legal education. I want to make sure you leave us, today, with the education we have intended for you, and will carry it with you wherever your law degrees take you.

As you will recall, we told you a very long three years ago that our primary aim was not to fill your heads with information about law (you have BARBRI for that), but rather to teach you a new way of thinking—about law, to be sure, but, frankly, about everything. And while that might have sounded rather peculiar in your first weeks of law school, you all, I hope, now know what we meant.

While I know we have succeeded in our general mission, I sometimes worry that the message gets a little skewed. The easiest mistake people make about legal education, generally, and that you all are in danger of making about your University of Chicago legal education in particular, is thinking that it has taught you to be cynics.

Cynicism is sometimes contrasted with skepticism. Applying this contrast to your unique experience at the University of Chicago Law School, I hope to ensure that we send you off as fully hooded, muscularly skeptical graduates without cynicism.

Let me tell you what I mean by cynicism and skepticism. Cynicism, as I’m using the word, is an inclination to
believe the worst, particularly about human motives and integrity. The term is also used, more generally, to describe an inclination to take an immediate, negative view.

Skepticism, in contrast, is an attitude of doubting the truth about something, an approach that looks to the evidence and demands strong proof before reaching conclusions. It derives from the Greek word (with apologies for my pronunciation) skeptikos, to inquire or to find out, whereas cynical means “dog-like,” a derivation with a complicated, contested history but which nevertheless seems entirely apt today.

While the two approaches have a doubting inclination in common, in many ways they are sharply opposed: Cynicism races toward the comfort of certainty and conclusions, whereas skepticism lingers in the uncomfortable zone of uncertainty and inquiry. Cynicism is lazy, and, worse yet, cowardly. Skepticism demands exhausting ongoing work. And, yes, living in the world of the skeptic demands a certain courage, because it requires you to resist conventional wisdom without the protection of a sneer.

The special seductive attraction of cynicism, for you all, is that it offers the quickest path to looking smart. For whatever reason, being derisive and dismissive scores IQ points in our interactions both professional and personal. We first discovered the power of the smirk sometime in middle school, and it’s a technique most of us keep within too easy reach. The problem with the approach is not simply that it is not nice (though we should care about this too). Rather, the hazard of cynicism that pertains directly to your legal education is that it stands in the way of the pursuit of understanding, a pursuit that is the lifelong project of the skeptic.

So, my simple message: Do not leave here as cynics. Leave here as the courageous, uncertain, truth-seeking skeptics we have trained you to be.

The distinction between cynicism and skepticism (as I have defined the terms) can readily be applied to many aspects of your education and to your future work as lawyers. In my brief remaining time up here, I will give you a taste of what I have in mind by applying the distinction to three things you surely associate with your University of Chicago education: Law and Economics, the fairness argument taboo, and OCI (which, for those of you not up on your law school jargon, stands for “on campus interviewing” for law firm jobs).

First, Law and Economics. Many of you came to the University of Chicago for its exceptional expertise in Law and Economics. Many others of you came to embrace the economic analysis of law while you were here. Others still found the approach alienating, or at least incomplete;
perhaps it did not cover as much ground with as much power for you as it seemed to for some of your classmates and some of your professors.

The legitimate worry of the theory’s detractors is that Law and Economics can formalize a cynical approach to the development of the law. But at its best, the approach enables skeptical thought. Its very insistence on a neutral application of principles, stripped of conventional refrains about values, can inspire a clear-eyed assessment of the assumptions underlying law and policy that might otherwise go untested. I hope you all leave here with great respect for such a powerful intellectual tool, but also a mature resistance to any simple-minded notion about how far it can take you in your development into wise and competent lawyers.

The second University of Chicago tradition I want to run through the cynicism/skepticism sorter is the purported taboo against making arguments that invoke what is “fair.” The dreaded University of Chicago “F-word.” If arguments based on fairness draw from you a roll of the eyes or a smirk, I am not sure you are quite ready to graduate. Please see me after class. If, on the other hand, you recognize that arguing for what is fair is only a starting point, and that the hard work lies in articulating what fairness means and, harder still, convincing others who did not start in the same place that you did that you are right, then congratulations, you are ready to roll up your sleeves and get to work. To be cynical about the importance of fairness and justice to law is unworthy of your University of Chicago Law School education. To be skeptical about easy, unanalyzed equations of “what I already believe” and “what is fair” is essential if you want to have any hope of actually helping to achieve a fairer and more just world.
of understanding. After you disperse throughout the profession and throughout the world, I hope you will learn from one another’s successes and setbacks as you continue to reflect upon the best and happiest use of your prodigious talent.

Am I wishing on all of you the discomfort of a skeptic’s life of uncertainty? I guess I am. But it is a special kind of discomfort I hope you have come to love in your three years here, wherever you found the best, most intellectually rewarding part of your education, whether in the classroom, in the clinic, or the Green Lounge.

We wish you all the best in your courageous, lifelong pursuit of understanding. Congratulations.
Shannon P. Bartlett Returns as Dean of Students

By Claire Stamler-Goody

Dean of Students Shannon P. Bartlett has long been fascinated by the law. It began when she debated problems with the legal system as a law student, and motivated her to teach legal writing years later; her son is even named Brennan after the Supreme Court justice. Her passion for the law, partnered with her background in psychology and corresponding interest in social work, are what drew her to her new position at the Law School.

“In many ways, this is the perfect position for me because it marries my interest in people and how we navigate our worlds with my love of the law,” Bartlett said. After serving as the Law School’s Associate Director of Student Affairs from 2010 to 2013, Bartlett spent three years as Director of Diversity Education and Outreach at Northwestern Pritzker School of Law. She returned to the Law School as Dean of Students on August 1, 2016.

“We are so excited to welcome Shannon Bartlett as our Dean of Students,” said Dean Thomas J. Miles. “Our students and community as a whole will tremendously benefit from her deep knowledge of campus climate issues, her understanding of the Law School, and her wealth of experience in student affairs.”

During her position at Northwestern, Bartlett studied diversity and inclusion and learned to apply her expertise to the law school environment. Her extensive knowledge of this field, she added, will be an asset in helping to build a community that is accessible to everyone.

“As lawyers, we can and should debate, challenge, and push one another, and I’d like to think that we can do all of that in a manner that fosters civility and mutual respect. But we also have to remember that uncomfortable does not mean unsafe, and sometimes it can be difficult to distinguish the two,” she said.

Bartlett first became interested in student affairs when she taught legal writing at Loyola University Chicago School of Law. She was also working at a small law firm at the time, and was surprised by how much she enjoyed interacting with students again.

“It reminded me of why I wanted to go to law school in the first place and why I loved law school,” she said. “Teaching was reenergizing, and I loved the optimism and excitement.”

While in law school, Bartlett was more focused on her coursework than student life—and that experience has shaped her approach to the Dean of Students position. Now, she wants to make sure students take advantage of everything the Law School community has to offer.

“Law school is a time in students’ lives like no other,” she said. “It gives them an opportunity to engage with people who see the world so differently from them, and to explore ideas and better understand their own positions. That is rare, and they won’t always get that opportunity once they leave.”

Bartlett is excited to interact with the Law School’s student body again—one that is especially united, she said, in part because of its class size, long-standing traditions, and welcoming faculty members.

“Events like Coffee Mess, Wine Mess, the Entering Students Dinner, the Graduating Students Dinner—these all make a difference,” she said. “They make people more accessible, and it feels very cohesive.”

For Bartlett, coming back to the Law School is also a return to her roots. Her father began working at the University while he was a student here and basically never left, she said. Bartlett was born in a University of Chicago hospital and spent a lot of time on campus growing up. Now that she’s back at the Law School, she and her father carpool together from Oak Park to Hyde Park every morning.

“I’m excited to be back,” she said. “It’s a big job, but I love the school and I’m looking forward to talking with students and figuring out exactly what our community needs.”
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS 2015-2016

DANIEL ABEBE
Deputy Dean and Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

CLIFFORD ANDO
David B. and Clara E. Stern Professor; Professor of Classics, History and the Law School and Co-Director of the Center for the Study of Ancient Religions
Books
Citizenship and Empire in Europe 200-1900: The Antonine Constitution after 1800 years (Franz Steiner Verlag, 2016) (editor).
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

ALBERT ALSCHULER
Julius Kreeger Professor Emeritus of Law and Criminology
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

DOUGLAS G. BAIRD
Harry A. Bigelow Distinguished Service Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

WILLIAM BAUDE
Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications

Other Publications

Other Publications

DOUGLAS G. BAIRD
Harry A. Bigelow Distinguished Service Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters


OMRI BEN-SHAHAR
Leo and Eileen Herzel Professor of Law and Kearney Director of the Coase-Sandor Institute for Law and Economics

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


LISA BERNSTEIN
Wilson-Dickinson Professor of Law and Aaron Director Research Scholar

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


MARY ANNE CASE
Arnold I. Shure Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


“Missing Sex Talk in the Supreme Court’s Same-Sex Marriage Cases,” 84 *UMKC Law Review* 673 (2016).


DIPESH CHAKRABARTY
Lawrence A. Kimpton Distinguished Service Professor, History, South Asian Languages and Civilizations, and the Law School

Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

“Foreword,” to A Cultural History of Climate Change, Tom Bristow and Tom Ford, eds. (Routledge, 2016).

“Foreword” to Global Ecologies and the Environmental Humanities: Postcolonial Approaches, Elizabeth DeLoughrey, Jill Didur, and Anthony Carrigan, eds. (Routledge, 2015).


“Interview with Professor D.A. Low,” 39 South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies 190 (2016).


“Reading (the) Late Chris Bayly: A Personal Tribute,” 7 South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies 1 (2016).


ADAM S. CHILTON
Assistant Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications

JANE DAILEY
Associate Professor, History and the Law School
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

DHAMMIKA DHARMAPALA
Julius Kreeger Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters


RICHARD A. EPSTEIN
James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Law and Senior Lecturer
Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

“Clearing the Path to Growth,” 24 National Affairs 34 (Summer 2015)

L E E  F E N N E L L
Max Pam Professor of Law, Co-director of the Kreisman Initiative on Housing Law and Policy, and Ronald H. Coase Research Scholar

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications
Defining Ideas (Hoover Institution) (regular contributor).
NYU Journal of Law and Liberty Blog (regular contributor).
Ricochet.com (regular contributor).

D A N I E L  R.  F I S C H E L
Lee and Brena Freeman Professor Emeritus of Law and Business and Senior Lecturer

Other Publications

C R A I G  B.  F U T T E R M A N
Clinical Professor of Law

Other Publications
TOM GINSBURG
Leo Spitz Professor of International Law, Ludwig and Hilde Wolf Research Scholar, and Professor of Political Science

Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

JAMES J. HECKMAN
Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor, Economics and the Law School

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

RICHARD H. HELMHOLZ
Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Distinguished Service Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

BEN GRUNWALD
Lecturer in Law and Bigelow Teaching Fellow

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


RICHARD H. HELMHOLZ
Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Distinguished Service Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters
“La verdad en el derecho: el ius commune y el litigio canónico en la historia inglesa,” in Derecho y Verdad: Volume II: Genealogía 565, Germán Sucar & J. C. Herrán, eds. (Tirant lo Branc, 2015).
Daniel Hemel
Assistant Professor of Law
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M. Todd Henderson
Michael J. Marks Professor of Law and Mark Claster Mamolen Research Scholar
Books

Aziz Huq
Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

William H. J. Hubbard
Professor of Law and Ronald H. Coase Teaching Scholar
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications

Denis J. Hutchinson
Senior Lecturer in Law and William Rainey Harper Professor in the College, Master of the New Collegiate Division, and Associate Dean of the College
Journal
STEVEN KAPLAN
Neubauer Family Distinguished Service Professor of Entrepreneurship and Finance, Booth School of Business and Thomas A. Cole Distinguished Visiting Professor in Business Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

ALISON LACROIX
Robert Newton Reid Professor of Law and Associate Member, Dept. of History

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications
“Our Interdisciplinary Legacy: The University of Chicago at 125,” University of Chicago Law School Record, April 2016.


ELIZABETH KREGOR
Lecturer in Law and Director of The Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

STEVEN LEVITT
William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor, Economics and the Law School

Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

SAUL LEVMORE
William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

“Legal Applications of the Disclose-or-Blindfold Question,” in Blinding as a Solution to Bias 223, Christopher T. Robertson & Aaron S. Kesselheim, eds. (Elsevier 2016).


BRIAN LEITER
Karl N. Llewellyn Professor of Jurisprudence and Director, Center for Law, Philosophy, and Human Values

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


“Morality is a Sign Language of the Affects,” in Nietzsche and the Problem of Subjectivity, Joao Constancio, Mayer Branco & Bartholomew Ryan, eds. (De Gruyter, 2015).

“Nietzsche and Moral Psychology,” in A Companion to Experimental Philosophy, Justin Sytsma & Wesley Buckwalter, eds. (Blackwell, 2016) (with Daniel Telech).


Other Publications
Brian Leiter’s Law School Reports (blog).

Brian Leiter’s Nietzsche Blog.

Leiter Reports: A Philosophy Blog.


JOHN LIST
Homer J. Livingston Professor, Economics and the Law School
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

LYONETTE LOUIS-JACQUES
Foreign and International Law Librarian and Lecturer in Law
Journal Articles & Book Sections

ANUP MALANI
Lee and Brena Freeman Professor of Law
Book
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

JONATHAN MASUR
John P. Wilson Professor of Law, David and Celia Hilliard Research Scholar, and Director of the Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz Program in Behavioral Law, Finance and Economics
Journal Articles & Book Chapters
RICHARD H. MCADAMS  
Bernard D. Meltzer Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications
“Means and Ends in Law and Economics,” Concurring Opinions, February 6, 2016 (with Lee Anne Fennell).


JUDITH MILLER  
Assistant Clinical Professor of Law

Other Publications

KEVIN MURPHY  
George J. Stigler Distinguished Service Professor, Economics, the Booth School, and the Law School

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


JENNIFER NOU  
Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications
“Means and Ends in Law and Economics,” Concurring Opinions, February 6, 2016 (with Lee Anne Fennell).


MARTHA C. NUSSBAUM  
Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics

Books
Anger and Forgiveness (The John Locke Lectures in Philosophy, Oxford University Press, 2016).

German translation of Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach (Verlag Karl Alber, 2015).


Chinese translation of Frontiers of Justice: Disability, Nationality, Species Membership (China Renmin University Press, 2015).


Portuguese translation of Not for Profit: Why Democracy Needs the Humanities (WMF Martins Fontes Ltda., 2015).

Greek translation of The Therapy of Desire: Theory and Practice in Hellenistic Ethics (Thyrathen, 2016).


Journal Articles & Book Chapters
“The Diaspora Community,” in Communalism in Postcolonial India: Changing Contours 100-128, Mujibur Rehman, ed. (Routledge, 2016) (reprint of the chapter of the same name from The Clash Within).


Other Publications


“Our Interdisciplinary Legacy; The University Of Chicago at 125,” University of Chicago Law School Record, April 2016 (with Alison LaCroix & Omri Ben-Shahar).


RANALD C. PICKER
James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law and the Ludwig and Hilde Wolf Teaching Scholar; Senior Fellow, the Computation Institute of the University of Chicago Argonne National Laboratory

Other Publications


MICHAEL POLLACK
Lecturer in Law and Bigelow Teaching Fellow

ERIC POSNER
Kirkland & Ellis Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Arthur and Esther Kane Research Chair

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications


“Campus Free Speech Problems Are Less Than Meets the Eye,” Cato Unbound, January 8, 2016 (part of Free Speech on College Campuses debate).

EricPosner.com (blog).

“Has Obama Upheld the Rule of Law?” Slate, November 10, 2015.


“Is America Heading Toward Dictatorship?” Slate, October 24, 2015.


The New Rambler (editor).


“The Supreme Court’s Loss of Prestige,” Slate, October 8, 2015.

“Ted Cruz Is Not Eligible to Be President,” Slate, February 9, 2016.

“Trump Is the Only Candidate Talking About a Taboo Subject,” Slate, August 26, 2015.


“What Should We Expect From the Supreme Court’s Showdown Over Immigration?” New York Times Magazine, April 2016 (with Emily Bazelon).


RICHARD A. POSNER
Senior Lecturer in Law
Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications


JOHN RAPPAPORT
Assistant Professor of Law
Other Publications


MICHAEL H. SCHILL
Harry N. Wyatt Professor Emeritus of Law
Book

Journal Articles & Book Chapters

AMY DRU STANLEY
Associate Professor, History and the Law School
Journal Articles & Book Chapters


Other Publications
“Not Waiting for Deliverance,” 18 Jacobin Magazine (Summer 2015).

GERALD ROSENBERG
Associate Professor of Political Science
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications


Faculty News

NICHOLAS O. STEPHANOPOULOS
Assistant Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters
“Beyond Ballots (reviewing Ari Berman, Give Us the Ballot),” New Rambler, November 24, 2015.

GEORGE R. STONE
Assistant Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

Other Publications
“In the Name of Decency …,” Huffington Post, October 22, 2015.
“Justice Scalia’s Greatest Failure,” Huffington Post, March 6, 2016.

LIOR STRAHILEVITZ
Sidley Austin Professor of Law
Journal Articles & Book Chapters

“Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University, and the Battles We Choose to Fight,” Huffington Post, November 24, 2015.

“In the Name of Decency …,” Huffington Post, October 22, 2015.
“Justice Scalia’s Greatest Failure,” Huffington Post, March 6, 2016.

“Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University, and the Battles We Choose to Fight,” Huffington Post, November 24, 2015.

“In the Name of Decency …,” Huffington Post, October 22, 2015.
“Justice Scalia’s Greatest Failure,” Huffington Post, March 6, 2016.
DAVID A. STRAUSS  
Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law  
Journal  
Journal Articles & Book Chapters  
Other Publications  

MARK TEMPLETON  
Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Director, Abrams Environmental Law Clinic  
Other Publications  
“Freeing Energy Data: A guide for regulators to reduce one barrier to residential energy efficiency,” University of Chicago Law School (2016) (with student co-authors).  

LAURA WEINRIB  
Assistant Professor of Law, Herbert and Marjorie Fried Teaching Scholar, Associate Member, Department of History  
Journal Articles & Book Chapters  
Other Publications  

DAVID A. WEISBACH  
Walter J. Blum Professor of Law and Senior Fellow, the Computation Institute of the University of Chicago and Argonne National Laboratory  
Book  
Debating Climate Ethics (Oxford University Press, 2016) (with Stephen Gardiner).  
Journal Articles & Book Chapters  

MARIA WOLTJEN  
Lecturer in Law and Director of The Young Center for Immigrant Children’s Rights  
Other Publications  

DIANE P. WOOD  
Senior Lecturer in Law  
Journal Articles & Book Chapters  
Other Publications  
“If SCOTUS Calls, Shortlist Veteran Judge Wood Will Answer,” Medill Reports Chicago, Northwestern University, March 1, 2016 (interview with Thomas Vogel).  
Dear Fellow Alumni,

I write today with a message of thanks! Because of you, the Law School’s Annual Fund achieved two new records in fundraising success for fiscal year 2016! The Law School is truly lucky to have such a philanthropically supportive alumni community. I am very happy to share the following results with you:

Dollars Raised: $4.06 million

Alumni Giving Participation Rate: 34.5% participation. The Reunion Classes responded with 46% participation, and the Law Firm Challenge had 51% participation (winners noted below).

24Hour Impact: Giving Day—NEW RECORD: In just 26 hours, we came together and raised $98,455, which included a generous match by Dan Booker, ’71. The 222 gifts received exceeded the previously held record of 201 gifts received in one day (Giving Day 2015).

Year-End Challenge—NEW RECORD: During the last 72 hours of the fiscal year, 272 gifts were made, raising $1.59 million and securing the $25,000 Annual Fund pledge match. This was a 26% increase in gifts received over the same period last year!

Engagement Numbers: More than 60% of our alumni were engaged with the University through intellectual, professional, and social activities on campus, in local areas, and online. Alumni connected with the Law School by giving, attending events, volunteering, or connecting on social media. Many of us engaged in multiple ways, multiple times.

These are amazing results and will certainly help the Law School attract and retain great faculty, support the most promising students, and enhance the programs and clinics that make us great! I ask that you join me again this fiscal year to do even more. By coming together to create another record-breaking year for our Law School, not only do we give back to the school that has given us so much, but we also give future students the unique opportunity to experience the best legal education in the world, just as we did. The impact of that is priceless.

Thank you, again, for your continued support of our Law School!

Sincerely,

Jack Nelson, ’03
Law School Annual Fund Chair
A Bequest to Support Students: How One Alum Will Pay It Forward

Earlier this year, Arthur Massolo, ’67, and his wife, Karen, made a substantial bequest to the Law School.

Having attended the Law School on a scholarship, Mr. Massolo says he’s always felt a moral obligation to give back. “We have made substantial annual gifts for many years, and we see this bequest as a way to make a significant parting gift,” he says. “I hope it will help pay for someone else to gain the rare skills that the Law School imparts so effectively.”

Mr. Massolo joined First National Bank of Chicago in 1969, after two years as a Peace Corps volunteer, and remained with the bank until 1997, serving in a wide range of roles that included leading its international division and overseeing corporate asset management. He formed the consulting firm Straticon International in 1997, advising companies that included a major airline and biotechnology startups.

“Even though I never really practiced law, the skills I learned at the Law School helped me throughout my career,” Mr. Massolo says. “It was an incredible thought discipline—thinking on your feet, dissecting a situation to quickly get to the core issues, and seeing many possible answers to a problem. I worked in many different business disciplines and in eight countries outside the US, and my Law School training always served me well.”

A Life Trustee of his undergraduate alma mater, Hamilton College, Mr. Massolo is honored there with the Days-Massolo Center, which supports a diverse and inclusive campus community. His philanthropic activities have also included serving as board chair of LINK Unlimited, the Chicago-based organization that helps minority students prepare for and succeed in college.

“So many of us have enjoyed so much opportunity—and, often, financial success—because of what we learned and because of the reputation the Law School has sustained over many years,” he says. “Giving back seems to me like something that ought to come naturally in appreciation for what we have received.”

Planned Giving Spotlight

Like Mr. and Mrs. Massolo, Vincent Hillery, AB ’81, JD ’84, recently updated his estate plan and made a planned gift to the Law School. Mr. Hillery explains why making a bequest is right for him.

Why was it important to you to support the Law School?

First, I would not be the person I am today without the benefit of the education I received—especially the ability to analyze, interpret, and question in a rigorous yet thoughtful manner, which is commonly referenced as “critical thinking.”

Second, I want others, for generations to come, to have the same opportunity to experience and embrace critical thinking in the way I did. My support will (I hope) enable the Law School to continue providing such critical-thinking-focused education, which requires skilled and highly trained instructors.

Third, I believe the Law School has had, and will continue to have, an unmatched influence on law, economics, the judicial system, and political discourse through the incredible volume and high quality of the scholarship the faculty produces. I want to do my small part to ensure that this outstanding scholarship continues.

Why did a bequest make sense for you, rather than another form of giving?

I did not, per se, choose a bequest over other means of giving to the Law School, as I intend to continue giving annually. However, at a certain point in time one realizes that the time is right to select the organizations (if any) that one wants to support through a bequest. For me, that time came when my wife and I recently updated our estate plans. I encourage all alumni to consider creating a bequest, of whatever size, benefiting the Law School the next time they update their estate plans. It should not be difficult to establish, and I believe you will find such action to be satisfying.

The Law School community is grateful for your support, Vincent! Thank you!

To learn more about how your planned gift can support future leaders and strengthen and sustain the future of education and research at the University of Chicago, visit phoenixsociety.uchicago.edu, call 866.241.9802, or email phoenixsociety@uchicago.edu.
The Law School Visiting Committee

The University of Chicago Law School’s Visiting Committee has for decades been at the forefront of volunteer leadership for the Law School. It includes alumni and friends from a broad range of industries who are leaders in their own right. The Committee is composed of lawyers, judges, government officials, entrepreneurs, and business leaders who can offer perspective on law, legal education, and today’s ever-changing work environment. This invaluable group advises the Law School’s Dean on important issues in legal education and the many challenges and opportunities confronting the contemporary law school.

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

New Committee Members
Welcome to the Committee’s newest members.

- **CHARLES L. EDWARDS, ’65**
  - Senior Counsel
  - DLA Piper LLP (US)
  - Chicago, IL

- **AJIT V. PAL, ’87**
  - Commissioner
  - Federal Communications Commission
  - Washington, DC

- **CAS HOLLOWAY, ’02**
  - Global Head of Technical Operations
  - Bloomberg LP

- **BRIAN D. SIEVE, ’88**
  - Partner
  - Kirkland & Ellis LLP
  - Chicago, IL

- **LELAND HUTCHINSON, ’73**
  - Retired Partner
  - Winston & Strawn
  - Chicago, IL

- **JAMES I. KAPLAN, ’81**
  - Partner
  - Quarles & Brady LLP
  - Chicago, IL

- **JOHN MOMTAZEE, JD/MBA, ’97**
  - Managing Director and Co-founder
  - Moelis & Company
  - Los Angeles, CA

- **NONI ELLISON SOUTHALL JD/ MBA, ’97**
  - Associate General Counsel, Finance, and Assistant Corporate Secretary
  - W. W. Grainger, Inc.
  - Lake Forest, IL

- **LILLIAN KRAEMER, ’64**
  - Retired Partner
  - New York, NY

- **SCOTT LEVINE, ’74**
  - Senior Advisor
  - Amptn Investments, Inc.
  - New York, NY

- **CHARLES B. WOLF, ’75**
  - Shareholder, Labor & Employment
  - Vedder Price
  - Chicago, IL

- **KATHERINE L. ADAMS, ’90**
  - Senior Vice President
  - Honeywell International Inc.
  - Morristown, NJ

- **PETER A. ALTABEF, ’83**
  - President and CEO
  - Unisys Corporation
  - Blue Bell, PA

- **VALENA E. BEETY, ’06, AB ’02**
  - Associate Professor of Law
  - West Virginia University
  - Morgantown, WV

- **JAY COHEN, ’80**
  - Partner, Litigation
  - Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison
  - New York, NY

- **DAVID A. BRONNER, ’73**
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  - Liquid Holdings Group
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  - New York, NY
Alumni, friends, faculty, and students gathered on April 28 in the Modern Wing of the Art Institute of Chicago to celebrate eight students from the Class of 2016, who were the very first to graduate from the Doctoroff Business Leadership Program last June.

The Doctoroff Business Leadership Program was established in 2013 by Daniel, ‘84, and Alisa Doctoroff, MBA, ‘83. The Program combines law and business courses to provide graduates with the analytical skills to succeed as business leaders and advisors in today’s increasingly complex global environment.

Young alumni, all former students of Dean Miles, introduced him at welcome receptions last winter across the country. Events took place in New York, Washington, DC, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
Donald M. Ephraim Prize Fund in Law and Economics

Empirical Research: Funding Future Law and Economics Scholars at Chicago

Law School student Gregory Buchak, JD/PhD ’18, is continuing a great tradition of student scholarship in law and economics. He was awarded the 2016 Ephraim Prize for his paper “Does Competition Reduce Racial Discrimination in Lending?” Established in 2015 by Don Ephraim, ’55, the Ephraim Prize honors the most-deserving paper in law and economics or empirical legal analysis by a student at the Law School. Continuing in the footsteps of the renowned John M. Olin Prize Fund in Law and Economics, which was established in 1985 by the John M. Olin Foundation, Buchak will join a distinguished line of Olin Prize–winning alumni, including Law School faculty members Anup Malani, ’00, and Anthony Casey, ’02.

Nominated for the prize by Lisa Bernstein, the Wilson-Dickinson Professor of Law and Aaron Director Research Scholar, Buchak said, “As a joint law and economics doctoral student, I think it is important for academics to research topics that are socially valuable but that individuals in the private sector would not have incentives to address themselves. Research on these areas that would otherwise be unexplored is made possible by gifts like the Ephraim Prize. I am grateful for Mr. Ephraim’s generous support.”

“As we look to the bright and evolving future of law and economics, we are grateful that the Ephraim Prize will be there to support the next generation of scholars at Chicago,” said Dean Thomas J. Miles. “None of this would have been possible, of course, without the extraordinary gift by Richard and Ellen Sandor. Their support, along with gifts like Don’s, has brought the University of Chicago Law School’s Coase-Sandor Institute for Law and Economics to the forefront of the evolving discipline of legal research.”

This year’s Ephraim prize committee included Omri Ben-Shahar, the Leo and Eileen Herzel Professor of Law and Kearney Director of the Coase-Sandor Institute for Law and Economics; Saul Levmore, the William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law; and William H. J. Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Law and Ronald H. Coase Teaching Scholar.

“We have a tremendous partner in Don, who is helping us get more students involved in the real practice of law and economics and providing resources to enhance the overall quality of their research,” said Ben-Shahar. “This prize strengthens the incredible program that Ellen and Richard Sandor have endowed, bolstering UChicago Law as the worldwide leader in law and economics research and teaching.”

Levin Reflecting Pool Dedication

Friends, family, and Law School faculty attended a special reception on Saturday, June 18, to honor Daniel Levin, ’53, and Fay Hartog Levin and to dedicate the Levin Reflecting Pool. The Daniel Levin and Fay Hartog Levin Fund was established in 2014 and in recognition of their gift, the reflecting pool in the Laird Bell Quadrangle at the Law School was renamed in their honor. Mr. Levin founded and is Chairman of The Habitat Company, one of the larger residential developers in the United States. Ms. Levin’s impressive career includes more than 20 years as a practicing lawyer, nine years as the Vice President for External Relations at the Field Museum, and she was the 65th Ambassador of the United States to the Netherlands from 2009-2011. She is a lecturer in law at the Law School.
Grateful Family Gives Back, Creating a Lasting Legacy through an International Scholarship Program

Since 2008, Greg Coules, AB ’92, JD ’95, and his wife, Daniella Lipper Coules, have provided funding through their family foundation for a program that enables Israeli law school graduates to pursue an LLM degree at the Law School. Each year the program supports one or two students who exhibit excellent academic potential and who express a desire to return to Israel after completing their studies. The Couleses recently renewed their support for the program, ensuring its continuation through 2020.

“I love the Law School and am deeply grateful for the education I received there,” Mr. Coules says. “I wanted to give back in some way. Then Daniella attended a talk by Richard Epstein and met Saul Levmore—the Law School’s dean at that time—who had attended the talk. After that experience she wholeheartedly joined with me in wanting to support such a great and valuable institution.”

“I had told Daniella that the Law School’s professors were brilliant, but Professor Epstein’s talk demonstrated to her how true that was,” Mr. Coules recalls. “When Dean Levmore sat with us after the talk, she saw that something else I had told her was also true—that my teachers weren’t just brilliant, they were good, warm people, too. She’s no slouch when it comes to education—she graduated magna cum laude from Princeton and went to Harvard Business School—but she was impressed.”

The Couleses then brainstormed ideas with Levmore, and they jointly arrived at the current program. “Daniella and I wanted to help create something that would have broad and lasting value, and we feel that this program accomplishes that,” Mr. Coules says.

The Couleses met at Harvard Business School, which Mr. Coules attended after graduating from the Law School. Ms. Coules went on to serve as a managing director at several prestigious investment firms before becoming an influential leader in US and international philanthropy. Mr.
have helped me appreciate the stellar legal research and writing training that I received at Chicago. I am especially indebted to my Bigelow Fellow, Nadia Nasser-Ghodsi, who turned me into an efficient legal researcher and whose meticulous edits immeasurably improved my writing.

What are some of your favorite extracurricular activities?
When I’m not doing projects for Law Review or the Student Animal Legal Defense Fund, I spend most of my free time horseback riding at a ranch in Frankfort, Illinois. I have always loved horses, and working with them clears my head and gives me something to look forward to after class.

How has your scholarship impacted you?
It is difficult to fully express how much the Walk Scholarship means to me. Their donation has not only enabled me to attend the law school of my dreams, but thanks to their generosity I will not be constrained when deciding on a career path. I hope that someday I am able to give another student the same wonderful gift the Walk family has given me.

Coules founded and is president of JG Coules Advisors, an executive search firm that specializes in placements of senior-level hedge fund, asset management, and family office professionals. Before that, he held high-level positions at Morgan Stanley, Brencourt Advisors, and Hunter Advisors.

“I received scholarships to attend both the College and the Law School, and I probably couldn’t have done so without that help,” Mr. Coules says. “That’s one important reason I’m pleased to be associated with establishing this scholarship program. More than that, though, I feel deeply grateful for every aspect of my experience at the Law School: the exhilarating intellectual atmosphere, the great camaraderie with students and faculty, and the vital skills I learned. It all prepared me to have success in my career, and it might even have helped me win the heart of my extraordinary wife. I feel humbled by it all, and so very grateful.”

2016 Law Firm Challenge Winners

Group 1 (40 or More Alumni)
Sidley Austin LLP *

Group 2 (21–39 Alumni)
Bartlit Beck Herman Palenchar & Scott LLP +

Group 3 (11–20 Alumni)
Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg LLP+

Group 4 (10 or Fewer Alumni)
Dechert LLP+
Sugar Felsenthal Grais & Hammer LLP+
Crowell & Moring LLP+
Stearns Weaver Miller Weissler Alhadeff & Sitterson+
Fox Swibel Levin & Carroll LLP+

Congratulations to the winners of the 2016 Firm Challenge! Your firms had the highest percentage of alumni make a gift to the Law School in this past fiscal year.

Alumni Support
The following firms had at least two-thirds of alumni make a gift to the Law School.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
King & Spalding
Hunton & Williams LLP
Hogan Lovells

Thank you to all 60 firms that participated!

+ Firms with 100 percent alumni participation
* A new Group 1 participation record, with 91 percent participation
1942
Herbert Lesser
February 8, 2016
A resident of Evanston who had previously lived for many years in Chicago, Lesser was remembered by a friend as an excellent writer and a fierce Scrabble competitor.

1948
Allen M. Singer
May 10, 2016
Singer served as an officer in the Air Force during World War II. After graduating from the Law School, he practiced at several law firms in San Francisco, earned an LLM degree from Harvard Law School, and joined the faculty of the University of Oregon School of Law. He returned to San Francisco and joined the firm of Erskine & Tulley; later, he became vice president and general counsel of American Building Maintenance, Inc.

1949
Samuel D. Golden
March 2016
Golden was chief counsel for many years at the Argonne National Laboratory, a multidisciplinary science and engineering research center operated by the University. He was also an accomplished cellist who was the principal cellist in the University symphony while an undergraduate and later performed in chamber music groups as well as jazz and klezmer bands.

1953
Ralph A. Mantynband
January 15, 2016
Mantynband was a company commander in the Second Infantry Division during the Korean War. In addition to his JD, he also held a degree from the University's Graduate School of Business. He was a partner and litigator for more than six decades at the Chicago firms of Arvey, Hodes, Costello, & Burman and Shefsky & Froelich.

William A. Black
November 5, 2015
Black earned both an undergraduate degree and a JD from the University. He held the rank of lieutenant in the US Navy, where he served as the ship’s attorney for the USS Hancock. A past chairman of the Wheaton Planning and Zoning Board, Black practiced law in Chicago for many years and then practiced in Wheaton, Illinois, before his retirement.

1960
Edward S. Hintzke
April 17, 2016
After earning undergraduate and JD degrees from the University, Hintzke joined the Judge Advocate General’s office of the US Air Force; after two periods of active duty, he continued to serve in the US Air Force Reserves, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He then worked as an attorney for US Citizenship and Immigration Services and as assistant general counsel for the US Railroad Retirement Board, from which he retired in 1993.

1961
Kenneth L. Gillis
November 11, 2015
Gillis's legal career included stints as a defense attorney, in-house counsel, prosecutor, mediator, and judge. He spent 12 years in the Cook County State's Attorney’s office, including two years as first assistant state’s attorney; later, he was a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for nearly two decades. He held leadership positions with the Illinois Judges’ Association and the Chicago Bar Association, taught at IIT-Chicago Kent College of Law, and consulted with the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University.

1962
Robert A. Berghoff
May 10, 2016
Berghoff practiced law in the Chicago area for more than 50 years, beginning his career at a downtown firm and founding his own firm in the late 1970s. He served on the boards of a number of community organizations, including the Beverly Area Planning Association, Beverly Arts Center, Swedish Covenant Hospital, and Smith Senior Living, as well as the Board of Benevolence of the Evangelical Covenant Church of America.

Ronald L. Engel
May 5, 2016
Engel was well known for his work in patent and copyright litigation. As a partner in the Chicago firm of Kirkland & Ellis, he represented clients that included Coca-Cola, Frito-Lay, the National Football League, and Procter & Gamble. After 30 years in legal practice, Engel turned to creating algorithms for use in the financial markets.

1964
William H. Schaap
February 25, 2016
Schaap began decades of activism while at the Law School, when he volunteered to advise students who had been arrested for protesting segregated housing. He worked for a time as an associate at a law firm in New York City, then moved to Japan and Germany to counsel resisters to the Vietnam War. In 1976, he cofounded The CovertAction Information Bulletin, a publication that reported on illegal activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. He also cofounded the Institute for Media Analysis, Sheridan Square Press, and Lies of Our Times magazine. After Hurricane Katrina, Schaap spent part of his time helping displaced homeowners in New Orleans.
Nathaniel E. Butler  
October 28, 2015
Butler was a resident of Great Falls, Virginia.

Jerry N. Clark  
April 9, 2016
After a short time working for the US Department of Justice in 1973, Clark joined the United Mine Workers Health and Retirement Funds, and spent most of his career there as the organization’s executive director. Upon his retirement, he provided consulting services related to healthcare benefits and cost containment. He was a tireless volunteer who served as cochair of the board of the National LGBTQ Task Force, chair of the DC Statehood Coalition, political director of DC For Democracy, a board member of the local group Stop Gun Violence, a trustee of the Law and Society Association, and a member of the Democratic National Committee’s Gay and Lesbian Leadership Council. In 2014, the DC Gay and Lesbian Activists’ Alliance presented Clark with its Distinguished Service Award.

Wantland Lewis Sandel Jr.  
July 12, 2015
Sandel was a resident of Lynnwood, Washington.

Quin A. Denvir  
June 3, 2016
Before attending the Law School, Denvir served four years in the Navy and worked at the Pentagon; after earning his JD, Denvir worked first at a Washington DC law firm before moving to California. After spending time as a public defender and criminal defense attorney, in 1996 he became the federal defender for the Sacramento-based Eastern District of California. Denvir was well known for defending Theodore Kaczynski, known as the Unabomber, and a number of other high-profile clients. Upon retiring in 2005, he continued to handle defense cases and campaign against the death penalty.

Ralph L. McMurry  
March 27, 2016
McMurry began his career as a public defender in the Bronx, New York. He later worked as an assistant attorney general for the State of New York and an assistant US attorney for the Eastern District of New York. After finishing his public service, McMurry worked in international and environmental law.

Esther Ferster Lardent  
April 4, 2016
After working in the Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Health and Human Services, Lardent founded one of the nation’s first organized pro bono programs, the Volunteer Lawyers Project of the Boston Bar Association. She became an independent legal and policy consultant for nonprofit organizations that included bar associations, the Ford Foundation, and the American Bar Association, for which she founded the Death Penalty Representation Project. In 1996, Lardent created the Pro Bono Institute, through which law firms and corporate law departments have donated more than 60 million hours of services to date.

Thomas Paul Dunn  
December 12, 2015
A resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, Dunn was the past president of the Cathedral of St. Andrew Foundation in Honolulu and served for many years as an usher at the cathedral.

Eugene J. Comey  
April 22, 2016
Editor of the Law Review, Comey clerked for US Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. He later established his own law practice; in recognition of his work representing the families of coal-mine disaster victims, he was commissioned as a Kentucky Colonel—the highest title of honor bestowed by the governor of Kentucky.

Daniel P. Westman  
May 22, 2016
Westman was the managing partner of the Northern Virginia office of Morrison & Foerster LLP, where his specialties included trade secrets, noncompetition, whistleblower, and computer fraud cases. His first position after earning his JD was as clerk to the Hon. Barbara B. Crabb of the US District Court, Western District of Wisconsin. He later practiced labor and employment litigation in San Francisco and Palo Alto, California, and was the author of Whistleblowing: The Law of Retaliatory Discharge.

Robert Paul Morris  
October 4, 2015
Morris practiced employment law as a partner at Morgan Brown and Joy LLC in Boston, Massachusetts. He cofounded Winchester Area Voice of the Faithful, a Catholic organization that supports victims of clergy abuse and works to shape structural change in the church. He was also a volunteer at Slatersville Congregational Church and a founder of the North Smithfield Food Pantry.
Alumni
In Memoriam

Raymond G. Feldman, ’45:
1922–2016

Last fall, Ray Feldman, ’45, sat down with Susan J. Curry, Director of Public Interest Law and Policy, to talk about establishing new public interest programs in his hometown of Tulsa, Oklahoma. “Anyone can volunteer . . . students probably already tutor, coach, or babysit,” Feldman said. “But Law School students have a unique set of skills and knowledge that can be used to help people and communities in need.”

Raymond Guy Feldman died January 30, 2016, at the age of 94. A well-respected Tulsa attorney, Ray and his wife, Nancy, AB ’44, JD ’46, were lifelong volunteers and philanthropists, dedicated to the Law School and its public interest program.

When Ray and Nancy, who passed away in 2014, created the Raymond and Nancy Goodman Feldman Fund in 1975, it initially supported faculty research. Several years ago they altered the purpose to support students and graduates pursuing public interest work, after realizing how quickly and profoundly student culture, and the general student attitude toward public service, was changing.

From that original gift, to the establishment of the Feldman Pro Bono Directors Fund in 2013, which provides annual support for the manager of the Pro Bono Services Initiative, the public service program at the Law School has grown by leaps and bounds. The number of participants pledging pro bono legal service, and the hours of service rendered annually, continues to increase each year. Students have since created new signature pro bono projects, which serve a wide range of worthy causes, from low-income tax filers and Syrian refugees to veterans in need of wills and powers of attorney.

“Ray recognized one very critical guiding principle of the profession: that law students are privileged to have the educational opportunity to acquire legal training, skills, and abilities, and with that privilege comes great responsibility,” said Curry.

“By keeping in touch, Ray saw the Law School continue to respond to a changing world. He was impressed with how it evolved to meet the needs of students who wished to serve others and needed financial assistance in securing their own education,” said Ray’s niece, Barbara Geffen.

Geffen continued, “Ray and Nancy hoped to establish a legacy that would continue to give, so that the next generation of students would perpetuate Ray and Nancy’s generosity in their own individual way of giving to society.”

Ray, the son of Latvian immigrants, was born in Tulsa. He attended the University of Tulsa and the University of Oklahoma before serving in World War II. He came to Chicago, where he met Chicago native Nancy Goodman, also a Law School student. They married in 1946 and made their home in Tulsa.

The Feldmans, who were inducted into the Tulsa Hall of Fame for their contributions to the city in 1997, were true philanthropists. Ray used his legal training to serve the many causes in which he believed, including the Tulsa chapter of the American Red Cross, the Oklahoma Civil Liberties Union, the Oklahoma Human Rights Commission, and the United Jewish Federation of Tulsa, as well as other arts and humanities causes.

“Ray lived a long and amazing life! His many achievements and contributions are truly remarkable and will live on as his legacy. I am grateful to him for having made the Law School a better place. He will be missed,” said Thomas J. Miles, Dean and Clifton R. Musser Professor of Law and Economics.

Ray is survived by his two sons, Richard Feldman and John Feldman, five grandchildren, and one step-grandchild.
Abner Mikva, ’51, Law School Clinical Faculty Member, 1926–2016

Abner Mikva, ’51, one of the few Americans to serve in senior positions in all three branches of the federal government, passed away on July 4, 2016. He was 90. Mikva taught courses in legislative process at the University of Chicago Law School for many years and served as Senior Director and Director of the Appellate Advocacy Project at the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.

“Abner Mikva was the Law School graduate who clearly embodied public service,” said Thomas J. Miles, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School. “Through his work in government and his teaching at the Law School, he encouraged younger people to join him in his important and honorable work. His legacy will inspire future generations of Law School graduates to make our government and laws better.”

A native of Wisconsin, Mikva graduated from Washington University at St. Louis and served with the Army Air Corps in World War II. He graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1951, where he served as Editor in Chief of the University of Chicago Law Review. Mikva clerked for Justice Sherman Minton of the United States Supreme Court, then practiced law with the firm that would later become known as Goldberg, Devoe, Shadur & Mikva.

In 1956, Mikva began his life of public service by winning election to the Illinois House as a Democrat. In Springfield, he fought for fair housing and against corruption in the state welfare system, helping to reform both the Illinois criminal code and the state’s mental health facilities. He was first elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1969 and served eight years from two different districts, including Hyde Park.

President Jimmy Carter nominated Mikva for the federal appeals court in the District of Columbia in 1979. Mikva served on the DC Circuit for sixteen years, of which the last three were as Chief Judge. He authored more than 300 judicial opinions.

Judge Mikva left the bench in 1994 at the request of President Bill Clinton, who appointed him to the position of White House Counsel. He served two years before moving back to Chicago to start the first of his many retirements.

It was then that Mikva first began to teach at the Law School. “It was such a memorable experience having Judge Mikva for Legislative Process,” said Adam Bonin, ’97, one of Mikva’s first students in the course and now an election law attorney in Philadelphia. “There’s no substitute for the real-world experience he had. The stories he told were amazing, and he was always so generous with his time.”

Mikva was appointed Senior Director of the Law School’s Mandel Legal Aid Clinic by Dean Saul Levmore, and he headed the Clinic’s Appellate Advocacy Project. His clinic took on only the most difficult appellate cases, and Mikva pushed his students to find questions worthy of appeal.

“Ab Mikva was a role model for us,” said Levmore, now William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law. “He was an original social justice warrior, always on the lookout for causes and for things that did not feel right. He had an excellent sense of the power and limits of the judiciary and of politicians, and made the most of his own experience in these sectors. Every time I sent a student to him with an idea, the student emerged inspired and determined to pursue the project in question. I think it was Ab’s energy and enthusiasm that propelled those around him.”

While at the Law School, Mikva befriended and mentored a young lecturer named Barack Obama. In November 2014, Mikva’s protégé bestowed upon Mikva the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor. He called it the “greatest thing that ever happened to me.”

In 1997, Mikva and his wife, Zoe, started the nonprofit Mikva Challenge, a civic leadership program for young people which encourages them to get involved in political issues and campaigns. In 2014, in honor of Mikva’s long career in public service, the Kanter Family Foundation established the Mikva Fellowship Program Fund at the Law School to support a one-year postgraduate public interest law fellowship.

“He was smart as a whip, generous of spirit, and dedicated to the public good,” said Geoffrey Stone, ’71, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law. “Our nation needs more leaders like him.”

In addition to his wife Zoe, Mikva is survived by three daughters (Mary and Laurie Mikva and Rachel Mikva Rosenberg) and seven grandchildren.
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
Academic Entrepreneur Revitalized Higher Education in Chicago

During his career, Lewis Collens, ’66, revitalized and transformed two major Chicago higher education institutions. He also cofounded a bar review business that became immensely successful, and provided strong and innovative board leadership at several nonprofits committed to improving education. “People sometimes describe me as an academic entrepreneur,” Collens says. “I suppose that’s accurate, although I never really have thought of myself in that way. There were jobs to be done, and I did them the best I could, with a lot of help from a lot of people.”

In the year after he left the Law School, while he was practicing at a top Chicago firm, he cofounded the bar review company that is now known as BARBRI. “In those days, graduates of the University of Chicago Law School were among the least successful at passing the bar,” he recalls. “That didn’t seem to me to be consistent with the natural order of things, and I thought I could help find a better way.” He recruited an all-star cast of professors to teach the review classes, established strong quality controls, and helped make the company into the nationwide industry leader it is today.

In 1974, after teaching for four years at Chicago-Kent College of Law, he became the school’s dean. At that time, Chicago-Kent was not a highly regarded law school. Collens set about changing that, with support from the school’s new owner, the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). “The University of Chicago Law School was the inspiration for what I wanted Chicago-Kent to become,” Collens says. “We needed to have the same commitment to scholarship, the same passion for the law, and the same focus on institutional excellence to ensure that our students had the best educational experience of their lives.” He upgraded the faculty, introduced new programming that included a three-year legal writing program and a novel fee-generating clinical program, and used scholarship money to attract top students.

By the end of Collens’s deanship, the school ranked in the top 30 in faculty scholarship, was named as the country’s foremost “up and coming law school” by US News & World Report, and had been praised for its clinical programs by the Chief Justice of the United States.

He became the president of IIT in 1990. The hundred-year-old university was in financial disarray. Collens convened a national commission of education and business leaders to recommend a path forward. The group’s primary recommendation was that the undergraduate curriculum be fundamentally restructured to emphasize team-based, multidisciplinary projects. When that distinctive approach to learning became established, two donors, Robert Pritzker and Robert Galvin, stepped forward to offer 60 million dollars each on the condition that the quality of the incoming students dramatically increased. Collens succeeded, the money came in, and when IIT’s research institute was sold, the school became fully solvent. Collens then led a further series of bold actions, including the creation of an expansive high-tech incubator and new buildings designed by internationally known architects.

When Collens stepped down from the IIT presidency in 2007, its project-based approach to learning had achieved national recognition, its endowment had surpassed 300 million dollars, scores of new academic programs had been introduced, and its quality rankings had soared.

During his career, he served on more than 30 corporate and nonprofit boards, often in leadership positions. In the education field, he currently chairs the executive committee of Advance Illinois, a leading advocate for improved statewide public education, he is a board member of WTTW, Rush University, and the Auditorium Theater of Roosevelt University, and he advises foundations committed to educational improvements. His civic leadership includes lengthy service as a trustee of the Civic Federation of Illinois and a recently completed board term at the Cook County Health and Hospitals System:

“The Law School provided the greatest academic experience of my life, and that experience inspired me in everything I did,” Collens says. “Beyond that, Law School faculty were important advisors and mentors throughout much of my career. I am very grateful for all that the Law School community has done for me.”

Outdoor activities are a big part of life in Colorado, enhanced by health benefits and the beautiful mountain settings. For sure, I will participate—although taking up skiing is a bridge too far. Perhaps the biggest challenge will be adapting to the role of Clergy Spouse. In an academic setting, being outspoken and giving voice to ideas is standard operating procedure; in the church setting, not so much.

The University of Chicago is well represented in these parts. Wendy’s parishioners include a PhD in Economics and a graduate of the business school.
From Law Practice and Teaching to the *New York Times* Bestsellers List

Uniquely qualified to chronicle the legal, social, and political developments that shape American society, Linda Hirshman, ’69, is a renowned leader in the legal world. As an attorney, she helped create groundbreaking law, including a momentous Supreme Court decision. As a college and law school teacher, she won awards for her ability to develop and engagingly communicate important new ideas. With a doctorate in philosophy, she discerns the deeper patterns that others might miss.


*Victory* didn’t just report what had already happened; it also accurately forecast what would come next, including the sweeping public and judicial affirmation of marriage as a right for same-sex couples. Hirshman is very good at seeing the future. In 2015, before the sudden death of Antonin Scalia, she wrote a *Washington Post* op-ed contemplating the likelihood that the Supreme Court would lose one of its justices, and she accurately foresaw the political dynamics that occurred after Scalia’s passing. Her earlier books, including *Hard Bargains: The Politics of Sex*, also anticipated many of the struggles that would play out on the national stage.

After graduating from the Law School, Hirshman practiced union-side labor law in Chicago for 15 years. She was instrumental in crafting the arguments that led the Supreme Court, in *Garcia v. SAMTA*, to overturn its previous ruling and extend the Fair Labor Standards Act to the states. She held a professorship at IIT Chicago-Kent School of Law for many years, winning the American Bar Association’s annual award for scholarship in administrative law while she was there. At Northwestern Law School, she became the first visiting professor to win the school’s top teaching award. Earning a PhD in philosophy in the early 1990s, she went on to teach philosophy and women’s studies at Brandeis University until she retired from teaching in 2002.

“While I was writing about Ruth Bader Ginsburg in *Sisters in Law*, I saw a deep connection between her exemplary life in the law and something that is very admirable about the University of Chicago Law School,” Hirshman says. “The Law School values the role of the lawyer in society, and it teaches you to fulfill that role by seeing connections that others often don’t see and framing new developments in the law in the most effective way. It teaches you how to use whatever you have—your intellectual capabilities, your insight, your societal awareness—in the highest and best ways. You could see the full actualization of those qualities in Ginsburg during her time at the ACLU, as vividly as we have seen it on the Supreme Court. Not many of us possess the acumen and skills of a Ruth Bader Ginsburg, but the Law School really expected us to use what we have as fully as we can, and what we learned there helped us do that.”

Hirshman still presents her insights and forecasts regularly in major newspapers and online publications, and on television and radio programs. She’s working on a new book—a novel, this time—and she richly enjoys the time she spends with her children and grandchildren. “I’ve been blessed,” she says, “and I am very grateful.”
Renaissance Judge Retires from “Legal Heaven” and Returns to Practice

Susan Phillips Read, ’72, has been referred to as the “Renaissance Judge” for her broad range of nonjudicial interests as well as for her diverse legal experiences. She sat for more than 12 years on New York’s highest court, the Court of Appeals, stepping down from that bench last year. She is now of counsel in the Albany and New York City offices of Greenberg Traurig and a member of the commercial arbitration panel of the American Arbitration Association (AAA). Her earlier career included stints at a federal agency (the Atomic Energy Commission), a state agency (the State University of New York), a private company (General Electric), and a law firm (Bond, Schoeneck & King). She had also been deputy counsel to New York Governor George Pataki and had served on the state’s Court of Claims.

Read has made her home in upstate New York since she married Howard Read, ’69, in 1973. She describes her husband as “a native New Yorker who considered living more than 25 miles from the Saratoga [horse-racing] track a hardship too heavy to bear.” Mr. Read, who now remains of counsel at the law firm that he cofounded in 1983, had gone to Albany shortly after graduation to join New York’s Department of Public Service, which regulates public utilities.

“I was not at all thrilled by the prospect of living and practicing law outside a major metropolitan area,” Read recalls. She was heartened by the advice of her Law School mentor, Phil Kurland: “He told me to buck up—that Albany was, after all, a state capital, so I was bound to find interesting legal work. He was certainly right.”

Kurland was just one of many Law School professors who influenced her. She says, “I think of my time at the Law School as its Golden Age, with Soia Mentschikoff, Harry Kalven, Grant Gilmore, and so many other brilliant minds. I know that everyone who attends the Law School thinks of their time there as its Golden Age—there’s no better indicator than that of what a great school it has been and continues to be—but it’s no wonder that being immersed in that legal hothouse made me fall in love with the law and want to be as good at it as I could be.”

About the Court of Appeals, Read says, “Our Chief Judge was right in calling it ‘lawyer’s heaven.’ My extraordinary colleagues and I heard so many important cases argued by great advocates. I would like my legal epitaph to be something like ‘She advocated her position forcefully, but was always willing to consider compromise to achieve the clarity promoted by unanimity.’”

The nonjudicial activities that earned Read the “Renaissance” label include her energetic service as a director, and now board chair, of the Saratoga Performing Arts Center, which is the summer home of the New York City Ballet, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center. She is also a trustee of the Historical Society of the New York Courts and the Williamstown Theater Festival. Raised in an arts-loving family, she studied ballet, piano, and voice and had anticipated a career in music until the law captivated her. She has acquired a not-inconsiderable knowledge of horse racing, and as a self-described “sports nut” she has been known to wear a favorite football team’s insignia under her judicial robes.

Busy though she is with her present responsibilities at Greenberg Traurig and the AAA, Read intends to find time for things she wasn’t able to fully attend to before, among them more service to arts organizations, more leisure time and travel with her husband, and more piano playing. “My lovely Yamaha upright just sits in the corner, looking lonely and muttering that it needs to be tuned,” she says. “I hope to change that soon.”

Grandchildren. Their daughter Mary is completing her final year of residency in OB/GYN at Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH) and UM. Paul and Mary continue to be very involved in their church, and Paul recommends The Heidelberg Catechism and First Things, which connects faith and practice.

Kim Corson, reporting from American Samoa, reminisced that for the last 10 years of his practice, after leaving Lewis and Roca, a large firm, he joined a small Harvard litigation boutique firm of eight seasoned lawyers, no associates, and 10 experienced paralegals, with a fixed charter of only 10 years. About one-third of their cases were large contingent-fee cases that big, risk-adverse firms would not handle, and they did well. At the end of the 10 years, they wound the firm down and disbanded. Kim sailed away, almost immediately. He had one case that kept him involved when it was remanded for a new trial. He lived on his boat in Ensenada, Mexico, and drove to Phoenix for hearings, until that case settled. He then sailed on and away.

Richard Sugar reported that his Chicago law firm is celebrating its 35th anniversary this year. The firm has grown from one attorney, Richard, in 1981 when he founded the firm, to a 26-attorney, multidisciplinary practice today. They just opened their first out-of-state office in New York City. Richard and his wife Jan have four children and six grandchildren, who are dispersed in New Jersey, California, and Chicago. Richard is on the steering committee of the Midwest Young Artists Conservatory’s 25th anniversary celebration in 2017, having previously been active with the student musicians’ organization since its inception. He is also active in his community with a municipally supported business incubator and is launching an annual arts and sciences festival.

After the reunion, Allan Preckel took a two-week road trip through the Midwest and East Coast, spending time with John (and Adrienne) Swartz near Springfield, Illinois; Neal (and Dorothy) Madden in Rochester, New York; Robin’s extended family in Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Phil.
Representing His Airness, Sports Lawyer Is Undefeated

For more than 25 years, Fred Sperling, ’79, has represented the person who earlier this year was reported by Forbes magazine to be the most marketable celebrity in the United States: Michael Jordan. Jordan, who enjoys a remarkable 98 percent awareness rating among consumers, will earn roughly 30 million dollars more this year than any other athlete, active or retired. He was referred to Sperling in 1989 by another well-known athlete, the Bears’ wide receiver Willie Gault, who liked the legal services Sperling had provided and appreciated that Sperling returned his phone calls promptly.

“I’m not a jock and I wasn’t practicing sports law,” Sperling recalls. “It all just came together from the cases I had handled and building relationships.” Today Sperling, who has been at Schiff Hardin since 1980, heads the firm’s sports, media, and entertainment group. In addition to many professional athletes and sports organizations, Sperling and his team have successfully represented Warner Brothers in several copyright and trademark cases and successfully defended media outlets against defamation claims, among other things. This year the group acquired a client whose worldwide fame might surpass even Jordan’s, the former soccer star Pelé.

Sperling has never lost a case he has handled for Jordan. The first of those cases was a breach of contract suit brought by a movie company, and among the more recent was a case alleging that a grocery-store chain had impermissibly used Jordan’s image in an advertisement. The latter case resulted in an 8.9-million-dollar award from a jury, after Sperling made the case that Jordan’s image was his most important financial asset. Jordan donated the award to charities. “Michael is a wonderful client,” Sperling says. “Every time he brings an issue to me he asks the same question first, and it’s a question that is not always foremost in every client’s mind: ‘What’s the right thing to do?’”

Doing the right thing is something Sperling admires about the place where he works. “Schiff Hardin has a long-time commitment to diversity,” he says. “That’s one of the reasons I came here in the first place. And the firm is also genuinely committed to supporting pro bono work—it lives by values that go beyond profit maximization.” Sperling’s own pro bono work has included extensive advocacy related to hate crimes, prisoners’ rights, and protections for asylum seekers.

Sperling’s father was an attorney. “He loved practicing law so much that he hummed while he was doing work he had brought home,” Sperling says. “I figured that must be a good profession, so I had law school in mind from a pretty young age.” While Sperling and his wife, Priscilla, ’79, lived in Chicago for a year after college graduation, she also decided that she would like to become a lawyer, and with some last-minute help from Dick Badger they became classmates. She was a partner at Mayer Brown before taking time off to be with their three children, and she is now of counsel at Mason, Wenk & Berman.

“My first exposure to the Law School was pretty shocking to me, coming from a very liberal background and encountering a faculty that had a strongly conservative element,” Sperling says. “But the result was very beneficial, causing me to examine my views more deeply and learn to defend them. Richard Posner and I had some pretty good verbal contests in class, but I learned a lot from him, as I did from so many other great professors, including Geof Stone and Gerhard Casper. When I clerked after graduation, I realized how strong my preparation had been, even compared to graduates of other top schools.”

“I’m fortunate to have many deeply fulfilling relationships in my life, not only with my wife and children but with colleagues and clients at Schiff Hardin,” he says. “Those have come to me at least in part as a result of the opportunities created by my education at the Law School.”
GC Goes “All Out” for Company That Shares His Values

As a person who continually demonstrates an unwavering commitment to his family, career, and public service, Dorian Williams, ’87, has found a happy home at a company with similar core values, putting customers, employees, and community first—Lands’ End. Williams is senior vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary of the international clothing retailer, which was spun off in 2014 from Sears Holdings. Having worked at Sears for 12 years before joining Lands’ End, he led the Lands’ End spinoff. “The spinoff brought things full circle,” he observes, “since I had worked on the acquisition of Lands’ End shortly after I joined Sears.”

“One of the things I’m very proud of in my career is that after the closing Cendant offered me a job in its legal department,” he says. That job would have required him to relocate from Chicago, where he was born and grew up, and where his wife was serving on the police department (she is now a lieutenant), so he went with Sears.

At Lands’ End, he has focused on transitioning the legal and compliance function to address the challenges of an independent public company. Josephine Linden, who chairs the Lands’ End board of directors, says, “Dorian inspires confidence because of his legal knowledge, accompanied by extraordinary judgment and common sense. As chairman, I turn to him for advice, support, and solutions. We are truly blessed to have him as part of our team.”

“I know it might sound trite, but everything I have accomplished professionally I owe to the Law School, to its rigor and its emphasis on developing judgment and wisdom in addition to sharpening the intellect,” Williams says. “I’ve done a lot of hiring and managing of attorneys during my career, and University of Chicago graduates consistently stand out because of those qualities.”

In his final five years at Sears, as deputy general counsel, Williams led billions of dollars in transactions that included financings and business dispositions. Earlier, he had been a member of the teams that managed the integration of Sears and Kmart after their 11-billion-dollar merger, and he had participated in the 32-billion-dollar sale of Sears’s domestic credit and financial products business.

“For the past 29 years,” Williams says, “I’ve always done my job one way—all out. I have prided myself on maintaining that pace.” Last year, he was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. After treatment at the University of Chicago Medical Center that included four months of chemotherapy, the condition is in remission. Even during his chemotherapy treatments, he hardly missed a beat, participating in conference calls while hooked up to an IV and joking that the insomnia that resulted from the treatments gave him extra time to stay on top of his duties. He says that lately he has been thinking more about what comes next. “With my wife planning to retire next year, my two kids out of college, and living with the reality of how fragile life can be, I have some pondering to do about my future. For now, though, I couldn’t be happier to be in the job I have at a company I enjoy and admire.”

Dorian Williams, ’87

“I am a good example of how the University of Chicago Law School prepares you to be successful at whatever life might bring your way,” he says. “I had intended to go into real estate law but ended up as a corporate and securities lawyer.” He summered at Rudnick & Wolfe (now DLA Piper), choosing it in part because of its robust real estate practice, and joined the firm after he graduated, but at the urging of his partner mentor he accepted assignment into the firm’s capital markets group.

During his 12 years at Rudnick, where he became a partner, he took a year’s leave to serve as deputy commissioner of Chicago’s Department of Planning and Development, where he managed the staff of the city’s Economic Development Commission and was a leader of the successful effort to create a federal empowerment zone.

Joining Galileo International after leaving Rudnick, he was part of the team that negotiated the sale of Galileo to Cendant Corporation. “For the past 29 years,” Williams says, “I’ve always done my job one way—all out. I have prided myself on maintaining that pace.” Last year, he was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. After treatment at the University of Chicago Medical Center that included four months of chemotherapy, the condition is in remission. Even during his chemotherapy treatments, he hardly missed a beat, participating in conference calls while hooked up to an IV and joking that the insomnia that resulted from the treatments gave him extra time to stay on top of his duties. He says that lately he has been thinking more about what comes next. “With my wife planning to retire next year, my two kids out of college, and living with the reality of how fragile life can be, I have some pondering to do about my future. For now, though, I couldn’t be happier to be in the job I have at a company I enjoy and admire.”
Leading When Everything is “Big, Unprecedented, and Multifaceted”

If given the chance to join a new Alphabet-funded company, what would you say? Allison Hoffman, ‘95, said yes. After more than three years at Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, where she was executive vice president, general counsel, and secretary, Hoffman made the decision to join the booming technology and media company Intersection as its chief legal officer and chief talent officer.

Intersection was acquired in 2015 by Sidewalk Labs, which is part of Alphabet, the parent company of Google. (Daniel Doctoroff, ‘84, is the founder and CEO of Sidewalk Labs.) Intersection’s broad mission is to improve life in cities worldwide by integrating digital technologies with physical urban spaces. In its first major project, LinkNYC, the company is replacing 7,500 New York City phone booths with kiosks that offer free high-speed Wi-Fi, phone calls to anywhere in the United States, a tablet for web browsing, USB charging for mobile devices, wayfinding tools, and connections to city services. Supported by advertising, the kiosks are expected to generate more than 500 million dollars in revenue to the city over 12 years.

Intersection, which has more than 700 employees in offices across the United States, is the largest municipal media company in the US and has also developed touch-screen information systems for transit systems and iPad food-ordering systems for airports.

“Virtually every day another jaw-dropping idea comes across my desk, and the team here has the skill, the vision, and the backing to make those ideas into reality.”

Earlier in her career, Hoffman joined American Lawyer Media after four years at Skadden Arps. She became general counsel before she was 30 years old, and remained with the company (which later became ALM) for over 13 years, participating in much of its growth into the wide-ranging international enterprise it has become today, with more than 30 journals and magazines, a book publishing arm, and many other products and services in fields that include law, real estate, insurance, and consulting.

“I had a big portfolio at ALM,” she recalls. “At one time or another I led the human resources function, did some big licensing deals, managed facilities and was global chief counsel after we expanded into Europe. Every time I would think that my job was becoming routine, something new would come along.”

She wasn’t underutilized at Martha Stewart’s company, either. “There was always something new happening,” she says. “I loved the products; the people were great; and I had an excellent working relationship with Martha, so I was deeply involved.” When the human resources manager resigned, Hoffman stepped into that role. “I very much enjoy the HR side of things,” she says. “At many companies, HR can be just a reactive function, but deployed properly it can be a major factor in defining the organization’s culture. I felt that we made a big difference by proactively defining career paths, clarifying roles and accountabilities, setting up performance management systems—giving people the information and guidance they need to be at their best.”

As the chief talent officer at Intersection as well as its chief legal officer, she has the opportunity to define the HR practices for a new organization, which she says is one of the many great opportunities she’s currently enjoying.

“Skills I learned at the Law School have been fundamental to everything I’ve been able to accomplish,” Hoffman says. “Particularly thinking skills—the ability to take in a broad range of information, pull it together, see what’s really important, and make a concise recommendation that advances strategic goals. Almost everything that Intersection does is big, unprecedented, and multifaceted—new products, systems, services, and experiences in every project. Clear, quick analytical thinking is crucial. That was a great gift the Law School gave to me, one I appreciate every day and that is going to keep on giving.”
A Cybersecurity Career from Government to Business

Security, cyber and otherwise, is in Jamil Jaffer’s wheelhouse. Jaffer, ’03, has held top-level positions related to security matters in the White House, the Department of Justice, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. He holds a master’s degree from the United States Naval War College; he has taught at the National Intelligence University and at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University; and he heads the Homeland and National Security Law Program at George Mason University School of Law, where he is an adjunct faculty member. Last June, Jaffer joined IronNet Cybersecurity as the company’s vice president for strategy and business development.

“My background is of course important for my role at IronNet,” he says, “but I’m not lawyering in this job. I wanted to try something a little different. I’m deeply involved with many strategic decisions, and I spend a lot of time helping clients and engaging with potential clients. Our team includes some of the most experienced and talented cybersecurity experts in the world, and our technology is really game-changing. We provide best-in-class cyber defense using complex behavioral modeling, big-data analytics, and advanced computing capabilities, so threats can be identified and responded to in real time across a company’s entire business network. ‘Exciting’ is probably not a strong enough word to describe how this job feels to me.”

In his years with the government, Jaffer also handled some highly impactful, even dramatic, responsibilities. Less than five years out of the Law School, as Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General in the National Security Division at the Department of Justice, he was part of a small team (which included his Law School classmate Jake Phillips) that handled the first two-party litigated matter in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, after Yahoo! refused to comply with the federal government’s request for information about some of its customers. The same team subsequently defeated Yahoo!’s appeal at the FISA Court of Review.

A few short months in the White House as associate counsel to the President, focused on national security issues, were followed by two years as a lawyer at Kellogg, Huber, Hansen, Todd, Evans & Figel, after which he returned to Capitol Hill as senior counsel to the House Intelligence Committee. There he was, among other things, the lead drafter of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act.

In his next position, at the Senate, where he was Republican Chief Counsel and Senior Advisor to the Committee on Foreign Relations, he led the drafting of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act and two enacted laws imposing sanctions on Russia for its invasion of Ukraine, as well as legislation authorizing the use of military force against Syria, ISIS, and al-Qaeda.

Since joining IronNet, he has published widely about security issues, including a book chapter coauthored with former CIA director Michael Hayden and two op-eds with former Attorney General Michael Mukasey.

“I can’t even begin to say how much I loved my time at the Law School,” Jaffer says. “There was a constant discussion of legal and policy ideas, essentially tearing ideas and concepts to pieces and putting them back together again . . . There was the exceptional support and mentorship from the faculty—to name just one example, Professor Baird essentially got me my first clerkship by recommending me to an Appeals Court judge [Jaffer served two Court of Appeals clerkships]. And of course there have been the lifelong friendships with so many members of what I consider to have been a uniquely enjoyable class.”

“I count my time at the Law School as one of the best experiences of my life,” he says. “It prepared me for everything I have done afterward, including my current position at IronNet, where every day I use many skills that I learned at the Law School. I hope to be at IronNet for some time to come, and I know my Law School education will help me here and with whatever might come next.”
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<td>Hon. Joan Lefkow, N.D. III.</td>
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<td>Hon. Steven Colloton, 8th Cir.</td>
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WHERE ARE THEY NOW? continued

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
Vanessa Brown
Morgan Lewis
Casey Prusher
Ropes & Gray

MARYLAND
Baltimore
Clare Steinberg
Hon. Ellen Hollander, D. Md.

Rockville
Kayla Gamin
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

MICHIGAN
Detroit
William Johnson
Feely & Lardner
Xuanzhong Wang
Miller Canfield

MINNESOTA
St. Paul
Daniel Alperstein
Hon. David Stras, Minn. S. Ct.

Minneapolis
William Snyderwine
Hon. James Loken, 8th. Cir.

NEBRASKA
Lincoln
Jackson Rudd
Hilgers Graben

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord
Caitlin Purvin-Dunn
New Hampshire Public Defender Program

NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe
Charlie Baser
Holland & Hart

NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Sonul Rao
Hon. Cheryl Polkait, E.D.N.Y.

New York
Nathaniel Ament-Stone
Curtis Mallet-Prevost Colt & Mosle

Ethen Amponsah
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison

Samantha Berkovits
Debevoise & Plimpton

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Debevoise & Plimpton

Sebastian Burstin
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

Karice Rhule
Cravath, Swaine & Moore

Chad Richman
Davis Polk & Wardwell

Pennington

Mike Canty

Nita Das Acevedo
The University of Pennsylvania Law School

TENNESSEE
Memphis
Andrew Sullivan
Shelby County Public Defender

Texas
Austin

Hon. Cheryl Pollak, E.D.N.Y.

Sonul Rao
Brooklyn

NEW YORK


Hon. Dale Kimball, D. Utah


Hon. David Stras, Minn. S. Ct.

Hon. Ellen Hollander, D. Md.


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Hon. Dale Kimball, D. Utah

Hon. David Stras, Minn. S. Ct.
MEET THE CLASS OF 2019

GENERAL STATISTICS:
91 Undergraduate Institutions
43 Undergraduate Majors
23 Graduate Degrees
37 States Represented
46 Countries Lived In/Worked In
30 Languages Spoken

FUN FACTS:
77 research assistants
23 Congressional interns
20 musicians
11 political campaign staffers
11 Eagle Scouts
9 Teach for America alumni
7 nonprofit organization founders
6 Fulbright Scholars
6 marathon runners
5 collegiate varsity athletes
5 Americorps volunteers
2 members of the military
2 PhDs
2 beekeepers
2 martial arts black belts
1 life-raft technician
1 puppeteer
1 alpaca farm worker
1 record label founder
1 semi-professional ultimate Frisbee player
1 mime
SAVE the DATE

REUNION WEEKEND
MAY 5-7, 2017